

CALUMET



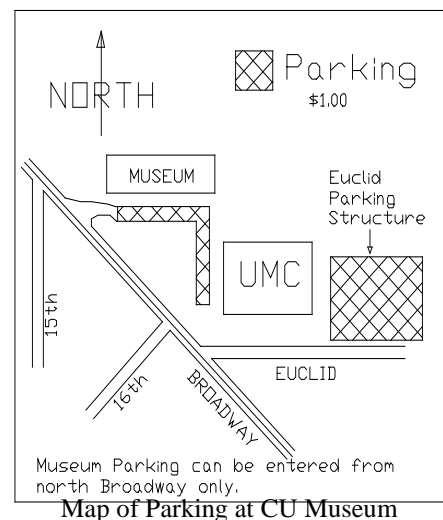
CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
SEPTEMBER, 1999

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.**

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| September 2 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| September 9 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. Steve Lekson, IPCAS member.
Topic: Update on the work at Casa Grandes. Steve may bring a graduate student with him and will bring artifacts to show. |
| October 7 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| October 14 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. No presenter at this time. |
| November 4 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| November 11 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. Steve Cassells
Topic: Anasazi pit-house villages located north of Bluff, Utah |
| December 2 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| December 9 | IPCAS Christmas Party, 7 PM. Location to be announced. |
| January 6 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| January 13 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. No presenter at this time. |
| February | 3 Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| February 10 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. No presenter at this time. |
| March 2 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| March 9 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. Dr. Doug Bamforth, IPCAS member
Topic: Willow Bunker Project - progress report. |
| April 6 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| April 13 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. Dr. Bob Brunswig, IPCAS Professional Advisor
Topic: RMNP Survey project - progress report. |
| May 4 | Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM |
| May 11 | IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM. No presenter at this time. |



E i a l n e H i l l
A n n e M u t a w

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A Weekend Volunteer Opportunity - Club Sponsored

Mark October 9 and 10 on your calendar - the primary work weekend. Mark October 16 and 17 on your calendar - the alternate weekend, if bad weather cancels the primary date. This project is primarily survey and mapping of existing sites with the possibility of some shallow test excavations. **We have a limit of 15 volunteers for this project.**

At the Willow Bunker project, the CAS and PIT volunteers located a large surface site near the work station. The CU Field School students located a few others. We flagged the large site until we ran out of flags - about 150. Additional survey adjacent to the site found that concentrations of material occurred along a ridge for nearly a quarter of a mile. If the rules of SHPO are followed, exactly, there are about 40 sites - not counting about 30 isolated finds (which might turn out to be complete sites with further survey). However, the array of sites will probably be listed as one huge site.

Most of the artifacts are flakes and cores of quartzite. But other materials have been observed. Close examination of anthills shows that micro-flakes (the finishing flakes on projectile points and tools) are being brought to the surface. This suggests deposition of flake material below the current surface, erosion zone. The area to be surveyed has shallow trenches that were used for irrigation in the past - probably, for alfalfa or wheat. It is probable that plowing also occurred - early in the century, perhaps?

Jeff Overturf, NFS, has arranged a weekend in October for surveying the site, doing the mapping, filling out the site documentation, and maybe even doing a couple of test pits. We will camp overnight at the work center. We have invited the Fort Collins chapter to join us. The work center is located 1 mile north of the intersection of Colorado 14 and Weld CR77, just outside Briggsdale. Briggsdale is about 22 miles northeast of Greeley. It is best reached from Boulder and Longmont by taking I-25 north to Fort Collins, taking the Mulberry exit (3rd exit) onto Colorado 14, and proceeding east for 42 miles to the intersection with Weld CR77.

Jeff is constructing a priority list of tasks to be completed. Almost certainly, survey of the major site will be first. Mapping of that site will probably be second. Jeff has discussed having a work-table that is moved from artifact to artifact during the mapping. The location of each artifact would be recorded using a Top-Con unit while volunteers would weigh, measure, photograph, and describe the artifact. This is a unique approach that would combine mapping and lab work, allowing the artifacts to be left in place.

If you are interested in this opportunity, please contact Tom Cree at (303) 776-7004 or tlc@lanminds.net to make reservations. This will be a quick, fun project - especially for those who had difficulty participating in the weekday projects.

An Early Summer Adventure - Willow Bunker, near Briggsdale, Colorado

Kelly Fuentes and Bob Hutchinson, IPCAS Members

Oh, the joys of June in the Pawnee National Grasslands – thirty m.p.h. winds assisting tent set-up, mosquitoes, deer flies, hours of a scorching sun at a tree-less site, interspersed with torrential downpours and a night sky, lit by spectacular lightening displays that (only once) necessitated a quick trip to the tornado bunker. And, as CAS members, you too have an opportunity to join the fun (see [A Weekend Volunteer Opportunity](#), above).

Early this summer, the Willow Bunker site, located near Briggsdale, Colorado, was the recipient of Mother Nature's ire as well as the University of Colorado at Boulder's 1999 Archaeological Field School. Fifteen students, led by CU professor, Dr. Doug Bamforth and four Teaching Assistants, along with CAS and PIT Project volunteers, combined efforts for a five-week exploratory excavation, held in concert with survey work being done by NFS archaeologist Jeff Overturf and contract archaeologist Eric Feiler, under the auspices of National Forest Service Supervisor, Sue Struthers.

Days consisted of (reasonably) early wake-up calls, breakfasts in the barn or at the Briggsdale School cafeteria and then the trek to the site, which included a slog along eight miles of 2-track. But at the site, students and volunteers had the opportunity to excavate hearths, both on the surface and eroding from cut-banks, do profiling and to get their fingernails dirty digging in some of the numerous test pits that were scientifically scattered over a wide area of plains and arroyos. The students also learned the use of the Total Station and transit. Additionally, all had the opportunity to take field trips to the prolific Hell Gap, Wyoming and Medicine Creek, Nebraska sites.



Now that is a deep unit!

Dinners and showers were made available at the Briggsdale School, the town of Briggsdale being kind enough to allow us to nightly bathe our tired and dusty bodies and to eat dinner like civilized human beings in a cool, shady cafeteria – a luxury that was cherished by all.

The excavation was of an exploratory nature and a number of artifacts and ecofacts were found, though most of them were not what was expected. Initially, an on-site geologist identified what was thought to be a Paleo-Indian “A” horizon within the stratigraphically complex geology. After four weeks of digging, we reached that damned horizon, only to find what was field-identified as Upper Republican sherds and arrow points. One student was heard to sincerely question, “Why are we finding arrow points in a Paleo deposit?” The answer was obvious: Rule #2 of the Field School – “Whatever the geologists tell you to expect will be wrong.” All kidding aside, the excavation was a fine example of the multi-disciplinary approach that is becoming the norm in modern archaeology.

This season provided a good informational start for next year’s excavation. With luck, CAS and PIT Project volunteers, carbon dates taken from the excavation, and next year’s CU Field School students, will provide some of the answers to the questions raised by our efforts.

In spite of the inconveniences inflicted on our modern (soft?) lifestyle, most of the students and volunteers would return to Willow Bunker “in a New York minute” – as would this article’s authors. The opportunity to investigate an enigmatic time period in a unique environmental setting is too interesting and exciting to miss. We heartily recommend that you join us in October of this year and during the CU Field School next year, for fun in the sun near beautiful “downtown” Briggsdale, Colorado. Bob and Kelly are shown below, at the hearth that they excavated.



Building Boom Bringing Old Bones To Light

By Patrick O'Driscoll, USA TODAY

Suggested by Ken Larson

DENVER - As the economic boom of the '90s pushes construction beyond the edge of U.S. cities, developers are digging up more than dirt. Their bulldozers are uncovering, and sometimes destroying, potential treasures of America's prehistoric past. The surge of excavation for homes, shopping malls, highways and other projects is turning up fossils and archaeological sites, especially in the West, in numbers not seen since the great bone-hunting expeditions of the 19th century.

The \$2.1 billion Eastside Reservoir in Southern California, the nation's largest excavation project, has unearthed 30,000 fossils of Ice Age mastodons, bison, sloths, dire wolves and other extinct species. "It is truly a treasure trove," says Kathleen Springer of the San Bernardino County Museum, who is in charge of a \$6 million recovery effort. In Utah and New Mexico, gravel pits that crank out tons of rock for buildings and highways have found fossils of musk oxen and camels. Near Las Cruces, N.M., stone quarries have uncovered the footprints of dinosaurs that roamed 250 million years ago.

In Denver's booming suburbs, road work, home building and construction of the city's \$5 billion Denver International Airport have exposed thousands of specimens in perhaps the most fossil-rich metropolitan area in the country. The widening of busy I-25 in Castle Rock, a fast-growing suburb 25 miles south of downtown, uncovered a fossil rain forest more than 65 million years old - about the time the dinosaurs became extinct and long before the Rockies emerged.

A man walking his dog on a housing site in nearby Littleton stumbled across the remains of the only tyrannosaurus rex ever found in Colorado. A ditch-digger for another home builder dug up an 11-foot-long mammoth tusk, also in Littleton. In the north suburbs of Westminster and Thornton last year, excavators unearthed the bones of 13 triceratopses. They also found the thick, bony skull of a tachycephalosaur, one of only two found in North America.

For museums and scientists, the flurry of earthmoving is a double-edged shovel. The new projects peel back vast areas of landscape that otherwise might never be tapped for their fossil potential. But the fast pace of construction means paleontologists must scramble to save what specimens they can. "It's way more than we can keep up with," says Kirk Johnson, curator of paleontology for the Denver Museum of Natural History. "These sites are very ephemeral. You open the ground for a few months and that's it. It's maybe the one chance in the history of this region that we can get what's in the ground." Petrified bones surface so regularly that the museum created a "Fossil Posse" to respond. When called, these trained volunteers go to construction sites and assess the importance of finds for curators too busy with other digs. Johnson calls it "battlefield triage."

In Salt Lake City, state geological officials circulate WANTED posters to raise fossil awareness at gravel quarries, which are going full-bore to supply the \$1.6 billion widening of Interstate 15. The Utah pits are prime sites for 18,000-year-old fossils of musk oxen, which grazed the shores of prehistoric Lake Bonneville, an inland sea whose remnants include the Great Salt Lake.

Projects on federal and state lands usually require surveys for fossils and archaeological sites before construction.

Accidental

discoveries of human activity or remains can halt work altogether. But in many states, developers on private property don't have to report fossil finds or slow down so scientists can examine the sites.

Some discoveries bulldozed

Some developers cooperate. But paleontologists lament that potentially valuable fossils are sometimes bulldozed and hauled away without workers even realizing it. In other cases, builders sometimes intentionally look the other way, fearing expensive bureaucratic delays. "Many is the time that developers say, 'No, it's a corporate decision. We don't want you out there,'" Johnson says. Some cite safety concerns or insurance restrictions. Others have unbending deadlines to move dirt and pour concrete. Martha Hayden of the Utah Geological Survey estimates that for every fossil find that is reported, as many as 100 either aren't noticed and are plowed under or are intentionally not reported. "I know a company that puts in sewer pipe. They run across fossils and artifacts all the time, and they never report any of it," says Les Kaplan, a developer in Fort Collins, Colo., where suburban homes are spreading across farm fields. "They can't afford the delay."

Builders helping scientists

Two years ago, a bulldozer clearing lots for River Ridge, a Kaplan project of 250 custom homes, hit a 3,000-year-old site where prehistoric Indians had trapped and killed a herd of ancient buffalo. Scientists from nearby Colorado State University have recovered more than 3,000 bones, 50 skulls and Indian arrowheads, and they have barely scratched the surface. "All the messages from the universe were telling me to cooperate on this," says Kaplan, who has let scientists stay on the site three times longer than they had said they would need. But that's because the discovery was in an area not set for development until later this year. It didn't hurt, either, that there is a potential tax benefit for the value of fossils donated to the university. In Kaplan's case, an appraiser says complete skeletons of these ancient bison are worth \$11,000 each. Colorado State is trying to arrange for a donor to buy the \$80,000 3/4-acre lot on which the bones were found. The plan: Resume the dig after all the other homes are built, then sell the lot to a home builder once the rest of the artifacts have been removed.

In appreciation for allowing scientists to recover the mammoth tusk in Littleton, the Denver museum named the fossil after the builder, Melody Homes. But as with Kaplan's project, the tusk discovery didn't interfere with construction because it was found during early digging for utilities. "If we had been (digging) a foundation, when you're under a contractual deadline to deliver a home, I'm sure there would have been some soul-searching," says Dave Oyler, Melody's president.

Springer, the paleontologist overseeing California's Eastside Reservoir dig, says fear of bureaucratic interference is a "common misperception." "People say, 'Oh, you're the ones that come in and shut us down,'" she says. "But this is fast and furious work. It doesn't slow them down." In California, most counties interpret the state's Environmental Quality Act to require pre-construction surveys of all building sites, public or private, for fossil and archaeological potential. That has meant a wealth of discoveries as the state's builders have rebounded from the recession of the early '90s. Excavation for Los Angeles subway tunnels has yielded 3,000 marine fossils, a mastodon and a giant ground sloth. The 1992-96 construction of a toll road in Orange County unearthed 40,000 fossils, from the most complete baleen whale skeleton ever found to "Megalodon," a gigantic shark at least 5 million years old.

Sometimes enthusiasm for a big dig rubs off on private developers. In Victorville, Calif., a growing community along the high-desert highway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas, developers of a housing subdivision renamed streets "Jurassic" and other prehistoric names after fossils were found. No find has been bigger than at the Eastside Reservoir project in Riverside County, where 115 million cubic yards of dirt and rock are being removed so more water can be stored for Southern California. Springer says her crews have found the state's most diverse array of Ice Age fossils since the digging of the La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles in 1913. Workers also have uncovered 80 sites with human remains, some dating more than 7,000 years. A museum will be built on the shores of the reservoir to display the fossils. "This has filled enormous data gaps, really and truly, in our knowledge of what went on in Pleistocene (Ice Age) Southern California," says Springer, who calls the dig the biggest fossil salvage project in U.S. history. In hard hats and on foot, her paleontologists move like ants amid giant earthmoving equipment, scouting for bones and flagging possible discoveries.

What money can't buy

Spencer Lucas, a curator at Albuquerque's New Mexico Museum of Natural History, believes that raising awareness will pay off. "I know some commercial quarry operators are loathe to contact us," says Lucas, who placed an ad in a gravel trade magazine to ask companies to call when they find something. But "we now have in our museum an absolutely complete skeleton of an Ice Age Pleistocene camel" from a gravel pit. "The operator who gave us that camel, his contribution to the community will far outlast all the money that he will make quarrying sand and gravel."

P a t r i c k B a t c h e l d e r

IPCAS Membership

The members of Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society are listed below. The date that shows to the right of the zip code is the next membership renewal date. If the date that shows has past, your renewal is overdue. Please renew your membership if it is overdue - do not miss the benefits of IPCAS and CAS membership.

Patricia L. Adler P. O. Box 159 Nederland, CO 80466-	09/99	Boulder, CO 80303-	11/99
John H. Arnold 6154 Songbird Circle Boulder, CO 80303-	11/99	Michael Braitberg 440 Broken Fence Road Boulder, CO 80302-	10/99
Maureen Arthur 2237 Columbine Boulder, CO 80302-	05/00	P. Wales-Bucknam and D. Bucknam 3311 West 92nd Pl Westminster, CO 80030-	07/99
Fredric J. Athearn 3822 Lakebriar Drive Boulder, CO 80304-	11/99	Dr. Bill Butler Rocky Mountain National Park Estes Park, CO 80517-	01/00
Mac Avery 5479 Cypress Dr. Boulder, CO 80303-	12/99	Jim Chase PO Box 304 Granby, CO 80446-	03/00
Dewey & Janice Baars 1000 W. 19th Wheatland, WY 82201-	05/00	Leni Clubb POB 56 Ocotillo, CA 92259-	05/99
Pamela & Quentin Baker 1549 Cambridge Drive Longmont, CO 80503-	05/00	Ginny/Chris/Tom Cree 39 Cornell Drive Longmont, CO 80503-	05/01
Patrick Batchelder 3135 4th Street Boulder, CO 80304-	10/99	Cheryl A. Damon 1024 South Pratt Parkway Longmont, CO 80501-	09/99
Dorothy & Yardley Beers 801 Gillaspie Drive, Apt. 109 Boulder, CO 80303-	11/00	Becky DeAngelo 4141 Autumn Court Boulder, CO 80304-	07/00
John Benedetti 921 W. Willow Louisville, CO 80027-	03/00	Tracey & Bruce Derheim 1355 S Boulder Rd - F136 Louisville, CO 80027-	02/99
Norma L. Boslough 1380 West Sixth Avenue Broomfield, CO 80020-	03/00	Connie M. Duras P O Box 143 Firestone, CO 80520-	04/00
Philip Bossung 3510 Nyland Way South Lafayette, CO 80026-	07/00	Floyd Edwards 2972 Dunes Court Longmont, CO 80503-	07/00
Warren Bradshaw 1180 Toedtli Drive		Paula M. Edwards 796 Columbine Drive Estes Park, CO 80517-	03/00

Priscilla B. Ellwood Res. Assoc. U of C Museum Campus Box 218 Boulder, CO 80309-	08/99	Elaine Hill 1850 Kohler Dr. Boulder, CO 80303-	02/00
Bob Finley 1050 Arapahoe Avenue #506 Boulder, CO 80302-	10/00	Jill and Vann Hilty 7095 Elm Street Niwot, CO 80503-	04/00
Celia M. Fountain 939 Meadow Glen Drive Boulder, CO 80303-	09/99	Kristine Holien Moraine Route, 1439 Bluebell Estes Park, CO 80517-	03/00
Kelly Fuentes 3077 29th St. #104 Boulder, CO 80301-	07/99	Robert Hutchinson 2802 Sundown Lane #211 Boulder, CO 80303-	07/00
Kevin Gilmore 2359 S. Milwaukee St. Denver, CO 80210-	11/99	Edward and Dawn Jennings 2610 Betts Circle Erie, CO 80516-	06/00
Carol & Pete Gleichman 4484 Hamilton Court Boulder, CO 80303-	05/99	Edward Jennings PO Box 261303 Lakewood, CO 80226-	06/00
Madeline Goldhawk 2645 Table Mesa Court Boulder, CO 80303-	01/00	Jacqueline Johnson 1281 High Drive Estes Park, CO 80517-	07/00
James Gross PO Box 5975 Cheyenne, WY 82003-	05/00	Jean Kindig 1617 Mariposa Boulder, CO 80302-	10/99
Jeannie Hamilton 1100 Deer Trail Boulder, CO 80302-	03/00	Roderick D. Laird PO Box 117 Saratoga, WY 82331-	01/00
Bill Hammond 6751 East Center Avenue Denver, CO 80224-	04/01	Michael/Hal/Zack Landem 3765 Emerson Avenue Boulder, CO 80303-	04/00
Carolyn C. Hansen 2029 North Fork Dr Lafayette, CO 80026-	02/00	Kenneth Larson 10557 Garrison Street Broomfield, CO 80021-	10/99
Frank Hauke 7331 Spring Court Boulder, CO 80303-	03/00	Steve Lekson and Cathy Cameron 92 Benthaven Pl. Boulder, CO 80303-	07/99
Ann Hayes 2525 Briarwood Drive Boulder, CO 80303-	05/99	Janet Lever 11753 North 85th Longmont, CO 80503-	09/99
Doak Heyser 208A West Pearl Boulder, CO 80302-	05/00	Paul Lundy 4310 Butler Cr. Boulder, CO 80303-	05/99

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Boulder, CO 80302-	05/00	3255 S. Parker Road, Apt 1-106 Denver, CO 80014-	05/99
Roger & Nancy Markham 3938 Iron Court Longmont, CO 80503-	11/99	Marie Palowoda and Brad Culp 2605 West 19th Street Road Greeley, CO 80634-	07/00
Barbara Meier 5251 Holmes Place Boulder, CO 80303-	05/00	Martha Patterson R R 1 Box 32 Upland, NE 68981-	05/00
Tom & Beverly Meier 2850 Vasser Drive Boulder, CO 80303-	08/99	Ann & Dave Phillips 211 Hawthorne Avenue Boulder, CO 80304-	01/00
Jack Melton Dorsey Museum PO Box 20550 Estes Park, CO 80511-	05/99	Rick Pitre 792 Pinyon Way Louisville, CO 80027-	01/00
Cindy Miller 1150 Poplar Avenue Boulder, CO 80301-	07/00	Robert Powell 2795 Stanford Avenue Boulder, CO 80303-	01/00
Isadore Million 5951 St. Vrain Road Longmont, CO 80503-	03/00	Piper D. Prillaman 363 Van Gordon Street Lakewood, CO 80228-	10/99
Leigh Minturn 1850 Folsom Street Apt. 207 Boulder, CO 80302-	12/99	Hal Ravesloot 1149 Purdue Dr. Longmont, CO 80503-	03/99
Steven C. Montgomery 1120 Pearl Boulder, CO 80302-	12/99	Hilary Reynolds 2804 Ridge Road Nederland, CO 80466-	06/99
Jim Morrell 7367 Dry Creek Road Niwot, CO 80503-	11/99	Susan Roberts 7118 South Adams Circle Littleton, CO 80122-	10/99
Anne and Bob Mutaw 1608 Sunset Drive Louisville, CO 80027-	03/00	William Rosquist 7341 S. Meadow Ct Boulder, CO 80301-	12/99
Elizabeth J. Novak 1292 Sixth Avenue Longmont, CO 80501-	09/99	Colleen & Calvin Schilling POB 1022 Lyons, CO 80540-	04/00
Eugene N. O'Barr 7550 Plateau Road Longmont, CO 80503-	03/99	Donna Shay 1050 Arapaho #406 Boulder, CO 80302-	10/99
Joseph T. O'Connor 29065 Pine Road Evergreen, CO 80439-	08/00	Dr. Payson D. Sheets Department of Anthropology Campus Box 233 Boulder, CO 80309-	08/00
Richard E. Owens			

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Russell D. Smith 1083 Princeton Drive		Longmont, CO 80501-	09/99
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Ernest & Barbara Stiltner 1985 Kohler St. Boulder, CO 80303-	08/99	Boulder, CO 80303-	08/99
Janet & Morey Stinson 7418 Park Circle Boulder, CO 80301-	10/99	Thomas Van Zandt 3875 Caddo Parkway Boulder, CO 80305-	12/99
Sue Struthers PO Box 882073 Steamboat Springs, CO 80488-	04/00	Paula Vaughan 2939 Marine Street, Apt 208 Boulder, CO 80303	08/00
Allan R. Taylor 787 17th St. Boulder, CO 80302-	09/99	Laura Viola 2857 Shadow Creek Drive - 204 Boulder, CO 80303-	05/99
Dock Teegarden 4590 Squires Circle Boulder, CO 80303-	03/00	Clay & Lynda Volkmann 3019 University Avenue Longmont, CO 80503-	07/99
Joanne & Mort Turner 701 Crescent Dr		Ricky Weiser 4020 North 75th St Boulder, CO 80301-	07/00

John & Kathy Wilson
14501 Weld County RD 7
Longmont, CO 80504- 08/00

JC Virus Focus of Biological Study

David Brown, The Washington Post

When human beings arrived in North America about 30,000 years ago they brought language, fire, flint tools, and skin tents. (Editor's note: this is the first published statement I have seen in which the 14,000-year earliest-migration date is contradicted with an older date, stated as fact). They also brought something they didn't know they had - a tiny microbe called JC virus sequestered in their kidneys. Their descendants – or most of them, at least – long ago shucked off Stone Age technology. But the JC virus is still with them.

Researchers are now using the virus to bolster the hypothesis that American Indians are the distant offspring of those migrants, and that they came from eastern Asia on a land bridge across the Bering Strait. The strain of JC virus carried by modern-day Navajos, as it happens, is nearly identical to that carried by modern residents of Tokyo.

It is somewhat different from the virus carried by the Chamorro, the aboriginal inhabitants of the South Pacific island of Guam. It is very different, however, from the virus carried by West Africans, East Africans, and Europeans. All in all, the evidence suggests the Navajo and the Japanese are closely related to each other, and are related (but more distantly) to the Chamorro. All are descended from the same prehistoric population of eastern Asians.

JC was first isolated from a human being in 1971. Nearly everyone on Earth acquires JC virus as a child, usually from a parent, less often from someone in the immediate neighborhood. It rarely causes disease. Most important, its genes are astoundingly resistant to mutation, a distinctly uncommon trait for a virus.

None of these insights is especially new. Anthropologists reached them years ago from studies of human genetics and the archaeological record. Blood types and enzyme variants were the first to be used, but they provided only crude information about the biological underpinnings of ethnicity. What is new is to have them confirmed by a virus.

The Name Game

All of the strings of petroglyphs in past issues were made up of names of members of the club. The strings often contain both first and last names and other times - only the last name. The drawings are a one-for-one replacement for letters. The first letter of strings and each name is the "cap" form, the other letters are usually in lower case. These were the names in the May Calumet.

L a u r a V i o l a

Laura Viola

B i l l B u t l e r

Bill Butler

G o l d H A w k

Goldhawk

V a n Z a n d t

Van Zandt

D o n n a S h a y

Donna Shay

E r n e s t a n d B a r b a r a S t i l t n e r

Ernest and Barbara Stiltner

Kennewick Man Update

August 3, 1999

Today, the plaintiff scientists in *Bonnichsen et. al. v. U.S.*, filed a motion with the U.S. District Court requesting that a decision be reached on whether they will be allowed to study the Kennewick Man skeleton. It has been almost **three years** (emphasis - editor's) since the government took control of the skeleton with the intent of blocking its study by scientists. More than two years ago, the court ordered the government to take a fresh look at the issues presented by this case and to reach new decisions in an expeditious and timely manner. Since then, the government has conducted a few limited studies of the skeleton by a handful of scientists pledged to secrecy. The plaintiffs were not allowed to participate in those studies.

The government originally stated that the results of its studies would be made public this May. Now we are told that those studies were inconclusive and that additional radiocarbon dating tests must be performed. Long before defendants' studies began, plaintiffs advised the government that they would be inadequate and that the original radiocarbon date should be verified by further testing. Even with the addition of more radiocarbon measurements, the government's study design will not provide the information needed to determine who Kennewick Man was and whether he is related to present-day Native Americans. Those questions can only be resolved by a comprehensive study program that obtains and integrates all possible lines of evidence and that seeks input from as many scientists as possible. In March 1997, plaintiffs presented such a study design to the government and the court. If permission had been given, plaintiffs could have completed those studies in a month or less and at no cost to the American taxpayers. Instead, the government has now spent more than 2 years and an estimated \$1,000,000 fighting plaintiffs, and the end is still not in sight. Plaintiffs' motion asks the Court to either:

- (a) order the government to reach an immediate decision on whether plaintiffs will be allowed to study the skeleton; or
- (b) in the alternative, rule that the government's delays in addressing this question constitute a denial of plaintiffs' study request.

If the Court decides that the government's delays do constitute such a denial, plaintiffs are requesting that the case stay be lifted so the denial can be reviewed.

Footprints in Chauvet Cave

K. Kris Hirst - About.com Guide to: Archaeology

Sunday, June 20, 1999

Chauvet Cave, discovered in France in 1994 by archaeologists Jean-Marie Chauvet, Eliette Brunel-Deschamps and Christian Hillaire, is a Paleolithic art house, with more than 400 wall paintings and engravings in several enormous galleries. The cave and its paintings dates to between 23,000 and 32,000 years ago, and within its limits are a well of hearths, stone tools, and foot prints. The latest news to hit the wires about Chauvet Cave is the discovery of a series of child's footprints, showing how s/he skidded in the soft clay of the cave. These footprints, tentatively dated between 25,000 and 27,000 years before the present, are far younger than the Laetoli footprints (which are from Australopithecus afarensis and date to 3,500,000 years ago), but are at present the oldest human footprints to date. There's a terrific web-site for la Grottes Chauvet from the French Ministry of Culture, in English and French.

Amazon.com

IPCAS has been approved as an amazon.com associate. What does that mean? We can receive 5% - 15% of all book sales that are initiated from amazon.com links on our IPCAS web-site. We can make money for our club three ways:

1. Visit the IPCAS site (www.coloradoarchaeology.org/ipcas), purchase a book from the featured book list, CD list, or video list, and IPCAS receives 15% of the sale. We have compiled a list of books on Colorado archaeology, general archaeology, Native American titles, anthropology, paleontology and more for your selection.
2. Jump directly to the Amazon.com site from the IPCAS site, order a book, and IPCAS receives 5% of the sale.
3. Use the Search button to look up an Amazon book, CD or video, order it, and IPCAS receives 5% of the sale.

Restrictions

1. You have to go through the IPCAS web site in order for the club to receive money off the sale.
 2. You can not use the one click ordering tool on the Amazon.com site. If you do, we lose the revenue for the sale.
- This is an easy way to raise money for our chapter. Please talk up this feature and **START USING THE IPCAS SITE TO ORDER BOOKS, VIDEOS, AND CDs.**

Chapter Library

Our chapter has a library of archaeology books and periodicals. If you wish to check out any of the items in the library, please contact Mac Avery at (303) 499-3455, e-mail at averycompany@sprintmail.com. If you would like to know what is held in the library, ask Mac for a copy of the "card catalog". Items in the library are available to all club members.

Calumet Policy

The Board of Directors has put into effect a few changes in the publication of the Calumet. The changes were made to reduce the total cost of printing and postage for the Calumet. Just over half of each member's dues are transferred to the Colorado Archaeological Society. The Calumet is the second most expensive item incurred by the chapter. The Calumet is published 10 times per year (there is one summer issue and the December issue is usually small), at a cost of \$.33 for postage and \$.30 for printing of the usual 10 pages (5 sheets of paper) per copy. First class postage will mail six sheets of paper (12 pages, like this issue). The cost of publication of the Calumet is about \$6.50, per year, per member.

Over the past few years, our chapter's income has fallen short of our expenditures by about \$250 per year. So changes are being made in the Calumet distribution policy. First, the number of complementary copies of the Calumet was reduced from 53 to 21 (now mostly other CAS chapters). Second, members are being encouraged to receive their copies electronically. Third, when a membership expires, only two or three reminder issues of the Calumet will be sent to those members (the club had been sending five or six). Please renew your memberships promptly.

The electronic version of the Calumet will be sent as .txt or .htm attachments to e-mail. If you would like to receive electronic copies of Calumet issues, please send an e-mail to Tom Cree, tlc@lanminds.net. Please state which format you prefer.

This newsletter is published each month, except June and August, by the Indian Peaks Chapter of the 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.

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Please check the club web-site at: <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org>

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

CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter
of the Colorado Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 18301
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