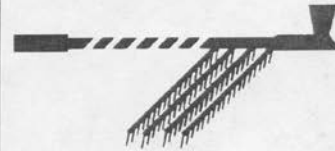


July 1995, Vol 3, No 6

CALUMET



Newsletter for the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Note: This schedule contains a new date for the Devil's Thumb excavations with Jean Kindig. See below.

July 15 - 16 / West Stoneham, Pawnee Grasslands; excavation with Bob Brunwig; last dates to work on the major excavation. Call Tom Cree, 776-7004.

July 18 / IPCAS Ex Bd Mtg, 7:30 p.m., Boulder Police Bureau, 1805 33rd St., Boulder.

July 22-23; Aug 6 / West Stoneham, Pawnee Grasslands; volunteers needed for special stone ring excavation. Call tom Cree, 776-7004.

July 31 - Aug 5 / Caribou Lake Excavations with Bonnie Pitblado begins. Also Aug 7 - Aug 12. (See article), Bonnie Pitblado, (602) 795-3723.

Aug 14 - Aug 18 / Devil's Thumb Valley excavations with Jean Kindig. Call Jean Kindig, 258-7964.

Sept 16 / IPCAS High Altitude field trip. Final arrangements to be announced later, for a "drive to" game drive site (that requires a short hike). Call Cheryl Damon, 678-8076.

Sept 26 / IPCAS General Meeting, "Korean Archaeology - Burial of the Silla Queens"; slide and lecture presentation by Sarah Nelson, 7:30 p.m., The Meeting Place, Crossroads Mall.

Oct 6 - 8 / CAS 1995 Annual Meeting, Montrose, Co. Symposium on "Western Colorado Formative".

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS:

July 22 - 23 / Anasazi Pottery workshop by Gregory Wood, Colorado History Museum. Hands-on pot making using prehistoric materials, construction and firing techniques. Call Barbara Stribling, 344-1130.

June 9 - Aug 22 / "Pictured on the Rocks" - pictographs and petroglyphs of Colorado. Display, lectures and field trips, Aurora History Museum. For info. & registration call 361-0860.

July 14 - "Was there Life before DIA? lecture by Gordy Tucker, \$5.

July 29 - Dutch Creek petroglyphs field trip, 1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m., led by Peter Faris, \$5.

July 15-16, 29-30; Aug 12-13, 26-27; Sept 9-10, 16-17, 30-Oct 1; Oct 7-8, 14-15, 21-22. / Denver CAS Swallow Site excavation. Call Bill Hammond, 333-2984.

July 20 - 23 / Mammoths! Mammoths! Mammoths! Denver Museum of Natural History field trip, led by Jim Dixon to mammoth sites in Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Cost to be announced. Call Ann Beck, 370-8287.

Aug 10 - 13 / Pecos conference, Gila National Forest, N.M.; "Perspectives of Mimbres Archaeology" roundtable. Numerous field trips; \$18. Write: 68th Annual Pecos Conference; Attn: Bill Schiowitz, 3005 Camino del Bosque, Gila Nat Forest, Silver City, N.M. 88061

August 19 - 27 / Fort Garland Archaeological Project. Volunteers needed to survey, excavate, catalogue. Call Ann Bond, 866-4671.



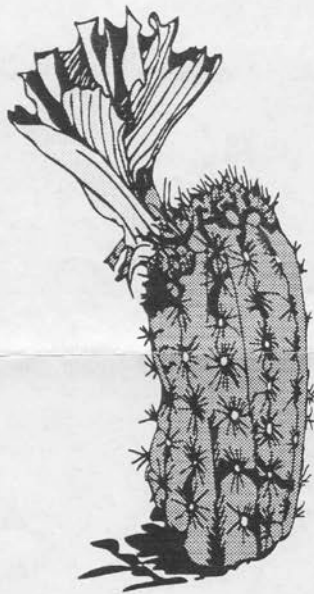
CONSERVATION PRESERVATION EDUCATION EXPLORATION

CALL FOR PAPERS - CAS ANNUAL MEETING

CAS will hold its Annual Meeting on October 6-8 in Montrose, CO. In conjunction with the meeting, CAS will sponsor a symposium on "Formative Cultures of the West". The symposium will be held on October 7.

The time period covered by this topic is approximately 250 AD to 1300 AD. Because of the location of the symposium (Montrose), papers dealing with the Eastern Colorado Plateau would be nice but not mandatory. A written version of the presentation may be compiled and published as a CAS Memor.

Any CAS members or friends interested in presenting papers should contact Terry Murphy (756-0036).



CALUMET NEWSLETTER EDITOR/PUBLISHER NEEDED BY JAN 1, 1996.

Due to personal commitments to Genealogy Research and Computer Interests I have decided to terminate my tour of duty as the CALUMET Editor effective year end 1995. If someone wishes to assume the duties of the Editor earlier than Jan 1st, 1996, I will cooperate.

I have enjoyed the experience and be assured I have not lost my global interest in Archaeology.

Ed Grefrath, CALUMET Editor

BE HERE THEN

Those of you who worked at the West Stoneham Site in the Pawnee Grasslands last year will remember the heat, the scorched earth, and the dry playa lakes. I'd assumed that was the ecological context of the prehistoric occupations, but this Spring's rains have brought about an amazing transformation. The playas have filled with water, and the lakes and surrounding areas are swarming with bugs, frogs, birds, and antelope. The plains are covered with wildflowers and plants. The whole area is bursting with life. I'm reminded not to jump to conclusions about the paleo-environment. Where one lonely stunted hackberry now grows from the Stoneham ridge, was there once a forest?

The rains have frustrated **Bob Brunswig's** excavations at West Stoneham. The work has been sporadic but fruitful. There's still another weekend for volunteers to participate. (See the calendar of scheduled events.)

More weather news - flash flooding in the Rock Creek drainage raised the water level eight feet to the edge of the bank. The torrent washed over the Rock Creek Site (excavated by IPCAS under **Pete Gleichman's** supervision). Pete visited the site with **Dock Teegarden** after the flood and reports that there was some erosion of the bank but the cultural deposits were undisturbed.

Need I mention the snow storms on the first day of the Spanish Diggings field trip? The second day was gorgeous and the quarries were fascinating. The mud driving was really challenging. About thirty IPCAS members attended.

Jean Kindig reports that the high altitude excavation at Devil's Thumb has been postponed from July until August 14-18, due to the nearly eight feet of snow covering the site.

The Southdown Corp. has selected **Walker Nightwalker** as the cultural resource monitor for their quarrying operations at Dowe Flats. Walker is from the Ute tribe and is a student at CSU. Southdown will provide him with a partial scholarship as well as a salary for his services. Quarrying began three weeks ago, and Walker has been walking behind the bulldozer since the first day of excavation.

John Slay, former Arapahoe-Roosevelt Forest Archaeologist has retired. John was a vigorous protector of cultural resources and facilitated many projects that study and mitigate impacts of Forest Service and recreational activities on archaeological sites. In spite of the bureaucratic unwillingness to fund or attend to cultural resource management, John always found some way and some money to make things happen. Unfortunately, hiring for the Forest Archaeologist position has been frozen and a

replacement won't be hired until a concerned constituency (that's you and me. IPCAS) insists otherwise.

Please write to Skip Underwood, Forest Supervisor, A-R National Forest, 240 W. Prospect Road, Fort Collins, CO 80526. Emphasize in your letter the importance of having a full time archaeologist on the forest to oversee protection of our extensive cultural remains and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act in one of the most heavily used forests in America.

Cheryl Damon has volunteered to organize a field trip to a high altitude site on September 16th. We've asked the High Plains Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society to come down and let us take them on a tour of a mountain game drive, probably the drive system near Rollins Pass, as it is accessible by car and a short walk. The trip is of course open to all IPCAS members, but because of parking restrictions will have to be limited to about 30 people (7 vehicles). So call Cheryl Damon, 678-8076 and sign up now.

The CAS Annual Encampment in Montrose was a great success. There were sixty CAS members from all over the state gathered for the weekend of socializing and touring the many nearby ruins.

I hope you're making plans for the CAS Annual Meeting in October. Ever wonder about the predecessors and the evolution of the Anasazi culture? This is known as the Desert Formative Stage, and will be the symposium topic of this year's meeting in Montrose. See you Then.

Steve Montgomery, CAS President

ANCIENT HAND WEAPON

Boomerang buffs testing a copy of a 20,300-year-old throwing weapon say the original was a well-engineered device capable of killing small game from a distance of 150 feet. The copy replicated a 27-inch mammoth-tusk weapon found in a cave in southern Poland eight years ago. The only ivory example known from prehistory, it weighs almost two pounds and has an unusual, boomerang-like design; its two ends are of different widths, the broader end a handle. - Paul G. Bahn

ENDANGERED ACRES

The Colorado Plateau -- 130 million acres in the Four Corners area of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah -- has been listed as one America's most Endangered Historic Places by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The trust says that the ancient sites of the plateau have been harmed by looting, tourism, and housing and commercial development.

Above articles, ANCIENT HAND WEAPON and ENDANGERED ACRES, reprinted from the July/August issue of ARCHAEOLOGY magazine.

PAAC SCHEDULE: July to December, 1995

Taught by Kevin Black, Asst State Archaeologist

BOULDER - Foothills Nature Center,

Sign Up - Morey or Janet Stinson, 530-7727

Cost - \$17 Dates: As noted from 6:30 to 9:30 pm.

Principles of Excavation - Sept 6, 12, 20, Oct 4, 10, 25, Nov 1

(Note: Classes are on Wed., except for Sept 12 & Oct 10.)

DENVER

Research Design & Report Writing - July 6, 27, Aug 3, 10, 17.

Colorado Archaeology - Sept 7, 14, 21, Oct 12, 26, Nov 2, 9.

FT COLLINS

Colorado Archaeology - Oct 31, Nov 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec 5, 12.

COLORADO SPRINGS

Laboratory Techniques - Sept 22 - 24.

CORTEZ

Summer Training Survey - July 11 - 20.

Field & Lab Photography - Sept 16 - 17.

DURANGO

Laboratory Techniques - Dec 1 - 3.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

Perishable Materials - Dec 8 - 11.

CARBONDALE

Colorado Archaeology - Oct 27 - 30.

MONTROSE

Lithics Description & Analysis - Nov 17 - 20.

PUEBLO

Ceramics Description & Analysis - Oct 13 - 16.

TELLURIDE

Basic Site Survey Techniques - Aug 11 - 14.

GUNNISON

Colorado Archaeology - Nov 3 - 6.

GRAND JUNCTION

Basic Site Survey Techniques - Sept 8 - 11.

IPCAS EX BD MTG

May 16, 1995

Attendees: Steve Montgomery, Donna Shay, Michael Landem, Cheryl Damon, Dock Teegarden, Tome Cree, Kristine Holien, Dick Owens, Maureen Arthur.

* April minutes approved.

* Treasurer's Report:

Thanks to Jeannie Hamilton for her efforts since 1988. Good luck Jeannie in your future endeavors. Dick Owens, having volunteered for the position, is now the new Treasurer.

* VP Report:

Membership brochures mailing and contact of former IPCAS members will be done in the fall of 1995.

Discussion of potential Fall Fieldtrips. Cheryl Damon volunteered to help Dick Owens make initial contacts.

* President's Report - Old & New Business:

1. Historic Preservation regulation's status report. Recent ruling from the Attorney General states that existence of sites doesn't warrant a survey. Concerned members should discuss the issue with the President and consider writing letters to Colorado Congress persons.

2. Annual Encampment reminders sent in June. Information concerning scheduled fieldtrips will be sent in July.

3. Pat Wales article in Denver Post regarding vandalism issues. (? date).

4. Fall book sales at general meetings.

Submitted by Maureen Arthur, Secretary

BONE SELLER FINED

A virginia man caught selling a leg bone to an undercover agent of the Bureau of Land management pled guilty to violating the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which prohibits the transporting, buying, and selling of Native American remains. Richard P. Maniscalco of Rappahannock Academy was fined \$2,000 and required to pay the cost of returning the bone to the Northern Cheyenne in Montana. Maniscalco is the first person to be charged under the act with selling human remains.

Field Notes, reprinted from the July/August issue of *ARCHAEOLOGY* magazine.



OUTDOOR CREATIONS OF THE ICE AGE

by Paul G. Bahn

Recent discoveries of outdoor Ice Age rock art confirm what has long been suspected -- that indoor artistic activity, represented by well-known cave images, is neither representative nor necessarily characteristic of the period. The caves simply owe their predominance in the archaeological record to their preservation. The vast majority of rock art was probably created in the open, on rock faces that over the millennia have weathered smooth. We know of only six sites that have survived intact. That the largest of them, in Portugal's Coa Valley, will soon be drowned by a dam project is an incalculable tragedy (see *ARCHAEOLOGY*, March/April 1995).

So far, none of the six sites has been accurately dated, though a new method known as microerosion dating, which gauges the rate of rock art based on its degree of erosion, may help in the future. For now, virtually all engraved Ice Age images, indoor and outdoor, must be dated by their style. Inevitably, only engravings and peckings have survived outside the caves, though paintings were almost certainly produced as well. By virtue of its location, open-air art appears less mysterious or magical than that in deep caves, but of course location is no sure guide to meaning, about which there is little agreement.

The first open-air rock art discovery -- three animal figures, including a fine horse two feet long and one foot three inches high -- was made in 1981 on the right bank of the Albuquera, a tributary of the Douro River at Mazouco in northeastern Portugal. The figures, on a rock face at an elevation of 700 feet, had been protected from the elements by their orientation, which sheltered them from the prevailing winds. The animal outlines were made with hammered dots, which were connected by continuous lines scored into the stone. Since its discovery, the horse has been attributed to the early Magdalenian, ca. 15,000 B.C.

In 1981, at Domingo Garcia in Segovia, Spain, a three-foot-long figure of a horse was found hammered into a rocky outcrop at an elevation of 3,150 feet. Since then, a closer examination of this rock and others in the region has revealed at least 115 figures, 82 of them at Domingo Garcia. Stylistically dated to the end of the Solutrean and the beginning of the Magdalenian, ca. 17,000-15,000 B.C., they are dominated by horses, but deer and ibex (wild goats) are also well represented. Wild cattle are comparatively rare.

In 1983 a series of fine incisions was found at Fornois-Haut in the eastern French Pyrenees, on a huge block of

schist on a mountainside 2,450 feet high. The rock has been greatly weathered, but because its eastern face has been sheltered from the prevailing winds, its engravings, though eroded, are still clearly visible. The rock face is covered with engravings, including some ten small animals -- none complete -- as well as signs and zigzags. The finest figures are the head of an isard (a Pyrenean chamois) three inches high, and that of an ibex. Stylistically they seem to belong to the Magdalenian.

More recently two additional sites were found in Spain. A deeply incised horse figure was discovered on an inclined block of stone at an elevation of 4,600 feet at Piedras Blancas in the southeastern part of the country; the horse has been dated stylistically to the final Gravettian or the Solutrean, ca. 22,000 -- 17,000 B.C. It is likely that more figures will be found here. About 37 miles south of Mazouco, at Siega Verde on the left bank of the Agueda River, another tributary of the Douro, archaeologists found what they at first thought were a few hammered figures. Further study revealed at least 540 pecked and incised images, most of



them within one-quarter mile. No fewer than half of the identifiable figures are horses, with many bovinds (aurochs and bison) and deer also represented. As with other figures in the region, they have been stylistically dated to the final Solutrean or early Magdalenian.

At the Coa Valley site, schist blocks scattered over a distance of eight miles hold at least 150 pecked figures and engravings of horses, wild cattle, and ibex, including two large horses with overlapping heads. When the hydroelectric dam is completed in 1998, all will be irrevocably lost under more than 300 feet of water. A report by a team of specialists from UNESCO, who visited the area in early February, has insisted on the world-class importance of the engravings, and urged that work on the dam be halted, at least temporarily, so that an intensive archaeological study can be carried out. It is not yet clear what can or will be done. Abandoning the dam project would be a relatively inexpensive solution, since only a fraction of the funding has so far been used. The Coa Valley engravings need to be studied, not drowned, lest we lose a rare chance to learn more about Ice Age life.

Reprinted from July/August issue of *ARCHAEOLOGY* magazine.

SEED SLEUTHS

When the Spanish soldiers landed on Peru's north coast in 1531, they marveled at the fields of brown and mauve cotton, unknown in the Old World. The Spanish missionary Bernabe Cobo wrote in his seventeenth-century *History of the New World* that "the Indians dye the fibers of cotton on the plant." Early in the eighteenth century Spanish botanists Hipolito Ruiz and Jose Pavon reported the plant being grown in the valleys of Lima and Chancay, and sent specimens to the Spanish taxonomist Cavanilles for study. And at the end of the eighteenth century Bishop Martinez de Companon included colored cotton in a book on north coast plants.

In 1983 James Vreeland of the Sociedad de Investigacion de la Ciencia, Cultura, y Arte Norteno; Magda Chanco of the Museum of Natural History in Lima, Miguel Holle of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources/FAO, Felix Chicoma of Lambayeque University, and I began a systematic study of *algodon nativo* and its current distribution within Peru. We began collecting cotton from gardens in the Indian desert communities of Sechura and Olmos. Seeds from plants with the most vivid fiber pigments were sown in an observation plot on the lemon plantation of Gustavo del Solar, where they survived the 1983 El Nino and the severe drought that followed. Additional seeds from Olmos were collected and planted at the Museum of Natural

History in Lima.

During our decade-long project, we found that water supply and soil conditions dramatically affect the plant -- it grows to a height of 18 feet on the desert coast but rarely more than six feet in jungle areas. We were surprised to find remnants of the species *Gossypium raimondii*, named for a nineteenth-century Italian botanist Antonio Raimondi, in the Sana Valley. Researchers had declared it extinct decades ago. On the Marañon River, a tributary of the Amazon, we found kidney cotton, a native variety whose seeds form a kidney-shaped mass.

To slow the erosion of the gene base of *algodon nativo*, we succeeded in having the plant declared a national plant patrimony in 1992. Today the plants that we collected can be examined in the Herbarium of the Museum of Natural History of the University of San Marcos, Lima. More than 700 samples of the cotton seed have been placed in an air-conditioned vault at the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture for future generations to use and study.

Ramon Ferreyra is director of the Museum of Natural History, University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

Reprinted from the July/August issue of *ARCHAEOLOGY* magazine.

SPANISH DIGGINGS by Michael John Landem

Wheatland, Wy, Saturday, May 13, 1995:

At 6 a.m. the sky was a foreboding solid grey, spitting rain in a slow desultory manner like a cowboy with badly frost-bitten lips. By 9 a.m. we had all assembled in the Arby's parking lot, carpooled and headed north to Hartville, pooled again for the long journey through thick mud to the vast quarries known as the Spanish Diggings, a series of high ridges made up of fine-grained quartzites (available in a rainbow of assorted colors) covering over 400 square miles.

Just as we slid sideways off the main mud road onto the more secure footing of a grassy two-track it began to snow, a light snow driven to a pronounced slant by 30 mph winds. A short time later we stepped out of our cars onto ground littered with flakes and tools of many colors, sampling as we did so the same weather enjoyed by Clovis peoples almost year round.

This was a lithics tour. The attraction of the Hartville Uplift for prehistoric peoples was the many rich sources of high quality lithic materials found here. The quarries of the Spanish Diggings are a source of orthoquartzite, a fossil soil (silcrete) characterized by very fine grains of quartz and chert, but lacking both the black feldspar grains typical of Fort Union silcretes, and the fossil burrows (fucoids) found in most other Morrison-Cloverly orthoquartzites. Colors are tan, brown, purple, grey and red. The material works beautifully, breaking into large, flat, smoothly consistent preforms with a minimum of force. Even without heat treatment, the pressure flaking qualities of the stone are good to excellent.



IPCAS Caravan on the Wyoming backroads. This was the Spanish Digging Fieldtrip in May, 1995

Our next stop was Box Elder Springs, a camp and quarry site covering several dozen acres. Here the other major lithic resource is exposed: a high-quality bedded chert occurring in a layer about .5 to 1 meter thick, which rings the limestone hills of this region at an approximate elevation of 5,200 feet. It also occurs in a variety of colors: yellow, red, black, cream; most containing small black dendritic inclusions of manganese oxide. It is waxy, attractive, and works very well, but is somewhat less predictable than the orthoquartzites, with hidden fractures, crystal pockets and veins of colorful impurities.

Prehistorically, this chert was mined throughout the region. Crystal-lined cavities (vugs) were broken into and pried apart with antler and stone tools. The landscape is littered with countless millions of flakes, cores and tools in various stages of manufacture

and/or discard.

The amount of prehistory and human labor represented here is staggering. George Ziemans, testifying before a senate sub-committee on this subject several years ago, estimated that there were over 1 million stone circles in the area. He has now revised that estimate to 4 million. We drove past thousands of sites that have never been touched. Erosion dictates which sites will be dug and which left for future generations to either plunder, destroy through development or explore with a trowel and clip-board. For the moment, many of these sites are protected by private ownership, fences, and ranchers with very big guns.

On Sunday the weather was pleasant, the roads dry, the landscape green, pastoral and lovely. We toured the Fisher site, Haggerman Narrows, Government Farm, Hell Gap, and the Sunshine Iron Mine, which includes a Paleo ocher mine.

The Fisher site, protected by a canopy of donated camouflage netting, was the subject of a DEA raid five years ago. They came by land and by air, complete with gunships, automatic weapons drawn, only to find a small band of very frightened students cowering above their trowels, incidentally wasting \$30,000 in taxpayer's money on a pointless raid that might have financed that project for several additional weeks.

Haggerman Narrows is a deeply stratified campsite, dating from 1,500 B.P. at the top to 10,200 near the bottom. It just keeps going. This is another site being hastily salvaged from stream erosion. It has seen two years of excavation so far.

Government Farm was the first experimental farm west of the Mississippi. Incorrigible soldiers were sent here to raise vegetables and hay for Fort -----? prior to the treaty of 1868. The Farm, overlooked by limestone outcrops, was the object of continual casual harassment by passing indians. The soldiers were obliged to tunnel to the nearby spring to avoid perforation of their water cans. This location also contains a deeply stratified site which has yet to be explored.

We raced a herd of antelope across the open prairie towards Hell Gap, clocking them at around 40 miles per hour. George said they run a lot faster when they're not pregnant. In the early sixties, Hell Gap, Agate Basin and Blackwater Draw determined the entire Paleo Indian cultural sequence for North America. The results of the Hell Gap excavations were never published, but George Frison has just obtained a 3 year, \$200,000 grant to do just that. Now owned by the Wyoming Archaeological Society, this site will be reopened this June for a short ten-day excavation. It is an extensive, deep, and cleanly stratified kill site which holds great potential for refinement of and possible additions to the presently accepted Paleo Indian cultural sequence.

Our last stop was the Sunshine Iron Mine: several thousand acres, three huge pits, a half dozen turn-of-the-century brick buildings; all sold for \$600 in back taxes to the late father of Fred Ellis, formerly of Boulder, who hopes to turn it into an eco-retreat/conference center, but the "Hartville Center for Paleo Indian Research" would also look just fine across the top of the ornate wrought-iron entrance gates.

Our warm thanks to Dewey Baars, President of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, his wife Jan, who apparently does everything that Dewey doesn't, and George Ziemans, regional Archaeologist, all of whom not only secured permissions from the many landowners involved, but also spent two full days driving over 200 miles of rough back roads simply to guide, protect and enlighten us.



Vicky Walsh uses the Rock Creek Trunk Artifacts to teach about Ancient Lifeways. IPCAS volunteers and Teachers took the trunks out to the Public Schools during May 1995 Archaeology Week.

1995 INDIAN PEAKS OFFICERS

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please check : Individual \$25/yr New
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Date: _____

Name _____
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Telephone _____

Please make check payable to: Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS
Mail To: P.O. Box 18301, Boulder, CO 80308-1301
To receive membership card & roster, enclose a stamped, self-add envelope.

When you join the Indian Peaks Chapter of CAS, you will receive our monthly newsletter, **The Calumet**, & the CAS quarterly Magazine, **Southwestern Lore**. You will be informed of recent developments in Colorado Archaeology as well as field surveys to locate and record archaeological sites, travel opportunities to places of archaeological interest, courses and workshops in archaeology, and monthly meetings featuring guest speakers.

THE CALUMET --- INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

CALUMET

*Newsletter for the Indian Peaks Chapter
of the Colorado Archaeological Society*
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