



# Newsletter of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists



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## Congratulations, Meg VanNess!



Margaret (Meg) Van Ness was awarded THE 2022 GOLDEN TROWEL AWARD on May 15, 2022. Congratulations to Meg on her retirement from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and for many years of excellent service to Colorado archaeology!

ABOVE: The banquet fundraiser was a huge success, full of bribery and Colorado trivia (photo courtesy of Jacki Mullen).

## General Announcements

### THANK YOU!

Thank you to everyone who volunteered and organized this year's 2022 conference. It's always fun to catch up with colleagues and friends from around the state. Next year, we'll see you all in Ouray.

### Contribute!

We are always looking for new and interesting material to include in the next edition of the newsletter. Please send research articles, fun discoveries, or anything that might interest the CCPA community to Jacki Mullen at [jacki\\_mullen@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:jacki_mullen@alpinearchaeology.com).

### Executive Committee Meeting

The next meeting of the CCPA Executive Committee will be held in the fall of 2022. If you have a topic that you wish to be discussed at the meeting, please contact CCPA President Paul Burnett to add your item to the agenda at [PBurnett@swca.com](mailto:PBurnett@swca.com).

## President's Corner

By Paul Burnett



Spring greetings to our CCPA membership!

Sincere thanks to Greg Wolff, Past President, for thoughtful contributions and leadership. Welcome to our President-Elect Mary Sullivan! Thank you, Mary, for also keeping our website running. Also new to our Executive Committee is Dante Knapp, stepping in for the significant role of Treasurer, Chance Ward as incoming Student Board Member, and Jasmine Saxon and Brandon Turner as at-large Executive Committee members. Please consider giving back to our community by running for an Executive Committee position or another role such as committee chair or participant.

We have had developments with our Financial Review Committee's investment policies, improvements to our Bylaws and Code of Ethics which removes gendered terminology, ongoing updates to our strategic plan, and CCPA archives review. But I want to get to a few topics that are top of mind for me in the spirit of never settling and always seeking ways to improve that involve all the membership and some of CCPA's partners.

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) recently released a new [statement that acknowledges the harm](#) caused by archaeologists to indigenous, descendant, and marginalized communities. Regardless of your interest in SAA, I encourage all to read the statement and to seek ways to improve upon the intersection of our science and research and the cultures involved and affected. Along similar lines, the state of Colorado recently adopted a [law](#) that prohibits the use of American Indian mascots, and the Interior Department is [taking actions](#) to remove derogatory terms from geographic place names. These things are moving us in a positive direction.

Many agencies encourage the use of the [SAA style guide](#) for reporting. Within this style guide is an acknowledgement of the colonial, racist, and elitist history in archaeological practice, and a request for authors to avoid Eurocentric and other biased terms, such as "prehistoric" and "protohistoric." Acknowledging many of our CCPA members have already improved on the use of such terminology, updating this language more systematically is long overdue. Outdated terminology is found throughout the various websites, documents, and publications we use in our field. I would be happy to discuss this with anyone who would like to share their best practices or other thoughts. Please do your part to help us improve!

## 2022 Conference Recap

By Paul Burnett, CCPA President

It was great to see everyone at the spring meeting. Thank you to the many donors and attendees for your financial support! Thanks also to the many conference organizers who donated their time. Special thanks to Michele Koons and the Denver Museum of Nature and Science for the efforts that went into making our 2022 conference a success amidst the pandemic uncertainty. Michele not only donated her time and organizational skills in working with the museum to ensure everything went smoothly, but she also secured a significant monetary donation from the museum to help cover conference costs. Thanks to Becca Simon for all the help with the sponsorships and Ray Sumner for helping organize the fundraisers, including the auction, book donations and sales, and t-shirts. Ray had a bunch of help from fellow students. Thanks to all who volunteered!

Long-time active CCPA participant and volunteer Bonnie Gibson did a great job in organizing the conference presenters with the help of Amy Gillaspie. Bonnie and Becca had been on the Education Committee, and they stepped aside this year as Karin Larkin and Amy Gillaspie take over as co-chairs.

We missed those of you who were unable to attend due to the ongoing COVID pandemic. Being at the meeting in-person, it was hard to tell how the virtual option worked out but from what I heard it was mostly successful as long as presenters remembered to speak into the microphone. The early bird party at the Gattara Restaurant was well attended, and we still didn't spend what we had set aside for our tab! Fun was had by all and it was a good opportunity to meet some of our new student attendees.

Greg Wolff kicked off the conference in style with the Friday morning business meeting where we received updates from our many standing and ad hoc committees. The gender-neutral language updates in the Bylaws and Code of Ethics were voted on and approved, as were changes to the Bylaws to allow for the chairs of all standing committees to be non-voting members of the Executive Committee. Additionally, the Awards & Recognition standing committee was added to the Bylaws language. After adjourning the business meeting, we had a great round robin of federal and state agency reports. At the Executive Committee lunch-time meeting, we welcomed our President Elect Mary Sullivan, our Student Voting Member Chance Ward, and Jasmine Saxon and Brandon Turner as our new At-Large Executive Committee Board Members.

The presenters at the conference this spring were interesting and thought-provoking. On Friday, we covered a wide range of topics, ranging from Angie Krall's wonderful review of the legacy of Alden B. Naranjo on the Ute ancestral lands in the San Luis Valley to a very detailed series of controlled experiments on projectile points. Saturday was filled with interesting presentations ranging from Kelton Meyer and Jason Labelle's Folsom talks to fascinating discussions of the effects of climate change on populations of the US Southwest. Erin Baxter's historical reinterpretations of the Great Kiva and refuse mounds at Aztec was both highly informative and entertaining!

Many great posters were on display this year covering sites from the Clovis period to the later historic era. Congratulations to student award winners Kelton Meyer who won the graduate student paper on the Reddin site, Robert Madden for best graduate student poster on the Busse Cache, Riley Limbaugh who won the undergraduate poster award on the Julesburg campaign weapons and ammunition, and Sarah Manassee who won for undergraduate student paper on Colorado zooarchaeological analysis. Thanks to all students who participated!

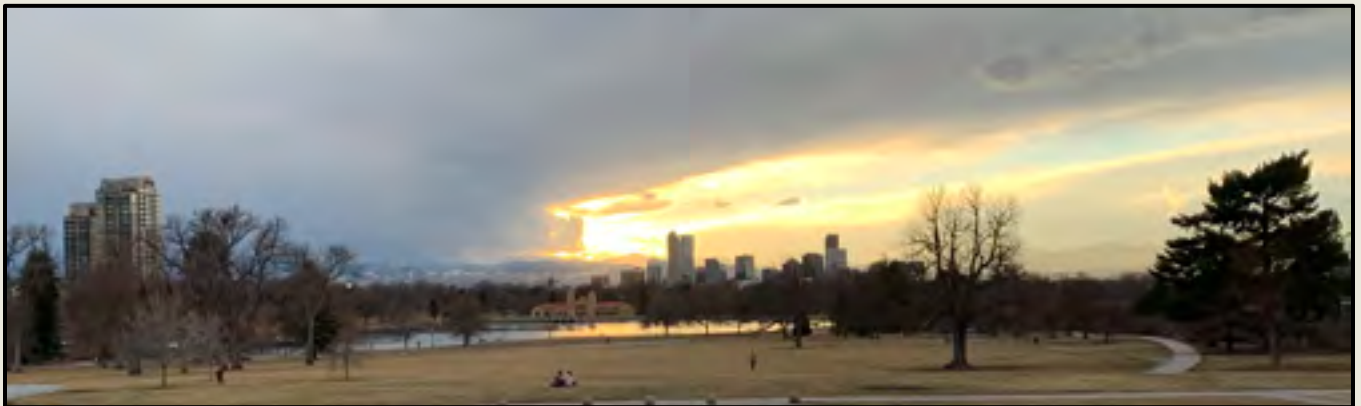
Thanks to Jasmine Saxon and Jessica Ericson at Community Connections for hosting the Denver walking tour and the Colorado Railroad Museum and Astor House tour. Mark Mitchell, Holly Norton, Chris Zier, and Meg Van Ness did a wonderful job leading the live auction and trivia bowl. All of the trivia bowl participants did an awesome job and helped us raise a significant amount of money. The last-minute flurry of cash exchanges made for an exciting finish! Next year's meeting in Ouray is sure to be fabulous, to be hosted by our friends and esteemed colleagues at Alpine Archaeological Consultants.



**Bonnie Clark, Michele Koons, Kathy Croll (left image) and Becca Simon and Kim Kintz (right) enjoy the early bird reception at the Warwick Hotel (photos courtesy of Jacki Mullen).**



**Mark Mitchell serves up some trouble (left image) and Joey Stahl, Erin Baxter, Jena Sadd, and Abbie Harrison (right) talk mummies at the early bird (photos courtesy of Jacki Mullen).**



**A view of Denver from the conference venue DMNS (photo courtesy of Marilyn Martorano).**



**Riley Limbaugh, Spencer Little, Liam Hodgson, and Kelton Meyer were the winners of the trivia bowl.**



**Chris Zier served as judge and jury during the trivia bowl.**



**Amy Gillaspie, Jasmine Saxon, Jessica Ericson, and Justin Batista take their turn competing.**



**Not the Winners! Dan Jepson, Bonnie Clark, Kevin Black, and Greg Wolff.**



**The Golden Girls made an appearance at the trivia bowl!**



**Golden Girls, Karin Larkin, Jacki Mullen, Angie Krall, and Michelle Slaughter.**



**Holly Norton shows off one of the many donated live auction items.**

**Photos on this page shared by Meg VanNess, Angie Krall, and Jacki Mullen.**

## Save the Date – 2023 CCPA Conference in Ouray!

By *Charlie Reed and Jacki Mullen*

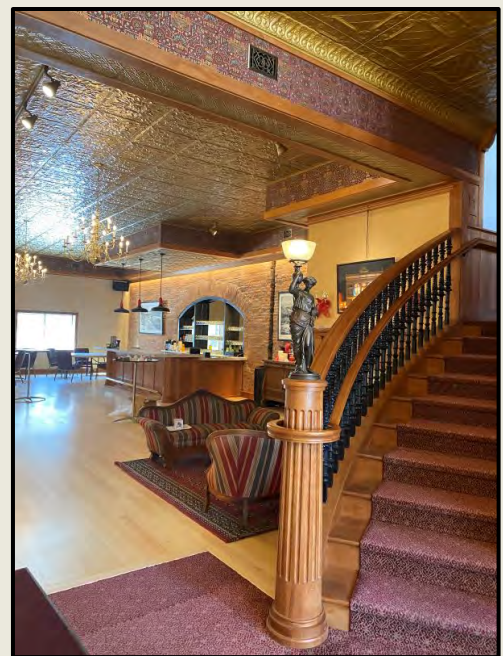
Alpine Archaeology is excited to host the 45<sup>th</sup> Annual CCPA conference March 9–11, 2023 in Ouray! If you have never been to Ouray, this is your chance to see the best of what the San Juan Mountains have to offer. A quaint, historical mining community nestled in the mountains, Ouray is known as the Switzerland of America with spectacular views and natural hot springs.

The CCPA conference will be held at the historical Wright Opera House, which is just one of several prominent historical buildings in Ouray. It was constructed in 1888 by brothers H.E. (Ed) and George Wright, with two storefronts on the ground floor and the opera hall on the second floor. The Wright family operated the building as an opera hall and civic center for many years prior to selling the building in 1916. Several different businesses have operated out of the Wright over the years, including a hardware store, an auto garage and repair shop, and a Jeep Tour Company. The Wright is currently managed and owned by The Friends of the Wright Opera House, who completed their acquisition of the Wright Opera House in 2011. The non-profit is dedicated to restoring and preserving the Wright and providing a venue for arts, education, and social events that can continue the opera house's contribution to the economic and cultural vitality of Ouray. The group has recently finished renovations of the downstairs bar, which is the venue for the Early Bird on March 9<sup>th</sup>. More information can be found on the Wright at <https://thewrightoperahouse.org/>.

Ouray has several excellent restaurants and hotels within walking distance of the Wright, has a recently renovated public hot springs pool, and (seasonally dependent) a variety of outdoor activities. Please stay tuned for additional details on lodging, tours, workshops, and the conference—for now, make sure to save the date on your calendars!



**Visiting the Wright before the state shutdown in early 2020!**



**The recently renovated lobby and bar of the Wright.**

## Call for Nominations for the CCPA Executive Committee

**By Greg Wolff, CCPA Past President**

The Nominating Committee is now accepting nominations for seven Executive Committee positions, including President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer-Elect, two at-large EC members, American Indian board member, and an at-large Student committee member. Candidates must be active members. The committee welcomes nominations reflecting the full diversity of our membership and discipline. Members nominated by the general membership will join the slate of candidates proposed by the Nominating Committee to stand for election. The Nominating Committee must receive nominations no later than October 1, 2022. Nominations must be accompanied by a written commitment from the candidate indicating their willingness to serve if elected, in the form of a letter or e-mail. Nomination should be submitted by e-mail attachment to the Nominating Committee in care of its chair: Greg Wolff (greg.wolff@state.co.us).

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in the field lab.

### Archaeology Open House at Amache, July 2, 2022

Are you interested in what archaeology is revealing about Colorado's newest National Historic Site? Join the University of Denver (DU) Amache Project during their seventh field season for an archaeology open house on July 2, 2022.

8:00 am–noon: Join archaeology crews on site. Learn about survey and landscape archaeology methods and the results of the summer's work.

1:00–4:00 pm: Visit the new Amache museum. See the exhibits and collections, and work with objects

For more information about the DU Amache project and directions to the site, go to: <http://portfolio.du.edu/amache>



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## National Park Service Amends Regulations

The National Park Service has amended the regulations that govern the curation of federally owned or administered archeological collections to establish definitions, standards, and procedures to dispose of material remains that have insufficient archeological interest. This rule promotes more efficient and effective curation of archeological collections.

The final rule, 36 CFR Part 79 can be found here: [Federal Register: Curation of Federally Owned or Administered Archeological Collections](#)



## **PCRG has a Summer of Fun Planned!**

### ***Chancellor Ranch Survey: May 26–June 1***

Located adjacent to the archaeologically rich Pinon Canyon Maneuver site, Chancellor Ranch is a 50,000+ acre property owned by the Colorado State Land Board. This year begins what is planned to be a multi-year research effort on the property. Crews will conduct targeted survey of areas believed to contain a variety of archaeological resources.

### ***Peeled Ponderosa Pine Tree Documentation: June 20–23***

The southern foothills of the San Juan Mountains in southwest Colorado—especially near the headwaters of the Piedra River—harbor extensive groves of bark-peeled ponderosa pines. Peeled ponderosas, also known as cambium trees, reflect Indigenous American harvesting of forest products for food, medicine, and craft production. PCRG's work on the peeled tree documentation project continues work begun in 2018 with the San Juan National Forest.

### ***Wickiup Documentation in North Park: July 8–14***

PCRG will return to North Park for the fourth season of our multi-year collaborative research effort with the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests. North Park, the northernmost of the three large Colorado mountain valleys, has archaeological sites ranging from the Paleoindian period through the Settler era. This season we will partner with Curtis Martin and intensively record a wickiup site in North Park.

If you are interested in joining PCRG for any of the below projects, please visit <https://paleocultural.org> or email [Chris.Johnston@paleocultural.org](mailto:Chris.Johnston@paleocultural.org).



## CCPA Member Research: Elizabeth Byers and Her E.M. Byers Home for Boys Summer Camp in the Pike National Forest, Park County, Colorado

By Karen Pierce (May 24, 2022)

### Background: From the Byers' Early Days in Denver

In 1859, Elizabeth Minerva Sumner Byers (1834–1920) was one of the first white women to arrive in Denver—the eighth or ninth woman in fact (Stone 1918:502). Stepping off of the buckboard she had ridden from Kearney, Nebraska, along with her husband, William Newton Byers, and their two young children, Frank and Mary Eve (Byers Robinson)—she found a community with only dirt roads, no sanitation or plumbing, and numerous unemployed miners with families, many people homeless, sick and starving. This pioneer country was quite a contrast for a “splendid type of the cultured, refined woman” of an old and prominent colonial family with roots in Ohio and Iowa. Her grandfather, Governor Robert Lucas, was both a territorial and an elected governor of Ohio, and twice governor of Iowa (Stone 1918:502).

Reflecting later on coming to Colorado, Elizabeth (Libby) Byers said, “Had I known of the hardships and experiences which lay before me in this pioneer country, all the gold in the mountains could not have induced me to come. But, on the other hand, the experiences developed in me traits and qualities which, I know, I would not have possessed otherwise” (Stone 1918:502). After moving to Colorado, Elizabeth had two additional children, but both died in childhood. A social reformer, Elizabeth Byers promptly set about founding the Ladies’ Union Aid Society and was subsequently involved in the establishment of Denver’s first school, library, and church, and homes for destitute women and orphaned boys. She was one of the charter members of the Woman’s Club of Denver, a member of the Press Club, and, for years, a board member of Denver University (Denver Public Library, Wm. N. Byers and family papers, 1850-1938). The Byers family quickly became one of the most influential families in early Denver days, as they were prominent societal and business figures who helped to shape the future of Denver.



A studio portrait of Elizabeth Minerva Byers and her daughter Mary, circa early 1860s (DPL Z-2338).

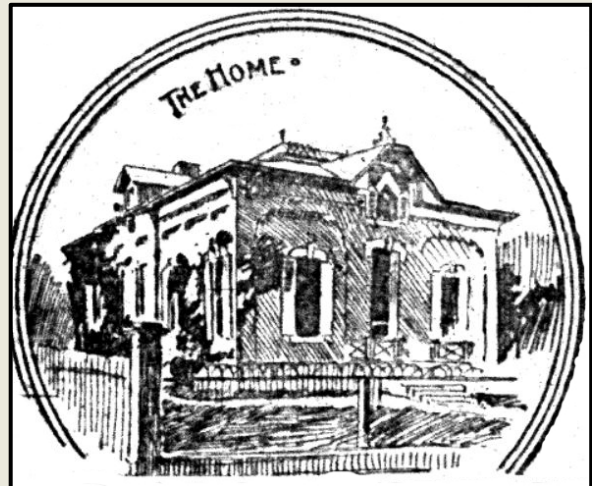
Elizabeth’s husband, William N. Byers (1831–1903), an Ohio native and former land surveyor for the United States, the first deputy US surveyor for Nebraska, and member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska, arrived in Denver with the first printing press west of Omaha, purchased with money from his wife’s family. He immediately established a weekly newspaper—Denver’s oldest paper, the Rocky Mountain News—with the first issue coming off the press on April 23, 1859. He was involved with the promotion of telegraph lines and railroads, including the Denver South Park & Pacific Railway Company (DSP&P), among other early railroads in Colorado. He pursued the early acquisition of lands in Colorado, helped to organize the Denver Tramway system for which he served as Vice President, promoted modern-day improvements to the city, served as president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce for two years, and worked with the Colorado State Constitutional Convention (1875–1876) promoting Colorado statehood, and served as Denver postmaster from 1864–1867 and from 1879–1883. He was involved in civic and historical organizations, one of which was the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado of which he served as the president for several years (Denver Public Library, William N. Byers and family papers, 1850-1938; Stone 1918). Although the Byers family was notably benevolent and they did much to shape the city of Denver, their legacy is not untarnished. Friends with Territorial Governor Evans, and his

family, William Byers' (and Elizabeth's?) support of Evans' policies and actions towards Native Americans is considered reprehensible today.

The first home the Byers built in 1874 was at the corner of Sherman and Colfax streets. Their second home, a Victorian home built in 1883, was located at Bannock and Thirteenth and was later sold to William Gray Evans (son of territorial governor John Evans). Today the Byers-Evans House is notable for its association with two of the city's most influential early families—and accomplished women in those families—and is History Colorado's Center for Colorado Women's History Museum. In 1891 the Byers family relocated to 171 South Washington Street in the Speer neighborhood of Denver, which today is occupied by the Byers Middle School.

### ***Elizabeth Byers Homes for Orphaned Boys***

In 1893, Elizabeth M. Byers established a home for boys who were orphaned or whose families could not fully support them. It was first called the Working Boys Home and School (Figure 1) at South Fifteenth Street and West Eleventh Avenue in Denver (now 11th Ave. and Acoma St., although some sources mention a home at 11th and Bannock. Whether they were two separate homes, or two different interpretations of historic Denver street names is not clear). The house Mrs. Byers purchased was remodeled to house twenty boys ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. According to an article published in *The Denver Republican* newspaper in 1896, this was one of three known homes in the US and Canada supported "nearly in toto by a woman." When Elizabeth Byers built a new home located at 64 West Alameda Street (Figure 2), the name was changed to E.M. Byers Home for Boys, established and incorporated in September 1903 (NARA, USFS Correspondence: 1920 Annual Report State Board of Charities). As an extension of the boys' home in Denver, a summer camp program was conceived and likely implemented by Elizabeth Byers, William Crawford, and the E.M. Byers Home for Boys board of directors, as early as 1896 (*The Denver Republican* April 16, 1896:12; Figure 1 and Figure 2).



**Figure 1. Left: Elizabeth Byers and the superintendent (possibly Wm. Crawford) and boys from the Working Boys Home and School, 1895, in the back yard of their home at 11th and Bannock streets (DPL X-28876). Right: Illustration of Byers Boys Home at West 11th Ave. and South 15th St., purchased 1893 (1896 *The Denver Republican*).**



**Figure 2. E.M. Byers Home for Boys, 64 West Alameda, circa 1903. Right: Elizabeth Byers and friends March 25, 1897, some of whom served on the Byers Home for Boys board of directors (DPL X-28870, Z-2309).**

### ***Now to the Heart of the Story—Locating the Early Camp***

But where was this aforementioned summer camp located? A camp called the E.M. Byers Home for Boys Summer Camp had operated for some time under a Special Use Permit (SUP) on US Forest Service (USFS) land in the Pike National Forest at South Platte Canyon, Park County, ceasing operation by the late 1960s. A series of new special use permit holders continued to use the site after this. In 2014, when the then-current special use permit holder of the site requested permission to conduct various site improvements, a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the site, 5PA4244, was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) by the Pike National Forest, South Platte Ranger District. At that time the earliest date that could be established for the site (through an archival photograph) was 1930, a decade after Elizabeth Byers' death. But if there was a direct connection between Elizabeth Byers and the camp during her lifetime, this would be an important cultural resource, potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Did this known summer camp site—between the town of Shawnee and Grant—go back earlier than 1930, and was it actually established here during Elizabeth Byers' lifetime? Or, was it merely conducted in her name since the E.M. Byers Home for Boys in Denver continued in operation for decades after her death in 1920? Working as an archaeologist for the USFS South Platte Ranger District in 2018, I was tasked with answering these questions.

The earliest reference to the summer camp is in a newspaper article, "What One Woman Has Done: Boys' Home Conducted by the Efforts of Mrs. W.N. Byers" (The Denver Republican newspaper, April 16, 1896:12) that mentions the plan to establish a summer camp for the boys who resided in the Byers Boys Home in Denver: "This summer, it is hoped to give the boys a three weeks outing on Bear creek or Platte canon. Tent life will be lived, for at least that period, with the superintendent to take care of all. The cook will be a necessary adjunct, for the twenty boys [eat a lot]..." At the time of publication, the superintendent of the Byers Boys Home was William W. Crawford. Accessing Forest Service records in the National Archives, documentation was located indicating that a permit for the camp was issued in 1910 by the USFS to Mr. Crawford (NARA, letter March 25, 1914). This provides the earliest documented date associated with the camp in the Pike National Forest, although a specific location is not noted. So, back in 1896, did the boys camp in Bear Creek (presumably Morrison to Evergreen area)? Or the Platte Canyon? We will likely never know where the camp first stood, but bear in mind that William Byers was involved with the founding of the DSP&P Railroad (which later became Colorado and Southern Railway—the C&S) that served the Platte Canyon then, and as a journalist, "William Byers heavily promoted the scenic wonders of the region" (Simmons and Simmons 2002:VII-10). Bear Creek wagon road was a route to John Evans' ranch and summer vacation spot, among other destinations, but it was not served by rail and was not as developed for tourism as the Platte Canyon was at that time.

There are undated archival photographs of the camp's tents (Figure 3), but nothing to indicate their precise location; however, it is possible these are photos of the tent camp described in USFS and Byers Home for Boys correspondence from the period of 1910 to 1924, which was in the Platte Canyon/Pike National Forest. The South Platte Forest Reserve was created by Executive Order, Dec. 9, 1892. When the Byers tent camp program began, the United States Forest Service was yet to be established (in 1905) and perhaps that is why the first permit to be issued by the USFS for the camp was in 1910. It is entirely possible that from as early as 1886 the Byers tent camp was in the same location as the later camp that operated with formal permits and permanent wood buildings.



**Figure 3. Tents in the summer camp for the E.M. Byers Home for Boys sit in the Pike National Forest between the towns of Shawnee and Grant [between 1901 and 1920?] (DPL X-28866, X-28865). Note the telephone/telegraph lines.**

Multiple lines of evidence indicate that from 1914 on, the camp was located in Park County, between the towns of Shawnee and Grant, as mentioned above, and that it was likely established there by 1910, if not earlier. Several early letters in the correspondence between the USFS and the E.M. Byers Home for Boys mention they had used the same site for “a much longer period [than 1914]”, but no initial date was provided (NARA, letter Nov. 9, 1920). In 1916, water rights were issued to Elizabeth Byers E.M. Byers Home for Boys for a camp pipeline. The camp is mentioned in the Fairplay Flume from as early as 1909, sometimes with interesting anecdotes: “...an accidental shooting [of a 13-year-old—he recovered] near the summer camp of the Byers Home for Boys, near Cassells...” (July 30, 1915), further confirming the camp location. Cassells, a homestead-turned-resort in 1882, is the site of the present-day Camp Santa Maria. From 1878 to 1937 the DSP&P and C&S Railways passed through the USFS Chaseville Administrative site (5PA74) with a station at both Weller (aka Chase) and Cassells (Powless 1914; Scott 1999), which would have facilitated transportation from Denver to the camp. The 1919 stationery letterhead of the E.M. Byers Home for Boys is embossed with the address of 64 West Alameda Avenue plus Summer Camp, Cassells, Colo, June to September. All of these things tie Elizabeth Byers to the camp during her lifetime, although the first camp buildings were constructed shortly after her 1920 death. A 1920 USFS site map of the Chaseville Administrative Unit (a USFS ranger station site), which includes the E.M. Byers Home for Boys Summer Camp, shows one cabin (possibly a 1917 storeroom for tents), two toilets, the Byers Ditch, and the telephone lines on the property. In 1924 an amended version of the same map shows additional buildings at the camp. A letter attached to the site map states that two of the buildings were added since the 1920 map/report: a dining room/office and a bunk house (sketches were included), which were “well built and painted and a credit to the camp” and did away with the tents and bough beds (Forest Ranger Jesse Fitzsimmons, April 28, 1924). Today the slightly modified extant camp buildings date from the 1940s to 1960s, with one structure possibly retaining elements of the original 1920–1924 building (Figure 4).



**Figure 4. Left: Boys from Byers Home at their summer camp, date April 15, 1930 (DPL X-28868). Right: photo with similar orientation, Karen Pierce Feb. 18, 2018. The green building appears to be the same, albeit modified building, as the 1930 photo. The red building on the right replaced the earlier building, but is similar in style and location.**

### ***"The Siege," Following on the Heels of the 1918 Great Influenza Pandemic***

In reading through archival records (National Archives and Records Administration, Broomfield) about the summer camp, I came across correspondence that will ring familiar today—a little insight into the people, although sadly not so much about the boys. Forest Service correspondence mentions that tents and bough beds were in use in the summer of 1920 when there was a diphtheria outbreak at the camp, with all the boys testing positive. The boys were quarantined and subsequently accused of breaking quarantine to go fishing and provisioning thereby exposing the entire neighborhood. This caused quite an uproar with nearby locals and the Park County Board of County Commissioners (Singleton was chairman, and also a summer resort owner). The controversy over the outbreak of sickness and whether the boys' camp should be allowed to keep its permit was dubbed "The Siege" by Forest Supervisor Ress Philips and others who ultimately supported the boys and the camp (NARA, letters 1920-1921). The correspondence covering "the siege" was extensive—an issue lasting at least eight months, from the summer, July 29, 1920 through March 22, 1921. The correspondence involves "the residents most affected—the Singletons, Kellys and Cassells, all of whom are very much opposed to the camp", multiple Forest Service personnel including The Forester in Washington D.C., Dr. Gwinn (the Park County doctor), the Park County Board of County Commissioners (who also complained of the \$480 health care and associated costs to the county), the Colorado State Board of Health, the board of directors of the E.M. Byers Home for Boys, Byers Boy's Home Superintendent E.O. Martin, US Senator Thomas, and US Senator Phipps. Many were fearful of the disease, and how it might affect tourism and their health and livelihoods.

It seems that patience may have been wearing thin over the continuing attempts to revoke the Boys' Camp permit, as reflected in this November 9, 1920 letter to the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Park Co. Mr. G.S. Singleton, Chairman, Fairplay, Colorado from Ress Phillips, Forest Supervisor:

...The permit may be revoked only by a superior officer and I have no grounds for recommending such action even if I desired to do so. It is unfortunate that the boys contracted diphtheria last summer and that your County was forced to bear the heavy expenses involved. However, contagious diseases often break out in unexpected places and at inopportune times and it is always up to the proper authorities to meet the emergency. Such a condition might arise at any of the villages or resorts within your County.

I cannot agree with your contentions that while in camp the boys live in such close quarters that they are particularly subject to contagious diseases. If this condition does exist, it is the duty of the local health authorities to take remedial action. A report by Dr. Gwinn to the

proper state authorities, would, no doubt, bring relief. The Forest Service cannot attempt to correct all the wrongs of the world nor can it be held responsible for the health or morals of the people of any community. The State laws govern such conditions on National Forest land as well as on land in private ownership.

In my opinion, the health of the people of Park County is endangered a great deal more by the hundreds of tourists who pass through the country and camp along the way, than it is by the presence of a few boys who are confined to one locality, and whose use of the land is regulated. But, admitting this, it would seem inconsistent to attempt to exclude visitors from the outside in order to protect the health of local people.

I feel that the institutions like the Byers Home merit the support of the citizens of the State. Surely a boy who has no other home should not be deprived of a short visit to the mountains when those who are more fortunate may go where they will and remain as long as they choose.

The Forest Service stands for national conservation and human welfare. The National Forests are the property of all the people and in the great movement for recreation, it is incumbent upon us to see that all have an equal chance to use the Nation's own playgrounds – the National Forests.

The school's superintendent, E.O. Martin, wrote to Mr. Woodhead at the Forest Service on January 22, 1921 saying, "things go very smoothly with us now after our hard siege of sickness during the summer and all but two of the boys were able to make their grades at school. I often think of you and how kind you were to us during our siege and I assure you that your kindness was highly appreciated." Another USFS letter states "the motives for the complaint appear to be entirely selfish..." (A.S. Peck, District Forester, Feb. 25, 1921). Finally, in March 1921, following up on Mrs. Cassell's (resort owner) most recent letter stating that they had always supported the camp, but defending her concern about the camp (boys climbing through fences and being boys) and outbreak of illness, Forest Supervisor Ress Phillips backed the camp and refused to revoke their special use permit stating, "since there seems to be no justification for revoking the permit, the controversy is considered closed." And that was the end of 'the siege'.

The camp continued on for many years after that. A Fairplay Flume (June 14, 1945) article gives a bit of insight into the boys' summertime adventures and the camp infrastructure:

Byers Camp for Boys, located about a mile east of Camp Santa Maria....here forty boys spend the summer and really have fine times...There is a large dining hall, several cottages used as dormitories, a sort of hospital...a shop where the boys may work...The boys bring their bed rolls, make mattresses from pine boughs...They love every bit of this life. During the summer the boys hike, pick berries and keep busy every minute of every hour. When wild raspberries are ripe they climb the steep hills to the burnings, fill their pails and find a ready market for all the berries they can find at fancy prices paid by housewives who are eager to buy...

From this description it is unclear how many buildings this actually represented. A 1963 site map (NARA, E.M. Byers Camp site map drawn by J.E. Ficke, Oct. 1963) recorded similar buildings, and the site layout today seems to have stayed nearly the same. The E.M. Byers Home for Boys Summer Camp closed in 1970, marking the end of at least six decades of their use of the site. Other camps followed in its place.

Here is a nice telephone-game anecdote relayed to me: In 2008 two older men visited the camp. They told the Special Use Permit holder at that time that they had been among the boys attending the camp when they were young—around age 12 to 14, and remembered it fondly. They said the green building had been moved to the site when they were there, and spoke of a chapel, barn, and stables (the latter two probably belonged to the Forest Ranger). At the time of the visit, one gentleman was 98 years old (born around

1910)—he may have been at the camp as it transitioned from a tent camp to a cabin camp (James Garrison, personal communication 2018). What a time!

In response to the Class III cultural resource inventory, the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer stated in 2014 that the Byers Camp is the only remaining resource that can convey the social history significance of E.M. Byers' role in efforts to promote the welfare of society through her development of both the E.M. Byers Home for Boys and the Camp and it is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

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## CCPA Member Research: Ancient Echoes Lithophone Concerto: Linking the Past to the Present through Archaeology and Music

By Marilyn A. Martorano

On April 23, 2022, the Longmont Symphony Orchestra (LSO) presented the world premiere of a concerto entitled Ancient Echoes. This piece was written by composer and percussionist, Dr. Michael Udow, who is an Emeritus Professor from the University of Michigan and was the Principal Percussionist with the Santa Fe Opera for over 30 years. <https://michaeludow.com/>

The piece featured Dr. Anthony Di Sanza, solo percussionist. Dr. Di Sanza played multiple percussion instruments including ancient lithophones; a newly-created 3-octave lithophone made by Dr. Udow out of granite countertop slabs; and various other interesting instruments from around the world including Chinese cloud gongs, German cowbells, Japanese Divachi (Buddhist bowl-shaped instruments), Indonesian AnGlong (tuned bamboo tubes), Japanese Uwachia-Daiko (fan drums), Japanese O-Daiko (a large traditional drum), and Middle Eastern Darabukas (goblet-shaped drums).

<http://www.anthonnydisanza.com/index.html>

The backstory behind this concerto began in January 2019 when Dr. Udow contacted me about the CPR story on lithophones from Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve <https://www.cpr.org/2018/08/29/are-these-mysterious-great-sand-dunes-stones-musical-when-you-hear-it-you-believe-it/>. It turned out that Dr. Udow and his wife had retired to Longmont and live about five minutes from our house. He came over to see the lithophones I was studying from the San Luis Valley and recorded the notes and sounds they made. Dr. Elliot Moore, LSO Director and Conductor, also joined Dr. Udow at our house in 2019 to examine the lithophones.

It was then that Dr. Udow had the inspiration to compose a piece for lithophones and orchestra as a tribute to the ancient lithophones and music around the world, past and present. After obtaining permission from Dr. Moore, Dr. Udow was commissioned to formally compose a piece that would be presented by the LSO and he began writing the composition.

Dr. Udow had also decided to create a granite lithophone to be played in the concerto. This process ended up being a long labor of love and hard work. Finding granite that had acoustical properties was the first challenge. Once a black granite from India was found to have good acoustical properties, it took over a week just to cut the bars with a diamond-tipped saw blade and tune each one. A local master carpenter, Lars Soderholm, then crafted a custom rolling stand to hold the 37 granite lithophones that weigh over 300 pounds in total.



**Dr. Anthony Di Sanza practicing on the percussion instruments that were played in the Ancient Echoes concerto.**

Permission to play several ancient lithophones was granted by History Colorado. These artifacts had no associated provenience and had been considered for deaccessioning prior to the discovery that they were lithophones and not just random pieces of ground stone.

The excellent article below by Maddy Ahlborn, Alamosa citizen, adds more detail to the backstory of this composition and performance: <https://www.alamosacitizen.com/ancient-rock-music-of-the-dunes-comes-to-life/>



The next article by Maddy includes a review of the dress rehearsal performance of the Ancient Echoes piece. It also includes a short YouTube video showing some of the ancient lithophones, the newly-created granite lithophone, and some of the other instruments from around the world being played by Dr. Di Sanza. <https://www.alamoscitizen.com/ancient-echoes-a-review/>

Over a dozen archaeologists and other colleagues from across the Front Range and the San Luis Valley attended the Ancient Echoes performance and a few of those folks are shown in the photos below.

Thanks to everyone who has supported the research on lithophones in Colorado!



Left to right: M. Martorano, D. Hoefer, H. Mrzlack, F. Bunch, and T. Hoefer.



Left to right: H. Norton, K. Waechter, M. Martorano, E. Bornemann, and B. Simon.



Left to right: M. Church, J.M. Tanaka, K. Tanaka, M. Martorano, and M. Canestorp.

## CCPA Member Research: The History of Early Wire Nail Manufacture in America and the Appearance of Wire Nails in Colorado

By Jonathon C. Horn, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Wire nails were first produced using machinery in France in the 1830s. Up until 1854, over 40 patents on machines were issued to French inventors pertaining to wire nail manufacture. Wire nail machines were introduced to Germany in the 1840s. They gradually increased wire nail production to the point that they began to be exported. Early nail machinery was mainly to make heads with a mechanical hammer; the remainder of the process was done by hand. The first wire nails in the U.S. were manufactured in the early 1850s by William Hassall in New York. These early wire nails were of small size and used for specific applications like cigar boxes and furniture. These wire nails were tedious to make and expensive because wire was not easily made and the beveled nail point was ground individually. From the 1850s–1875, wire nails had checker-patterned heads in the style of European nails (Darville 1916; Edgerton 1897; *The Iron Trade Review* 1902).

John Michael E. Baackes came to America from Germany, arriving in Baltimore on December 7, 1874. He evidently had nail-manufacturing experience, probably at Dusseldorf-Oberbilk, and had made the acquaintance of a German Catholic priest, Joseph Goebbels [Göbbels]. Goebbels had immigrated to Covington, Kentucky by 1870 where he served as the priest for St. Augustine Church from 1871–1877. Goebbels planned to pay back the cost of the construction of the church by opening business ventures in Covington. One venture was a brick yard and another was a nail factory. Baackes went to Covington, probably accompanying a nail machine ordered by Goebbels that arrived in early 1875. Two more machines arrived in Covington from Germany in August 1875. These three machines made nails up to 3d (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in.) in size, mainly for the manufacture of cigar boxes probably stimulated by demand from the Kentucky tobacco industry. The Kentucky Nail Works was formed in November 1875 and is considered to have been the first wire nail factory in America. It transitioned into the American Wire and Screw Nail Company on January 3, 1876, with Goebbels as president and Baackes as general manager (Swank 1892:450-451; *The Age of Steel* 1901:35; Darville 1916).

One of the main difficulties in having wire nails accepted over cut nails was that the smooth shank of wire nails was perceived as not gripping wood as well as the rough narrow sides of cut nails. In order to improve the gripping power of wire nails, Goebbels patented a nail with a screw-type, spiral-thread end on May 30, 1876 (Patent 178,000), but this was an untenable solution. The American Wire and Screw Nail Company exhibited their nails at the 1876 Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia and was awarded a silver medal over European competitors. This gave wire nails much needed recognition and led William Hassall of New York and A. Field & Sons of Taunton, Massachusetts, to enter the nail-manufacturing business (*The Age of Steel* 1901:35; Darville 1916). Goebbel and Baackes' company was reorganized February 12, 1877, as the American Wire Nail Company. Attempting to improve the gripping power and streamline the manufacturing process so that nails could be manufactured in greater abundance, Baackes patented a means of notching the shank of wire nails for gripping on August 7, 1877 (Patent 193,910). He assigned a <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> interest in the patent to John L. Stephens and John B. Mecklenborg, the president and secretary of the American Wire Nail Company. In 1878, the company made the first nails on a commercial scale from wire of Bessemer steel produced by the Cleveland Rolling Mills Co., owned by Henry Chisolm. The Bessemer process of making steel was key in the manufacture of steel wire in quantity. Bessemer steel imparted elasticity to the wire necessary for all sorts of wire products, but most notably barbed wire and wire nails. Chisolm was interested in furthering the production of wire nails with his steel. Baackes moved to Cleveland in February 1879 to help Chisolm form the H. P. Nail Company, with Baackes as general manager. After settling in Cleveland, Michael Baackes was joined by his younger brother, Frank, from Germany later in 1879 (*The Iron Trade Review* 1910:772). Continuing to work on improvements on the nail manufacturing process, Michael Baackes patented dies for making points, gripping automatically fed wire, and creating heads on wire nails that also resulted in corrugations on the nail shank for improved gripping.

Patents 231,254 and 231,255 were issued to Michael Baackes on August 17, 1880 and assigned by him to the H. P. Nail Company.

Michael Baackes, in association with the Cleveland Rolling Mills Co., was involved in the development of continuous rod rolling to make wire in the early 1880s that enhanced the production of wire for nail manufacture. Frank Baackes was put in charge of construction of the Harman Steel Co. nail plant in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania in 1884. He was credited with inventing the standard wire nail in 1885, resulting in him organizing the Salem Wire Nail Company that year. The process involved in nail manufacture was well established as a result of the work by Michael and Frank Baackes. Bessemer steel wire was manufactured in large rolls. The raw wire was run through a series of dies to reduce it to a desired diameter. It was then automatically fed in specific lengths into a nail die that gripped the wire and created serrations on the shank. In the die, the projecting end was struck with a mechanical hammer to form a head, and the opposite end was cut off with beveled chisels that formed a point. By 1888, a wire nail machine could produce 300 nails per minute. After exiting the machine, nails were tumbled in an iron-lined cylinder to polish them and remove residue (*Southern Utonian*, [Beaver City, Utah], June 15, 1888:2).

In 1885, 26 wire nail manufacturers met in New York to form an association. They established uniform prices, packaging, and regulation of discounts to reduce competition. Their intention was to create a monopoly on trade to drive out domestic and foreign competition. The year 1888 is considered to be the first year that wire nails became serious competition with cut nails in America. In that year, 75,000 tons of wire nails were manufactured, which was dwarfed by the 3.25 million tons of cut nails that were produced. However, cut nail production dropped precipitously from that point on, and wire nail production increased exponentially with dramatic price reductions as production increased. The wire nail trust paid subsidies to their producers and bought out competitors, thereby keeping control of nail retail prices to their advantage. Michael Baackes formed the Baackes Wire Nail Company in 1889. By 1892, it was the seventh largest nail manufacturer in America. Financial difficulties from competition as an independent nail producer and the Panic of 1893 resulted in the H. P. Nail Company and Baackes Wire Nail Company merging with several other nail companies in 1896, after the trust failed, as the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company. The new, large company continued where the earlier trust had left off and acquired other nail manufacturers in order to dominate the nail market. Further consolidation happened with the formation of the American Steel & Wire Company by Andrew Carnegie's U. S. Steel, which acquired nearly all of the wire nail manufacturers in the country by 1899. With the acquisition of the Salem Wire Nail Company by the Consolidated Steel & Wire Company in 1897, and further consolidation under the American Steel & Wire Company, Frank Baackes was made general superintendent and, later, vice president of American Steel & Wire. Michael Baackes retired from manufacturing in 1898, was a consulting engineer remodeling nail factories in the U.S. and Europe, and was the representative of the American Steel & Wire Company in Germany until the time of his death in 1910 (*The Iron Trade Review* 1910:772).

In Colorado, we see wire nails on archaeological sites by 1890, and in considerable numbers from that point onward, so that they can be used as a time marker to some extent. The first known advertisement for wire nails in Colorado was by E. M. Barkley in Fort Collins in late 1887 (*Fort Collins Courier*, December 15, 1887:5). Beginning in March 1889, the Ewing Hardware Company of Del Norte advertised that they had a car load of steel wire nails for sale at \$5 per 100-pound keg. They also had cut nails for sale at \$4.50 per keg, but it is likely that the number of wire nails in a keg was greater (*San Juan Prospector* [Del Norte], March 16, 1889:3). Joseph Bordeleau's hardware store in Silverton offered wire nails beginning in the summer of 1890 (*Silverton Standard*, June 21, 1890). In contrast, the first known advertisement for wire nails in Utah was in 1889 by the E. C. Coffin Hardware Company in Salt Lake City, but in only 10d size (*Salt Lake Tribune*, June 10, 1889:2). Interest in building a wire nail factory in Salt Lake City was proposed in 1890, but one was never built (*Salt Lake Herald-Republican*, June 24, 1890:8). By summer 1892, wire nails seem to have been regularly available in all sizes in the Salt Lake area (*Davis County Clipper* [Bountiful, Utah], August 9, 1892:4). It is likely that the tremendous growth of the mining industry in the mountains of Colorado in the 1880s created a ready market for wire nails as their production by eastern manufacturers

increased exponentially and railroads made delivery economical. Wire nails were available in Kansas as early as spring 1886 by Lowrey Bros. in Larned, so perhaps manufacturers gradually expanded their reach westward as nail production increased (*Larned Chronoscope*, March 19, 1886:5). The short-lived Barbed Wire Manufacturing Company in Pueblo reportedly had plans to manufacture wire nails in 1889, but never seems to have done so, as the *Colorado Daily Chieftain* of Pueblo asked in early 1896 when their town would have a wire nail factory. Because of the monopoly on the wire nail trade held by eastern steel manufacturers, it never did (*Pueblo Daily Chieftain*, April 14, 1889:2; *Colorado Daily Chieftain* [Pueblo]; February 4, 1896:2).

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## In Memoriam: Dr. Thomas Huffman (1944–2022)

On March 30, 2022, Dr. Thomas Huffman, passed away. Dr. Huffman worked in Colorado archaeology since the 1960s, including the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project. He graduated from the University of Denver in 1966, but then made his career in Africa, specializing in Iron Age African studies in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa. For many years, he was at the University of Witwatersrand, and then beginning in 2012, he and Frank Earley collaborated on a study of Apishapa, Upper Republican, and Sopris cultures in southern Colorado. After much research, many published papers, and presentations, including at CCPA, a book was published about a month before Dr. Huffman died. The book is entitled *Paradigms in Conflict: Cognitive Archaeology on the High Plains*, New York, Nova Science Publishers, 2022.

## Remembering Rosemary Sucec (1950–2022)



**Rosemary in her Yellowstone office.**

It is with sadness that we remember and memorialize Rosemary Sucec, past CCPA member and Secretary (1996–1997), who passed away this March after sharing her enthusiasm with us for the peoples and places that she held dear. She led what one might call a peripatetic life, which exposed her to new people, places, and ideas. This suited Rosemary. It made her think and ponder. She once wrote, “I need to be intellectually stimulated. Applying theoretical perspectives from my field to comprehend phenomena is rewarding, but fearful and laborious in the process.”

Rosemary was born in La Mesa, California and grew up in the general San Diego area. After graduating from San Diego State University with a BS in Anthropology, she moved to Oregon where she served with AmeriCorps VISTA, eventually working in Portland for Kaiser Permanente Health Insurance. After this stint in the Pacific Northwest, Rosemary moved to Telluride and the Colorado West Slope finding an archaeological position on the Grand Mesa Uncompahgre Gunnison National Forest (1989–1990) where she worked for CCPA member Polly Hammer. Rosemary fell in love with the red rock country, which became a life-long source of peacefulness and inspiration for her. In 1990, Rosemary joined the staff at Alpine Archaeology and, like most good archaeologists, worked in multiple states on multiple projects: the Hovenweep Resource Protection Zone survey (1990), the TransColorado Pipeline survey in Colorado (1991), the Shively Field excavations near Saratoga, Wyoming (1992), the Kern River Pipeline data recovery project in Utah and Wyoming (1992), the Picketwire Canyonlands inventory (1993), and various small projects. She was at her best during the public involvement portion of these projects, feeling very strongly that including and coordinating with the local residents was in the best interests of everybody. She left Alpine in 1993 to pursue her graduate studies at the University of Colorado, Denver, specializing in cultural anthropology.

While working on her thesis, Rosemary was offered a temporary position with the National Park Service (NPS) Rocky Mountain Regional Office in Denver where she was able to continue her ethnographic research in southern Utah and become involved in the Region's Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) program. This experience with NAGPRA took hold, and she participated in repatriation activities at every federal position she held for the rest of her career, including a detail to the Alaska Regional Office. In 1997, Rosemary published an article describing the National Park Service's guidelines to incorporate Native American perspectives into its environmental, historical, and cultural interpretation programs.

Her 1999 Master's thesis, *Examining the Common Places of Our Thoughts: a Case Study in the Formation of Ethnic Identities for the Ungkaw'pawguh'u Vutseng, a Nineteenth Century American Indian Community in Utah*, gave her plenty of time in her beloved canyon country. This study of the Red Fish people also acquainted her with many native peoples, places, and issues that became a large part of her future work. That year, Rosemary gave a



**Rosemary documenting rock art in Picketwire Canyonlands, southeast Colorado.**

number of presentations around southeast Utah on different aspects of her investigations into the American Indian presence in the canyonlands country. These were only a few of many professional talks and public presentations throughout her life. She felt it a duty to share one's knowledge and to involve and educate the public in her quest for knowledge.

In 2004, Rosemary took a permanent position at Yellowstone National Park as a cultural anthropologist as a liaison with Native Americans where she provided an anthropological perspective to many park programs. In 2006, she and naturalist Glenn Plumb published "A Bison Conservation History in the U. S. National Parks" in *Journal of the West*. Over time, Rosemary conducted consultations with every tribal group known to have ties to Yellowstone and was involved in park issues ranging from historic roads/native trails to cell phone towers. When talking about her time in the park she said "I realize I am so privileged to be a steward of such places. But, we don't do as well as we should. Still privileged to know of them, to be led to them, to be entrusted with knowledge of them to visit again and again." She loved hiking, cross-country skiing, and bird watching and took full advantage of living where all were readily available. Rosemary had a joyfulness about her, and this upbeat, positive spin on life continued to the end.

But the red rock country called, and in 2009 she took a position at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Page, Arizona. Rosemary's *Fulfilling Destinies, Sustaining Lives: People and Landscapes of the Waterpocket Fold. An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of American Indian Histories and Resource Uses within Capitol Reef National Park, Utah and on Lands Surrounding It* had been printed in 2006. Preparation of this work telling the story of 11 tribes with traditional use ties to the area, which included Glen Canyon, served to reinforce her knowledge of and love for that canyon country and to want to make it her home. In 2012, Rosemary received the Entrada Institute's Ward Roylance Award for her extensive work in Capitol Reef and environs. When living in Page, Rosemary wrote that the canyonlands of southeastern Utah were her favorite places in the world; she said "I hiked my ass off in the canyons. I take cross fit four times a week. All so that I can get lost in the country I love." Working in the park on Lake Powell brought more tribal consultations, NAGPRA work, and research on general park issues. In 2012, because of her extensive knowledge of its people and places, she played a role in the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program's project to develop Best Practice guidelines for managing traditional resources on its lands. This involved many Goshute, Paiute, Mojave, and NW Shoshone groups with whom Rosemary had established relationships.

She returned to the NPS Denver Regional office in 2016, working into 2020. At that time she wrote, "... I was offered another job - not NPS - that gives me the opportunity to research and write on topics that I have had a passion to do, but was never given that opportunity at work. For example, ... what is the origin of the "Culture/Nature Divide," assisting indigenous groups with their work, etc., and just became aware of another generational change related to Yellowstone wildlife, being called 'culture wars,' and I have such a passion to interview those who want to hunt and kill our Yellowstone wild creatures to enable understanding. Ah, the freedom now!..."



**Atlatl toss, Rosemary during a public visitation day to excavations near Saratoga, Wyoming.**

## Mystery Artifacts: Test Your Knowledge and Investigative Skills!

By Marilyn A. Martorano

Marilyn is back with a FOR REAL mystery artifact for you to ponder! See page 27 for more information!



**Mystery artifact is circled in red.**



**Two additional similar artifacts.**

Background information: A number of these ground stone artifacts that exhibit a pointed end on one side have been found by collectors in the San Luis Valley near Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve. The rock type of these three examples has not been identified but the artifacts are very heavy for their size. The artifact on the left in the photo showing the two examples weighs 1 lb. 4 oz. and the one on the right weighs 1 lb. 6 oz. These artifacts were reportedly found in the vicinity of long, rounded or slightly flattened ground stone artifacts that are interpreted as lithophones. This is not meant to suggest or imply any cultural association between the two artifact types. None of the collectors had an explanation regarding the function of the pointed ground stone artifacts.

## Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship Update

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

During spring 2022—following a highly successful fundraising effort at the CCPA Annual Meeting in Denver—the Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship committee received three proposals for projects focusing on Pueblo archaeology in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. One proposal did not meet the scholarship’s requirements. However, the other two proposals were funded. Both scholarships went to Master’s students enrolled at New Mexico State University. Jessica Weinmeister was awarded \$1,070 for her research at the multicomponent Crosspatch site. Her project will focus on the provenance of chipped stone tools at the site but will also include detailed mapping and overall site documentation. Daniel Hampson was awarded \$1,466 to conduct aerial mapping, architectural documentation, and on-site artifact analysis at three sites in Comb Wash. The project will focus in particular on associated ritual structures.

Over the past 28 years, the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists’ Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship has awarded more than \$30,000 to undergraduate and graduate anthropology students studying Colorado archaeology. Scholarship funding allows students to pursue more substantial projects, directly contributing to our shared understanding of the state’s past. Most importantly, the scholarship process helps students learn how to design and write a successful grant proposal.

CCPA member participation has been essential to the scholarship fund’s success. If you work with a prospective applicant, either as a faculty mentor or an employer or co-worker, the committee encourages you to talk to them about how a Ward Weakly scholarship can enhance their education. Scholarship awards fund a wide variety of budget items, including specialized analyses, software, selected fieldwork expenses, and travel expenses. Details on scholarship program requirements, along with an application form, are available online at <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/scholarship-opportunities/ward-weakly-scholarship/>. Applications for the spring scholarship round are due November 1, 2022.

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### **Ward F. Weakly Memorial Scholarship Applications are due November 1, 2022**

Applications for CCPA's Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarship are due **November 1**.  
Information about the scholarship and application form can be found on CCPA's website  
([www.coloradoarchaeologists.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeologists.org)) under “Scholarships.”  
Students at any level can apply!



## Twenty-Five Years Ago in Colorado Archaeology (Spring 1997)

- CCPA's Officers and Board Members for 1997 were: President – Bob Brunswig, Secretary – Rosemary Sucec, Treasurer – Bridget Ambler, President Elect – Mike Metcalf, and Board Members Anne Bond, Phil Duke, Dan Jepson, and Dean Saitta,
- In February, 1997, CCPA was notified that it had received a State Historic Preservation Fund grant of \$202,650 for development of five regional historic contexts and a popular booklet on Colorado Archaeology. Refer to CCPA's last several newsletters, this column, for brief background on the grant application. An Advisory Board was put together to administer the grant, with members Meg Van Ness, Gordy Tucker, Doug Scott, Bill Lipe, Sandy Karhu, and Bill Killam. Their work began with development of Requests-for-Proposals for the Program Coordinator position and for the five Regional Contexts in July and August. Proposals were evaluated in late September and October with contracts being mailed to the recipients October 14, 1997. This was an intense, four-month-long process involving many CCPA members in addition to the Advisory and Executive Boards.

Awardees were: Arkansas Basin – Centennial Archaeology, Inc.; Rio Grande –Foothills Engineering, Inc.; Southern Upper Colorado – Crow Canyon Archaeological Center; Northern Upper Colorado – Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc./Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Susan Chandler was awarded the Project Coordinator position. And then the work began . . . .

- With his usual wisdom, President Bob Brunswig forecast in the June 1997 CCPA Newsletter's President's Corner that, "This may also be the last printed version of the contexts." He also predicted that CCPA's paper newsletter, ". . . may go the way of the dodo. . . ."
- CCPA's most recent publication, CCPA Occasional Paper No.2 (1995) Pottery of Colorado: Ceramic Clues to the Prehistoric and Protohistoric Lives of the State's Native People, received excellent reviews in American Antiquity and Plains Anthropologist.

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## Membership Committee Report

### By Jon Horn, Committee Chair

I just sent out my second dues reminder for this year. Thanks to everyone who has responded! If you received a reminder, but have not yet renewed, please do so as soon as you are able (I only send reminders to those that my records show have not yet renewed). Currently, we have 179 members who are current on their dues. This breaks down as 11 Fellows; 147 Voting Members, including 1 Native American, 13 retired, and 7 students; and 21 Associate Members, including 5 retired and 6 students. My membership list shows that about 60 members who were current in 2021 have yet to renew and that an additional 30 have not renewed since 2020. Many long-term members are on those lists, so am hopeful that those renewals are on the way!

Also, I am sure that you know of archaeologists working in the state or students just entering the field who would greatly benefit from membership in CCPA. We would love to be overwhelmed by applications, so please encourage your colleagues and students to join. We will make it as easy as possible. Application forms are included at the end of the newsletter or can be found at: <https://coloradoarchaeologists.org/membership/membership-forms/>

As always, if you have a question about your membership, feel free to contact me!

## Treasurer's Report

### By Dante Knapp, CCPA Treasurer

The transfer of treasurer duties from Jody Clauter to Dante Knapp has occurred. Jody did an excellent job of maintaining the accounts and QuickBooks records, which made for an easy transfer of duties. Thank you for all your hard work, Jody!

Thank you to everyone involved in planning and implementation of the 2022 CCPA conference! Also, an extra shout-out to all conference sponsors and volunteers, we could not do this without your support. Please find the meeting revenue and expenditures in Table 1. Unfortunately, we posted a loss of \$854.76 this year. This was due to the PayPal fees and the overall increased costs associated with hosting the conference in Denver. On a happier note, the book sale and auction earned \$4,355.99 for the scholarship fund!

**Table 1. CCPA 2022 Annual Meeting Revenue and Expenditures**

Revenue	Total (\$)
Banquet & Lunches	3,228.00
Donation	11,506.15
Registration Fees	8,348.00
<b>Total Annual Meeting Revenue</b>	<b>23,082.15</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	
Student Paper & Poster Awards	550.00
Outgoing Executive Committee Thank-you Gifts	28.99
Conference Supplies	64.75
Community Connections Tour Fees	330.00
Early Bird Reception	4,521.14
Facility Rental & Catering	17,575.76
PayPal Fees	866.27
<b>Total Annual Meeting Expenditures</b>	<b>23,936.91</b>
<b>Net Annual Meeting Revenue</b>	<b>(\$854.76)</b>

Finally, the account balances in Table 2 are current as of May 13, 2022.

**Table 2. Current CCPA Account Balances.**

Account	Balance (\$)
Checking	56,126.61
Money Market	19,917.12
Publications	15,716.88
Ward Weekly	45,374.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,135.27</b>

## Mystery Artifact – There is No Answer!

Continued by Marilyn Martorano



Actually, I don't know what these ground stone artifacts were used for, so they really are a mystery!

I have received two ideas from archaeologists: 1) an archaeologist at the 2021 Plains Conference in Boulder mentioned that he/she thought these artifacts **could have functioned for cracking open large mammal bones to extract marrow** (this information was told to my husband so if anyone knows who this person might be, I would appreciate it if you could please contact me); and 2) a well-respected archaeologist that I won't name (hint: he often also has a mystery artifact in this column), has suggested that these artifacts could be **lithophone tuning forks!!**

Two of these artifacts have been tested for acoustical properties and they do not ring. Another suggestion was that the function of these artifacts could have been to set the lithophones in the sand for playing. I did try setting two of these artifacts in the sand (pointed end down) and laid a lithophone on its acoustical nodes on the top portions of the two artifacts. The lithophones did ring when tapped in this position, but it seems like a lot of work to make an artifact like that when lithophones can easily be played by laying them across the legs or ankles, or by holding/suspending them vertically or horizontally.

I haven't heard of or seen anything quite like these artifacts in reports or published materials, so I'm hoping that someone else has found something similar in a context that might give us clues to what the actual function might have been.

If you have any suggestions or thoughts (a serious suggestion or one that's even more creative than the lithophone tuning fork idea), please feel free to contact me at: [martoranoconsultantsllc@gmail.com](mailto:martoranoconsultantsllc@gmail.com)

# APPROVED MINUTES FOR THE COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FALL 2021 MEETING, OCTOBER 11, 2021

## Submitted by Katie Arntzen, Secretary

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the EC met both in person at History Colorado and virtually utilizing the Zoom Video Conferencing platform.

Time: 9:18 a.m.–3:52 p.m.

### Present:

Greg Wolff (*President*)

Charles Reed (*Past-president*)

Paul Burnett (*President-elect*)

Katie Arntzen (*Secretary*)

Dr. Jody Clauter (*Treasurer*)

Dante Knapp (*Treasurer-elect*)

Anna Cordova (*American Indian Board member*)

Kevin Black (*At-large Board Member*)

Dr. Bonnie Clark (*At-large Board Member*)

Amy Gillaspie (*At-large Board Member*)

Dan Haas (*At-large Board Member*)

Raymond Sumner (*Student At-large Member/  
Student Affairs Chair*)

Dr. Kimball Banks (*Government Affairs Committee  
Chair*)

Michelle Slaughter (*Awards & Recognition  
Committee Chair*)

Marilyn Martorano (*Ethics Committee Chair*)

Mary Sullivan (*Web Page Editor*)

Michelle Slaughter (*Awards & Recognition  
Committee Chair*)

Rebecca Simon (*Education Committee Co-Chair*)

Jacki Mullen (*Newsletter Editor*)

Jon Horn (*Membership Committee Chair*)

Dr. Holly Norton (*State Archaeologist*)

Dr. Michele Koons (*Denver Museum of Nature and  
Science*)

### Call to Order

Mr. Wolff called the meeting to order at 9:18 a.m. He made an Indigenous Land Acknowledgement and asked for a moment to recognize Indigenous People's Day. Mr. Wolff then asked for any additions or changes to the agenda. No changes made.

### Review and Approval of Minutes

Mr. Wolff asked to waive reading the 2021 Spring Executive Committee Meeting Minutes and inquired if there were any corrections to the minutes. A motion was made by Ms. Arntzen to approve the meeting minutes as amended. Mr. Black seconded and voting members unanimously approved the motion.

### Guest Reports

#### *Colorado Archaeological Society Report*

Mr. Wolff presented the report on behalf of Karen Kinnear.

#### *Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Report*

Dr. Norton reported on office changes in staffing and fee structures for permits and file searches.

## **Officer's Reports**

### *Secretary Report*

Mr. Prouty submitted the 2020-2021 materials to the Denver Public Library. Ms. Arntzen requested any materials to be archived for the 2021-2022 year.

### *Treasurer Report*

Dr. Clauter outlined that the EC had decided at the Spring EC meeting to donate a third of the 2020 conference proceeds between both the Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health and the Adopt-an-Elder program. An EC vote is needed to finalize the donation. Ray Sumner motioned, Dr. Clark seconded. Unanimously passed to split the \$1,173.80 between the Johns Hopkins Center for American Indian Health and Adopt-an-Elder programs. The remaining two-thirds of the 2020 conference proceeds were split between the scholarship fund and the general fund, given that there was no traditional fundraiser due to the virtual meeting format.

## **Committee Reports**

### *Financial Committee*

Mr. Reed presented on behalf of Ms. Reiser. They are moving forward with the approved investments. The Committee received a policy statement from the financial advisor on October 1, 2021. They have a few comments but should be moving forward this fall.

### *Government Review Committee*

Dr. Banks provided a summary of recent government actions.

### *Native American Initiatives Committee*

No report provided.

### *Ward Weekly Scholarship*

On behalf of Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Wolff reported that the recent recipient originally applied to the Native American Scholarship but their research fit this program more strongly. CCPA Scholarship Committees will work together to clarify both programs.

### *Awards & Recognition Committee*

Ms. Slaughter reported that Angie Krall is replacing Suzanne McKetta on the committee.

### *Ethics Committee*

Ms. Martorano reported that the committee has not received any complaints, and she had nothing to report.

### *Newsletter Editor*

Ms. Mullen reported that there are three newsletters a year. If you would like to contribute, please send an email to her.

### *Webpage Editor Update*

Ms. Sullivan announced that the website is now secure (https) and working.

### *Publications Committee*

Mr. Wolff gave Kelly Pool and Anne McKibbin's report. The Historic and Rio Grande contexts are the only remaining hard copy contexts, digital copies are available for all contexts. Copies of *Ancient Colorado* are available for education purposes as needed.

### *Education Committee*

Ms. Simon briefly reported on the Committee's projects of the year. If anyone would like to join the committee meeting to talk about logistics and other projects, contact Rebecca Simon.

### *Student Affairs Committee*

Mr. Sumner reported that there are 11 student members. The Committee is focusing on increasing student membership to 25 people by the 2022 meeting. Recruitment includes a November happy hour and a networking event in February. They are discussing Southwestern Lore publishing student conference papers. The committee is also working on a recommendation to the EC for a membership level between student and professional, such as emerging professional.

### *Membership Committee*

Mr. Horn announced that there are 15 new members, 208 members total.

### *Archives Ad-hoc Committee*

Ms. Martorano outlined the status of CCPA's archives. The archives are poorly organized and materials are accessible that the Committee would prefer to be restricted. The Committee is interested in developing a retention schedule for all CCPA materials. Dr. Clark suggested placing a hold on all materials with the repository and working with an archives graduate student to organize the materials. The Committee will investigate a hold on the materials, redaction and deaccession policies, and the possibility of collaborating with an intern to archive the material.

### *Strategic Plan Ad-hoc Committee*

The Committee met and placed a request for comment in the newsletter. No responses received. The goal is to reframe the strategic plan in goal statements.

### *CCPA Handbook Updates*

The 2021 Handbook is on the website. This is a living document updated by the President-elect. Revisions for 2022 include updating the section on the voting process to include email ballots, revised Student Paper Competition Guidelines, any changes needed from the 2021 referenda, and Dr. Adrienne Anderson's CCPA Field Trip narrative history. Ms. Gibson expressed interest in supporting the Student Paper Guidelines update. Mr. Reed suggested adding the time served by each committee member to the Handbook's committee rosters.

### **Old Business**

#### *CCPA 501(c)(6) non-profit status; can/should it change to 501(c)(3)?*

Donations to CCPA and its scholarship programs are not tax deductible in our current 501(c)(6) status. Dr. Clauter spoke with our accountant. They stated that we could not separate the scholarship from the rest of the accounts. They did not believe separating the accounts was a good time investment. The EC will make clear to membership in various forms of communication that donations are not tax deductible with our current tax status.

### *Additional Bylaws/Code of Ethics updates*

Mr. Wolff outlined that in 2020-2021 EC changed his/hers to a gender-neutral pronoun in one place in the Bylaws/Code of Ethics, but it wasn't done throughout, and probably should be. He proposes to identify the necessary changes, publish the proposed changes in the newsletter, and then hold a vote at the Annual Meeting. Dr. Clark motions to change the language in both documents to gender neutral terminology. Kevin Black seconded. It was unanimously passed. Existing and proposed Bylaws/Code of Ethics language changes will be published in the upcoming newsletter. Two similar edits were noted in the Handbook. Mr. Burnett will revise and update the Handbook.

Mr. Wolff stated that the Awards and Recognition Committee is not included in the list of organizational committees within the Bylaws. Discussion ensued to add the Awards and Recognition Committee chair to EC as a non-voting member. Mr. Black motioned to revise the Bylaws in Section 4. to state that the Chairs of all standing committees have a non-voting position on the Executive Committee. Mr. Burnett seconded the motion and it unanimously passed. Mr. Black then motioned to add the Awards and Recognitions committee to the standing committee list in Section 6. Mr. Burnett seconded the motion and it unanimously passed. The proposed changes will be published in the upcoming newsletter prior to a vote for approval at the annual business meeting.

In review of CCPA's Code of Ethics, a CCPA member stated that they feel that academic/research institutes need specific timelines for reporting data. The member proposed that failure to report within 10 years should constitute a breach of ethics. EC discussed the proposal and suggested edits, recorded below in stricken and underlined text.

Failure to complete a ~~full scholarly~~ report consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be construed as a waiver of an archaeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. Upon expiration of such 10-year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archaeologists. Failure to complete the report within 10-years shall be a breach of the code of ethics.

This change was tabled. The Ethics and Executive Committee will review the edits and move forward with a vote later. All edits will be presented to the membership in the winter newsletter.

### *Potential reconsideration of the 5-year commitment of Treasurer Role*

The Financial Committee will collaborate with Mr. Burnett to make edits to the Handbook prior to the 2022 Annual Meeting regarding discussion held at the Spring 2021 EC Meeting regarding the length of the Treasurer's commitment (particularly in reference to subsequent service as the Financial Review Committee Chair).

## **New Business**

### *Amendment 78*

If passed, this amendment requires legislative approval of funds prior to disbursement to State Agencies. It would alter how funds enter the State Historic Preservation Office and other state agencies.

### *SAA Council of Affiliated Societies*

Ms. Simon was asked at Pecos if we would like to join this organization. It is a moot point; we are part of the Council of Councils currently.

### *2022 Annual Meeting*

Dr. Koons is organizing the Annual Meeting at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science's auditorium. The EC discussed COVID-19 precautions. SWCA is supporting event registration. Ms. Slaughter is collaborating on event logistics. Ms. Simon is collaborating on sponsorships. Ms. Gibson offered assistance. The Student Committee is supporting securing volunteers and organizing scholarship fundraising. Mr. Sumner highlighted the need to consider student volunteer subsidies, such as lodging and conference registration.

### *2023 Annual Meeting*

The Annual Meeting will be held in Ouray.

### *Call for EC Nominations*

Mr. Reed solicited nominations for the President-Elect, two at large EC Members, and the Student Committee Affairs Committee Chair. Amy Gillaspie will assist nomination recruitment.

### **Adjourn**

Mr. Wolff called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Dr. Clark made the motion, with Mr. Black seconding, and voting members approving the adjournment. Mr. Wolff adjourned the meeting at 3:52 p.m.



**CCPA Membership Application Form** (Revised 2021)  
**Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists**

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP REQUESTED: \_\_\_\_\_

You will receive notice of the newsletter publication by email. The newsletter is available to members on the CCPA website at [www.coloradoarchaeologists.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeologists.org).

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

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to receive a free copy of *Ancient Colorado*

Send application, membership fees, and appropriate accompaniments to **CCPA, c/o ERO Resources Corporation, 1842 Clarkson Street, Denver, CO 80218**. Make checks payable to Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. 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. For additional information write to the CCPA Treasurer/Membership chair at the above address, or call and ask to speak to a CCPA member at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (303) 866-3395.

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

**Voting Member:** Professional resume or vita listing 12 months professional experience, and an undergraduate degree in anthropology or a related discipline. Annual Voting membership fee is \$45 (Retired \$40).

**Native American Member:** Sponsorship by any member of any recognized tribal organization, government, or by the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs. Annual Native American membership fee is \$45.

**Associate Member:** BA or BS degree or enrollment in a degree program, sponsorship by one Voting or Fellow Member, and a professional interest in Colorado archaeology, including contributors to archaeological research and teachers involved in archaeological education. Include a copy of vita or resume with application. Annual Associate membership fee is \$35 (Retired \$30).

**Student Voting Member:** Professional resume or vita listing 12 months professional experience, a BA or BS degree in anthropology or a related discipline, and proof of enrollment in a postgraduate degree program in anthropology or a related discipline. Upon completion of the postgraduate degree, the individual will become a Voting Member and will be required to pay the full dues for that status with the next annual renewal. Annual Student Voting membership fee is \$10.

**Student Associate Member:** Professional resume or vita with one reference from a CCPA Voting or Fellow member and proof of enrollment in an undergraduate degree program in anthropology or a related discipline. Upon completion of the undergraduate degree, the member will become an Associate Member with commensurate dues at next annual renewal. Must reapply to become a Voting Member. Annual Student Associate membership fee is \$10.

## Colorado Council of Professional Archaeology Membership Renewal Form (revised 2021)

Instructions: Please pay via PayPal at <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/membership/>  
or 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 a free copy of Ancient Colorado

With my renewal, I certify that I agree to adhere to the provisions of the Code of Ethics of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists available at:

<http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/ETHICS.pdf>

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 Weekly Fund Contribution ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Due:** ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Thank you for renewing your membership!

Please send this form and payment (if paying by check) 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 2022–2023**

Paul Burnett

**Past President 2022–2023**

Greg Wolff

**President-Elect 2022–2023**

Mary Sullivan

**Secretary 2021–2023**

Katie Arntzen

**Treasurer 2022–2024**

Dante Knapp

**American Indian Board Member 2021–2023**

Anna Cordova

**Student Board Member 2022–2024**

Chance Ward

**Board Member 2021–2023**

Dan Hass

**Board Member 2021–2023**

Bonnie Clark

**Board Member 2022–2024**

Brandon Turner

**Board Member 2022–2024**

Jasmine Saxon

**Awards & Recognition Committee Chair**

Michelle Slaughter

**Education Committee Co-Chairs**

Karin Larkin and Amy Gillaspie

**Ethics Coordinator**

Marilyn Martorano

**Finance Committee Chair**

Jody Clauter

**Government Affairs Committee**

Kimball Banks

**Listserv Coordinator**

Greg Williams

**Membership Committee Chair**

Jon Horn

**Native American Initiatives Committee****Interim Chair**

Bridget Ambler

**Newsletter Editor**

Jacki Mullen

**Publications Committee Chair**

Kelly Pool

**Student Affairs Committee Chairs**

Raymond Sumner and Chance Ward

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

Mark Mitchell

**Web Page Editor**

Mary Sullivan

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### Want to Volunteer on a CCPA Committee?

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



## About CCPA

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

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## Mailing Address

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

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## Online

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

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## Publications

A variety of contexts (regional overviews) are available for purchase here on the CCPA website. Visit <http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/contexts/> to download an order form and to order through PayPal. Contexts are updated periodically, so be sure to check back for context updates and new or revised publications.

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## Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

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