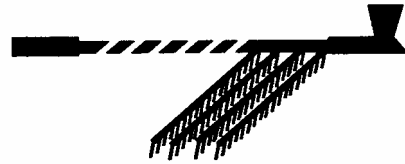


CALUMET

CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

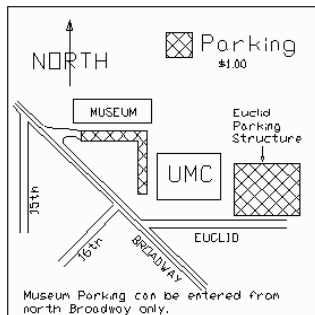
PRESERVATION
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
March, 2004

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.



The Museum parking lot 208 is NOW
AVAILABLE to non-permit holders, even at night.
Cost is \$2.00 per vehicle. Bring \$1 bills or quarters.

You can also park in the Euclid parking structure
for \$2.00. The Euclid parking lot is east of the
Museum on Euclid. After parking in the Euclid
Parking Structure, walk west on Euclid toward
Broadway. Prior to Broadway, take the sidewalk to the

2004 Event Calendar

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| March 11 | Tracy Sweely. Topic: The Invisible Maya: Locating Non-platform Dwellings Using Electromagnetic Induction. See Page 2. |
| March 24 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| March 31 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| April 1 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| April 7 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| April 8 | Calvin H. Jennings. Topic: Applied Archaeology: Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction. |
| April 14 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| April 17 | Lyons Survey, mapping and documentation. See Page 2. |
| April 21 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| April 24/25 | Big Rock Spring (5BL18) mapping and excavation. See Page 2. |
| April 28 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| May 5 | IPCAS PAAC Course, 6:30 PM to 9 PM. See Page 6. |
| May 6 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| May 13 | Mark D. Mitchell. Topic: Native American Rock Art Traditions of the Upper Arkansas River Basin, 1500-1850. |
| May 22 | Lyons Survey, mapping and documentation. See Page 2. |
| June 3 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| August 5 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| September 2 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| September 9 | Linda Cummings. Topic: Prehistoric diets in the old and new worlds. |
| October 14 | Open |
| November 4 | Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |
| November 11 | Cherie Walth. Topic: How to recognize human bone (as distinguished from non-human bones). |
| December 9 | Holiday Party, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7 PM. |

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March Presentation

Tracy Sweely is an Independent Scholar and an Associate at the University of Colorado Museum. She graduated with an MA from the University of Colorado Anthropology Department in 1996, specializing in the geophysical technique Electromagnetic Induction for locating “invisible” dwelling architecture in the Maya area. She also specialized in social theories of gender distinction and power relationships, resulting in the publication of her edited volume Manifesting Power: Gender and the interpretation of power in archaeology in 1999 (Routledge).

The purpose of her current project, the Belize Electromagnetic Explorations Project, is to bring together the geophysical technology she mastered during her graduate career with the social theories of power and social distinction she introduced in the Manifesting Power volume. This examination of the social significance of dwelling-type distinctions in the Pre-Hispanic Maya world will be used as a case study for a follow-up book she is writing on social distinction and power relationships.

Big Rock Spring Volunteer Opportunity April 24/25

The Big Rock Spring site (5BL18) is located on private property adjoining the Rabbit Mountain Open Space. Big Rock Spring is an overhang that was surveyed and excavated many years ago but no complete analysis or report was filed. Part of the material collected at the site is in the CU Museum collection. Our Professional Advisor, Pete Gleichman, has obtained landowner permission to investigate the site.

Six to eight volunteers are needed to map, photograph, and screen the site. The work will be probably be completed on Saturday, April 24th but the following day is listed, if necessary. Pete will serve as Principle Investigator. The group will measure and map the site, photograph the site (with activity photographs for the Calumet), and a small mound of dirt from the long-ago work will be screened. Original material may be found at the back of the overhang and that will be screened, as well. An examination of the material in the CU Museum collection will also be done. Then a formal report will be written.

If you are interested in assisting Pete with this project, please contact Tom Cree at tomcree@earthlink.net

Lyons Survey/Documentation Volunteer Opportunity April 17 and May 22

This will be our second year of survey and documentation of sites on private property above Lyons. The sites are historic and related to sandstone mining activities. All the sites fall within the Lyons Historic Archaeological District. We have surveyed the first of three parcels at the top of Eagle Ridge (6500 feet in altitude). In the past, we looked for, and found, artifacts around the cistern and a quarryman’s hut. And we completed the Historic Archaeological Component Forms for SHIPO for the two sites. We also mapped and documented the remnants of a boarding house and an associated trash dump. The survey areas are about a half-mile southwest of the abandoned township of Noland. The view is terrific. And the sites are easy to access.

We will meet at a parking area at the bottom of the hill for car-pooling. To get to the parking area, go west on Hwy 66 to the Diamond/Shamrock service station (on the left, east of town). Then turn on the next right, on Stone Mountain – Nolan Road. Go about ¼ mile to the parking area (on the left).

If you would like to participate in either of the workdays, or any future workday, please contact Tom Cree at tomcree@earthlink.net or (303) 776-7004.



Diving Deep – Octopi, Fishermen Help Archaeologists Find Sunken Treasure
The Daily Times-Call, February 16, 2004
By Anthony Lane

BOULDER -Sonar provides a sketch of the sea floor, showing irregularities that could turn out to be the remains of ancient ships or the cargo they carried. Video from a robot can reveal if the irregularities are made by herds of migrating shrimp or more promising, archeological material. But Robert Hohlfelder, a marine archeologist at the University of Colorado, said promising discoveries like those made by his research team last summer off the Greek coast sometimes rely on sources with less technological sophistication: fishermen and octopi.

During a two-week search off the Mount Athos peninsula, the team found, among other items, the bottom spike from an ancient spear. Gathered with pottery fragments and stones into a ceramic pot by its resident octopus, Hohlfelder said, the spike adds to earlier evidence hinting at the location where a warship might have sunk thousands of years ago. If the researchers find a battering ram or other clues suggesting how the Ancient Greeks and their warring neighbors conducted themselves on the Mediterranean when the team returns to the area next summer, he said, it would fill gaps in the historical record. "The catalog of shipwrecks is very incomplete," Hohlfelder said. "The conventional wisdom is that warships didn't sink."

In battle, the reasoning goes, warriors rammed the ships of their enemies until they managed to disable them. Since the fighting ships seldom carried much cargo, they would linger at the surface, later to be gathered and repaired by the winning side. But if any warships did sink, perhaps avoiding the ravages of decomposition in the following centuries by burrowing into sand and mud at the sea floor, one likely place to find them is around the

forbidding cliffs of Mount Athos, where 300 ships under the command of the Persian king Darius were reportedly lost in 492 B.C. during a violent storm.

The account of the fleet's destruction comes from the ancient Greek historian Herodotus. But while it suggests an area to look for warship remnants, it was a local fisherman who directed Hohlfelder and the other researchers to the spot where they found the spear point. In 1999, the fisherman reportedly raised two bronze helmets from the depths in a fishing net. Greek officials located the man during the research team's fall explorations, plucking him from a seaside cafe to help with the search. "He knew exactly what rock he was opposite" when he made the find, said Shelley Wachsmann, a nautical archeologist at Texas A&M University who worked with Hohlfelder during the summer.



Photo special to the Times-Call

Robert Hohlfelder, a marine archeologist at the University of Colorado, enters Thetis, a diving apparatus, while crew members ready for the dive.

Exploration of the depths below with the team's remotely operated vehicle later revealed the jar, or amphora, into which an octopus had pulled the spear point and other items. The tendency of octopi to collect significant items, Hohlfelder said, often helps archeologists in their watery searches. "They have an antiquarian's interest in the past," he said.

During another two week cruise on the Mediterranean next summer, Hohlfelder said, research team members plan to return to the same area to videotape the sea floor and, perhaps, recover other artifacts. While stopping short of saying more significant discoveries are likely this summer, Wachsmann said the artifacts found so far are likely indications of a spot where one ship was in trouble. "The fact is, these things do sink occasionally," he said. The discovery of a battering ram or other remnants "would be incredible."

The exploration - and another, much deeper wreck both researchers will be exploring off the coast of Cyprus - requires researchers to peer into depths that technology only made accessible in recent decades. The Titanic was located in 1985 at a depth of more than 12,000 feet. With technology making it possible to look at ever more detailed pictures of the ocean and sea floor and manned and remote craft improving researchers' ability to examine them, Hohlfelder said marine archeologists can hope for promising discoveries in the future.

"It is the final frontier of archeology on earth," he said.

Modern technology aside, Hohlfelder said the weather he experienced in October was violent enough to delay the team's work. Swirling winds that would produce dust devils over land summoned up columns of water. "The ancients had unwritten rules" about when it was wise to seek a safe harbor. "We could run for cover. The Greeks couldn't."

San Rock Paintings in South Africa Dated Older Longmont Daily Times-Call, February 16, 2004 From The Washington Post

Scientists have found that the fabled rock paintings in the mountains of eastern South Africa's uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park are as much as 3,000 years old, and that the San hunter-gatherers who painted them abandoned the region for 1,000 years before returning about 1400 A.D. About 35,000 paintings of humans, animals and implements ranging from bows and arrows to game bags decorate the mountainsides and walls of tumbledown rock shelters in the 60,000 acres of uKhahlamba-Drakensberg.

"For years, it was thought that the paintings were about 1,000 years old, even though there was no hard-and-fast evidence," said Aron Mazel, currently of Britain's University of Newcastle upon Tyne and lead author of a recent study published in the journal *South African Humanities*.

Mazel said he became frustrated at not being able to correlate the dates of paintings with other archaeological evidence, so he teamed up with A.L. Watchman, of the Australian National University, in Canberra, an expert in using accelerator mass spectrometry for radiocarbon dating. They found that the paintings, which include everything from monochrome stick figures to shaded multicolored depictions of animals, were as much as 3,000 years old, and that the San people occupied the area from 5,000 years ago until the 1800s except for the 1,000-year gap that began in 400 A.D.

Mazel suggested the San, also known as Bushmen, might have abandoned the mountains for agricultural settlements then were perhaps driven back to the mountains with the arrival of new settlers in 1400 A.D. The San were all but obliterated in wars with white colonists and their allies in the 1800s.

IPCAS PAAC Course – Spring, 2004

Perishable Materials

Perishable Materials is an introduction to an often overlooked classification of artifacts. It provides individuals basic information on the recognition of perishables, cultural usage and alteration, and preservation. Not all the material offered will be applicable to every field situation. Not all the material offered will be applicable to every field situation. It is important to maintain at least a marginal working knowledge for the field experience that does involve perishable materials.

Instructor: Kevin Black – Assistant State Archaeologist

Place: Foothills Nature Center, 4201 N. Broadway, Boulder (The Building at the Wonderland Open Space Trail Head – the sign at the street).

Time: 6:30 to 9:00 PM.

Dates: March 24 and 31; April 7, 14, 21, and 28; May 5.

Cost: \$12 to Colorado Historical Society plus \$10 to IPCAS.

To register and for information contact: Jim Morrell at (303) 678-7642 or (303) 772-6808 or j.s.morrell@att.net

PAAC Course Announcement

It has just been confirmed that the eight-hour PAAC course, *Introduction to Archaeology, CAS and PAAC*, will be held on Sunday, April 18 following the CAS quarterly meeting on the 17th. Susan Chandler and Alan Reed have offered to let the Chipeta chapter use the new conference room in the basement at Alpine Archaeological Consultants at 900 S. Townsend for this course. The class will take place from 8am to 5pm with a one-hour lunch break. To sign up, contact local coordinator Marcia Coman by April 8 at either 970-249-3479 or rogmarcia@aol.com.

This course is required for the PAAC Scholar, Provisional Surveyor, Specialty Surveyor, and Laboratory Trainee certificates, and is an excellent starting point for new CAS members and others unfamiliar with the basics of archaeology and the organizations that support archaeological studies in Colorado. The course is designed to give new and prospective PAAC participants having limited or no familiarity with archaeology a brief introduction to the profession, common terms, and preservation issues.

The mission of CAS, purpose and organization of PAAC, and relationships with state agencies (particularly OSAC, the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado) also will be explained. This course is intended to provide interested PAAC volunteers with basic background information as a prelude to further participation in the program. It concludes with an overview of Colorado Archaeology, which includes a slide show and examples of representative artifacts.

Cost for the course is \$12; checks should be made payable to the Colorado Historical Society. Please pass on this announcement to anyone who may be interested.

Thanks.

Kevin (Black)

Executive Board Meeting - Thursday, January 8, 2004

Meeting called to order: at 8:20 PM at CU Museum in Boulder.

Attendees: Damon, Gleichman, Holien, Morgan, Morrell, Pitre.

Secretary's Report (Prillamon): Morrell and Pitre gave brief summary of December meeting.

Treasurer's Report (Pitre): Previous Balance as of 11/30/03: \$2232.38. Account Balance as of December 31, 2003 is \$1967.88. Museum rent paid \$250 for January through May 2004 meetings (\$50 per meeting). Pitre to make quarterly back up disk of account and store off site. Pitre and Damon to have post office box keys and pick up mail. Pitre, Damon and Holien to have check writing signature authorization.

Presidents' Report (Damon and Holien): Holien volunteered to attend as Chapter representative to the CAS Quarterly meeting in Ft. Collins on January 31, 2004. Board had no issues to bring forward at the CAS meeting.

Old Business: Speaker still needed for October 2004 meeting. Dates need to be set for Spring Utah Rock Art tour led by Morey Stinson.

New Business: Suggestions for field activities in 2004. Continue with Lyons Historical Survey, Chico Basin Survey, and Utah Rock Art tour. Gleichman brought a copy of Jean Kindig's report on White Rocks and suggested a possible field trip to that location. Gleichman also had suggestions for re-surveying sites around Rabbit Mountain, and to document privately held artifact collections while the collections are still intact. Damon heard that Byron Olson is applying for a permit for the Spotted Pony excavation this summer. Damon asked for suggestions for a back up plan in the event of a scheduled speaker being unable to attend program. Gleichman volunteered to be a back up speaker. Appropriate videos were another suggestion. Another important project would be to organize the Chapter's archives, at the very least to gather all the material together. At present, there are several members with portions of the archives. Morrell announced the Spring PAAC class will be Perishable Materials from March 24 to May 5, 2004.

Open Floor: Damon challenged the board to be thinking of new ideas for fund raising since there will be no garage sale this year. Damon brought up the issue of Valmont Butte, and Gleichman explained the concerns of the various interested parties - City of Boulder, Native Americans and the local landowners with historical ties.

Note: no members in attendance other than officers and board members.

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 PM. - Kris Holien, IPCAS Co-President, Secretary Pro Tem

Board meeting February 12, 2004

Attendees: Pitre, Cree, Holien, Morgan, Gleichman, Damon

Secretary's report (Holien acting): Minutes from January Board meeting presented by Holien were accepted.

Treasurer's report (Pitre): January beginning balance was \$1967.88, with closing balance of \$1939.20; Besides membership expense to the State, major expenses included costs for the Christmas party (\$111) and PAAC rent (\$70). In January, there were 5 membership renewals. Still need to identify fund raising opportunities for the year.

Presidents' reports: Damon: Proposal by Holien and Damon to schedule supplemental board meetings to address issues which are not able to have full discussion as a result of the abbreviated board meetings. Holien will reserve room at Atrium for April (finances/fund raising), May (prep for May event), and August (prep for resumption of chapter meetings for fall) for this purpose. Morey Stinson has proposed September or October for field trip to Utah; John Slay has agreed to lead field trip in Montrose/Delta area in Spring 2005 and has agreed to present at a 2005 chapter meeting. Damon will contact USFS to see if opportunity for chapter visit to Picketwire Canyon. **Holien:** Attended Grants workshop in Fort Collins on Jan 26th; lots of good information; Archaeological Assessment Grant is available year round and is possible resource for Chapter if funds are needed for future projects. Holien attended CAS Quarterly meeting in Fort Collins on January 31st; other attendees excited about IPCAS participation; need to send approval to state CAS of revised Constitution; Holien will provide approval on behalf of IPCAS; Damon to scan copy of revised Constitution and distribute to other officers and board members. Reviewed Colorado Orientation Map project- State CAS is adopting Mesa Verde and is hoping for participation from individual chapters to fund half of cost ; other chapters are making donations, need to consider whether IPCAS is to participate in this project. Next quarterly meeting is in Montrose on April 17th. Holien submitted grant for Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month (May)

Spring Field Trip/Work opportunities: Gleichman presented information about field work opportunity at Big Rock Spring site near Rabbit Mtn. Site previously combined in error with another site nearby but Gleichman has located it and received approval from landowners for IPCAS to work there. Proposal is to map and photograph the site, screen some backdirt do test pits, and fully document the site. Anticipate need for 6 to 8 volunteers. Scheduled date is April 24th, with return on April 25th if needed to complete. Sign up sheet at March meeting. Other possible opportunities for tours and fieldwork were discussed but are not yet confirmed. Cree will determine dates for continuation of Lyons historical survey. Need to contact Landem to see if plans are in place to return to Chico Basin Ranch for survey

New Business: Discussed need to compile parts of IPCAS library, which are currently stored at multiple locations. Gleichman will check with Carnegie Library to see if possibility to store material there.

A Sight Which Will Never Be Forgotten

By Alyssa Fisher, *Archaeology Online*

For Better or Worse, Archaeology is Opening the Lid on American Massacres

Battlefield sites are considered noble places in the landscape of American history. Gettysburg, Bunker Hill, and Normandy stand as monuments honoring the people who fought and died there. Massacre sites, no less a part of our history, are often hidden. Vaguely worded road signs might give some indication of the tragedy, but visitors are not greeted by museums as they are at battlefield sites, and there are no official cemeteries in which the victims lie. Because they are shameful episodes in our past, massacres are not commemorated and the innocent dead are not honored. The Mountain Meadows Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre, and Tulsa Race Riot do not usually come up in history class, but over 500 people were brutally killed in these events. Although they took place long ago, they exemplify the impact--emotional, legal, and political--that the past can have on our own society today.

Archaeology can fill gaps in the incomplete oral and written histories of these atrocities, resolve discrepancies among various accounts, and help people to better understand what happened. This better understanding can lead to closure for many people, but archaeology can also cause controversy. These events all raise different issues and debates on the place of archaeology, and its helpful or damaging effect.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre

In 1857, Alexander Fancher and John T. Baker loaded 140 men, women, and children into 40 wagons at Caravan Springs in northwest Arkansas and headed west. They were more than halfway through their journey to California on September 7, when they set up camp for the night in Mountain Meadows in the southwestern corner of Utah. Then the emigrants were brutally attacked, and all but 17 children were killed. Who attacked the group is an ongoing debate, but historical accounts tell of a combined force of local Mormon militia and Paiute Indians. Executed in 1877, Mormon Bishop John D. Lee was the only person punished for the crime. A photograph taken at the time shows him sitting on his own coffin.

The Sand Creek Massacre

Not long after the massacre at Mountain Meadows came another savage attack, this time against a peaceful village of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians living under Chief Black Kettle in southeastern Colorado Territory. Methodist preacher and Civil War hero Colonel John M. Chivington led approximately 700 volunteer soldiers almost 40 miles in harsh winter conditions from Fort Lyon to attack the community along Sand Creek. At dawn on November 29, 1864, Chivington's men approached the camp and opened fire. The soldiers chased the unarmed families up the dry streambed where they frantically dug into the sandy banks of the creek, seeking shelter. It was in these pits that most of them were slaughtered, unable to escape the militia's small arms fire and exploding howitzer shells. Despite Black Kettle's display of a white surrender flag and an American flag, the soldiers killed more than 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho, mostly women, children, and elders. The attackers then dismembered many of the bodies and paraded limbs and scalps around Colorado. The surviving Native Americans fled north and northwest, many joining up with other tribes including Sioux.



Metal detectors were used in a systematic survey technique to locate and define the boundaries of the site of the Cheyenne and Arapaho camp attacked by the Colorado Volunteer Cavalry in 1864. (Courtesy William Lees, Oklahoma Historical Society)

The Tulsa Race Riot

In Tulsa, Oklahoma a black man named Dick Rowland was accused of assaulting Sarah Page, a white elevator operator. Although Page later dropped all charges, this event sparked one of the worst race riots in American history. On May 31, 1921, the *Tulsa Tribune* allegedly ran an article with the headline "To Lynch Negro Tonight," gathering an angry mob of white men downtown. Not long after, a crowd of blacks, mostly World War I veterans, gathered around the courthouse to ensure Rowland's safety. At 10:30 pm a fight broke out, a shot was fired, and the riot began. For nine and one-half hours the riot raged, and the black business district and community of Greenwood went up in flames. An estimated 1,256 buildings were damaged or destroyed including homes, businesses, hotels, churches, and schools. Reports claim that public officials provided white residents with

firearms, and witnesses tell of bodies "stacked like cordwood" and buried in mass graves. The Oklahoma National Guard was called in and arrested many residents of Greenwood, detaining them in locations around the city. Insurance companies never paid for the \$1.8 million in claims filed because of clauses excluding damage caused by riots. Greenwood never recovered.



*Buildings on fire during the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot
(Special Collections, McFarlin Library,
University of Tulsa)*

After witnessing the aftermath of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, Major Carleton stated, "the question of how this crime, that for hellish atrocity has no parallel in our history, can be adequately punished often comes up and seeks in vain for an answer." However, the Sand Creek Massacre and the Tulsa Race Riot are two of many examples that prove Major Carleton was wrong--there are parallels in American history. These three events are not as isolated as one might think, and archaeology is being used to investigate others. The French establishment of Fort de la Caroline in Florida, in 1564, threatened Spanish rule in the region. The Spanish attacked the fort 15 months later, killing 140 defenders and later slaughtering 350 members of an expedition, sent to reinforce the garrison, that was shipwrecked on the coast nearby. The fort's exact location remains unknown, but the NPS has established a memorial on the Timucuan Preserve, where it is believed to have been. In 1757, during the French and Indian War, Fort William Henry in New York was the site of the tragedy popularized by the book and film *The Last of the Mohicans*. After the British surrendered, the French were unable to control their Native American allies, who killed at least 69 and as many as 184 of their unarmed and wounded adversaries and camp followers (I. Steele, *Betrayals* [1990]). The fort was reconstructed in 1953, and archaeologists have been working at the scene to learn about the fort before, during, and after the massacre. State militiamen in Ludlow, Colorado, opened fire on a camp of coal miners on strike and their families on April 20, 1914. During the attack, the camp became engulfed in flames. Nineteen people were killed, including two women and 12 children. A forthcoming article in *ARCHAEOLOGY* will describe how current research is revealing details about life in the miners' camp and the attack.

Archaeology has the potential to open up these and other "lost" pages of American history, sometimes raising painful issues, as the controversy at Mountain Meadows shows. But the Sand Creek Massacre shows how archaeology can better explain historical events, and the stories of the Tulsa Race Riot show how a more complete understanding can bring peace to some people. In shedding light on these tragic events, archaeology can help commemorate them, bringing them out of the shadows and into the mainstream of American history and honoring those who perished by telling their stories.

2004 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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Board Member	Russell Smith	(303) 776-5503	rdsmith@lanminds.net

Please check the chapter web-site at: <http://www.indianpeaksarchaeology.org>

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER			
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	\$28.50 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="text"/> Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$33 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$14.25 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail		
NAME	<input type="text"/>	TELEPHONE ()	<input type="text"/>
ADDRESS	<input type="text"/>		
CITY	<input type="text"/>	STATE	ZIP <input type="text"/>
Please make check payable to:		Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS	
Mail to:		PO Box 18301	
		Boulder, 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.			

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