

# CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
May 2013

## INDIAN PEAKS CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presentation (lecture) meetings are held in the University of Colorado Museum (CU Museum), Dinosaur Room on the Second Thursday of most Months, at 7:00 PM. **The public is always welcome.**

Web Site: [WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG](http://WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG)

**May 9**      **Presentation:** The Blackfoot Cave Project  
Speaker: Neil Hauser  
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum  
See page 3 for details.  
Alice Hamilton Raffle tickets will be for sale See page 2 for details.

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**May 23**      **Reading and Discussion Group:**  
*Mimbres Pottery, Culture and History*  
7PM, Reynolds Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305),  
Read anything you want on the topic & be prepared to discuss it or just come and listen to others speak on the topic

**Jun 22**      **Annual IPCAS Summer Picnic** 5:00 to 8:00 pm. Date and Time: Saturday,  
June      22 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm  
Location: Walker Ranch at Meyers Gulch Picnic Shelter  
Directions: Travel approximately 7.5 miles up Flagstaff Road from Boulder  
Bring: A dish to share, a beverage, camp chair (optional).  
See page 9 for details.  
Alice Hamilton Raffle tickets will be for sale. See page 2 for details.

**Jul 25**      **Reading and Discussion Group:** *Ute Culture and Archaeology*  
7PM, Reynolds Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305),  
Read anything you want on the topic & be prepared to discuss it or just come and listen to others speak on the topic

**Aug 10-11**  
**Aug 17-18**      Allenspark Field Project 2013: Survey and Excavation on the Alonzo Allen Cabin Site. Archaeological project sponsored by IPCAS. Join us for one or all days. Sign up by contacting Kris Holien at [kjholien@aol.com](mailto:kjholien@aol.com) or 970-586-8982. See Additional detail on page 9.

Raffle Tickets will be available at the May 9 Presentation Meeting and the IPCAS Summer Picnic



COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## 2013 RAFFLE

This raffle is a fund-raiser for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund -- making annual awards to qualifying Colorado archaeology students.



### RAFFLE TICKET PRICES

**\$3 EACH OR 4 FOR \$10**

For additional info, contact Terri Hoff, 970-882-2191, [tthoff@hotmail.com](mailto:tthoff@hotmail.com)  
or [www.coloradoarchaeology.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org)

## COLOR YOUR WORLD TEEC NOS POS

This bold, exciting Navajo rug is made in the Teec Nos Pos tradition. Surrounded by a wide border containing a lightning path, it is filled with an exuberant variety of stylized feathers, arrows, diamonds, hooks and more. The harmonious color combination of red, cream, gray and black is often considered a Red Mesa variation.

Our gratitude to Linda Sand (Denver Chapter) for this generous donation!

Retail value estimated by Notah Dineh Trading at \$700-900.

*The drawing will be held  
Noon, OCTOBER 5, 2013  
CAS Annual Meeting  
Embassy Suites Conference  
Center in Loveland, CO.  
The winner need not be present.*





Blackfoot Cave photo by Neil Hauser

### **IPCAS May Presentation Meeting**

**Topic:** *The Blackfoot Cave Project*

**Speaker:** Neil Hauser

**Date and Time:** Thursday, May 9 at 7:00 pm

**Free and Open to the public**

**Location:** University of Colorado Museum of Natural History.

**Directions:** The University of Colorado Museum of Natural History is located on the University of Colorado-Boulder campus between 15th and 16th Streets, just east of Broadway.

Now in the sixth year of excavation at Blackfoot Cave Site, the Denver Chapter of CAS has found and cataloged over 4000 artifacts dating from 5100 BP to the 1960's.

Taking advantage of the perennial spring and nearby creek, people have utilized the Blackfoot Cave Site for at least 7000 years. Less than half a mile away, the site was a stopping place for travelers on the Cherokee Trail which connected Bent's Fort and the Sante Fe Trail with Fort Bridger and the Oregon Trail. Late it was a site of a ranch house and associated out buildings. Finally in 2007 Douglas County purchased the site as part of their open spaces and invited the

Denver Chapter of CAS to excavate the site to inform its history and provide interpretation materials on the site. In 2011, Douglas County and Denver CAS applied for and were awarded a General Fund Grant from History Colorado to be used for scientific testing needed to investigate resource utilization by peoples who utilized the site over time and provide chronology. Now in the last year of excavation, and some two dozen grids excavated, the volunteers are starting the analysis which is broken into projects that include projectile points, tools, ground stone, flora utilization, fauna utilization, prehistoric ceramics, historic ceramics, ownership histories, and spatial

mapping/GIS of the site. These will be synthesized to interpret the history of Blackfoot Cave peoples and their resource utilization and result in an educational movie, outreach talks, and some interpretive materials for Douglas County and a final report for History Colorado. This talk will present what we've found and what we haven't found, some lessons learned, and our analysis plans for the coming months.

Neil Hauser is principal investigator for the Blackfoot Cave Site excavation and West Bijou Creek survey, both projects of the Denver Chapter of CAS. He is a native Coloradoan having grown up in that hot-bed of archaeology, Montrose. He obtained his masters in archaeology from UC Denver in 2008, as well as spending 36 years (to date) as an engineer in the

aerospace/defense industry, having received a BA in Physics from University of Denver (74) and MS in Electrical Engineering from UC-Boulder (77). Besides the excavation and interpretation of Blackfoot Cave Site, he is currently working on sourcing archaeological materials using laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), presenting results of work on Bridger chert at both CCPA (Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists) and the most recent SAA (Society of American Archaeologists) Conference. He has also been working with Dr. Feathers from University of Washington developing a new application using optical stimulated luminescence (OSL) to date exposed surfaces of archaeological sites and artifacts. He presented a poster on those results at the SAA Conference as well.

## **ARCHAEOLOGY OF BOULDER COUNTY: THE ZAHARIAS SITE (5BL10853)**

By Peter Gleichman, Native Cultural Services

The Zaharias Site (5BL10853) is a Ceramic period specialized activity site in eastern Boulder County. The site is on Rock Creek, west of Superior. The site was found in 2008, when County Parks and Open Space personnel discovered a possible firepit eroding out of the cut bank of Rock Creek (Figure 1). I examined the area in December, 2008 and confirmed that cultural deposits were present. At the request of Boulder County, Native Cultural Services and ERO Resources Corporation (consultants to the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District) jointly conducted evaluative testing of the site and excavated features in danger of loss due to erosion in January 2009. ERO conducted additional investigations at the site in May to July 2009 and in May, 2010 (Gilmore et al. 2009, Gilmore 2011). Investigations were conducted by excavating eight 1X1 meter test units

(TU's), 12 shovel test probes, and 3 backhoe trenches. The TU's were dug in arbitrary 5 or 10 cm levels, and soil was screened through 1/4 or 1/8 inch mesh. Areas of the creek cut bank with charcoal stains and backhoe trench walls were cleaned and profiled. Cultural material was present on both sides of the current stream channel, at various levels below present ground surface. Eight features were defined during the investigations. Features 1, 3, 4, and 7 were cobble-filled firepits, and Feature 8 was a basin firepit (Figures 2-4). Excavation demonstrated that Features 2 and 5 were not cultural, but were naturally burned areas; and Feature 6 (TU 7) was not a feature, but the edge of a paleochannel filled with charcoal laden stratified alluvium containing cultural material, including lithic artifacts and bone. An occupation surface was also present at 60-65 cm below ground



surface, located by a charcoal-stained and oxidized soil layer exposed in the creek cut bank, with a core tool protruding from the cut bank. TU 5 was

excavated in this layer, and contained bison bone, debris from bone bead manufacture, and lithic artifacts.



Figure 1: 5BL10853, looking east. Feature 1 eroding from cut bank in center photo.



Figure 2: Feature 1, cobble-filled hearth eroding from cut bank.





Figure 3: Feature 1, view looking down at top of remaining portion of cobble-filled firepit during excavation.



Figure 4: Feature 3, view of top of cobble-filled firepit during excavation.

**Dating:** Radiocarbon dating of the features and occupation surfaces indicates 3 components. Component I with a 2-sigma calibrated range from A.D. 650-860, Component 2 with a 2-sigma calibrated range from A. D. 780-970, and Component 3 with a 2-sigma calibrated range from A.D. 1030-1150 (Table 1, from Gilmore 2011).



**Table 1. Chronometric dates from all phases of investigation at the Zaharias site.**

Provenience	Beta #	Material	$C^{13}/C^{12}$ Ratio	Method	B.P.	2-sigma range CALIB 6.0.1	Component
Feat. 1	256863	charcoal	-22.8	Radiometric	1120±50	AD 780-1020	2
Feat. 3	256864	charcoal	-28.3	AMS	1290±40	AD 650-860	1
Feat. 8	289743	charcoal	-24.8	AMS	970±30	AD 1020-1160	3
TU-5, Bottom of Stratum A	289744	charcoal	-24.0	AMS	920±30	AD 1030-1180	3
TU-7, top of Stratum A3	289745	charcoal	-24.1	AMS	1140±30	AD 780-980	2
TU-7, top of Stratum B4	289746	charcoal	-21.6	AMS	1170±30	AD 780-970	2
Feat. 7	300266	charcoal	-23.6	Radiometric	1150±40	AD 780-980	2

**Artifacts:** Artifacts from the site were limited in quantity and diversity. The only complete chipped stone tool was a Hogback corner-notched arrow point made of quartz crystal (Figure 5), found adjacent to Feature 1. While quartz crystal projectile points are known from other sites, the material is extremely hard to work, and this is one of the best examples of a complete point. A basal fragment of a corner-notched arrow point made of Dawson petrified wood was recovered from Feature 7. Two retouched flakes and two core tools made of Coal Creek quartzite were recovered. Coal Creek quartzite is locally available, and cobbles of the material occur on and around the site. Two anvils were found, one of granite and one of sandstone. Anvils were probably used for breaking bone to extract marrow or to boil for bone grease.

A total of 421 flakes of debitage were recovered. Most were quite small, with 344 (82%) less than 1.25 cm maximum dimension. The debitage was primarily Dawson petrified wood (also called Parker petrified wood, from an area southeast of Denver). 259 (62%) flakes were Dawson petrified wood. The remaining flakes were a variety of non-local cherts and quartzites, with some quartz and Coal Creek quartzite flakes. A few Kremmling chert flakes were present, from source

areas in Middle Park, west of the continental divide.

The chipped stone assemblage in general represents the result of tool sharpening and maintenance of existing tools brought to the site, with some expedient tool manufacture on site from locally available stone.



Figure 5: Quartz crystal Hogback corner-notched arrow point.

Ground stone is practically absent from the site, with only two fragments found. One is a fragment of granite that is probably a metate fragment but may have been a comal or

cooking stone. The other is a fragment of a one-hand bifacial mano of quartzitic sandstone. Both fragments had been reused as cooking rock in the firepits. Modified bone recovered is limited to four items. A complete bone awl (Figure 6) made from a deer metatarsal was found eroded out of the creek bank. The proximal end was split and ground to produce an evenly tapered bit. The distal end was left intact to serve as a handle. A fragment of a split rib or spatulate tool was recovered, too small for finer species or functional identification. Such tools had a variety of purposes, including pressure flaking stone tools and porcupine quill processing. A small fragment of a smoothed and polished flat bone was found, without the working end of the tool. A fragment of bone bead manufacture exhibits the "score and snap" technique to produce tubular beads from small mammal long bones. This fragment failed to break along the scored line and was discarded, burned, and partially calcined.



Figure 6: Bone awl made from deer metatarsal.

**Fauna:** Bone from the site was analyzed by the PaleoCultural Research Group. A total of 360 bone elements were recovered, and as always, most were too fragmentary to be diagnostic. Some elements could be identified to genus, and some could be assigned to a size group. A number of large and medium mammals were represented. Bison, elk, deer, pronghorn, and *Canus sp.* (fox sized) are present. Burned small mammal bone from chipmunks, and mice or voles, were recovered from flotation samples from Features 1 and 3, indicating small mammals were being processed or consumed around the features. The majority of identifiable or assignable bone was bison, followed by deer. Bison bone consisted of distal humerus fragments, vertebra, and phalanges; some burned, some with cut marks from butchering, and some with spiral fractures indicating breakage while green (fresh). These features fit with patterns observed at Late Prehistoric bison processing sites on the plains.

**Botanical Remains:** Macrobotanical analysis was conducted by Native Cultural Services. Fill samples from Features 1, 3, and 7 were subjected to flotation. The charcoal from fuel burned in all 3 firepits is from the *Salicaceae* (Willow family). The charcoal is all *Populus/Salix* (cottonwood or willow). The two woods are indistinguishable with the small size of charcoal recovered. Both Peachleaf willow and Plains cottonwood trees grow on the site currently. Feature 7 contained a few carbonized cactus spines, probably from prickly pear cactus. Cactus fruits or pads may have been roasted in this firepit. A few unburned modern seeds were present in the features. No other carbonized plant material was present in the samples, indicating that if botanical resources were processed in the firepits, it was not material that leaves archaeological evidence. Three carbonized chokecherry



seeds and one carbonized rose sp. seed were recovered as macrobotanical specimens during excavation, indicating some minor seed gathering and processing occurred at the site.

**Summary and Interpretation:** The artifact assemblage, floral and faunal remains, and type of firepits present all lead to an interpretation of the Zaharias site being a limited activity area, a specialized site for game processing for the entire history of its use.

When compared to the Rock Creek site (5BL2712), the differences in use are apparent. The Rock Creek site, located several km downstream, is a long term base camp, repeatedly occupied during the Ceramic period and earlier periods. The Ceramic period occupations left a large diversity and quantity of chipped stone tool types, and evidence of all phases of stone tool manufacture and use. Ground stone was also well represented, as were ceramics. The firepits were basin shaped without cobble fill, and with a diversity of plant seeds in the fill indicating plant processing and consumption on site. The faunal assemblage was diverse in animal size (Gleichman et al. 1995)

The Zaharias site has a low number and diversity of artifact types. Some stone tool maintenance took place, indicated by the small size of debitage, and expedient tool manufacture and core reduction was limited to locally available Coal Creek quartzite. Inhabitants of the site did not carry high quality tool stone from distant sources to the site for tool manufacture, but did carry tool kits of such stone. The dearth of ground stone, lack of plant seeds in the firepits and lack of ceramics also indicate very limited plant processing. Cobble-filled firepits are often termed "roasting pits" and assumed to have functioned as meat processing firepits. While some medium and small mammals are present in the faunal assemblage, the bone is predominantly from large mammals.

The presence of the complete quartz crystal arrow point, placed next to Feature 1, at a site with no other complete chipped stone tools, elicits a deduction of deliberate deposit of a rare and special stone tool in a symbolic action related to hunting.

The fact that the site functioned as a specialized game processing area for several centuries is noteworthy, and important to an understanding of Ceramic period ideology and sense of geographic place. The site would have functioned in association or conjunction with a base camp such as the Rock Creek site.

In addition to providing information about Ceramic period settlement-subsistence systems, the investigations have produced data about late Holocene alluvial stratigraphy and chronology. We are grateful to Boulder County Parks and Open space for their support of the study.

## References

Gilmore, Kevin, Peter Gleichman, and Angela Whitfield

2009 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Rock Creek/Zaharias Property and Results of Phase I and II Evaluative Testing at the Zaharias Site (5BL10853), Boulder County, CO. ERO Resources Corp., Report Submitted to Boulder County Parks and Open Space.

Gilmore, Kevin

2011 Addendum to: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Rock Creek/Zaharias Property and Results of Phase I and II Evaluative Testing at the Zaharias Site (5BL10853), Boulder County, CO. Results of Test Units 7 & 8 Excavations. ERO Resources Corp., Report Submitted to Boulder County Parks and Open Space.

Gleichman, Peter J., Carol L. Gleichman, and Sandra J. Karhu 1995 *Excavations at the Rock Creek Site: 1990-1993*. Native Cultural Services, Boulder, CO.



### **IPCAS Summer Picnic**

**Date and Time:** Saturday, June 22  
5:00 pm to 8:00 pm

**Location:** Walker Ranch at Meyers Gulch Picnic Shelter

**Directions:** Travel approximately 7.5 miles up Flagstaff Road from Boulder

**Bring:** A dish to share, a beverage, camp chair (optional).

### **Alonzo Allen Cabin Project**

Last Summer IPCAS members and others participated in the survey and excavations at the site of Alonzo Allen's Historic Cabin in Allenspark Colorado. The cabin was built in 1864; destroyed by fire in 1894. Alonzo Allen, an early Longmont settler, used the cabin while he continued prospecting, buying and selling horses and hay, and summering cattle on his mountain property. When the project started last year the only visible physical remains was a rock fireplace. Last year's test excavations and surface survey identified cabin wall outlines and a cache of mining tools as well as other historic artifacts, including a civil-war era uniform button and ball pistol bullets.

This summer IPCAS will be doing additional archaeological work on the site over two weekends in August. In addition, Edie

DeWeese will be doing a lecture on the project

### **Digging Allenspark: 1864 Comes to Life**

Lecture by Edie DeWeese, Allenspark Historian

Two options:

Saturday, April 27 -4 - 5 p.m at the Estes Park Museum, Estes Park

Tuesday, May 21 -7-8 p.m. at the Boulder Carnegie Branch Library, Boulder

DeWeese's presentation, "Digging Allenspark," includes documented photographs of the dig and accounts about the man who gave Allenspark his name.

### **Allenspark Field Project 2013 - Survey and Excavation on the Alonzo Allen Cabin Site Year 2**

Join us for an IPCAS archaeological field project: August 10, 11, 17, and/ or 18 Times - 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. Join us for one to four days. No prior experience required. We will be working on the Alonzo Allen Cabin Site in the meadow southwest of Taylor Mountain about a mile and a half east of Allenspark, Colorado.

Elevation of work site is approximately 8400 feet. Principal investigator is Dr. Bob Brunswig. Work could consist of field survey and/ or excavation.

Sign up by contacting Kris Holien at [kjholien@aol.com](mailto:kjholien@aol.com) or 970-586-8982. Directions and carpooling information will be handed out after sign up.

Bring: Water, sunscreen, sunhat, lunch, snacks, camp chairs and camera. Also work gloves, trowels (if you have one) and kneeling pad.



## Archaeological Excavation and Survey Opportunities for Summer 2013

In the May issue we listed several opportunities for summer field work. These opportunities included programs through UNC Summer Archaeology programs at Dearfield, UNC Summer programs in Middle park Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) Champagne Springs and Mitchell Spring Ruin Projects in Cortez, Colorado. Passport In Time Program Crow Canyon Seminars

Here are some additional opportunities

### 2013 PCRG Summer Fieldwork Opportunities

PCRG currently is planning three volunteer field projects for this summer. There is no charge for participation and PCRG will provide all meals and field equipment. If you would like to participate please send an e-mail indicating your interest to [Mark.Mitchell@Paleocultural.org](mailto:Mark.Mitchell@Paleocultural.org), or call (303) 439-4098.

#### San Luis Valley Stone Enclosure Survey and Mapping (June 8—June 13)

This year PCRG will extend its study of Late Prehistoric stone enclosures to a site located on the east side of the San Luis Valley, roughly 80 km southeast of the enclosures we mapped in the Middle Saguache Creek valley. Known as the “Indian Palisades,” the site we will focus on this year contains at least nine structures likely dating to the A.D. 1000s. The crew will describe and map the known structures and carry out a targeted survey of the surrounding area to search for additional, previously unrecognized structures. Participants will camp adjacent to a reconstructed historic cabin at the nearby Duncan Townsite. Participants should plan to arrive on the afternoon of June 8 and depart after work on June 12 or after breakfast on June 13.

#### Revisiting Renaud: Spanish Peaks

Archaeology on the San Isabel National Forest (Tentatively scheduled for July 9—July 14; project dates will be confirmed by May 15)

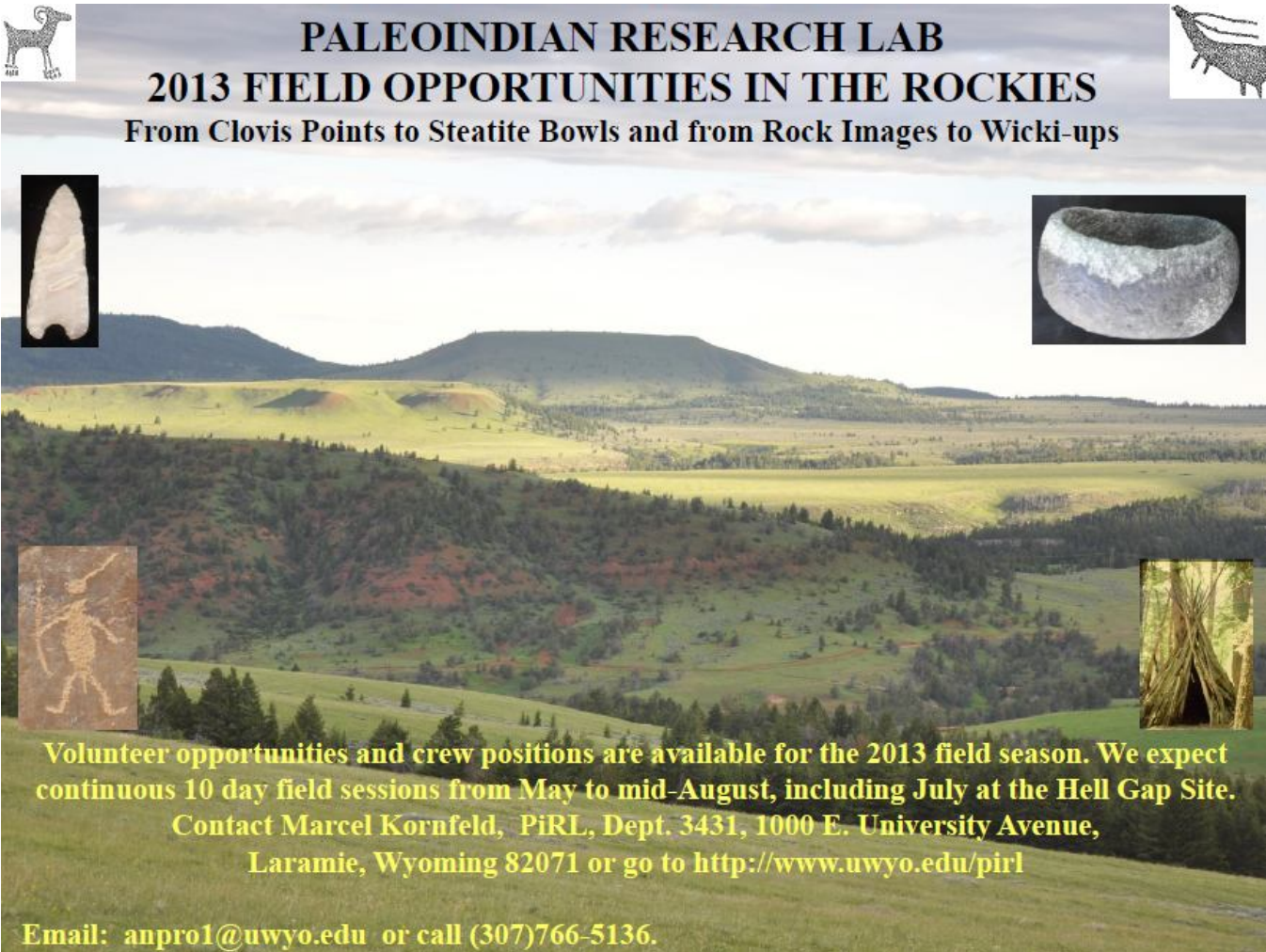
In mid-July, PCRG volunteers will investigate a series of sites in the upper Cuchara River valley that iconic Colorado archaeologist Etienne B. Renaud originally recorded more than 70 years ago. The sites include both rockshelters and stone enclosures. Participants will map the sites and features and conduct exploratory test excavations. The project's field camp will be located near the small town of Cuchara, Colorado. Additional project details will be distributed by mid-May.



#### Dendrochronology at Timberline: Windy Ridge Culturally Modified Tree Study (August 9—August 13)

In August, PCRG will continue its study of culturally modified trees (CMTs) in the Colorado high country. This year's project will investigate a unique bristlecone pine grove located at timberline in the Mosquito Range, north of the small town of Alma, Colorado. By extending the geographical range of the regional CMT database and by documenting the use of a new tree species, this project will add significantly to an emerging understanding of why and when Native Americans harvested tree bark and bark substances. A cabin in Alma will be used as a project base camp. Participants







should plan to arrive before supper on August 9. Fieldwork will occur over a four day period, ending before supper on August 13. The project area is located above 11,000 ft. and so fieldwork will be physically demanding.



**PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH LAB**

**2013 FIELD OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ROCKIES**

**From Clovis Points to Steatite Bowls and from Rock Images to Wicki-ups**



**Volunteer opportunities and crew positions are available for the 2013 field season. We expect continuous 10 day field sessions from May to mid-August, including July at the Hell Gap Site.**

**Contact Marcel Kornfeld, PiRL, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Avenue, Laramie, Wyoming 82071 or go to <http://www.uwyo.edu/pirl>**

**Email: [anpro1@uwyo.edu](mailto:anpro1@uwyo.edu) or call (307)766-5136.**

## Fall 2013 Lab Opportunity: Mimbres Pottery Analysis

Since January, a number of IPCAS members have been analyzing ceramics from Woodrow Ruin with Jakob Sedig, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Colorado.

Jakob has conducted dissertation at Woodrow Ruin since 2011. Jakob's dissertation focuses on the social, demographic, and environmental changes

that occurred at Woodrow Ruin between AD 900-1000. Last summer, Jakob directed the first professional excavations at the site. Sections of two pithouses, one adobe-cobble room, and two Classic period rooms were excavated in 2012. The ceramics IPCAS members have been analyzing come from these architectural features.



Woodrow Ruin is a large archaeological site located in the Mimbres region of southwest New Mexico, and is the focus of Jakob's dissertation research. During the summer of 2012 Jakob collected thousands of ceramic sherds from the site; a total of 8 full banker's boxes were brought back to CU after excavation concluded last summer. These ceramics all need to be assigned to specific ceramic type, weighed, and counted. IPCAS members have worked on assigning the ceramics to specific types, and weighing bulk ceramics. IPCAS members were trained to classify sherds as brownwares, corrugated, San Francisco Redware, Mogollon Red-on-brown, Three Circle to contact him.

The link to his blog is: <http://woodrowruinarchaeology.wordpress.com/>

Red-on-white, Style I, Style II, Style III, and others. The ceramic analysis group meets every Monday (except during snowstorms, and when Jakob is away for conferences) for about 2 hours. During the meeting, each member analyzes one or two bags of ceramics. Not only do IPCAS members get hands on training in ceramic analysis, but they also are the first people to handle the sherds in close to 1000 years! Jakob will return to Woodrow Ruin this summer for one final summer of research, and he expects to have another 8 boxes of ceramics to analyze next fall. Any IPCAS members interested in helping with ceramic analysis from the site are encouraged



Photo by Joe Lantz



Photo by Gretchen Acharya



Photos from the 2013 Spring Season Mimbres Pottery Analysis. Photos on this page by Gretchen Acharya.

To join the Mimbres Ceramic analysis next fall contact Jakob Sedig at [jakob.sedig@colorado.edu](mailto:jakob.sedig@colorado.edu)



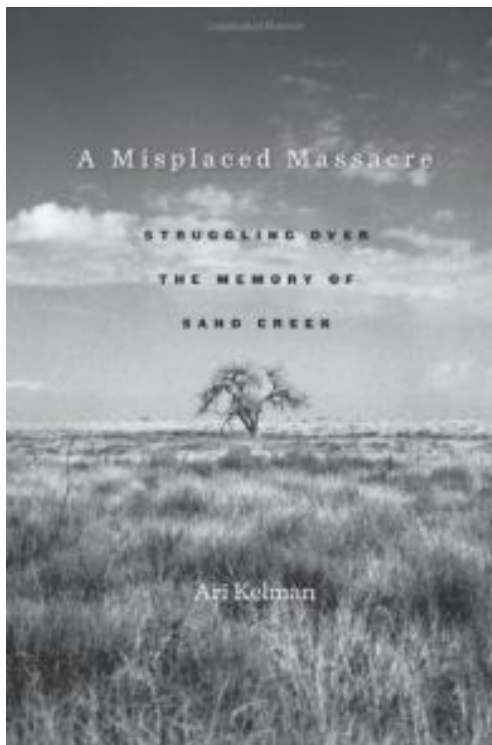


Jakob Sedig  
Photo by Gretchen Acharya

## Book Review

### **A Misplaced Massacre, Struggling over the Memory of Sand Creek**

By Ari Kelman



Sand Creek has been controversial since it happened on November 29, 1864. *A Misplaced Massacre* discusses the controversy starting from immediately after the massacre through the formation of the National Sand Creek Massacre Historic Site.

This compelling book looks at the many points of view about the massacre- was it a battle or a massacre? What did it mean at the time it occurred? What does it mean now? How to best commemorate the event? Who has a right to say how Sand Creek should be remembered?

Included in the book is the controversy over where exactly did the massacre occur? Archaeologists had one location based upon material evidence and some Native Americans felt that the maps of Cheyenne participant George Bent and tradition had more weight. Kelman discusses how it was resolved to create the National Historic Site.

## 2013 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

President	Anne Robinson		<a href="mailto:annerco@yahoo.com">annerco@yahoo.com</a>
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Outreach Coordinator	Vacant		
Internet Manager	Heidi Short		
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Board Member	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	<a href="mailto:kjholien@aol.com">kjholien@aol.com</a>
Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	<a href="mailto:joanne.turner@colorado.edu">joanne.turner@colorado.edu</a>

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

Quarterly new member enrollment	Individual	Family	Student
January-March	\$28.50	\$33.00	\$14.25
April-June	\$21.50	\$24.75	\$10.75
July-September	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$7.25
October-December	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$3.75

☐ New ☐ Renewal ☐ Tax-Exempt Donation ☐ \$10, ☐ \$25, ☐ \$50, Other ☐

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please make check payable to: Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS. Mail to: PO Box 18301, Boulder, Colorado 80308-1301

#### I(We) give CAS permission to :

- Yes ☐ No ☐ disclose phone numbers to other CAS members  
Yes ☐ No ☐ publish name/contact information in chapter directory  
Yes ☐ No ☐ publish name in newsletter (which may be sent to other chapters, published on the internet, etc.)

#### CODE OF ETHICS

As a member of the Colorado Archaeological Society, I pledge: To uphold state and federal antiquities laws. To support policies and educational programs designed to protect our cultural heritage and our state's antiquities. To encourage protection and discourage exploitation of archaeological resources. To encourage the study and recording of Colorado's archaeology and cultural history. To take an active part by participating in field and laboratory work for the purpose of developing new and significant information about the past. To respect the property rights of landowners. To assist whenever possible in locating, mapping and recording archaeological sites within Colorado, using State Site Survey forms. To respect the dignity of peoples whose cultural histories and spiritual practices are the subject of any investigation. To support only scientifically conducted activities and never participate in conduct involving dishonesty, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters. To report vandalism. To remember that cultural resources are non-renewable and do not belong to you or me, but are ours to respect, to study and to enjoy.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 18301

Boulder, CO 80308-1301