

CALUMET

CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

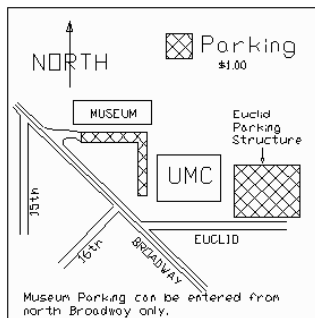
PRESERVATION
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
September, 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.

2004 Event Calendar

- September 2** Executive Board, The Atrium, 30th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
- September 8** **PAAC Class, "Intro to Archaeology"**, Foothills Nature Center, 4201 N. Broadway, Boulder
Time: 6:30 to 9:00 PM.
- September 9** **Presentation Meeting. Linda Cummings.** Topic: "Prehistoric diets in the old and new worlds".
- September 11** Lyons Survey, mapping and documentation. See Page 10.
- September 15** **PAAC Class, "Intro to Archaeology"**, Foothills Nature Center, 4201 N. Broadway, Boulder
Time: 6:30 to 9:00 PM.
- September 18** Lyons Survey, mapping and documentation. See Page 10.
- September 22** **PAAC Class, "Intro to Archaeology"**, Foothills Nature Center, 4201 N. Broadway, Boulder
Time: 6:30 to 9:00 PM.
- September 29** **PAAC Class, "Intro to Archaeology"**, Foothills Nature Center, 4201 N. Broadway, Boulder
Time: 6:30 to 9:00 PM.
- October 1-4** Rock Art Tour – Newspaper Rock Area.
See Article on Page 6.
- October 7** Executive Board, The Atrium, 30th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
- October 14** **Presentation. Bob Mutaw.** Topic: To be determined.
▶▶▶ New Location – The Atrium, 30th and Iris.
- November 4** Executive Board, The Atrium, 30th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
- November 11** **Presentation. Cherie Walth.** Topic: How to recognize human bone (as distinguished from non-human bones).
- December 2** Executive Board, The Atrium, 30th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
- December 9** **Holiday Party,** The Atrium, 30th and Iris, 7:30 PM.

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Big Rock Spring Site

Pete Gleichman

On May 8, 2004, eight IPCAS members conducted an investigation of the Big Rock Spring site (5BL18). The site was originally excavated by Jack Moomaw, an avocational archaeologist active in northern Boulder County in the 1940s and 1950s. Moomaw homesteaded on Rabbit Mountain, and dug several sites in the area. For several years 5BL18 has been confused with 5BL15, the Cottonwood Springs site, another site near Rabbit Mountain. A collection of artifacts from the site is curated at the CU Museum, including chipped and ground stone, but lacking temporally diagnostic artifacts.

The Big Rock Spring site was investigated to determine if cultural deposits still exist at the site. The site consists of a rock shelter formed by an overhang from a vertical slab of rock, with a spring in front. Moomaw's back dirt pile is readily visible. Two test pits were excavated in the shelter area, without producing artifacts. A portion of the back dirt pile was screened to determine if Moomaw screened the dirt. A number of artifacts were recovered from the back dirt, indicating that if Moomaw did screen, it was not with 1/4 in. mesh.

Recovered were 18 flakes of chert and quartzite, including three flakes of quartz crystal; several pieces of ground stone (fragments of slabs of Lyons Sandstone with grinding are still present and scattered on the surface of the site); 27 fragments of bone; and fire cracked rock. Also recovered were a chunk of yellow ocher (limonite) and a fragment of an ivory bead (horn or antler).

Most important was the recovery of a complete projectile point, an unnotched triangular point of petrified wood. The projectile point provides a cross-date for the site. It is a Late Prehistoric (Ceramic Period) point, from approximately the last 1500 years.

Unexcavated deposits are probably still present at the site, under large boulders that have fallen from the rock face.

Amazing Site in Utah

Houston Chronicle

June 24, 2004, 3:18PM

Rancher unveils Indian site kept secret for years
Archaeologists says it's one of the West's most spectacular

By PAUL FOY

Associated Press Writer

SALT LAKE CITY -- For more than 50 years, rancher Waldo Wilcox kept most outsiders off his land and the secret under wraps: a string of ancient Indian settlements so remarkably well-preserved that arrowheads and beads are still lying out in the open. Archaeologists are calling it one of the most spectacular finds in the West.

Hidden deep inside Utah's nearly inaccessible Book Cliffs region, 130 miles from Salt Lake City, the prehistoric villages run for 12 miles and include hundreds of rock art panels, cliffside granaries, stone houses built halfway underground, rock shelters, and the mummified remains of long-ago inhabitants. The site was occupied for at least 3,000 years until it abandoned more than 1,000 years ago, when the Fremont people mysteriously vanished.

What sets this ancient site apart from other, better-known ones in Utah, Arizona or Colorado is that it has been left virtually untouched by looters, with the ground still littered with arrowheads, arrow shafts, beads and pottery shards in places.

"It was just like walking into a different world," said Utah state archaeologist Kevin Jones, who was overcome on his first visit in 2002.

Wilcox, 74, said: "It's like being the first white man in there, the way I kept it. There's no place like it left."

The secret is only now coming to light, after the federal and state governments paid Wilcox \$2.5 million for the 4,200-acre ranch, which is surrounded by wilderness study lands. The state took ownership earlier this year but has not decided yet how to control public access. "It's a national treasure. There may not be another place like it in the continental 48 states," Duncan Metcalfe, a curator with the Utah Museum of Natural History, said today by satellite phone from the site.

Metcalfe said a team of researchers has documented about 200 pristine sites occupied as many as 4,500 years ago, "and we've only looked in a few places." Wilcox said some skeletons have been exposed by shifting winds under dry ledges. "They were little people, the ones I've seen dug up. They were wrapped like Egyptians, in strips of beaver skin and cedar board, preserved as perfect," he said.

The Fremont, a collection of hunter-gatherers and farmers, preceded more modern American Indian tribes on the Colorado Plateau. Archaeologists believe the sites may have been first occupied as much as 7,000 years ago; they could shed light on the earliest inhabitants of North America, who are believed to have arrived by way of the Bering Strait about 10,000 years ago.

The settlements are along the Range Creek, which sustained ancient people in the canyon until it possibly dried up in a drought, Wilcox said. These days, the creek runs year-round, abundant with trout and shaded by cottonwood and box elder trees. Douglas fir covers the canyon sides. The canyon would have been rich in wildlife: elk, deer, bighorn sheep, bear, mountain lions, wild turkeys -- all animals that Wilcox said are still around, but in lesser numbers because of hunters.

"I didn't let people go in there to destroy it," said Wilcox, whose parents bought the ranch in 1951 and threw up a gate to the rugged canyon. "The less people know about this, the better."

Over the years, Wilcox occasionally welcomed archeologists to inspect part of the canyon, "but we'd watch 'em." When one Kent State researcher used a pick ax to take a pigment sample from a pictograph, Wilcox "took the pick from him and took him out of the gate." Although the University of Utah hired a seasonal caretaker and students from three Utah schools are working the sites this summer, Wilcox worries about looting. He said he gave up the land on a promise of protection from the San Francisco-based Trust for Public Land, which transferred the ranch to public ownership.

The promise barely assured Wilcox, but he said he knew one thing: "I'm getting old and couldn't take care of it." He said he asked \$4 million for the ranch but settled for \$2.5 million, moved to Green River and retired.

It was not until 2002 that archaeologists realized the full significance of Range Creek. While many structures are still standing or visible, others could be buried. Archaeologists have not done any excavations yet, simply because "we have too big a task just to document" sites in plain view, Jones said.

After The Associated Press started inquiring, Metcalfe decided to hasten an announcement. Next week, he plans to take news organizations to the ranch, which is 30 miles off the nearest paved highway over rough, mountainous terrain. A gate inside Range Creek canyon blocks access; from there a dirt road continues about 14 miles down the canyon to a ranch house, now a hub of archaeological activity.

Tribes Notified of Utah Finding

By Paul Foy
The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY –Federal officials have notified Western tribes of the discovery of human remains in an eastern Utah canyon that has yielded hundreds of ancient - and unlooted - settlements. But some Indian leaders say they should have been informed years ago by archaeologists who kept the canyon's treasures secret.

The Bureau of Land Management says it has no plans to dig up or examine four sets of American Indian remains found in Range Creek canyon to determine which tribes might lay ownership to them. The remains were covered in dirt and left in place, and officials now are inviting tribal and spiritual leaders to pay a visit, conduct ceremonies or recommend a proper reburial.

The remote canyon, 125 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, has yielded hundreds of half-buried stone pit houses, elaborate rock art sites and cliff-side granaries still containing 1,000-year-old grass seed and corn. The settlements were kept secret for more than 50 years by a rancher, who turned it over for public ownership and retired.

For the past two summers, archaeologists and graduate students have searched Range Creek canyon, flagging or collecting artifacts ranging from rare arrow shafts to a wood paddle and grinding stones. Officials have known about the 12-mile string of occupation sites since 2002, but tribal-leaders found out about it through news reports starting in June. Archaeologists showed reporters part of the area in the Book Cliffs region later that month.

Some of Utah's Indian leaders are angry they weren't immediately consulted. The picture is complicated by a patchwork of federal, state and private land and divided responsibilities in Range Creek canyon, and some ambiguity in the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which applies only to government lands, while archaeologists say some additional human remains were discovered on private land in Range Creek.

"I would like to see a little bit more of a team effort," said Forrest Cuch, director of Utah's Division of Indian Affairs and a Ute Indian, whose ancestral lands include Range Creek. Cuch planned today to brief a handful of tribes on the find and said he would try to quell Indian leaders' growing disenchantment with the way government officials and archaeologists handled it.

Patty Timbimboo-Madsen, cultural resources manager for the Northwest Shoshone tribe, characterized the tardy notice as a slight against all American Indians. She opened her mail Thursday to find the BLM notice of Range Creek's human remains, saying she would have preferred notice years ago. She said the discovery of remains automatically "disturbed" them, even if they haven't been moved to another location. "My desire would be to be notified when the remains were found, " she said.

Patrick Gubbins, BLM field director in Price, Utah, said he didn't waste time notifying 13 Western tribes that might claim affiliation to Range Creek inhabitants. He said he fired off a two-page letter Aug. 4, two days after being notified of the remains by Duncan Metcalfe, a curator at Utah Museum of Natural History.

Metcalfe couldn't be reached for comment Thursday, but Utah state archaeologist Kevin Jones said Indian tribes have to be notified only after archaeologists start digging up remains, which he said they haven't done.



AP photo

Ancient Indian petroglyphs, estimated to be more than 1,000 years old, are shown June 30 in the Range Creek area, southeast of East Carbon City, Utah.

By Paul Foy, The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY -When an influential lobbyist got a retired congressman to push for funding to buy a private Utah ranch, they expected the land to be thrown open for public hunting and recreation. But since the discovery that the land was filled with the ruins of an ancient civilization, the plan to open the ranch to unrestricted public access has taken a turn. State officials confirmed Tuesday that Utah's park agency is taking over management of Range Creek canyon, grabbing control from a pro-hunting wildlife division of the same department. The switch appears designed to satisfy archaeologists worried about looting in a canyon largely untouched since Native Americans left stone pit houses, granaries and rock art there more than 800 years ago. The change also appears intended to mollify Utah's American Indian tribes, who lashed out at state officials Tuesday for keeping the discovery of Range Creek and human remains secret until news report began to surface about the find in June.

"I feel a trust has been violated," Lora Tom, chairwoman of Utah's Paiute Indian tribe, told state officials on an advisory committee dealing with repatriation of Indian artifacts and remains. Forrest Cuch, the panel's chairman and director of Utah's Division of Indian Affairs, said Utah tribes lost and members to war and conflict after Mormon pioneers settled Utah in 1847. "We still hurt deep in our soul," Cuch said.

Don Peay, who made Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife a 15,000-member lobby with unusual clout, said he got his first glimpse of Range Creek canyon in 1994 while flying with state biologists relocating bighorn sheep to the area. Peay said he recognized the value of a strategically placed private ranch that controlled access to large swaths of surrounding public land. He called up retired Rep. Jim Hansen, R-Utah. "How much do you need?", asked Hansen. Peay said he replied, "A couple of million dollars." "Let me see what we can do," Hansen reportedly said.

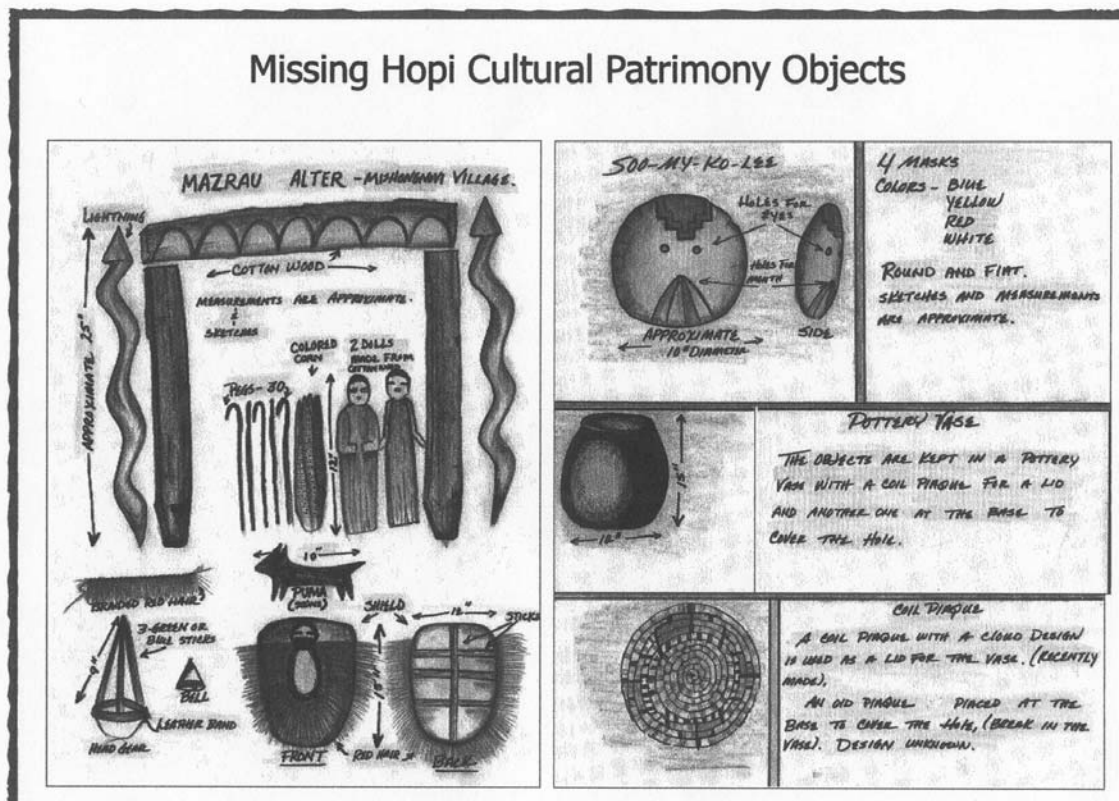
Not only did Congress buy the ranch for Utah, it scrapped a plan to split the costs 50-50 with the state. The federal government paid \$2 million and Utah kicked in another \$500,000. A management plan expected to be released next month will restrict hunting, prohibit camping and require visitors on foot or horseback to get permits and rides, said Bob Morgan, executive director of the Utah Department of Natural Resources.

90 Day Amnesty announced

On May 20th of this year, U.S. Attorney Paul Charlton announced that the U.S. Attorney General for the District of Arizona, in cooperation with the U.S. Attorneys in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah launched *Restore and Respect Heritage*, a campaign which ran the summer to target to return of vital Indian tribal objects and to provide public education regarding importance of preserving of our unique Southwest culture and heritage. Between May 20 and August 18, amnesty from federal prosecution was given to those individuals who return certain, specific items of Indian cultural patrimony. "Without the recovery of these sacred objects, the tribes are not able to practice ceremonies and to continue the teachings of their forefathers".

Many known tribal objects have been stolen. For example, a list of missing Hopi items includes:

1. Taalawtumsi: Discovered missing in 1979 from a isolated cave near Second Mesa. This ritual object belongs to the Aa'alt (Two Horn Society) of the village Songoopavi (Shongopavi). The loss of this object has affected the initiation of new members into the society and also affect three other men's ritual societies
2. Palkhikmanat (Water Maidens): The Maidens were suspected to be missing in 1997 after a suspicious fire only revealed remnants of the whole stage and the two maidens. Popularly described as "puppets." These are ritual objects important to the Katsina Society of Hotevilla Village.
3. Kooyemsi (Mudhead Puppet): This object was discovered missing in the same fire at a home in Hotevilla Village in 1997. Investigation by law enforcement indicated that this object may have been removed prior to the fire. The Kooyel, includes a stage and is important to the Katsina Society of the village.
4. Maraw Altar: Stolen from the Village of Musangnuvi (Mishongnovi), Second Mesa, AZ in 1979, the altar represents a significant part of the Maraw Society, ritual women's society. Under the custody of the Eagle Clan, the altar is need, for initiations and the passage of ritual knowledge. Without it, the society is endangered.
5. Somaykolim (4): Four ritual Somaykoli masks were discovered missing in 1977 from an isolated cave where they are ritually kept. These items belong to the Eagle Clan of the village. These objects are representative of a clan ceremony, which effectively ended when the objects were removed.



Artifact Amnesty is Over

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY -Looters who have taken American Indian artifacts from the Four States region have until Wednesday to turn in the plundered items without fear of retribution. That's when the 90-day artifact amnesty program set up by the U.S. attorneys in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona comes to an end.

The program allowed the return, with no penalty and no questions asked, of anything of cultural, historical or traditional importance to Indian tribes that was taken illegally from the region. Six sets of human remains, pottery shards and grinding stones have been returned in Utah. Although the no-questions-asked policy was followed, some of those who have come forward offered on their own that they had discovered the items after a relative's death, said John Fryar, a special agent with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. "People have said, 'My husband died and I didn't know he had them,'" said Fryar, who is based in New Mexico.

Fryar said the program has been a success, both for the return of objects and the education received by the public. Forrest Cuch, executive director of the Utah Division of Indian Affairs, is looking into sending some objects to tribal museums and cultural centers. In addition, his agency, which is a deposit site for the remains, will work through its Native American Remains Review Committee and tribes to determine where to return bones for proper burial. Returns in Colorado include some human remains, whole pots, mat fragments and a variety of smaller artifacts. A Denver man brought in a skull from Wyoming and asked that it be returned to the appropriate tribe, Fryar said.

A promise of amnesty has prompted Utahns to clear their attics - and their consciences.

Since May, officials in the Beehive State have received six sets of human remains, as well as pottery shards and grinding stones, under a program allowing the return - with no penalty - of anything of cultural, historical or traditional importance to American Indian tribes that was taken illegally from the Four Corners region.

A no-questions-asked policy is being followed, but some of those who have come forward have told how they discovered the items after a relative's death, according to John Fryar, a special agent with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"People have said, 'My husband died and I didn't know he had them,' " said Fryar, who is based in New Mexico. Last spring, the U.S. attorneys in the Four Corners states, including Utah, announced a 90-day amnesty period to return objects. The period runs through the end of Wednesday.

After that, law-enforcement officials will resume apprehending and prosecuting looters, who face charges under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) and penalties of up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The amnesty applies only to items and remains belonging to tribes in Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Fryar dubs the effort a success, both for the return of objects and the education received by the public. "We've been able to answer questions about what's legal and what's not," he said. "Some knew what they had was illegal. Some said, 'I don't know why I did it. I knew it was illegal.' "

Forrest Cuch, executive director of the Utah Division of Indian Affairs, said some of the returned items were obtained before laws banning their possession went into effect. "The owners had passed on and their relatives wanted [the items] to come back to the public," Cuch said. He is looking into sending some objects to tribal museums and cultural centers. In addition, his agency, which is a deposit site for the remains, will work through its Native American Remains Review Committee and tribes to determine where to return bones for proper burial.

Returns in other states include:

Arizona - Several whole pots, several sets of human remains and a Hopi mask that had been missing for 45 years.
New Mexico - Pots, bowls, pottery canteens, stone artifacts, pottery shards and some human remains. Many of the bowls and pots are still whole.

Colorado - Some human remains, whole pots, mat fragments and a variety of smaller artifacts. A Denver man brought in a skull from Wyoming and asked that it be returned to the appropriate tribe, Fryar said. He said the amnesty provides a good opportunity for people to clear a guilty conscience. "This is their chance to make it right," Fryar said.

Artifact Amnesty Deemed Successful

At least a dozen Indian sets were returned in program

By Richard Benke, Associated Press

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. —At least a dozen sets of ancient Indian artifacts, many of them illegally taken from public land, have been returned to federal authorities under a 90-day amnesty run by U.S. attorneys in the Four Corners states. The loot includes pots dating back as much as 1,300 years, a zig-zagging ceremonial prayer stick, a clay canteen in the shape of a frog, a Zuni war god carved from a log and enough pot-sherds to pave a garden path and arrow points to take out a herd of buffalo.

The artifacts came with notes of explanation or notes of apology from people who finally got the message that it's wrong to take items of culture, said David Phillips, a professor and curator of archaeology at the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. One family said two of them reassembled a large pot, 20 inches wide by a foot tall, from a pile of shards found at Kinlichee, Ariz., "50 years ago while waiting for the birth of a baby." Another note told of a family with the same instinct after finding discarded potsherds. "Oh what a shame somebody threw these away," said the note that accompanied them. "Let's take them home and glue them back together, but we never did. We didn't know it was illegal and we never heard it was. Sorry. God bless you."

Phillips said the writing of Tony Hillerman, whose Navajo detective novels emphasize Navajo culture, has been influential. That makes me feel real good," Hillerman said Tuesday, a day before the amnesty ended. "Sometimes you think nobody's listening."

U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs agent John Fryar, based in Albuquerque, said news media were instrumental in generating awareness and interest in the program. He said he received 17 calls Tuesday on the tip line from "people trying to get in under the wire at the last minute." "The public has had a very positive response to this," Fryar said. And there were no negatives, added New Mexico's U.S. attorney, David Iglesias.

Two of the items, including the Zuni war god, were returned Tuesday. The removal of such artifacts is a felony normally punishable by a fine or prison time. The note that came with the war god in a large paper shopping bag said: "This was found at the bottom of a mesa on which a shrine was located in the 1960s on the Zuni reservation.

Mary Catherine McCulloch, an assistant U.S. attorney specializing in prosecuting looters, said another Zuni war god had been offered on the black market by a Santa Fe dealer for \$125,000. Phillips said the war gods are left on shrines outside villages to protect them. The amnesty has given people the opportunity to do what's right without facing penalties, prosecutors said. Looting on federal lands has declined steadily from a high of 1,706 reported thefts in 1998 to 533 in 2001, the most recent reporting period in a National Park Service chart covering 1985-2001. But the number of prosecutions rose sharply after 1998, from an average of 62 prosecutions a year for the 14 years ending in 1998 to an average of 230 prosecutions a year in the three years following 1998, the Park Service reported. Fryar said if there is a next time for amnesty, there may be more states included. He said he would also like to see more information on where and when objects were found or obtained. "We only had two or three items that a person said they had purchased," Fryar said. Added McCulloch: "Not one of these returns came from any Santa Fe dealers."

Archaeologists may have found John the Baptist's Cave

By Karin Laub
The Associated Press

KIBBUTZ TZUBA, Israel -Archaeologists think they've found a cave where John the Baptist baptized many of his followers - basing their theory on thousands of shards from ritual jugs, a stone used for foot cleansing and wall carvings telling the story of the biblical preacher. Only a few artifacts linked to New Testament figures have ever been found in the Holy Land, and the cave is potentially a major discovery in biblical archaeology. "John the Baptist, who was just a figure from the Gospels, now comes to life," British archaeologist Shimon Gibson said during an exclusive tour of the cave given to The Associated Press.

But some scholars said Gibson's finds aren't enough to support his theory, and one colleague said that short of an inscription with John's name in the cave, there could never be conclusive proof of his presence there. John, a distant relative of Jesus - their mothers were kin, according to the Bible -was a fiery preacher with a message of repentance and a considerable following. Tradition says he was born in the village of Ein Kerem, which today is part of modern Jerusalem. Just 2.5 miles away, on the land of Kibbutz Tzuba, a communal farm, the cave lies hidden in a limestone hill -24 yards long, four yards deep and four yards wide. It was carved by the Israelites in the Iron Age, sometime between 800 B.C. and 500 B.C, the scientists said. It apparently was used from the start as a ritual immersion pool, preceding the Jewish tradition of the ritual bath.

Over the centuries, the cave filled with mud and sediment leaving only a tiny opening that was hidden by trees and bushes. Yet in recent years, it had occasional visitors -Reuven Kalifon, an immigrant from Cleveland who teaches Hebrew at the kibbutz, took his students spelunking. They would crawl through the narrow slit at the mouth of the cave, all the way to the back wall, though they saw nothing but dirt and walls. In December 1999, Kalifon asked Gibson, a friend, to take a closer look. Gibson, who has excavated in the Holy Land for more than 30 years, moved a few boulders near the walls and laid bare a crude carving of ahead. Excited, he organized a full-fledged excavation.

Over the next five years, Gibson and his team, including volunteers from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, cleared out layers of soil, picking up about 250,000 shards from small jugs apparently used in purification rituals. Crude images were carved on the walls, near the ceiling, and Gibson said they tell the story of John's life. But the images are from the Byzantine era, apparently carved by monks who associated the site with John, following local folklore, Gibson and Tabor said. "Unfortunately, we didn't find any inscriptions" that would conclusively link the cave to John, Tabor said. Still, Gibson, who heads the Jerusalem Archaeological Field Unit, a private research group, argues that the finds and the proximity of John's hometown are strong evidence the cave was used by the preacher.

Rock Art Tour, October 1-4

Morey Stinson, Guide

Like last year, I'll go a day or so ahead and try to secure enough space for camping around Newspaper Rock for our group. I'd like the group to gather on October 1st (Friday). We'd then spent a day (Saturday) seeing sites along Indian Creek west of Newspaper Rock. There are many good sites there. The second day (Sunday), we'll drive south through Monticello and Montezuma Canyon where again there are many good sites. These sites are generally much easier to get to than those on Cedar Mesa. They are also mostly rock art, with few ruins.

Also like last year, I plan to stay after the field trip (Monday) and those who have more time are welcome to tag along to find sites that I haven't visited (there are a bunch). There are no restrictions on number that I know of, but less than 20 would make getting to the sites more efficient. We've had great groups the past 2 years and I look forward to another one. I'm happy to hear suggestions and talk with interested people about the trip. Either by phone at (303) 530-7727 or email at morey.stinson@comcast.net.

AWAKENING STORIES OF ANCIENT BISON HUNTING



The Colorado Archaeological Society
Northern Colorado Chapter
cordially invites you to visit

Awakening Stories of Ancient Bison Hunting

Hosted by Fort Collins Public Library, Main Library
201 Peterson Street
Fort Collins, CO

August 30th - September 19th, 2004

This new traveling exhibit highlights different
ways of knowing ancient Indian history
in Northern Colorado,
and shows how joining these perspectives
can enhance site preservation.

This exhibit is being shown in conjunction with the 2nd Annual Native American Music Festival,
sponsored by Fort Collins Museum, Library Park, September 4, 2004 from 10:30am til 6:00pm.

Awakening Stories of Ancient Bison Hunting was made possible with funding generously provided by Colorado Historical Society-
State Historical Fund, Colorado Endowment for the Humanities, and Colorado Archaeological Society.

Lyons Survey September 11 and 18

On Saturday, September 11, members and friends of IPCAS will survey a NEW parcel in the Lyons Historical District. There have been a number of sites identified. We will locate any sites that exist. On Saturday, September 18, we will return to begin mapping and documenting the sites. We will meet at a parking area at the bottom of the hill for car-pooling at 8:30AM each day. 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.

This is the second of two large parcels along Eagle Ridge. We have completed documenting the first parcel (almost) and will submit the formal site descriptions to the Colorado Historical Society.



2004
 LOVELAND
STONE AGE FAIR

FEATURING....

Displays of Prehistoric Artifacts

Saturday, September 25 - 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM

Sunday, September 26 - 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Pulliam Community Building

545 Cleveland Ave. Loveland, Colorado

Public is Welcome!... Admission is FREE!...

NON-COMMERCIAL - NO BUYING OR SELLING OF ARTIFACTS

*****Program*****

Saturday, September 25, 1:30 P.M.

Dr. DENNIS STANFORD

Paleo Archaeologist, Smithsonian Institution
 Program to be announced

Dr. PEGI JODRY

Paleo Archaeologist, Smithsonian Institution
 Program to be announced

DR. GEORGE FRISON

Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming
 "Prehistoric Hunters:

Fallacies, Possibilities, and the Archaeological Record"



**** Demonstrations ****

BOB PATTEN - Flint Knapping

STANLEY HONOUR - Historical Craftsman

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

DURANGO, COLORADO
October 8-10, 2004

SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCT 8	Board Meeting: Strater Hotel	6:00 Social Hour/Cash Bar 7:00 Dinner and meeting
SATURDAY, OCT 9	Fort Lewis College Center for Southwest Studies, Lyceum Room Student Union Ballroom	8:00 Registration 9:00 Welcome by Dr. Andrew Gulliford 9:15 Presentations & Papers 12:15 Lunch on your own 1:30 Presentations & Papers 3:30 General Membership Meeting 4:30 End BANQUET: 6:00 Social hour/open bar 7:00 Dinner & speaker: Ken Wright
	Student Union Ballroom	Alice Hamilton Scholarship Silent Auction
SUNDAY, OCT 10	Field Trips, Meet at Santa Rita Park	9:00 Aztec Ruins or Ridges Basin

For more information, call **Andy Simon**, Pres., SJBAS 970-749-2927; or Mark Gebhardt, 970-247-1223

CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

October 10, 2004

As a follow-up to the Colorado Archaeological Society's 2004 Annual Meeting, two field trips are scheduled. Both will be on Sunday morning, October 10th; one of these will be to Aztec Ruins National Monument, about 35 miles south of Durango, and the other will be a visit to Ridges Basin, a short distance southwest of Durango.

These two outings are intended to give the conference participants some glimpse of the rich cultural diversity of this area. Both destinations are to places frequented by the Anasazi and their Archaic predecessors, then later by Ute and Navajo people. Both sites are situated along the Old Spanish Trail, the historic route connecting the Santa Fe area with the Spanish missions of California.

The visit to Aztec Ruins National Monument will be a two-part affair. We'll first visit the Aztec Ruins Museum in the headquarters building. There we hope to see a short video presentation concerning the Pueblo II/III occupation of the site, along with a brief discussion of pioneer archaeologist Earl Morris' work at Aztec in 1916-1921 and 1934.

We'll then tour the Aztec West ruin, the large stabilized structure and adjacent great kiva that is open to the general public. The second half of this trip will be a visit to the restricted area on the mesa north of Aztec. There, Theresa Nichols, Aztec's Chief of Visitor Services and Resources Management, will give the group a special tour of the currently undeveloped Chacoan-type features of the National Monument.

We'll also participate in a discussion of the potential impact of residential development on the cultural remains of the locality. Following the visit to Aztec Ruins National Monument we plan to gather for a group luncheon at one of the nearby restaurants. And, for those who wish to see a bit more of the local attractions, perhaps we can arrange a visit to the Aztec Museum, the community's historical establishment.

The Ridges Basin excursion will be to an area that will eventually be flooded by the waters of a large reservoir in the area encompassed by the Animas-La' Plata Project. This Federal project is intended to provide water for several local communities and to settle certain Indian water claims, with water from the Animas River.

The water is to be pumped into a higher valley and impounded by a dam to be built near the mouth of Basin Creek. The area to be flooded, Federal land that was formerly set aside as a wildlife preserve, is being studied and excavated by SWCA Environmental Consultants, with construction activities taking place at the same time.

Current and previous archaeological studies in the area demonstrate that Ridges Basin was intermittently occupied for long periods of time. Occupation included residence by Basketmaker people, from about 1000 BC to AD 500, by Ute and possibly Navajo tribes subsequently, and still later traversed by Spanish explorers and then by historic ranchers and miners.

Archaeologist Doug Bowman will give our group a tour of sites in and adjacent to the area to be flooded, and will discuss the prehistory of Ridges Basin. After this trip there will be a group luncheon at the Doubletree, one of Durango's finest restaurants.

Both the Aztec and the Ridges Basin sites are on or near paved roads, and 4WD or high clearance vehicles will not be needed for access, although we will encourage the trip participants to carpool or double up in suitable cars.

Both excursions will depart from Durango's Santa Rita Park at 9:00 AM Saturday. Maps showing the location of this park will be distributed at the CAS Annual Meeting. There will be a brief discussion of what we expect to see and do on each trip, and sign-up sheets will be available.

CAS Annual Meeting Registration

Saturday October 09

(Please type or print)

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Chapter affiliation _____

Mailing address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Day phone _____ Evening phone _____

E-mail address _____

Advance registration is due **by September 28.**

Member	\$15.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Late (after September 28)	\$18.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Student	\$ 9.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Late	\$12.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Nonmember (before September 28)	\$17.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Late	\$20.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____
Banquet (Sat. Oct 09)	
Buffet of Chicken, and vegetarian	\$18.00x _____ person(s) = \$ _____

Total enclosed = \$ _____

Do you plan to go on a field trip? Yes No

If Yes, can you take passengers? Yes No

If no, would you like a ride? Yes No

Please mail your check payable to **SJBAS** and this form to:

Mark Gebhardt
107 St. Andrews Circle
Durango, CO 81301

If you have any questions please call Mark Gebhardt at 970-247-1223 or e-mail: mark@virtbiz.com

Executive Board Meetings

April 1, 2004

Attendees: Cree, Morrell, Pitre, Gleichman, Ferguson, Damon,

Secretary's report: March board meeting minutes accepted as previously provided by Kris Holien .

Treasurer's report: Balance of \$2209.80, with 5 membership renewals for March 2004.

Old Business: Damon presented the write up for nomination of Chapter Achievement Award which was approved by officers. Damon to submit to Bob Mutaw. Reviewed field work opportunities for spring/summer. Lyons survey scheduled for April 17 & May 22; Big Rock Spring work scheduled for April 14 & 25, weather permitting (*NOTE: this event was postponed due to weather, now rescheduled for May 8th*). No further opportunity to pursue Magnolia Survey and there has been no response to inquiries about Chico Basin survey. Damon reported Picketwire canyon trip would be better to schedule in fall per Forest Service Archaeologist unless desire to request a different archaeologist to lead trip. Several fund raising ideas were discussed, along with need for bigger target audience if sale of promotional items is to be considered. Other recommendations included promotion of Amazon.com link on IPCAS web site and opportunities to increase income by actively soliciting new members. Gleichman recommended additional advertising of events in Boulder and Longmont papers. Greatest increases for new members in past was associated with major projects like Rock Creek excavations. Cree to check if information on number of hits on web site is available. Potential for cost savings if meeting location changed – Ferguson to check if opportunity to meet elsewhere on campus for no cost. Pitre to identify how much additional income is required annually to offset expenses.

New Business: In open discussion, Gleichman asked if anyone knows location of display panels of High Mountain archaeology which were in Chapter's possession in early 90's. Also need to locate Chapter's Rock Creek trunk. Damon to contact some of earlier IPCAS officers.

Meeting adjourned: at 9:00 PM.

Thursday, May 6, 2004

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM at The Atrium in Boulder.

Attendees: Damon, Holien, Morrell, Pitre.

Secretary's Report (Damon acting): Minutes as presented by Damon were accepted with a couple minor corrections.

Treasurer's Report (Pitre): Account Balance as of April 30, 2004 is \$2325.80. 7 membership renewals and 1 new membership.

Presidents' Report (Damon and Holien): Damon reported on the reconnected link from IPCAS Home Page to Amazon.com in order to receive 5-15% contributions from book sales. Plans were concluded for refreshments, announcements, and other items needed for next week's general meeting. Holien reported on the Alice Hamilton Scholarships awarded at the CAS Quarterly meeting in Montrose on April 17, and on the status of the Colorado Orientation Map Project.

Old Business: Damon has submitted the Chapter Achievement Award nominations. Holien suggested the Chapter receive the actual awards before the CAS Annual Meeting, if possible. Scheduled Spring field work, so far, includes Big Rock Spring (5BL18) project on Saturday, May 8 and the Lyons Historical Survey on Saturday, May 22. Holien to re-contact Heather Mrzlack regarding status of the Fort St. Vrain GPR Project. Damon reported that a field trip to Picketwire Canyon will most likely be postponed until fall.

New Business: Utah Rock Art Tour, led by Morey Stinson, is scheduled for October 1-3. Sign-up sheet will be set out at next week's meeting. Holien will contact Dr. Bill Butler at Rocky Mountain NP regarding a possible summer field trip.

Open Floor: Holien proposed a memorial to the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund in Mort Turner's name. Dr. Turner, a long-time IPCAS member, passed away on May 1. Board approved a \$25 memorial.

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM. - Kris Holien, IPCAS President, Secretary Pro Tem -

2004 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

CO-President	Cheryl Damon Kristine Holien	(303) 678-8076 (970) 586-8982	cherdam@cs.com kjholien@aol.com
Secretary	Piper Prillaman	(303) 988-0814	codirtnerd@comcast.net
Treasurer	Rick Pitre	(303) 673-0272	rpitre@kryos.colorado.edu
Professional Advisor	Pete Gleichman	(303) 459-0856	pjgleichman@yahoo.com
Calumet Editor	Tom Cree	(303) 776-7004	tomcree@earthlink.net
Internet Manager	Piper Prillaman	(303) 988-0814	dyggum@hotmail.com
PAAC Coordinator	Jim Morrell	(303) 678-7642	j.s.morrell@att.net
CAS Representative	Open		
Board Member	Michael Braitberg	(303) 443-7190	mbraitberg@sugarloaf.net
Board Member	Jeff Ferguson	(720) 890-2708	fergusonjeff@hotmail.com
Board Member	Jo Morgan	(303) 938-9208	jlmnow2003@yahoo.com
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

Individual \$28.50 / Year **New** _____ **Date**
 Family \$33 / Year **Renewal**
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NAME _____ **TELEPHONE (____)** _____
ADDRESS _____ **E-MAIL** _____
CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP** _____

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 Mail to: PO Box 18301
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When you join or renew you will receive the *Calumet*, our monthly newsletter, and *Southwestern Lore*, the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

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