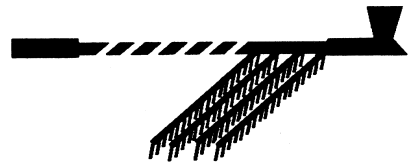


CALUMET



CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
July, 1997

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**General (lecture) meetings are held in the University of Colorado Museum, Dinosaur Room
Second Thursday of each Month, at 7:00 PM. The public is always welcome.**

- Summer Months No general meetings. Time for fieldwork.
- July 3, 4, 5, 6 **Encampment 97:** Thursday 1 PM to Sunday noon at Trinidad State Park. Events/Sites include: Archaeology Museum, Gun Smith school, Bloombaucher House, Rock art site tours, Indian games, Atlatl demonstrations. Call Terry Murphy at (303) 756-0036 for information and late reservations.
- July 26 **CAS Quarterly Meeting, Montrose.**
- August 14-17 **1997 Pecos Conference, Chaco Canyon.** Traditional, Archaeology-related papers will be limited to 8-10 minutes each. Detailed descriptions of artifact inventories and features, unless unique are highly discouraged. An ethnology session will be added. A short session on past Chaco personnel will be held. If you plan to present a paper, register before May by e-mail with <tom_windes@nps.gov>.
- September Next Calumet issue.
- September 3 PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques, taught in Denver. Ends October 29. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727.
- September 4 Board of Directors, Boulder Police Community Room, 7:30 PM.
- September 11 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. John Ravesloot. Topic: The Casas Grandes Complex and the Paquimé Archaeological Site. The Casas Grandes system is generally acknowledged to be the third major regional system within a larger cultural area but the one with the least diluted Mesoamerican characteristics. The mystery city of Paquimé was built around 1300 on what had been a Mogollon site in Chihuahua.
- October 2 **PAAC Class - Research Design & Report Writing, taught in Boulder.** Ends November 6. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727.
- October 9 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. Robert Hohlfelder. Topic: The Mystery of Aperlae: A Submerged Coastal Town of Ancient Lycia. A survey of the ruins by Dr. Hohlfelder indicated that Aperlae, which is in present-day Turkey, was designed to harvest a dye known as "Tyrean purple". The dye, made from murex snail shells, was used by Roman emperors and other upper status members.
- October 10-12 **CAS Annual Meeting, Northglenn.**
- October 21 PAAC Class - Perishable Materials, taught in Fort Collins. Ends December 9. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727.
- November 13 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. Payton Sheets.
Topic: Joya de Cerén. At the ruins of Cerén, a World Heritage Site, in a lush valley near San Salvador, corn cobs, thatch fragments, and carbonized beans are being studied. That wouldn't be surprising in the arid Four Corners, but in a tropical jungle/war zone for a bean to survive 1400 years required being buried under 16 feet of scalding, fine, wet, volcanic ash. Called a "New World Pompeii", Cerén is revealing Mayan pottery from AD 500-800, complete with finger-swipes indicating eating habits. Storerooms contained pots, tools, obsidian blades, 3 kinds of beans, seeds of cotton and cacao, corn, squash, avocados, palm fruits, chilies, nits, and the meat of deer and dog. Researchers conclude that the people of the region were living far better in AD 600 than they are today.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS - Continued

- November 18 High Altitude Symposium as part of the Plains Anthropological Conference. In Boulder (probably on campus). The conference will be full-day sessions starting with geomorphology and paleoenvironment and then into the prehistory. Probable presenters include Bonnie Pitblado (Caribou Lake) and Bob Brunswig (West Stoneham).
- December 11 **Christmas Party.** Location and time to be determined.
- January 8, 1998 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Bob Powell. Topic: Oaxaca.
The Mexican state of Oaxaca (pronounced "wa-há-ka") marks the break between North American central Mexico and Central America. From the earliest times, the valley of Oaxaca was inhabited by the same Zapotec and Mixtec Indians who form the bulk of the population now. Their ancient sites - Monte Albán, Dainzu, Zaachila, Lambityeco, Yagul, and Mitla - are less well known than their contemporaries in central and eastern Mexico, but every bit as important and impressive. Monte Albán has been designated a World Heritage Site. IPCAS member Bob Powell will present his investigations and photographs of the area.
- February 12 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Kim Malville. Topic: The Astronomy of Chimney Rock.
IPCAS Member Kim Malville, CU Professor of Astrophysics and Planetary Sciences, will describe his work at the Chimney Rock Site in southwestern Colorado. Because of its unique topography, Chimney Rock contains a number of potential calendrical stations which may have sent calendrical information to Chaco via Huerfano Peak. Besides the moon appearing between the double pinnacles at major lunar standstill, the sun rises between them every equinox as seen from the Piedra Overlook. Another example of astronomy is the summer solstice sun rising along the north wall of the Chimney Rock Pueblo as viewed near the great kiva. Beginning around A. D., 1050 people with Chacoan connections began living on the high mesa and appear to have watched the heavens closely.
- March 12 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Cathy Cameron and Steve Lekson. Topic: Bluff Great House.
During the summer of 1996, IPCAS members Steve and Cathy, began excavating an Anasazi site just over the Utah border near Bluff. The site includes the remains of a two-story community building, a great kiva, and a series of prehistoric roads, built during three separate periods. Although not as carefully crafted, the Bluff Great House is similar to structures in Chaco Canyon. The CU team has collected thousands of pottery shards that appear to date the site from about 600 A.D. to 1300 A.D. The 1997 season started the first week of June and was partially sponsored with a grant from the National Geographic Society.
- April 9 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM,** speaker to be announced.
- May 14 IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM,** speaker to be announced.

May Lecture - Dr. David Lewis-Williams

Our special presentation by Dr. Lewis-Williams was enjoyed by nearly 200 people. Dr. Lewis-Williams brought to life the art and history of the San people of Southern Africa. His photographs were excellent. The most surprising item of the evening was the difference in size between Southern African art and North American petroglyphs. Art in Southern Africa was very small but precisely executed - showing a craftsmanship of amazing quality. North American petroglyphs are, by comparison, significantly larger and, because of construction methods, usually of lower artistic ability. The music provided by Mahororo was especially enjoyed.

Welcome to New Members

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our new members: Derek Kiser (Boulder), Jack Melton (Estes Park), Loraine Pick (Boulder), Kharyssa Rhodes (Denver), Lori Vanagunas (Fort Collins), Clay and Lynda Volkmann (Longmont). We hope to see you at our meetings and enjoying many of our projects.

Members of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society (CAS) are entitled to receive our newsletter, the Calumet, and the quarterly newsletter of CAS, and Southwestern Lore, the technical bulletin of CAS. And, of course, you can hear many terrific lectures and participate in a large number of projects during the year. Please don't forget our annual Christmas Party, featuring the exciting and humorous White Mammoth Gift Exchange.

Save Toro Muerto

At the International Congress on Rock on April 6, 1997, a motion was unanimously approved. It reads:

“The participants of the 1997 Cochabamba International Congress on Rock Art, representing 22 countries, express their deepest concern about the preservation of the site called Toro Muerto, in Peru. Toro Muerto, with more than 100,000 petroglyphs, is the site with the most figures in South America and one of the most important in the world. Already it has suffered deeply from all sorts of exploitation and vandalism, and an irrigation project threatens to destroy a great part of it. If this happens, it would cause a great loss to an invaluable cultural heritage which belongs to Peru and humankind.

“We hereby respectfully urge the Peruvian authorities concerned to take all necessary measures to avoid all further destruction. Steps should be initiated by Peru for a complete recording and for protection of what is a site of worldwide cultural significance, previous to submitting an application to UNESCO in order to place it on the World Heritage List.

When, at the end of 1994 and at the beginning of 1995, the site of Foz Coa in Portugal was under threat of being flooded, not only were motions voted but an impressive mobilization took place: petitions, letters from everywhere, fevered correspondence on the Web. At the Turin 1995 conference, Foz Coa was the most debated topic. When that movement began, and we know how successful it was, on a few dozens, and later a few hundreds of petroglyphs were known at Foz Coa. The Electricity of Portugal were the builders of the dam. They had officially promised to finance all the necessary studies, conservation, and other measures.

In the case of Toro Muerto, the situation is much more serious: tens of thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of petroglyphs are under threat of being destroyed without having been adequately recorded and studies, and without any concrete project to do so. Already serious damage has taken place in nearly complete indifference despite the efforts of our South American colleagues.

Does the international community consider the art of Peru as less interesting and valuable than that of Portugal? This is impossible to believe. In consequence, we renew our appeal to “Save Toro Muerto”.

Write directly to the Peruvian authorities using the motion above. Scatter the information to all our colleagues, tell the rock art associations and the press. Toro Muerto must be both studied and preserved. It is the responsibility of all of us.

Our South American colleagues have suggested that the following measures be taken in order to save this rock art site:

1. organization of a permanent exhibition on Toro Muerto in the village of Coriri.
2. publication of a flyer for tourists to explain the importance of these petroglyphs.
3. the Peruvian Ministers of Education and Agriculture should annul the agreement which allows the irrigation of the zone.
4. The “Policia de Turismo” (police branch responsible for the safety of archaeological sites) should set up a permanent watch over Toro Muerto.
5. in case the state authorities could not protect the site, its administration might be transferred for a number of years to a private concern which would look after the site and profit from tourism.
6. the Ministry of Education should work towards having Toro Muerto declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

We ask interested parties to support this plan. Please write to the following Peruvian authorities asking them to stop irrigation of the Toro Muerto and to initiate definite actions to protect the site.

Excelentisimo Senor Presidente Constitucional de la Republica del Peru, Ing. Don Alberto Fujimori F., Palacio de Gobierno, Plaza de Armas, Lima, Peru.

Ing. Rodolph Munante S., Ministro de Agricultura, Avda.. Salaverry s/m, San Borja, Lima, Peru.

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Articles by Members

The Recording and Interpretation of the Emergence Panel

By Janet Lever



Photo by Janet Lever

Welcome to Utah, San Juan county - the land of rock, sagebrush, and sky. The homeland to prehistoric people for more than 10,000 years. Hunters and gatherers leave little trace of their life ways - a hearth, a scattering of flakes, pottery shards, and, most intriguing, a panel of rock engraving or painting. A short hike from the car finds sandstone boulders, distinguished by a desert varnish that has built up over time by weathering, micro-organisms, and the elements of iron, manganese, and selenium.

Let's look closer and walk around this archaic "canvas". There is a surprising alignment of figures to our grounded perspective. The geological event that caused this boulder to move relates to the orientation of the rock art. The boulders originally split away from the sandstone mesa tops and tumbled down the talus slope.

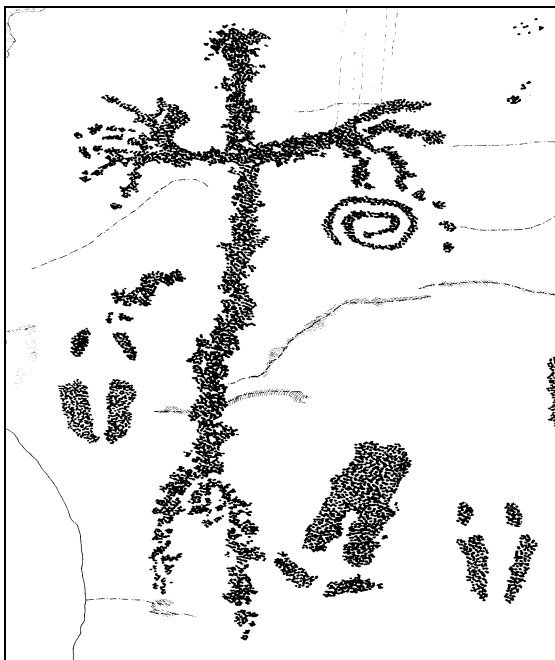
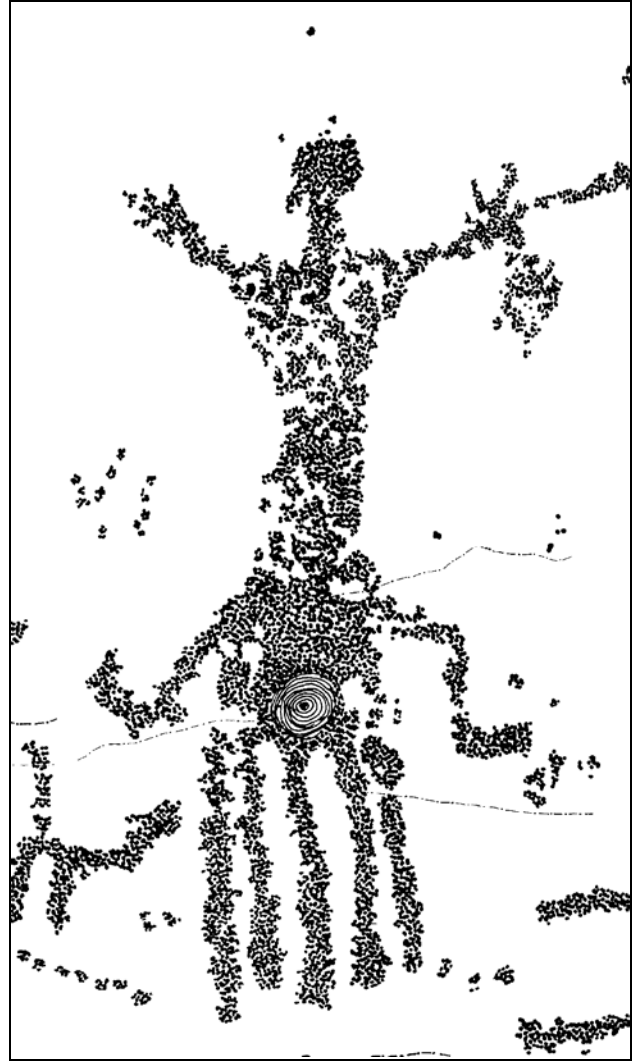
Courtney Yilk and I went to this area last fall, after several previous visits. The first visit was with Joe Pachak and another with Ann and Dave Phillips. We wanted to determine how many panels of rock art were in this area and what were the logistics in recording this interesting site. We counted over thirteen complex panels with varying degrees of patination, lichen encroachment and a distinct vocabulary of images from the archaic, through basketmaker, and into the pueblo time period. Later dating will help confirm these period observations. Many of the boulders with patina-rich surfaces are left empty. There are interesting lithics found adjacent to the rock art panels.

Courtney and I chose the panel to trace, based on accessibility and the time frame for tracing. Of particular interest is the rock itself, which has large sections that have fallen away, revealing the interior of the rock. In an article published in 1990, "Through the Veil: San paintings and the Rock Face", David Lewis-Williams writes, "... that there are features of the art itself that suggest that the rock face was significant and in some sense part of the picture. Paintings frequently appear to enter and leave cracks and steps in the rock face. Others are folded into concave right angles; and still others come off the edge of convex right angles. Some are fitted neatly into the facets and hollows in the rock and a few incorporate nodules of rock". In tracing this panel we were reminded of these statements.

In the currently recognized, universal trance experience (as subjects move into a deep stage of trance), they experience a vortex. This has been described in other cultures as a hole in the ground, a road down through the earth, and moving through a tunnel. David Lewis-Williams goes on to say, "We argue that the walls of the shelters and especially holes and inequalities of the rock surface may, under such conditions (altered states), have appeared to be entrances to tunnels leading to the spirit world". One element of the panel, shown to the right, incorporates a natural hole which is 4 centimeters deep. Does this suggest a female figure? What are the lines emanating from the opening? Is this a passageway into the rock or an avenue for the spirits to emerge?

In order to trace, a plastic drop cloth is carefully taped to the panel surface with masking tape. If carefully done, the tape does not damage the rock surface. Using permanent fine tip markers, each element is outlined and notes are made on the tracing about the size, depth and density of the pecks. A key is developed to graphically represent the petroglyphs and the features of the rock itself. One thinks through the actual process of pecking through the varnish with a sharpened stone, revealing the lighter sandstone beneath. There is sound and rhythm in this process. Perhaps the activity of creating the rock art was trance-inducing in itself.

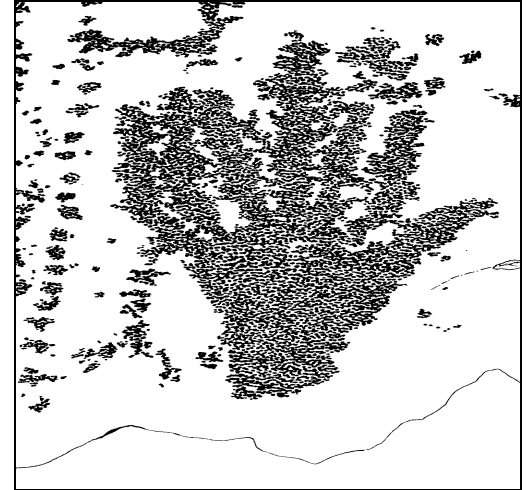
Let's look at some of the particular elements traced. The fringed skin bag, shown to the right, attached to the hand of the central figure is filled with lines of dots (are these seeds?). These dotted lines move through the panel, from hand to figure, activating the space. (All detailed images are taken from the tracing that Janet and Courtney created from the Emergence Panel).



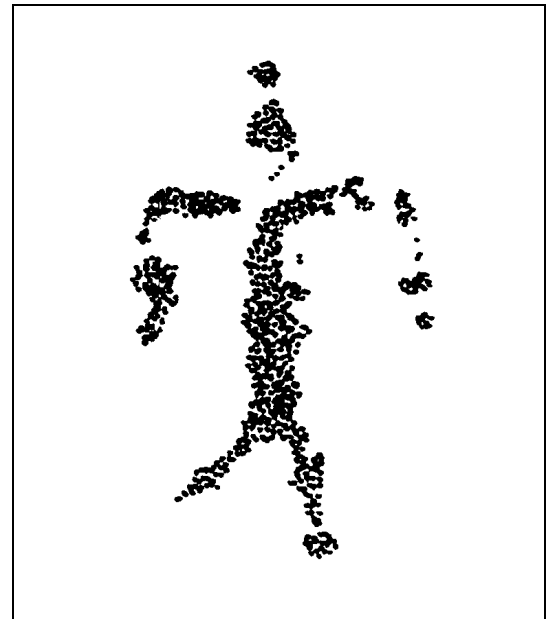
But what about the figure stretched out on the left side of the panel? We can recognize deer tracks - they are quite realistic. Is this a representation of what a trance felt like? Lewis-Williams, in an essay, "The World of Man and the World of Spirit", explains certain somatic hallucinations, "In a trance experience, one of the most common is elongation: the limbs become attenuated and there is a sense of rising up or floating. Another hallucination is polymelia - the sensation of having extra limbs or digits".

Remember the hand at the bottom of the Panel? There were seven digits and lines of dots above the hand, as shown to the right.

Is the elongated figure a comment on how archaic man saw himself in a world filled with powerful landscape elements and rich with animals - seen as minimal, stick-like, connected to but not dominant over life?



The circle at the center of the panel is naturally weathered to a lighter color and also has petroglyphs. The mud flow coming off the top of the rock obscures what might be a long-tailed feline. At the top of the patinated surface are two small anthropomorphs - a burden carrier, shown to the left, walks along a crack.



A lighter figure, possibly Puebloan is to the right. And at the very top of the panel is a faded Basketmaker image. This suggests several cultural groups using the same site for their rock art.

Again from Lewis-Williams, "The paintings were not simply depictions of other things - animals, people, visions, and so forth; rather they were things in themselves; they had a life and existence of their own. The walls of the rock shelter were the gateway to the spirit world and interacted with the painted (pecked) images".

It is our hope to return to this area with a support team (and ladders) and trace the complex panel we first encountered. The potential of cross-dating techniques and the clarity of specific cultural motifs make this a valuable site for understanding the archaic and basketmaker times.

References:

Lewis-Williams, David, *Through the Veil: San Rock paintings and the Rock Face*, South African Archaeological Bulletin 45: 5-16, 1990.

The Masters Site

By Tom Cree

June 9, 1997

Dear Mom and Dad:

The weather here has been stormy for a week. It had to happen - Dr. Bob Brunswig had another "dig" going. He seems to attract bad weather like a magnet. In the past few years, he has had rain, sleet, snow, fierce winds (including a tornado), thunder and lightning (I guess the lightning comes first), and now a flood. The only time he has a day of sunshine, it gets hot as hell. Talk about cursed. Of course, that means that working with Bob is always an adventure. Besides, you learn a great deal working with Bob. You have to wear three layers of clothing so you can 'shed down' to what's appropriate for that part of the day. The secret is to, "Keep one eye on the work and the other on the weather"!

Well, a bunch of us from the archaeology club went up to the Masters Site to help Bob excavate some mammoth bones. Lou Klein, an long-time resident and farmer from the area, had found one of the bones eroding out of a bank about twenty years ago. Lou is shown on the right. But he couldn't get anybody interested in working the site - although, one anthropologist did look at what Lou had found. I think nobody became interested because there was no immediate evidence of humans being involved with the death of the mammoth. And there's lots of mammoth bones in Colorado - almost as many as grasshoppers. Anyway, Bob and Lou got together and decided to do an excavation and see if there was any evidence of humans killing the mammoth. They also wanted to see just how much mammoth bone there was.



The site is located north of the thriving metropolis of Masters, Colorado. It is on the Anschutz property. The river is on the south side of the site and there is an irrigation canal between the site and the river. In fact, there is an old railroad bed between the river and the canal - the tracks and ties are gone but the rock bed remains, as do the trestles. It was fun to walk a short distance on the rail bed and look at the wildlife and plants. I wish I could have walked for miles.

While we were there, we saw two white-tail deer (one was a young buck), lots of ducks, pelicans, red-wing blackbirds, and other birds. And heard lots of frogs. With the amphibians disappearing, it was nice to hear a frog chorus - in the middle of the day, no less. We saw a couple of snakes and one was a "rattler". And we also saw some very large carp in the canal. There were over a dozen and they were all two to three feet in length. The canal was very shallow and when the carp swam close to the bank, most of their bodies came above the water level. I tried to snag one in the gills with my hand and get him up on the bank but he saw my shadow and ran for it. Now that I think about it, he must have realized that a tree or bush don't wear a hat.

Well, Bob has some students and friends there at UNC that work on these "digs" for fun and credit. When we were there, Sunday the 8th, that crew consisted of April Woods, Ruddy Valevia, Bill Rhodes, and Tom Lind. The volunteers from Indian Peaks were Warren Bradshaw, Derek Kiser (a new club member), Michael Landem, Cindy Miller, Jim Morrell, Martha Patterson, Loraine Pick (a new member), Steve Montgomery, Clay and Lynda Volkmann (new members), and me. Counting Bob and Lou, the crew had seventeen warm bodies - a good showing, able to accomplish a great deal. Left to right are Loraine Pick, Derek Kiser, and Cindy Miller screening dirt from one of the trenches (and enjoying it - hmmm).



The volunteers spent the morning doing survey transects, starting along the canal bank and working back from the river. Michael was the crew chief for this task. We found a new, prehistoric site consisting of numerous flakes, a small core, and a thumb-scraper. We also found another mammoth bone bed that was eroding out of the side of the hill. This bone bed had more bones than the site we had come to excavate. The additional bone bed was not previously known. Bob and Tom Lind spent about an hour in the afternoon examining and testing this new bed.



Photo by Lynda Volkmann

During the afternoon, everyone shifted to excavating the initial bone find. Bob had three trenches opened, including the one where the bones were first found. We sifted a lot of dirt, finding almost nothing. Martha Patterson is shown here, working one of the screens. Of importance were the profiles that developed as the excavation continued. Bob has been able to conclude that the two bone sites were probably side channels to the river and it is very possible that the mammoths floated there, after death. He feels that the bone beds represent a Late Ice Age occurrence and that the mammoth bone has survived in those locations because of their size - all other animal bones that washed into the bed were smaller and decomposed much faster.

One strange thing did happen. Jim Morrell thought for a second that he was trapped in the "twilight zone". While we were working at the Coal Creek Drainage Survey, Jim, Warren, and I were excavating a meter-square portion of the center of a stone ring. The stone ring had a smaller, hearth-sized ring in it. Jim was working the trowel and found a quarter. At first, he thought that one of us had planted it but when we accused him of planting it and stuck to our guns, he realized that it had been there awhile. Well, maybe not too long. It was a 1995 U.S. quarter in uncirculated condition. Bob assumes it fell out of someone's pocket and in between the rocks of the hearth-ring. That is where Jim found it. Well, during the dig at the Masters Site, Jim was running a screen on the material from one of the trenches and I slipped a 1996 quarter (also in uncirculated condition!) into his bucket of material when he wasn't looking. Most



everyone was watching when he 'discovered' it. Jim said, "It was just like the twilight zone. It was déjà vu". He thought, "No, this can't be happening again". But when he looked around he realized that he had been sabotaged. Maybe, just maybe, he will find another quarter at Indian Caves. Who knows? Sometimes, archaeology does pay! But only a little. Jim is shown working the round screen in which the quarter "magically" appeared.

When we left, the river had risen to flood stage and was almost over the road in a couple of places. The bridge over the river is old and narrow - we were concerned that it might wash out. A similar bridge about ten miles upstream had already been destroyed. We made it across without incident. But it was really quiet in the van while we crossed!

Bob canceled the Monday work because it was raining hard in Greeley and the river was still rising. Warren and I had intended to work Monday and Tuesday but with the cancellation on Monday and the continued rain, we decided to call off our participation on Tuesday. Bob back-filled the trenches and may return to the site(s) in a few years, if and when a study of the area geology and mammoth bones is warranted. If he goes back, he will probably use a back-hoe to remove the covering layer into the hillside. That will expose the entire layer of mammoth bone that is there. I don't think I want to volunteer to screen material and try to keep up with a back-hoe!

Well, that's about it. I wanted to tell you about this "dig" because it was so unusual. Stay well! Love you much!!!

Tom

The Hell Gap Site

By Michael Landem

July, 1996

Rain fell hard from Fort Collins to Cheyenne.

A curtain of black cloud rolled towards us off Laramie peak as we raced across the still-firm dirt road over Hell Gap and down to the site of the Wyoming Archaeological Society's Annual Encampment. Once over the Goshen County line, the roads become uncontrollable slime when wet.

We made it in time, but just as we were setting up our tents at the edge of the trees the storm hit. Michael Braitberg and I sat in the truck talking and drinking Steve Montgomery's sherry through an hour of heavy rain.

Hell Gap was discovered by two amateurs in 1959: James Duguid and Malcolm McKnight. G. Agogino and C. Vance Haynes were the first formal investigators. What they and others discovered there, from 1959 through 1966, redefined the Paleo-Indian cultural sequence for the region, adding three previously unknown complexes: Hell Gap, Goshen and Frederick.

The research goal of this year's work is two-fold: first, through the use of trenching and coring, to determine the precise stratigraphic sequence of the immediate area, and second, to more closely associate the various cultural complexes with this stratigraphy.

The fruits of this labor will be an edited monograph detailing all of the work done at Hell Gap since its discovery, and photographic essays of the original excavations that took place in the Sixties.

This is an extremely rich site. Flakes of colorful Hartville chert and Spanish Diggings quartzite cover the landscape. Almost a hundred stone circles dot the surrounding meadows. The geology of the region is both dramatic and complex, a core of precambrian granite pushing its way to the surface through highly mineralized layers of limestone, sandstone and shale.

In late June, with a sunlit canopy of cumulus overhead, the rugged cliffs to the west and the soft green panorama of the plains to the east, there are few more beautiful places on earth.

George Frison and Vance Haynes worked together on the narrow trench. Three sections were dug for a total length of 80 meters, reaching maximum depths of 4.5 meters. Projectile points, large tools and Clovis-style reduction flakes emerged with the excavated dirt and were casually collected, but the real purpose of the project was not the incidental artifacts that came out with the fill but the stratigraphic sequence exposed on the high vertical walls.

Just after the big yellow Case backhoe had completed the trench George brought his personal backhoe over to "carve a set of steps" into the west end of the trench. With the luck or intuition for which he is renowned, he immediately

hit a rich pocket of flakes: the wide, flat, razor-thin flakes typical of Clovis reduction strategies. We immediately began screening the mounds of excavated dirt, unsuccessfully seeking the core from which the flakes had been removed.

Michael McFaul of LaRame Soils took core samples all week-end long with his specialized rig, plunging out 1.33 meter cores one after another until he had reached depths of four to five meters, tapping them gently out of the stainless steel pipe and onto the soft grass for inspection by George and Vance. Each change of texture and color added to their growing familiarity with the stratigraphy of the many terraces surrounding the stream.

Vance entered the deep trench alone each day in the early morning hours and remained there until long after all the other volunteers had returned to camp, observing, taking samples of charcoal from exposed lenses, making copious notes in his peculiar shorthand, placing colored toothpicks, running horizontal strings; applying a lifetime of experience and study to the complex puzzle before him.

"Hey Vance", Richard Adams called down just after lunch on Sunday, "Where's the Pleistocene/Holocene transition?"

Vance casually pointed to a continuous band of wet tan clay near his shoulder, beneath the first of several layers of dark gray soils, a full three meters below the surface of the sunlit meadow upon which we stood, looking down.

Meanwhile, a quarter mile downstream, Marcel Kornfeld, Bonnie Pitblado, and Mary Lou Larson were running the main excavation at Locality I, removing the old concrete cap, working slowly down through Cody, Alberta, Hell Gap and Midland to the Folsom and Goshen levels at the bottom.

All artifacts and elevations were shot in with a total station, all material removed water-screened through 1/4" and 1/16" screens, then dried and bagged for subsequent study. One liter dry soil samples were taken from the northwest quads of each grid at 5 cm intervals.

Dr. Robson Bonnicksen plans to search for human and animal hairs in the soil, Dr. Linda Scott-Cummings will do pollen analysis.

Dennis Stanford is both general advisor and lithics consultant.

Funding was provided by Joe Cramer, the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Geographic and the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation.

The scope of this project surprised me: the work at Locality I was extensive, the trench truly massive, and numerous surrounding terraces were cored.

A very clear picture of Hell Gap should emerge from all this, new techniques and technology yielding far more information than those of 30 years ago. This season's work will provide a very broad and stable foundation from which to plan and implement project designs for many years to come.

I can easily envision a permanent research center and museum similar to the Koster Site in Southern Illinois growing up around this invaluable archaeological resource.

Six of us were resting beneath the shade of a large juniper late Sunday afternoon when a very young Nebraska couple walked up.

"Hi!" they chirped; blonde, dusty, enthusiastic.

"We're from Hudson-Meng!"

"Are we too late for the tour?"

"It's only 5:30!"

"We drove as fast as we could!"

"We want to see the tipi rings!"

Marcel's expressive face ran through a quick gamut of comic emotions: amusement, amazement, incredulity, unwillingness to move from the shade at the end of a long, hard day. His sense of duty was visibly engaged in a wrestling match with his tiredness.

The couple stood waiting expectantly. No one spoke.

Marcel sat up, moving very slowly.

The camp manager, Nat, came up to our group just then.

"I'll take em", he volunteered quietly.

"Oh, you will?"

"Sure."

Marcel smiled and relaxed, leaned back on one elbow.

The three young students walked off into the past.

We resumed our conversation.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

The following members have renewals due in July:

Steve Lekson and Cathy Cameron, P. Wales-Bucknam and D. Bucknam, Kelly Fuentes, Mary Granica, and Cindy Miller.

The following members have renewals due in August:

Cheryl Damon, Karen Good, Ernest and Barbara Stiltner, Joanne and Mort Turner, and Virginia Yarberry.

The following members have renewals due in September:

Jean Kindig, Elizabeth Novak, Michael Oberndorf, Russell Smith, and Allan Taylor.

On The Internet

Our Web-Site at <http://www.netone.com/~mlandem>

Please take the opportunity to view the changes that have occurred on our web-site, the Colorado Archaeology Network. We support a copy of the Summer-Fall 1997 PIT Traveler, with state and topic indexes. Currently, we support or connect to the chapters at Denver, Pueblo, Fort Collins, Cortez, our own chapter.

An Interesting Internet Site

Mac Avery has advised me of a very interesting Egyptology internet site. The site contains many colorful and detailed journeys through little-known Egyptian tombs and culture. The text is well presented, and the photographs and illustrations are beautiful, as well as explanatory. You should add the site to your "Favorites" or "Bookmarks". The site is www.egyptology.com/reeder/ and you can spend hours and not explore all the fascinating information available. If you are interested in Egyptology, this is a "must see" internet site.

The Calumet - 10 Years Ago

Robin Farrington reported that the survey at Indian Mountain had begun. Four CAS members worked in the field and enjoyed pleasant weather. Several new sites were discovered and a known stone-ring was re-surveyed. The next field day was planned for July 19th. A mapping workshop was held for six members. The featured recipe from Sharon Pay was for "Riders of the Purple Sage" stuffing. Use this recipe to stuff any bird or wild game.

4 cups, dry bread crumbs	2 cups, shelled piñon nuts	1 chopped medium onion
1 egg	1/3 cup, melted butter	1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon, pepper	1/2 teaspoon, wild sage leaves	

The Calumet - 5 Years Ago

President Ann Hayes notified the membership that the new Post Office Box at the Meadows Branch Post Office was activated and one of the first things to arrive was a certificate of appreciation from the City of Boulder Open Space, thanking the club for outstanding work in their volunteer program. Recent projects included surveys of two historic cabins and the club work on the Degge smelter.

Article Submission for Current Calumet

The deadline for Calumet articles is the 20th of the prior month. **All members are encouraged to send information for inclusion in the Calumet, especially articles regarding projects and work that club members have done.** E-mail attachment or a diskette containing WordPerfect or MS-Word files are best but typed or hand-written articles are acceptable. Please include photographs, especially of club members, whenever possible. Send articles to Tom Cree, Calumet Editor.

MAY IPCAS Board Meeting Minutes

Meeting called to order on 5/1/97 at 7:30 PM at the Boulder Police Dept. Present: Avery, Cree, Holien, Landem, Lever, Morrell, Owens, Patterson, Shay and Morey Stinson.

Secretary's Report (Holie): April minutes approved.

Treasurer's Report (Owens): Balance \$1,216.75. 78 paid memberships. 53 free mailers. No tax exemptions for ticket sales/book sales from City of Boulder. Permits are on the way for Special Event. Cree and Shay continuing membership drive with previous members, professionals, unaffiliated CAS members, Internet contacts, etc.

Vice President's Report (Cree): Post cards mailings are almost complete with about 2600 total. Lecture schedule is set at CU Museum through Nov. 1998. YMCA/Estes Park committee update set for mid-May in Loveland (rescheduled to June 15 at YMCA of the Rockies in Estes Park).

President's Report (Landem): Major discussion about May Special Event: postcards, budget projections, volunteers, book and poster sales, publicity campaign, free admissions, and Channel 8 TV coverage. Geologic tour is set for Saturday June 7, 10:00 AM. Miller has agreed to write formal Research Design for the Magnolia Survey. Jim Benedict will be Principal Investigator. Possible start-up in mid-July if timely permit is obtained. Estimate 2 years of Survey. Chapter will do final report but no curation of artifacts.

New Business: Attendance at last month's meeting was only 18 due to weather. Reminder that CAS Annual Encampment is July 3-6 at Trinidad Lake State Park. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 PM. - Kris Holien, Secretary -

June IPCAS Board Meeting Minutes

Meeting called to order on 6/5/97 at 7:30 PM at the Boulder Police Dept. Present: Avery, Cree, Landem, Montgomery, Morrell, Owens, Patterson, Shay and Morey Stinson.

Secretary's Report (Holie): none.

Treasurer's Report (Owens): Balance \$3,021.69 - does not reflect all expenses for May's Special Event. Estimated loss on the event is \$993.00 Current memberships is 80, an increase of 3 from prior month.

Vice President's Report (Cree): Kim Malville will speak in February on "Archaeology of Chimney Rock". Cathy Cameron and Steve Lekson will present in March on the Bluff Great House. Invitation extended to Doug Bamforth to present in April - no response. Upcoming volunteer activities locally are: Coal Creek Drainage Survey, Masters Site, Indian Caves, and NFS Cabin Surveys. There will be a meeting 6/15/97 to discuss and plan the Estes Park Big Rock Project. Tom requests written articles from members concerning their volunteer experiences for inclusion in the Calumet.

President's Report (Landem): Michael will be employed in the Black Hills through September for archaeological survey. We need another person to organize and coordinate the Magnolia Survey. The Geology Tour with Pete Palmer is set for June 7.

New Business: IPCAS selection of officers and board will be held in November. Planning for election to begin in August. Please contact any officer or board member if interested in any office.

Old Business: Discussion of May Special Event was brief and tabled for a future meeting to allow for reflection. There will be no board meetings in July or August. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 PM. - Jim Morrell for Kris Holien -

This newsletter is published monthly (except June and August) by the Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society. The views expressed in articles or editorials appearing in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the membership or the Executive Board of the Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society.

1997 Officers and Board Members

President	Michael Landem	(303) 499-9877	mlandem@netone.com
Vice-President	Tom Cree	(303) 776-7004	tlc@lanminds.net
Treasurer	Dick Owens	(303) 650-4784	
Secretary	Kristine Holien	(970) 586-8982	
CAS Representative	Cindy Miller	(303) 530-9856	cmiller@digitalglobe.com
Professional Advisor	Jean Kindig	(303) 443-1702	archaeomom@idcomm.com
Project Information	Laura Viola	(303) 442-2019	
PAAC Coordinator	Morey/Janet Stinson	(303) 530-7727	mstinson@cris.com
Internet Manager	Doak Heyser	(303) 678-5728	doak@indra.com
Calumet Editor	Tom Cree	(303) 776-7004	tlc@lanminds.net
Board Member	Mac Avery	(303) 499-3455	averycompany@sprintmail.com
Board Member	Michael Braitberg	(303) 443-7190	mbrait@ix.netcom.com
Board Member	Leni Clubb	(760) 358-7835	
Board Member	Cheryl Damon	(303) 678-8076	cherdam@compuserve.com
Board Member	Ann Hayes	(303) 494-3773	76010.2701@compuserve.com
Board Member	Ken Larson	(303) 469-2228	kglarson@ix.netcom.com
Board Member	Steve Montgomery	(303) 443-4414	
Board Member	Jim Morrell	(303) 652-2874	
Board Member	Martha Patterson	(303) 651-2596	
Board Member	Hilary Reynolds-Burton	(303) 530-1229	hilary@plugin.com
Board Member	Donna Shay	(303) 443-3273	
Board Member	Russell Smith	(303) 776-5503	rdsmith@lanminds.net

Please check the club web-site at: <http://www.netone.com/~mlandem>.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$25 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="text"/> Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Family \$28 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	
NAME _____	TELEPHONE (____) _____	
ADDRESS _____	E-MAIL _____	
CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP _____
Please make check payable to:		Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS
Mail to:		PO Box 18301 Boulder, CO 80308-1301
When you join or renew, send a #10 SASE and you will receive a membership card, a member list, and a copy of our bylaws. You will receive the Calumet , our monthly newsletter, and Southwestern Lore , the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society. And you will have opened the door to Colorado Archaeology.		

CALUMET

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 P.O. Box 18301
 Boulder, CO 80308-1301