The Calumet



Indian Peaks Chapter

Colorado Archaeological Society

Conservation

Preservation

Education

Exploration



Calendar of Events

OCTOBER, 1991

Oct 11 to 13 - 1991 Annual meeting of CAS at Glenwood Springs.

Oct 16 Indian Peaks Executive Board Meeting, 7:30 pm.. at Foothills Nature Center, 4201 North Broadway, Boulder.

Oct 23 Indian Peaks Regular Meeting, 7:30 pm., at Foothills Nature Center, 4201 North Broadway, Boulder.

Speaker: Jeannette Mobley-Tanaka, Slide Presentation: "Current Research at Yellow Jacket"

Nov 12 Colorado Historical Society meeting to develop rules and regulations to implement the state statue protecting cultural and fossil resources and unmarked human graves. Colorado History Museum, 1300 Broadway, Denver, 1 - 4 pm. Details - Kevin Black, 866-4671.



The Prez's Coffee Break

Richard R. (Rick) Lippincott



The big news for October is the CAS Anual Meeting in Glenwood Springs, 11-14 October, at the Hotel Colorado. See this issue of the Calumet for more information.

The papers will be preented Saturday in the Colorado Room. There should be a number of interesting reports givens. Sue and I are planning to go over Friday afternoon, and return Saturday evening, since I have to work Sundays: Always!

The McGilvery Cabin Site report is ready to submit to OAHP, and Boulder City Open Space. Worth mentioning is the fact that if you write up a survey report, send it to Kevin Black at OAHP. Otherwise, you may not get credit for certification. The Stockton Cabin Site report lacks only photographs to complete. It will be sent in in October. Everyone who worked on the two surveys will have their names appended to the site forms: we all share the credit!

John Slay, U.S. Forest Service archaeologist in the Roosevelt and Arapaho National Forests, was our September speaker. John brought us an interesting and informative report on forest archaeology. Elsewhere in this issue, our intreped vice prez, Ann Hayes will announce the speaker for October.

Upcoming on 13 November is a CU Continuing Education program, "Reminiscences of a Misspent Life in Archaeology," by Dr. Joe Ben Wheat. The talk will be presented at the Henderson Museum. Cost of the lecture is \$10. For information and registration, call the Division of Continuing Education at CU, 492-5148, or 1-800-331-2801.

Finally, at the Chapter Executive Board meeting, 16 October, I will be appointing a Nominating Committee to select the Chapter leadership for the coming year.

There are many capable leader out there who need to be drawn forward to guide the Chapter in the coming years. If you would like to share in the leadership of the Chapter, please call Rick Lippincott, 828-3906 or 828-3144, or Ann Hayes, 494-3773 and offer your services. You won't regret it! The Chapter will be looking for a president and a project information officer, since Ann Pipkins is playing around Europe. We could also use a director or two.

Elections will be held at the November Chapter meeting!

Indian Peaks Chapter

Regular Monthly Meeting

October 23,1991 - 7:30 pm

Foothills Nature Center

4201 North Broadway, Boulder

Speaker: Jeannette Mobley-Tanaka

Slide Presentation

Current Research / Yellow Jacket

 $\rm N.B.$ As reaserach coordinator for the Yellow Jacket Project, Tanaka is preparing a full scale report on the site for the University of Colorado Museum.

CONTACT: Ann Hayes 494-3773

Steve Montgomery 443-4414

Early Miners Shelter Becomes Summer Home

Cabin Was Early Homestead at Shadow Canyon Spring

The Stockton Cabin, (Temp. # OS91-2), represents a typical miners shelter of the late 19th Century. There is evidence of two mines in the area immediately northwest and south of the cabin site.

While the Stockton family is known to have acquired land in the Eldorado Springs area as early as 1904, Roscoe Stockton, son of Lincoln Stockton, purchased the cabin site from his mother, Jessie D.A. Stockton, in 1910.

The Stockton family, Washington and Lincoln, were active in the mining land in the area. Roscoe's mother had homesteaded the 160-acre tract on which the cabin was located, according to Joanna Sampson, who researched the cabin's history*.

Roscoe was a poet, composer, school teacher, radio personality, and drama coach. A student at the University of Colorado, Roscoe, born in 1889, was active in early Boulder County mountain climbing groups.

He went on to become first principle of Bryant grade school, later on the faculty of the University of Denver. He also wrote and produced radio programs with a Western theme on KOA radio.

Stockton used the cabin as a summer home and gathering place for

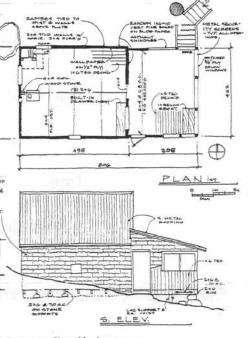
students, artists, and friends until his death in 1950.

The cabin is of light frame construction, typical of Colorado mining shelters of the 1890-1910 period. The cabin has one room with a masonry chimney. A narrow right-angle stairs accesses the loft area.

A porch was added at some point in time after construction of the original structure.

Water was obtained from a spring-fed pool some 20 meters west of the cabin. An outhouse, located about 25 meters southeast of the cabin has been badly vandalized.

* Historic information taken from research published by Joanna Sampson, 5743 Marshall Road, Boulder, CO Used by permission of the author.



Rendering by Steve Montgomery

Indian Peaks Executive Board Minutes

The Indian Peaks Executive board met September 26, 1991 at the North Boulder Nature Center. Present were:Rick Lippincott, Steve Montgomery, Anita McHugh, Sue Lippincott, Laura Viola, Jeannie Hamilton, Ann Hayes, Edna Devai-Alth.

REPORTS:

TREASURER:

*Check book current balance \$878.21, this does not include money due from the Longmont Museum for the high Altitude Archaeology exhibit.

*Newsletter will include reminder on membership dues.

*Expenditures - Cultural Facilities grant.

PAAC:

*Basic Site Survey class is in progress. There are 20 participants, seven are from out of town.

VICE PRES:

*Chaco Canyon field trip. There will be a news article in November Calumet. *Housekeeping at Nature Center.

*Housekeeping at Nature Center. *Speakers: Sept - John Slaigh Oct - Jeannette Mobley-Tanaka

Nov - McKim Malville *Co-presidency being considered for 1992 slate. *Historic research work on Dinosaur Ridge with

Kevin Black.

FIELD ACT:

*McGilvery cabin: Field work complete, site forms need more work, i.e., research in Carnegie Library tax records.

*Stockton cabin: Field work complete, lacking

only photographs.

*Parson Ranch rock alignment: Field work completed.

*Rock Creek site: Notification from possible sponsor that this program does not fit into their support goals. Exploring Siegel Foundation as

potential sponsor. (Rick Lippincott)

Submitted by: Edna Devai-Alth, Secretary

MEMBERSHIP DUES REMINDER

Please check your mailing label. It shows the **expiration date** of your current CAS membership. Copying and postage costs have risen and will continue to rise. We can only afford to send the newsletter to members in good standing.

Discovery of lost city in Peru may solve puzzle of Nasca lines

Archaeologists study remains of metropolis

By Donald Smith National Geographic

Discovery of a 2,000-year-old lost city in southern Peru is casting new light on one of the world's great mysteries, the Nasca lines.

Farmers and artists, priests and warriors created the lines. They built temples and pyramids and underground aqueducts, created exquisite pottery —
and cut off the heads of their enemies
for trophies.

But the Nasca people are best known today for the fabulous designs they scratched in the rock-strewn desert: enormous triangles, trapezoids and spirals covering acres of land as barren as moonscapes. Their elegantly stylized animals are so immense that they can best be seen from aircraft.

Age-old speculation

Objects of speculation for decades, these odd masterpieces rank among civilization's great puzzles, alongside the monoliths of Stonehenge in England and the massive stone heads of Easter Island in the South Pacific

in the South Pacific.
Were the Nasca lines intended as landing strips for ancient astronauts?
Were they sky maps, laid out by astrologer-priests to help forecast the future?

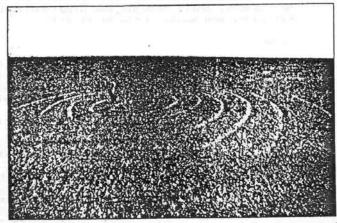
Archaeological discoveries in the past two years, while not completely solving the riddle of the lines, are revealing a more believable picture of their creators. While the desert wizards of Nasca may not have had supernatural powers, they clearly were masters of their own universe.

'A great civilization'

"This was absolutely a great civilization," says archaeologist Helaine Silverman of the University of Illinois. "In many ways they were geniuses." Silverman has discovered remains of

Silverman has discovered remains of what she believes to be the metropolis that formed the major population center of the Nasca people. She has named it Site 165, or Ventilla,

She has named it Site 165, or Ventilla, for a tiny modern-day settlement nearby. The ancient city lies at the base of the elevated desert plain containing



National Geographic / Loren McInty

A LIFE'S WORK: German-born researcher Maria Reiche has spent most of her life cataloging the Nasca lines in Peru.

most of the enigmatic lines.

Although the site is now largely covered by a scrubby, dried-out forest, its broad outlines once were visible from the air. Silverman originally identified it by closely examining aerial photographs.

"I'm sure this is the capital," Silverman says. "What I'm hoping is that the short-lived agriculture between 1947 and 1970 did just superficial damage to the site, and that if we dig, we'll be able to see a good part of the city with all its architecture, and trace its history."

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Near Ventilla, and connected to it by
one of the strange desert lines, lies another major site: Cahuachi, thought by
archaeologists to be the main population
center of the ancient Nasca people before Silverman's discovery of Ventilla.
Silverman's research shows that Ca-

Silverman's research shows that Cahuachi was never inhabited on a permanent basis, but instead seems to have been a great holy city. Periodically, people throughout southern coastal Peru may have suspended their more or less constant tribal warfare long enough to allow pilgrimages to Cahuachi.

The Nasca culture dominated the region between 200 B.C. and A.D. 600. At

about the time ideas of such Greek scholars as Euclid, Ptolemy and Archimedes were laying foundations of Western science, a vigorous, creative people appeared in 10 fertile valleys feeding into Peru's Rio Grande de Nasca.

There is no evidence of an empire. Scientists like Silverman believe the culture consisted of a loose association of family clans. Each may have had an animal emblem, which could explain the figures drawn on the desert.

Warfare was a way of life

Warfare over land and water was a way of life.
"I don't see it so much as economic,

"I don't see it so much as economic, like the control of trade routes," says Silverman. "It was literally a matter of survival. It was a landscape of internecine warfare, hit-and-run raiding." Silverman's survey data show that the

Silverman's survey data show that the biggest and most elaborate lines were drawn during an early period of the culture, when the clans were more united through their religious pilgrimages to Cahuachi. Worship there may have involved trooping out to the nearby dese and dancing along lines previously, marked by priests.

The Denver Post