

# CALUMET

CONSERVATION  
EDUCATION

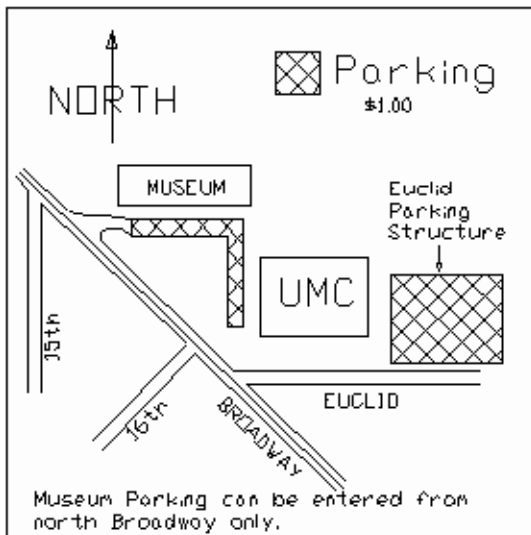
PRESERVATION  
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
NOVEMBER 2000

## 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 following is a situation that will last through next summer:

**I'm sure you noticed that our Museum parking lot 208 is off limits to non-permit holders, even at night. So, would you please pass that on to your members? They can park in the Euclid parking structure for \$1.25. Euclid parking lot is east of the Museum on Euclid. Just want to avoid tickets and towing.**

**Thanks, Carol Kliger**

After parking in the Euclid Parking Structure, walk west on Euclid to Broadway, follow Broadway on the sidewalk for one block and drop down into the Museum parking lot. It is only a few hundred yards.

**November 1 First session of the PAAC Class, 7:00 PM**  
(Wednesday)

**November 2 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM**  
Alterra Villas at the Atrium

**November 9 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**  
We will have a **double-feature**.  
*Russell Smith, IPCAS Member*  
Topic: A travelogue description of Petra  
*Dr. Bonnie Pitblado, Western State College*  
Topic: Late Paleoindian Occupation of the  
Chance Gulch Site, Gunnison County, Colorado.  
See Page 3 for details of the topics.

**November 16 PAAC Class - Historic Archaeology, 7:00 PM**  
The Foothills Nature Center  
(Thursday)

**November 20 Deadline for articles or information to appear in the December Calumet.**

### Inside This CALUMET

Calendar of Events	1
Overdue Memberships	2
November Meeting Topics	3
C.S.S. Hunley Recovered	4
Repatriation of Remains	8
Southwestern Cannibalism	8
Calumets In The Past	9
Electronic Calumet	9
New IPCAS internet site	9
Officers/Board Members	10
Membership Application	10

**November 22 PAAC Class - Historic Archaeology, 7:00 PM**

The Foothills Nature Center  
(Thursday)

**November 29 PAAC Class - Historic Archaeology, 7:00 PM**

The Foothills Nature Center  
(Wednesday)

**Memberships to renew in November:** Fredric Athearn, Dorothy and Yardley Beers, Mary Lee Birmingham, Warren Bradshaw, Virginia Ford and John Arnold, Kevin Gilmore, Jon Lane, Ken Larson, and Jim Morrell.

**December 6 PAAC Class - Historic Archaeology, 7:00 PM**

The Foothills Nature Center  
(Wednesday)

**December 7 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM**

Alterra Villas at the Atrium

**December 12 PAAC Class - Historic Archaeology, 7:00 PM**

The Foothills Nature Center  
(Tuesday)

**December 14 IPCAS Christmas Party, 7 PM.**

The annual Christmas Party is a pot-luck dinner, followed by the famous (or infamous) White Mammoth Gift Exchange.

**December 20 Deadline for articles or information to appear in the January, 2001 Calumet**

**Memberships to renew in December:** Steve Montgomery, Bill Rosquist, and Thomas Van Zandt.

**January 4 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM**

Alterra Villas at the Atrium

**January 11 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**

Kevin Black, Assistant Colorado Archaeologist  
Topic: Discussion the PAAC Survey Project in southern Colorado

**February Presentation** Shannon Smith, Firefighter and CU Grad Student

Topic: Effects of fires and fire-fighting in and around archaeological sites

**March Presentation** Tom Meier, IPCAS Member

Topic: Sand Creek Massacre Site.

**April Presentation** Jeanie Mobly-Tanaka, CU Museum Staff and Doctoral Student

Topic: Yellow Jacket Site in Southwestern Colorado.

### **Overdue Memberships**

Please note the membership renewal date following your name on the mailing label. If your renewal date has passed or is about to occur, please renew your membership. Please renew on time - don't miss out on our great projects and chapter benefits. If you have already renewed, please disregard the following notice.

**If your membership expired over four months ago, you will be dropped from the Calumet mailing list.** We have a "grace period" of four months for membership renewal. We have been lax with this principle the last year but must enforce it now.

The memberships that expired longer than four months ago are:

Mac Avery, Dewey and Janice Baars, Dr. Bill Butler, Paula M. Edwards, Pete Gleichman, James Gross, Carolyn C. Hansen, Frank Hauke, Doak Heyser, Edward Jennings (Lakewood), Roderick D. Laird, J McKim and Nancy Malville, Roger and Nancy Markham, Barbara Meier, Isadore Million, Joan Prebish, Susan Roberts, Colleen and Calvin Schilling, Sue Struthers, and Laura Viola.

Again, please forgive us if you have renewed and your name has been listed in error.

### **Late Paleo-Indian Occupation of the Chance Gulch Site, Gunnison County, Colorado**

Dr. Bonnie Pitblado  
Western State College

The Chance Gulch site (5GN817) is located about 2.5 miles southeast of Gunnison, Colorado, in a broad, sagebrush-covered valley. The site was first recorded in 1979 and was re-recorded in 1998. Both times, based on the presence of late Paleo-Indian projectile points and the potential for depth, the locality was evaluated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and avoidance of ground-disturbing activities was recommended.

In 1999, Julie Coleman-Fike, Gunnison BLM archaeologist, approached me about testing the Chance Gulch site. I have a long-standing interest in late Paleo-Indian occupation of the Southern Rockies, and after visiting the locality and recovering about a dozen more late Paleo-Indian points on the surface, I was convinced that testing was a good idea. And indeed it proved to be, as a single 1 x 1 meter unit yielded two *in situ* late Paleo-Indian point bases, eight bifaces, hundreds of flakes, and even some animal bone.

While these 1999 test results were tantalizing, questions remained about the integrity of the deposits, and a final assessment of the late Paleo-Indian level required more extensive testing. This was accomplished in 2000 with the excavation of a 3 x 2 meter test block. The test block yielded all the evidence necessary to demonstrate that the late Paleo-Indian occupation is, in fact, intact: a fire-cracked rock feature radiocarbon dated to about 8,000 BP; a second similar fire-cracked rock feature (date pending); three more late Paleo-Indian projectile points; additional bifaces and other stone tools; and, over one thousand flakes.

Eight-thousand-year-old campsites are rare in the Rocky Mountains, generally, and there are but a handful in the Southern Rockies. We, therefore, know little about how late Paleo-Indian people subsisted, utilized the mountain landscape, and otherwise conducted their lives. Future larger-scale excavations are planned for Chance Gulch, with the hope of generating data that can help clarify those issues.

## **An Archaeological Tour of Petra**

Russell Smith  
IPCAS Member

To provide extra time for the featured speaker, Bonnie Pitblado, to arrive from DIA, Russell Smith will give a presentation on Petra, that 'rose-red city half as old as time'. The ancient city of Petra is located in southern Jordan on the east side of the Arabah, the rift valley that runs from East Africa to Damascus.

Petra was the administrative center for commerce of the region roughly between 400 BC through 200AD. The Nabateans controlled camel caravans traveling from east of Arabia to the Mediterranean for shipments to Europe. Petra subsequently fell to Roman troops. The marvel of Petra is the remaining archaeological wonder now designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations. Building facades were carved into the sandstone cliffs creating unique structures.

The city was lost from memory until 1812 when John L. Burkhart posing as an Arab, at considerable peril, rediscovered it and brought it to the attention of Europeans and Americans. As late as 1962, little archaeological work had been undertaken at Petra. It was then still a remote area and was occupied by Bedouins, perhaps descendants of the Nabateans of the earlier period.

The presentation will provide an introduction to the ancient cultural remains of the Nabateans as well as a close-up of the remaining Bedouin families, most of whom were born among the ruins of that ancient city.

## **The Raising of the H. L. Hunley**



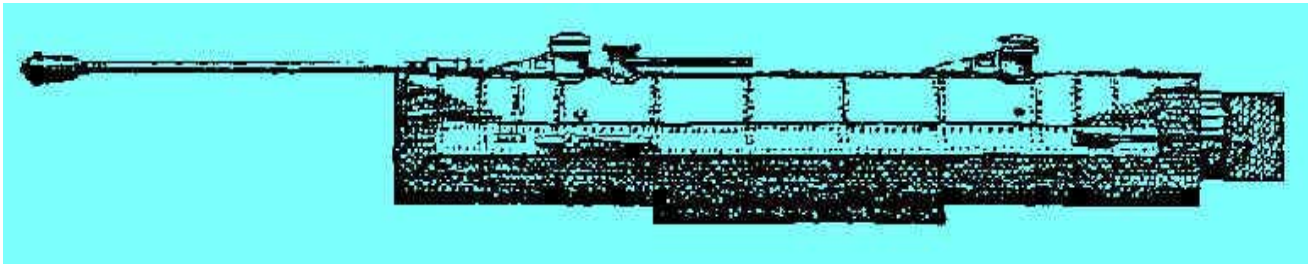
Conrad Wise Chapman painted this image of the H. L. Hunley on December 6, 1863

## Hunley, Cont'd

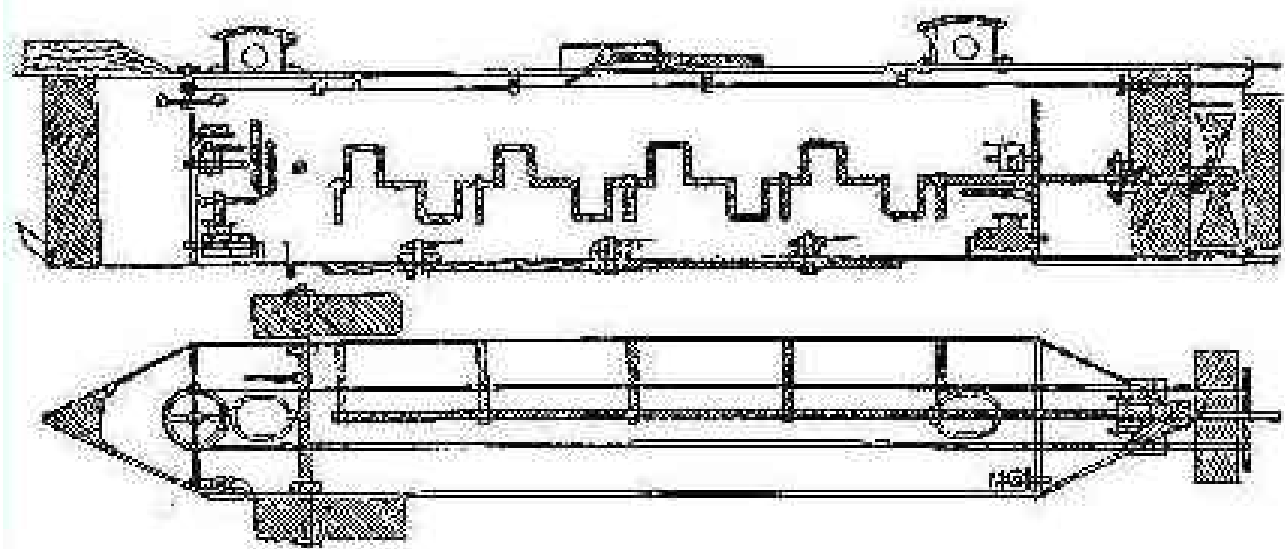
### Design

The *H.L. Hunley* was a Confederate submersible that demonstrated the advantage and danger of undersea warfare. Although not this nation's first submarine, the *CSS Hunley* was the first submarine to engage and sink a warship.

Privately built in 1863 by Park and Lyons of Mobile, Alabama, the *Hunley* was fashioned from a cylindrical iron steam boiler, which was deepened and also lengthened through the addition of tapered ends. The *Hunley* was designed to be hand-powered by a crew of nine: eight to turn the hand-cranked propeller and one to steer and direct the boat.



For the time, the *H. L. Hunley* was an amazing design. It was very dangerous to operate but was successful.



This sketch by W. A. Alexander shows the hand-cranked propeller shaft, rudder, and diving planes.

The steam boiler shell, that became the *Hunley* vessel hull, was designed to be used on a locomotive. It was only 4 feet in diameter. The ventilation system did not have a bellows for air exchange, only two vents that were kept above water-line. Two small conning towers were placed fore and aft. Each conning tower had small, glass viewing ports. The vessel also had a few very small glass ports along the top of the hull. Water could be manually pumped in and out of fore and aft ballast tanks to balance the vessel's trim.

### Hunley, Cont'd

The only armament on the vessel was an explosive charge at the end of a ramming spar attached to the bow. A barbed end of the spar would penetrate the wooden side of the enemy vessel and hold the explosive charge next to the hull. The *Hunley* would then reverse and the explosive charge would detach from the ramming spar. A 100-foot rope lanyard between the charge and the ramming spar would allow the *Hunley* to get a small distance away from the blast.

### Operation



The *H. L. Hunley* was powered by an eight-man crew that turned a crankshaft that was directly connected to the propeller. A ninth crew member (navigator) controlled the rudder, dive planes, and determined the speed of the craft by regulating the speed the crew turned the crankshaft. The drawing above shows the seated position of the propulsion crew and the standing position of the navigator. There were a few small glass viewports in the two short conning towers, one of which was used by the navigator to determine the vessel's course. As a true submarine, each end was equipped with ballast tanks that could be flooded by valves or pumped dry by hand pumps. The vessel was slow, hard to turn, and very difficult to keep level.

Extra ballast was added through the use of iron weights bolted to the underside of the hull. In the event the submarine needed additional buoyancy to rise in an emergency, the iron weight could be removed by unscrewing the heads of the bolts from inside the vessel.

The *Hunley* had two tubes to provide air for breathing but these were extremely small and ventilation was very limited. A lighted candle was placed inside the vessel - when it dimmed or went out, the crew stopped all activity until better air was circulated into the ship. This was an extremely dangerous vessel to operate. And because of the tiny interior, only very thin and short men were able to be on the crew.

Twice during testing, the *Hunley* sank, killing the crews on board. It had gained a reputation as a "death ship". It was difficult to enter the vessel through a very small hatch. It was even more difficult to exit the ship, especially in a hurry. Emergency preparedness was almost non-existent. If the vessel sank but did not fill with water, the crew could release weights attached to the exterior of the vessel – a difficult and time-consuming process in a cramped and airless situation. The crew members that died prior to the attack on the *Housatonic* were buried in Charleston. After the sinking of the *Housatonic* and the loss of the *Hunley*, a section of the cemetery next to the buried crew members has been set aside - preserved for when the crew of the *Hunley* was finally discovered.

**Hunley, Cont'd**

But there was no lack of volunteers to serve on the *Hunley*. Many young men wanted to participate in this new and very different form of warfare, regardless of the risks. And to serve the Confederate cause.

**The Attack**

On 16 February 1864, the Confederate submarine made a daring late night attack on the USS *Housatonic*, an 1800-ton sloop-of-war with 23 guns, in Charleston Harbor off the coast of South Carolina. The *H.L. Hunley* rammed the *Housatonic* with a spar torpedo packed with 90 pounds of explosive powder and attached to a long pole on its bow. The spar torpedo embedded in the sloop's wooden side and was detonated by a rope as the *Hunley* backed away. The resulting explosion that sent the *Housatonic* with five crew members to the bottom of Charleston Harbor also sank the *Hunley* with its crew of nine. The *H.L. Hunley* earned a place in the history of undersea warfare as the first submarine to sink a ship in wartime.

**Finding the Wreck**

The search for the *Hunley* ended 131 years later when best-selling author Clive Cussler and his team from the National Underwater and Marine Agency (NUMA) discovered the submarine after a 14-year search. At the time of discovery, Cussler and NUMA were conducting this research in partnership with the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology (SCIAA). The team realized that they had found the *Hunley* after exposing the forward hatch and the ventilator box (the air box for the attachment of a snorkel). The submarine rested on its starboard side at about a 45-degree angle and is covered in a 1/4- to 3/4-inch encrustation of ferrous oxide bonded with sand and shell particles. Archaeologists exposed a little more on the port side and found the bow dive plane on that side. More probing revealed an approximate length of 34 feet with most, if not all, of the vessel preserved under the sediment.

**The Recovery**

In August, 2000 archaeological investigation and excavation culminated with the resurrection of the *Hunley* from its watery grave. A large team of professionals from the Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch, National Park Service, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and various other individuals investigated the vessel, measuring and documenting it prior to preparing it for removal. Once the on-site investigation was complete harnesses were slipped underneath the sub one by one and attached to a truss designed by Oceaneering, Inc. Then after the last harness had been secured, the crane from the *Clarissa B* began hoisting the submarine from the mire of the harbor. On August 8 at 8:37 AM the sub broke the surface for the first time in over 136 years, where it was greeted by a cheering crowd lining the shore and in hundreds of nearby watercraft. Once safely on the transporting barge, the *Hunley* finally completed the last voyage back to Charleston. The removal operation reached its successful conclusion when the submarine was secured inside the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in a specially designed tank of freshwater to await conservation.

All who viewed the vessel said the *Hunley* incorporated an unexpectedly graceful and beautiful design. It is certainly a marvel both for its time period and for modern day researchers. No doubt this small submarine will be the key to unlock many mysteries of a bygone era.

**Diver Talks About Raising Civil War Sub H. L. Hunley**  
Longmont Daily Times-Call, Saturday, August 12, 2000

Clearwater, Florida - He had bought the book by Clive Cussler. He saw the TNT film "The Hunley" with Donald Sutherland and Armand Assante. But not even a best-selling author or a re-enactment by highly acclaimed actors had prepared Jon Sears for his dive back to February 17, 1864 — the day the Confederate submarine H. L. Hunley sank, killing the nine-member crew inside.

Sears, a 46-year-old professional diver from Clearwater, was one in a crew of 14 that helped pull the submarine from its grave in the Atlantic on Tuesday, 4 miles off nearby Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Sears works for Oceaneering International, the underwater-services company that devised a method for safely lifting the Hunley. Oceaneering workers have been on-site at Sullivan's Island since May working 12-hour shifts. To lift the sub for its first public viewing, workers had the sub ready for its first public viewing, working had to secure the sub with slings and hoist it onto a barge.

The project was far different from any of the jobs Sears has worked doing underwater repairs of submarines and working in deep-sea oil rigs in the past 24 years. He has worked in places such as the Sacramento River in California and the coasts of Scotland, Southeast Asia, and Europe. Typically, the accessories of Sears' workday are things like barges and tresses. To transport a multi-ton submarine would take a crew all of 20 minutes. "We're used to moving big things quickly", he said.

Not this time. The Hunley is history, and Sears and the rest of the crew had to be careful. "We're labored and pored over this thing for a couple months", Sears said. Scientists milled about daily. Archaeologists were careful to make molds of various protrusions from the sub in case something went wrong with the lift, Sears said.

But the divers learned to work at the slower, more careful pace. "Both groups had to learn to work with each other", Sears said. "But we've done that". Then, there were the crowds of reporters and history buffs eyeing divers' work and eager to find out details. National Geographic talked with Sears and is planning a TV special on the project, Sears said.

The Hunley, the first submarine to sink an enemy ship, was found in 1995, 15 years after a diving operation financed by Cussler began searching for it. It would take about seven years to restore the sub and its contents. The recovery and restoration project cost about \$17 million.

Scientists are eager to learn more about the nine crew-members of the vessel, which was 4 feet in diameter and 40 feet long. And it looks even smaller than it sounds, according to Sears, who said he doubts the smallest intern at the recovery site would fit through the hatch.

Although Sears said he will be glad to go home, helping retrieve the Hunley was a highlight in his career. "It's a unique artifact", Sears said. "To find something this old ... and you know the crew is still inside, presumably".



### **Final Thoughts**

Brave men served and died in the *H. L. Hunley*. Following the archaeological excavation of the interior of the vessel, the remains of the crew members from the February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1864 attack (the remains **are** still inside) will be buried in the cemetery next to the crewmembers that died during testing. It is a place of honor that they have earned.

But the *H. L. Hunley* and the crew deserve a more significant place in the history of America, as well. The vessel was an innovative design and the precursor of our modern submarine force. The most important aspects of the *H. L. Hunley* were the courage, sacrifice, and devotion of the crew members – they represent the best of American ideals.

### **Indian Remains Leaving Denver Museum, Heading Home**

Longmont Daily Times-Call - October 18, 2000

*"In the Indian world, once the remains are not turned back to the Earth where it came from, there is a soul that is still out there still wandering out on the Plains". - Ernest House Sr., Ute Mountain Ute chairman -*

The remains of 350 unidentified Indians stored in the basement of the Colorado History Museum for the past century will be returned to 12 Indian tribes under an unusual agreement. Instead of waiting for state museum officials to sort out the identities, the tribes are working together to return the remains to their proper homes, said Ute Mountain Ute chairman Ernest House, Sr. The remains, ranging from skeletons to bone fragments, represent bodies that were discovered during construction projects, erosion, and farming since Colorado became a state in 1876, said Lt. Gov. Joe Rogers, who helped broker the agreement.

The 1990 Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act requires remains to be returned to tribes, but it imposes strict requirements on those listed as culturally unidentifiable to make sure they are returned to the proper tribe, because tribal customs vary. Museum officials have returned four sets of skeletal remains over the past 10 years to the Ute and Pawnee tribes. They have several hundred more boxes of remains from Pueblo Indians who lived hundreds of years ago in southwest Colorado that will not be covered by the agreement. Those will remain in a special vault in the museum basement.

Other tribes signing the agreement included the Northern Utes, the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Oklahoma, the Comanche tribe of Oklahoma, the Fort Sill Apache tribe, the Kiowa of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne, the Northern Ute, the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, the Oglala Sioux, the Rosebud Sioux, and the Three Affiliated tribes of North Dakota, the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara. All of the tribes passed through Colorado at one time or another. The tribes hope to have a ceremony next spring to turn over the remains for burial. They plan to identify all the remains before burying them, a task that could be difficult since DNA testing requires a distant relative, and the tribes are not sure where to start.

**Study Finds Cannibalism at Old American Indian Site**  
Longmont Daily Times-Call

*"Now we can say that it **did** happen. We don't have to argue 'if' anymore". Biochemist Richard Marlar*

Stark new evidence scraped from a ruined Indian pueblo shows an instance in which American Indians did, in fact, resort to cannibalism, scientists report in the journal Nature. After years of very bitter, protracted argument over the issue of cannibalism – did they, or didn't they – the new findings make it clear that about 900 years ago humans were being killed, butchered, cooked, and eaten by other humans. "Now we can say that it did happen", said biochemist Richard Marlar. "We don't have to argue 'if' anymore. The questions now are 'Why?', 'How?', and 'Who were the aggressors?'". In a research report, Marlar and four colleagues "show consumption of human flesh did occur, as demonstrated in preserved human waste containing identifiable human tissue".

The site of cannibalism was an ancient "Puebloan habitation located along Cowboy Wash in southwestern Colorado" in the Four Corners area, they said. The ruins date from the Anasazi culture of 1150 AD, and the three residences appear to have been abandoned abruptly, perhaps as the occupants were under attack. The site was explored recently by an archaeological team from an Arizona company, Soil Systems Inc., which was surveying part of the Ute Reservation before opening up an area for agriculture. Marlar said there are many such pueblo sites, still unexplored, in that region. The three dwellings studied by the archaeologists seem to have been abandoned hurriedly, with tools and implements left where they lay. The artifacts portray a scene of great violence, including gruesome signs of butchery. The evidence for cannibalism includes broken, scattered bones from seven people of both sexes, including two teen-agers and one child. Also, Marlar and his co-workers found cutting tools with minute traces of human blood, a pot in which human meat was cooked, and one coprolite example – a dried clump of human feces – that contained traces of the human meal.

According to physiologist Jared Diamond, what Marlar and his team have found "is compelling evidence" for at least one episode of cannibalism. And, he said, there are other sites that offer dozens of examples of possible cannibalism in the Southwest.

**The Calumet - November, 1985 - 15 Years Ago**

The regular meeting of the Lyons Chapter was held in the Hellesms Building at CU. The presenter was Dr. Wheeler of the CU Anthropology Department. Her topics were "Llama and Alpaca Origins" and "Real High Altitude Archaeology in the Andes". Twenty-five people participated in the PAAC Lithic Analysis and Description Class - including some members of the Denver chapter. The chapter will hold an atlatl workshop late in the month. The chapter treasury contained \$294.87 and eight new members joined as a result of the PAAC Lithics Class.

**The Calumet - November, 1990 - 10 Years Ago**

The regular meeting of the Indian Peaks Chapter was held in the National Bureau of Standards. Ivor Hagar spoke on "Travels in Copan and Tikal". The annual Christmas Party was planned for December 9<sup>th</sup>, at the home of Ed Grefrath. The officers for the year 1990 had been as follows. Rick Lippincott and Ed Grafrath were co-presidents. Ann Hayes was vice-president. Ann Phillips was secretary and Jeannie Hamilton was treasurer. Directors were Leni Clubb, Lee Lacey, Sue Lippincott, Sue Struthers, Laura Viola, and Dock Teegarden. The CAS representative was Bill Maxson. Larry Riggs was the Librarian. Bill Lucius was the professional advisor. Directors of field work were: Bob Mutaw, Laura Viola, Dock Teegarden, Sue Struthers, Jean Kindig, and Ann Pipkins. A survey was included in the November, 1990 Calumet, requesting member preferences for chapter activities.

### **The Calumet - November, 1995 - 5 Years Ago**

The chapter officers for the year 1995 had been: Steve Montgomery, president; Tom Cree, vice-president; Maureen Arthur, secretary; treasurer/membership, Dick Owens. The directors were: Hilary Reynolds, Bob Powell, Dock Teegarden, Cheryl Damon, Ken Larson, Leni Clubb, Kris Holien, Michael Landem, Mac Avery, and Donna Shay. The CAS representative was Anne Mutaw. Bob Mutaw was the professional advisor. Laura Viola was the project information officer. Janet and Morey Stinson were the PAAC coordinators. Ed Grafrath was the Calumet editor. In the regular meeting, Bob Brunswig presented an update on the work at the West Stoneham Archeological District.

### **Electronic Calumet**

**We have a great new way to get the Calumet to you.** If you have MS-Word on your computer, we can send you the Calumet in .doc format. This is the best way to receive the Calumet because you get text information and **every photograph, IN COLOR**. Members receiving the Calumet in .doc format are very pleased with the result. The Calumet is generated using MS-Word, so you receive a copy of the master document. Contact Tom Cree for this service. We also offer electronic versions of the Calumet in .txt and .htm formats.

### **IPCAS Internet Site - Check Out The Changes**

Our chapter has an internet site that is being sponsored by Cindy Miller, our club "web mistress". The site is devoted to, and controlled by, our chapter. Cindy did the original creation and Piper Prillaman has performed a large number of updates. A link to our site remains in the CAS internet site but that is the only content there. You can go directly to our new web-site at [www.indianpeaksarchaeology.org](http://www.indianpeaksarchaeology.org) or branch to it from the CAS site, [www.coloradoarchaeology.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org).

IPCAS has been approved as an Amazon.com associate. We can receive up to 15% of the price of book sales that are initiated from Amazon.com links from our IPCAS web-site. The money we receive does not increase the cost of your order - it is a "connection commission". You can make money for our club by linking to Amazon.com **from** our chapter site prior to purchasing books, videos, and CDs. So far, we have made \$32 in six months. That doesn't seem like a lot but it is just the beginning. There are some restrictions:

1. You must start with the IPCAS web site before connecting to Amazon.com, or we receive no commission.
2. You cannot use the one-click ordering tool on the Amazon.com site. If you do, we lose the commission.

This is an easy way to raise money for our chapter. Please consider this feature and **START USING THE IPCAS SITE TO ORDER BOOKS, VIDEOS, AND CDs.**

## 2000 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

**Individual** \$25 / Year       **New**      \_\_\_\_\_ **Date**  
 **Family** \$28 / Year       **Renewal**  
 **Student** \$12.50 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail

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

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

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

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

When you join or renew you will receive the *Calumet*, our monthly newsletter, and *Southwestern Lore*, the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society. And you will have opened the door to Colorado Archaeology.

The Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society publishes this newsletter each month, except June and August. The views expressed in articles or editorials appearing in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the membership or the Executive Board of the Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society.

## CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter  
 of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
 P.O. Box 18301  
 Boulder, CO 80308-1301