

CALUMET

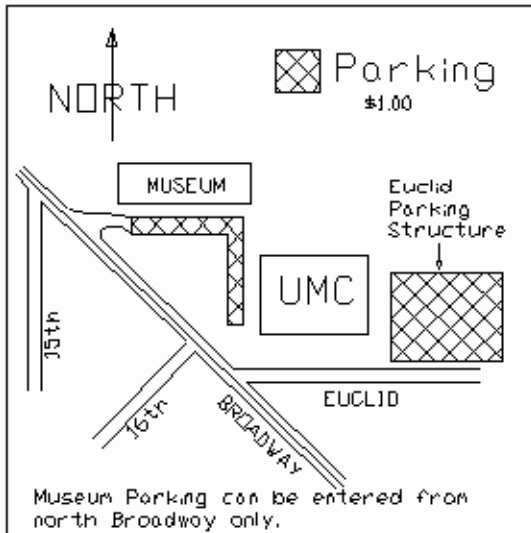
CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
JANUARY 2001

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.

- January 4 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30 PM**
Alterra Villas at the Atrium
- January 11 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**
Kevin Black, Assistant Colorado Archaeologist will discuss the PAAC Survey Project in southern Colorado.
*See Page 2 for details on this presentation.
- February 8 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**
Shannon Smith, Firefighter and CU Grad Student.
Topic: Effects of fires and fire fighting in and around archaeological sites.
- March 8 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**
Tom Meier, IPCAS Member
Topic: Sand Creek Massacre Site
- April 12 IPCAS General Meeting, 7:00 PM**
Jeanie Mobly-Tanaka, CU Museum Staff and Doctoral Student
Topic: Yellow Jacket Site in Southwestern Colorado

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May Presentation To be determined.

January, 2001 Presentation

Progress Report on the PAAC Summer Training Survey in South Park, Colorado

Kevin Black, Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado, Colorado Historical Society, Denver

An inventory of a 1600-acre tract of land in the central portion of South Park, Park County was begun last June at the Tomahawk State Wildlife Area near Hartsel, Colorado. The survey is being conducted as a training opportunity for volunteers in the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), sponsored by the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado. Nine people participated on last summer's survey. The study tract encompasses a mix of grassland and conifer woodland environments bordering the Middle Fork of the South Platte River, at an elevation range of 8980-9440 feet.

During two sessions in the summer of 2000, just under 400 acres was covered in the north and west portions of the parcel, resulting in the recording of 18 sites and three isolated finds. Open camps and lithic scatters are the most common sites encountered thus far, and the majority of datable remains post-date 3000 BP. Historic period resources include the ruins of a log cabin, artifact scatters possibly related to logging activity, and a culturally peeled Ponderosa pine tree.

This slide show will illustrate the landscape inventoried to date, emphasizing trends in lithic material use, settlement patterns and chronology.

Kevin Black Biography

Kevin has worked as an archaeologist since 1976. He graduated from the University of Colorado-Boulder in 1977 (B.A.) and 1979 (M.A.-Anthropology), with graduate work for Dr. Payson Sheets in El Salvador, Central America. Following graduate school, he was employed by consulting firms in Montrose (1979-81) and Eagle, Colorado (1981-88) as a staff archaeologist, conducting inventories and excavations in the western U.S., especially in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Since 1988, Kevin has been employed in my current position as **Assistant State Archaeologist at the Colorado Historical Society (CHS)**. His primary duty is state coordinator of the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), largely consisting of teaching 13 different classes in archaeology for local chapters of the Colorado Archaeological Society and other groups around Colorado. He am also involved in administrative functions such as reviewing and issuing permits for archaeological and paleontological work on state land, and providing technical assistance to other CHS managers and the public.

In a typical year, Kevin presents an average of 20 talks to public and private organizations, state parks and schools. Recent field work includes inventories of state land for PAAC training at Dinosaur Ridge near Morrison, state wildlife areas near Buena Vista and Hartsel, state-leased lands near Cortez and Trinidad; and salvage excavations of several unmarked human graves all over the state. Kevin has authored or co-authored more than 90 technical reports, 18 conference papers, and 18 publications (journal articles and book chapters).

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. We have been lax with this principle the last year but must enforce it now. The memberships that expired longer than four months ago: Phil Bossung, Becky DeAngelo, Roland Douglas, Floyd Edwards, Priscilla Ellwood, Pete Gleichman, Joe O'connor, Marie Palowoda, Suzanne Simmons, Ernest & Barbara Stiltner, Sue Struthers, and Ricky Weiser. The memberships that expired in December or will expire this month: Bill Rosquist, Steve Montgomery, Tom Van Zandt, and Madeline Goldhawk.

Again, please forgive us if you have renewed and your name has been listed in error. Also remember that the participants in most of our volunteer activities must be members of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), which comes through membership in the Indian Peaks Chapter.

UNC's Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Testing Project Results in Rocky Mountain National Park 1999 and 2000 Field Seasons

Dr. Robert Brunswig, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado

The University of Northern Colorado (UNC) completed the third of five years of archeological surveys and test excavations in Rocky Mountain National Park in August 2000. This report details results of that research in 1999 and 2000. In those two years, UNC surveyed 14,000 acres within all the park's assorted eco-zones, from montane river valleys and meadows to alpine tundra. The research project, funded by the National Park Service's System wide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP), has involved volunteers from the Indian Peak's CAS chapter and undergraduate and graduate students from UNC, the University of Colorado (Denver), Denver University, and Iowa State University.

During the 1999 and 2000 field seasons, a total of 395 sites (most newly discovered, some re-evaluated) were documented and more than twenty were test excavated. Of those sites, UNC survey teams mapped and recorded 195 prehistoric and 243 historic components (43 contained both historic and prehistoric components). Prehistoric components with cultural diagnostics or associated radiocarbon dates ranged in affiliation from Clovis (a single point on the Ute Trail) to historic Ute vision quest sites. More than 70 diagnostic projectile points were recovered in the past two years along with two dozen prehistoric and protohistoric potsherds (Middle Ceramic, Ute, and Dismal River Apache). Particularly interesting were the recovery of several Mountain Paleoindian point types related to the Pryor Stem Complex (c. 9000-7000 BP). Among the more unusual projectile point finds were a very large, fully intact, triangular side-notched Early Plain Archaic point (made of a Southwest Wyoming ostracod coquina) and a small Early Archaic Oxbow point. Historic sites were highly varied reflecting the Euro American colonization and development of the region, including Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) camps, mines, homesteads and ranches along with a complete town (Gaskil) in the lower Kawuneechee Valley north of Grand Lake. Several continental divide passes and prehistoric trails were surveyed and associated with dozens of archeological sites, the latter including both short-term camps and at least one previously unknown game drive complex. Several stone features and complexes of features have been identified from archeological, ethnographic, and Native American consultant sources as spiritual/ceremonial in origin. These were almost entirely recorded at

RMNP Survey and Testing Cont'd

remote tundra localities and ranged from small to very large cairns, semi-circular walls (vision quests), rock alignments, stone circles with linear "spokes", and cliff-side pits with encircling walls (possible eagle traps). The discovery of Native American "sacred" features and feature complexes has led to the establishment of an ethnoarcheology and "cognitive archeology" component of the UNC/RMNP research program. That component is being advanced by an increasingly close cooperative effort to integrate Native American, particularly Ute, cultural interpretations of the archeological record into our growing understanding of the Native American history/prehistory of the park. UNC's Dr. Sally McBeth recently received initial grant funding to begin a long-term oral history and ethnographic program, supporting the archeological investigations, in the park.

Several test excavations were conducted at several mountain valley and tundra sites in the 1999 and 2000 research years. The test excavations resulted in the discovery of shallow, buried cultural deposits ranging from Middle Archaic (c. 4500-3000 BP) to Late Prehistoric (c. 500 BP) and Early Historic (c. 140 BP) times. Two testing programs, in particular, yielded enlightening new information: 1) at a short-term, Krummholz camp at Trail Ridge Game Drive (5LR6) and 2) the more extensive Lawn Lake (5LR318) site. The Trail Ridge camp was radiocarbon-dated at 260 ± 40 BP (Beta-133230) and represents either a Dismal River Apache or early Ute occupation associated with the nearby Ute Trail and, possibly, a very late utilization of the adjoining game drive. Year 2000 test excavation of the high altitude (elevation 11,040 feet) Lawn Lake (5LR318) site was particularly productive. The previously known site is embedded within a partially intact terrace of Roaring River immediately below Lawn Lake dam. Test excavations revealed three largely intact cultural units extending above a 40-50 cm deep ground moraine surface. A combination of evidence from extensive artifact assemblage materials and radiocarbon dates established the existence of three (and possibly four) primary cultural components, the earliest dating to Late Paleoindian times. Basal unit 3 was found to contain generalized lithics and a Mountain Paleoindian projectile point base. Radiocarbon dates for the unit were 8000 ± 170 BP (Beta-144867) at its base and 7160 ± 40 BP (Beta-144869) near its upper contact. Unit 2 was found overlying a unconformable contact surface of unit 3. Its lower portion contained abundant generalized lithics, intact hearths, and Early Ceramic Period radiocarbon dates of 1790 ± 100 BP (Beta-144866) and 1650 ± 30 BP (Beta-144867). The uppermost section of stratigraphic unit 2, and the more recent unit 1, yielded abundant lithic materials as well as eighteen Late Ceramic/Dismal River Apache body and rim potsherds. Charcoal burned into the potsherd's surfaces was manually removed and AMS dated at 540 ± 50 BP (Beta-144870). Preliminary analysis of lithic debitage from all three cultural units showed a nearly complete preponderance of cherts, jaspers and quartzites from Middle Park (Kremmling and Table Mountain quarry sources) and Wyoming (Spanish Diggings/Hartville sources) in proportions that vary from unit to unit.

A number of specialized studies were conducted in 1999/2000 in support of the archeological program. Among those were Ground Penetrating Radar studies at the prehistoric Pontiac Pit site (c. 6000-500 BP) and Gaskil town site, both in the Kawuneechee Valley west of the continental divide. A supporting paleoenvironmental research program concentrated on sediment coring in the lower elevation Beaver Meadows valley and the timberline, ecotone valley of Lawn Lake. Core radiocarbon dates from Beaver Meadows reflect a near-complete paleoclimate record from 5200 BP to the present while core dates from a high altitude fen in the Lawn Lake valley span 7400 BP to the present. Paleoenvironmental analyses of samples from both archeological and geological localities are under way and are focusing on the integrated interpretation of sediment, pollen, bulk organic content, and magnetic susceptibility data sets. Lithic material source analyses are being conducted at all prehistoric sites and test excavations, yielding an unprecedented depth of information on the movement of past populations into and within the park since its earliest human habitation. Progress was also made in developing the essential framework and data layers for a Geographic Information System (GIS) model

RMNP Survey and Testing Cont'd

template that will be used in analyzing archeological and environmental data for modeling culture and environmental change in the park from c. 11,500 BP to late historic (c. AD 1955) times.

Discussion of Neanderthal Relationship to Homo Sapiens

From About.Anthropology.com, November 18, 2000

Ever since the first Neanderthal remains were described in 1857, the exact relationship between Homo Sapiens (modern humans) and them has been the subject of debate. On November 18, 2000, at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, there was a panel discussion on this topic, entitled, "Neanderthal: Focusing on the Evidence". Such sessions have taken place at various conferences over recent years, but unlike some such discussions, the discourse last Saturday remained remarkably polite and non-vituperative. Patricia Rice, of the University of West Virginia, organized the panel, in which five participants each gave an untitled fifteen-minute talk and then responded to each other and to the audience.

The first to speak was Geoff Clark, of Arizona State University, who presented the archaeological case for continuity. He argued that there was no Middle Paleolithic/Upper Paleolithic "Transition", in the sense of a clear archaeological and biological disjunction between two separate units. Instead, he sees a mosaic of tool types and skeletal morphologies, with different local populations shading into each other and following their own particular trajectories.

He surveyed the genetic evidence and pointed out that it was impossible to draw any firm conclusions from it, since historical estimates based upon mitochondrial and nuclear DNA vary dramatically. Despite recent conclusions by many geneticists working with individual genetic markers, he feels that there has been no population bottleneck within the last 1.8 million years.

In particular, he criticized D'Errico and Zilhao's "indigenist model," which argues that Neanderthals were behaviorally modern, and hybridized with anatomically modern humans, both culturally and biologically, when they arrived in Europe after 40,000 BP, but were genetically swamped by the larger modern populations. He sees this model, like preceding ones, as too typological and essentialist. It assumes that "Neanderthal" and "modern" are discrete types, and that "Mousterian" and "Aurignacian" are meaningful, bounded tool industries that can be correlated with them. But why should skeletal morphology correlate with tools?

Fred Smith of Northern Illinois University discussed his recent work on the remains from Vindija, Croatia-- note that this is the source of the most recent Neanderthal mtDNA sample. This site dates from 28,000 years ago, and the skeletal remains that have been found there appear Neanderthal, albeit with some more modern traits. He argued that this indicates that Neanderthals were perfectly capable of holding on to prime real estate in central Europe several millennia after modern humans first appeared.

He also suggested that the intermediate morphology, as well as the mix of Middle and Upper Paleolithic characteristics in the tools found at the site, are the result of some hybridization between the two varieties of human, along the lines of that hypothesized for the Lagar Velho 1 individual from Portugal.

Editor's note: The Lagar Velho 1 skeleton has been proposed as a Neanderthal/Modern Human hybrid, as described in a 1999 paper from the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* by Duarte, et al.

Discussion of Neanderthal Relationship to Homo Sapiens Cont'd

Frank Harrold, of the University of Nebraska at Kearney, concentrated on the Châtelperronian, a lithic industry that some argue was produced by Neanderthals who borrowed Upper Paleolithic, Aurignacian technology from their anatomically modern neighbors. It is found in a restricted area of southwestern France and northern Spain between about 38,000 and 33,000 BP, and demonstrates that at least some Neanderthals used Upper Paleolithic technology, including red ochre, jewelry, and structures.

Editor's note: Châtelperronian is characterized by the presence of backed knives known as Châtelperronian Points or Châtelperronian Knives. This technology type has Mousterian-type tools, e.g. Mousterian Points, scrapers on flakes, and denticulate tools. It is predominately a blade technology.

John Relethford explained the inability of genetic evidence to prove anything about this process. As he has demonstrated with many more equations elsewhere, a very low, completely reciprocal level of long-term gene flow between Europe and Africa -- say 1% per generation for a few thousand generations -- would be sufficient to make modern European populations almost identical to earlier African ones if there was a substantial difference in population size. Since all the paleoanthropological and genetic evidence supports a larger population in Africa than anywhere else, it is perfectly possible that a very low level of gene flow produced the modern pattern, with very few Neanderthal traits visible in modern populations.

The final speaker was Chris Stringer, of the Natural History Museum, London. The day before he gave the Millennium Distinguished Lecture for 2000, organized by the General Anthropology Division and the Biological Anthropology Section of the AAA. That presentation was entitled, "Modern Human Origins: Where Are We Now?". He made reference to much of the same material, albeit briefly. Some of the same arguments can also be found in his article entitled, "Were the Neanderthals Our Ancestors?".

Stringer feels that Neanderthal and modern are valid, distinct biological categories, whether at the species or subspecies level. He argued that Neanderthals and modern humans were distinct anatomically throughout their skeletons, not just in the skulls, and mentioned that three students had recently found clear differences in skeletal development and maturation between them-- although he admitted that each had found a slightly different pattern.

He believes that these biological lineages slowly separated over the course of the Pleistocene, after the ancestors of the Neanderthals migrated from Africa, only to come back into contact after 100,000 years ago in the Levant, and after 40,000 BP in Europe. By this time they were distinct enough culturally and, possibly, biologically that they did not mix to any significant degree.

While Trinkaus and others have recently argued that the Lagar Velho 1 burial is not only a hybrid individual, but indicative of a long-term, stable hybrid zone between the two populations, Stringer said that it was probably just a robust, anatomically modern human.

As supporting evidence for the distinct history of Neanderthal and modern lineages, he pointed out that anatomically modern humans were found in Australia at a far earlier date than they were in Europe, with the Mungo 3 skeleton recently dated to 62,000 years ago (although this date has been challenged). This burial is also the oldest known example of the funerary use of red ochre, which Stringer and others have interpreted as a sign of symbolic behavior.

Discussion of Neanderthal Relationship to Homo Sapiens

Editor's note: The Lake Mungo 3 skeleton was discovered February, 1974, after a prolonged rain, when the exposed left side of a carbonate encrusted human cranium was noticed, about 500m east of the Mungo 1 cremation site. Later that month, the Australian National University (Bowler and Thorne, 1976) excavated the extended Lake Mungo 3 burial site.

For additional details on this topic, and complete information on other topics in anthropology, please visit:

www.about.anthropology.com

Also visit www.about.archaeology.com for information regarding topics in archaeology.

Volunteer Opportunities

The Waterworks Project

This dig has been going on now for many weekends and has been producing interesting results. People from the Fort Collins chapter, the Indian Peaks chapter, CSU, other organizations and individually interested folks have been volunteering to get the pump room excavated. The first six inches of dirt are producing the most findings. A 10" metal pipe, chicken bones, peach pits, diminutive corn cobs, square nails, wire pieces, etc., have been found. One small glass bead discovered in the dirt suggests Bohemian glass from around 1910. Other pieces of glass are 1880s glass. The small corn-cobs suggest the possibility of having been harvested during a drought. No Indian remains were discovered. At this point about 20% of the work is done. A 4-meter square, about one meter deep has been excavated.

David Budge would like to have a continuous work schedule throughout the winter. Richard Carillo, the project archaeologist, has agreed to come up once a month even during the winter months. The pump house is now being heated and excavation will be possible in the cold season. These plans are still tentative though. If you are interested in joining this project, please contact Tom Cree, the IPCAS volunteer coordinator.

The Santa Rita B Archaeological Project - 2001 Fact Sheet

THE PROJECT: The Metropolitan State College of Denver, together with the California Institute for Peruvian Studies and the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo in Peru, is offering interested persons an opportunity to participate in the Summer 2001 Field Expedition to Northern Peru. The project is structured as a field school in archaeology. No previous experience in archaeology is required, simply the desire to participate in a scientific research project in conjunction with other U.S. and Peruvian team members.

THE SITE: The Santa Rita B Archaeological Site is located in northern coastal Peru in the Chao River Valley, about 25 km inland and at an elevation of 360m above mean sea level. Occupations range from approximately 1000 B.C. through the 16th century A.D.

PROJECT DATES: Team members may sign up for one of the three week sessions or for the entire six weeks:

First session: June 1, 2001 - June 24, 2001; Second session: June 23, 2001-July 16, 2001

COLLEGE CREDIT AVAILABLE (Approved by the Office of Academic Affairs): Participants may elect to receive three credits for participation in one three-week session or six credits for participation in both sessions.

PARTICIPANT COSTS: First session (three weeks): \$2860.00; Second session (three weeks): \$2860.00; Both sessions (six weeks): \$3220.00. Payment covers R.T. air from U.S. city to Lima, Peru; all taxes and departure fees; all transportation associated with the project within Peru; lodging for the entire expedition including hotels during travel to and from the research center and housing at

Santa Rita B Cont'd

the research center; meals six days a week at research center; general archaeological field gear, research equipment and supplies; preparatory materials including details on your project's objectives, a recommended readings list, and any project updates; pre-departure lectures; lectures and seminars in the field; suggestions for packing; and, any current travel advisories. Not included are: passports; immunizations; personal gear; health insurance (proof of coverage required); college tuition (currently \$102.30/credit hour). Because the California Institute for Peruvian Studies is a not-for-profit scientific and educational organization, part or all of the Participant Costs may be tax-deductible.

CONTACT: Jonathan D. Kent, Campus Box 28, Metropolitan State College of Denver, Denver, CO 80217-3362.

Telephone: (303) 556-2933; FAX: (303) 556-5360; e-mail: kentj@mscd.edu.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: March 10, 2001. An application and non-refundable \$250.00 deposit are required to reserve your place on the team.

Pawnee Grasslands 2001 Project

Dr. Doug Bamforth has stated that the CU field school will be held during July. The project will, just like last year, utilize the Pawnee Grasslands Work Center at Briggsdale for their 'tent city'. Meals will again be prepared and served in the Briggsdale public school.

The changes are very simple. There will probably not be any PIT Projects for the year 2001. And the project will probably not be at Willow Bunker. Doug believes that almost all the information that can be obtained at Willow Bunker has been discovered. Doug and Jeff Overturf, National Forest Service, will examine potential project sites within transport distance of the work center. One of many possible sites will be selected for the 2001 field school.

IPCAS volunteers will be welcome to participate in the work. The Calumet will keep you posted.

Soldier's Mistake Leads to Archaeological Dig

Longmont Daily Times-Call

A wrong turn by Fort Carson soldiers who were engaged in war games has led to an archaeological dig of a 19th-century stagecoach stop.

For almost a month, an instructor and students from the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs have been uncovering traces of a site where settlers, travelers, ranchers, and American Indians once stopped.

Under a 1966 law, the Army and other federal agencies must report all historic features they find and avoid marked ones. Each year, Fort Carson employs three archaeologists and two other workers, spending about \$1 million a year to track history, said Steve Chomko, cultural resources manager at Fort Carson.

The nearly 900 sites eligible for protection at Fort Carson and in Piñon Canyon have yielded more than 1 million artifacts, from arrowheads to leather soles to chips of glass. The Army cannot afford to spend the millions of dollars to excavate each site, Chomko said, so he and his staff look for sites that reveal unique information. The Army had already excavated a similar site near the stagecoach stop, but it was required to figure out what damage was caused when soldiers rolled over the stop.

Helpful Hint - How to cross a barbed wire fence

When working in rural areas, an archaeologist must be prepared for everything. This is the first of a number of helpful hints for archaeologists that will be published in the Calumet. If any of you have helpful hints, please contribute them.

Difficulty Level: Average (yes, you can do it)

Time Required: 5 minutes (okay, 1 minute with practice)

Here's how:

1. Approach the fence cautiously, examine it carefully before making any attempt to scale it.
2. **Style One:**
 1. Is it loose enough to crawl under? Do that -- it is not very dignified, but easy.
3. **Style Two:**
 1. Is there a field entrance or gate nearby? Cross there - you are much less likely to tear your britches.
 2. If using a gate, remember to go through the gate prior to closing it - saves embarrassment.
 3. For gates with a drop-loop of wire on the top of the end-post, you can hook your arm around the post for more leverage. You can hook your arms around the fence post at the gate and end-post of the gate to pull harder.
4. **Style Three:**
 1. If you are not alone, have one person step down on a strand of barbed wire and pull up the strand above it.
 2. You go through the opening, with the other person advising you to go lower to avoid the upper strand.
 3. Hold the wire in the same manner from the other side for the other person.
5. **Style Four:**
 1. If there's no field entrance and it's too tight to crawl under, and you are alone, find a sturdy post in the fence.
 2. While leaning on the post, test the bottom strand of wire with your foot.
 3. Carefully put your weight on it, one foot at a time.
 4. After you're certain it will take your weight, put one foot on the second strand from the bottom.
 5. Press down on the top wires and swing your bottom leg over the top of the fence.
 6. Shift your weight onto the inside foot and swing the other leg over the top.
 7. Jump away from the fence.

Notes:

1. Do not damage the fence; you have the landowner's permission to be there and he will be unhappy if you do any damage.
2. Look out for electrified fences. These are single, unbarbed strands; test them lightly by quickly tapping them with the back of a finger. Always use the back of a finger or back of the hand. If you grip the wire and it is live, the natural response is to grab on tighter. Remember that electric fences use pulses not continuous voltage, so it may take a few seconds to check the wire.
3. Look out for bulls. If there's a bunch of cows in a field, it will normally be fine. If there's only one, it's probably a bull, so use extreme caution. Bulls have no respect for archaeologists. None, whatsoever.

The Calumet - January, 1986 - 15 Years Ago

The Executive Board meeting was held at the home of Bill Boyle in Longmont. The project to create an inventory of Boulder County archaeological sites continues. Officers for 1986 were: Bill Boyle and Leni Clubb - Co-Presidents; James Brooks - Vice-President; Mary Sucke - Secretary; Mary Derr - Treasurer; Lee Lacey and Robin Farrington - Directors; Jean Kindig, Sharon Pay, and Sue Struthers - Field Directors; Cleo Barnes - Librarian/Historian; Mark Chenault -CAS Representative; Pat Hatfield - Publicity Director in Boulder; Mary Sucke - Publicity Director in Longmont; Ann Pipkins - PAAC Coordinator; Fred Lange and Hallie Cash - Advisory Committee to OSAC; Leni Clubb - Calumet Editor; Peter Christensen - Chapter Youth Coordinator.

The Calumet - January, 1991 - 10 Years Ago

Rick Lippincott hosted an expedition to Lyons to survey a possible game drive. Dr. Doug Bamforth was the speaker at the monthly meeting - his topic was "New Perspectives on Early Human Occupation of the Great Plains". Officers for 1991 were: Ed Grefrath and Rick Lippincott - Co-Presidents; Ann Hayes - Vice-President; Ann Phillips - Secretary; Jeannie Hamilton - Treasurer; Leni Clubb, Lee Lacey, Sue Lippincott, Sue Struthers, Laura Viola, and Dock Teegarden - Directors; Jean Kindig, Bob Mutah, Laura Viola, Dock Teegarden, Ann Pipkins, and Sue Struthers - Field Directors; Larry Riggs - Librarian/Historian; Bill Maxson -CAS Representative; Mary Sucke - Publicity; Ann Pipkins - PAAC Coordinator; Sue Struthers and Larry Riggs - Advisory Committee to State Archaeologist; Rick Lippincott - Calumet Editor; Sue Struthers - Chapter Youth Coordinator; Ann Pipkins - Project Information Officer.

The Calumet - January, 1996 - 5 Years Ago

Two speakers were featured at the January, 1996 general meeting - Bob Nycamp spoke on "Volunteer Opportunities in the Arapahoe Roosevelt National Forest" and Don Rasmussen spoke on "Pleistocene Fossils and Porcupine Cave, Central Colorado". Officers for 1996 were: Tom Cree and Michael Landem - Co-Presidents; Mac Avery - Vice-President; Kris Holien - Secretary; Dick Owens - Treasurer; Michael Braitberg, Leni Clubb, Cheryl Damon, Ken Larson, Steve Montgomery, Jim Morrell, Martha Patterson, Hilary Reynolds-Burton, and Donna Shay - Directors; Anne Mutah -CAS Representative; Morey and Janet Stinson - PAAC Coordinators; Ann Hayes - Calumet Editor; Laura Viola - Project Information Officer; Professional Advisor - Bob Mutah

The Calumet - January, 2001 - TODAY

The speaker to be featured at the January, 2001 general meeting will be Kevin Black, speaking on "Progress Report on the PAAC Summer Training Survey in South Park, Colorado ". Officers for 2001 are: Michael Landem - President; Kris Holien - Secretary; Cheryl Damon - Treasurer; Michael Braitberg, Bill Rosquist, Jeff Ferguson, Jim Morrell, Russell Smith, Rick Pitre, Pete Gleichman, and Donna Shay - Directors; Morey and Janet Stinson - **temporary** PAAC Coordinators; Tom Cree - Calumet Editor; Cindy Miller and Piper Prillaman - Internet Managers; Tom Cree - Volunteer Coordinator; Professional Advisor - Dr. Bob Brunswig. **Positions that remain to be filled: Vice-President, CAS Representative, and PAAC Coordinator. Please consider volunteering for one of these positions.**

Call for Articles

This is a request for articles for publication in the Calumet and on our web-site. We can use articles and photographs, even movies, of your projects. Please give some consideration to sharing your great stories. We will assist you with the writing of articles, if you wish. This is a great way to publicize the efforts of our members.

We cannot place movies in the Calumet. We could place them into the electronic versions of the Calumet but do not intend to do so at this time. However, we have the ability to include them in the web-site. So do not be shy about submitting an article, photograph(s), and/or movies.

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 or branch to it from the CAS site, 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.**

A Special Thanks

Our Calumet is photocopied by Jay and Sue Gibson of The Mail Drop, 1600 Hover Road C3 (just south of Walgreen's at the corner of Hover and 17th in Longmont). Jay and Sue provide FAX, photocopies, duplication of keys, Notary services, computer services, résumés, mailbox rental, signs and banners, and shipment by UPS, FedEx, Airborne, and USPS.

We owe a large "Thank You" to The Mail Drop for their continued service in photocopying our newsletter. We are given a better treatment and price than would be expected under normal conditions. If you have the opportunity, please consider visiting them.

November BOD Minutes

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM on Thursday, November 2 at Alterra at The Atrium in Boulder. Attendees: Gleichman, Holien, Morrell, Pitre, Smith

Secretary's Report (Holién): October minutes read and approved.

Treasurer's Report (Damon): no report.

President's Report (Morrell): The Magnolia Survey may become the Magnolia Excavation with possible test excavations in "the cave" in Spring 2001 with Dr. Brunswig as the Principal Investigator. The Board agreed upon decisions that will need to be made before excavating including where the materials will be curated, who will apply for grants for specific analyses, who will be responsible for writing the final report, etc. and the need for a written agreement with the landowner. Current State CAS President Mary Jo Kraus plans to visit our chapter at our January general meeting. Morrell received a request from PaleoCultural Research Group (PCRG) of Flagstaff, AZ for our membership mailing list. The Board denied that request. Morrell was directed to contact PCRG for more information and offer to place a notice about PCRG in the Calumet.

Unfinished Business: Funding is progressing for Gleichman's Rock Creek C-14 dating. More ideas for fundraisers are notepaper, note cards and field notebook covers. Smith offered to bring old archeology magazines to sell at general meetings along with the surplus outdated material from the chapter's library. Prillaman would welcome additional articles and photos to post on IPCAS Web Site. Nomination slate for 2001 IPCAS Officers and Board Members is still sketchy with little apparent interest from the general membership. Election will be held at the November general meeting next week.

New Business: Gleichman proposed contacting Flatiron Crossing management about erecting an interpretive sign on site with information about prehistoric people's occupation of the area. Gleichman suggested donating copies of various IPCAS projects from previous years to the Carnegie Library in Boulder.

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM. - Kris Holien, Secretary -

December BOD Minutes

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM on Thursday, December 7 at Alterra at The Atrium in Boulder. Attendees: Cree, Damon, Holien, Landem, Morrell, Pitre, Rosquist, Shay, M. Stinson

Secretary's Report (Holién): November minutes read and approved.

Treasurer's Report (Damon): Balance is \$1814.92. Year to date cash flow is -\$200.42.

President's Report (Morrell): Discussed results of IPCAS election of officers and board members. Advised Board of request from Judith Frasier, new editor of local AIA chapter's newsletter, for sharing of program information between our groups. Will request for Judith to attend January Board meeting.

Unfinished Business: More ideas for fundraisers include water bottles and hats. Cree confirmed there will be a new T-shirt design for 2001. Prillaman would welcome additional articles and photos to post on IPCAS Web Site. Morrell will contact Paleo Cultural Research Group (PCRG) of Flagstaff, AZ and offer to place a notice about PCRG in The Calumet. Board discussed privacy issues related to distribution of membership list including home addresses, phone numbers, etc. Spring PAAC class will be Basic Site Survey beginning in late April.

New Business: Plans firmed for Christmas Party next week.

Meeting adjourned at 9:06 PM. - Kris Holien, Secretary -

2001 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

President	Michael Landem	(303) 499-9877	mlandem@netone.com
Vice-President	Open		
Secretary	Kristine Holien	(970) 586-8982	kris_holien@nps.gov
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Professional Advisor	Dr. Robert Brunswig	(970) 351-2138	rhbruns@bentley.univnorthco.edu
PAAC Coordinator	Morey/Janet Stinson (temporary)	(303) 530-7727	mstinson@cris.com
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Board Member	Jeff Ferguson		fergusonjeff@hotmail.com
Board Member	Pete Gleichman	(303) 459-0856	
Board Member	Jim Morrell	(303) 652-2874	jmorrell@gateway.net
Board Member	Rick Pitre	(303) 673-0272	rpitre@kryos.colorado.edu
Board Member	Bill Rosequist	(303) 664-5634	cuinco@ibm.com
Board Member	Donna Shay	(303) 443-3273	
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		
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Mail to:	PO Box 18301	
	Boulder, CO 80308-1301	
When you join or renew you will receive the <i>Calumet</i> , our monthly newsletter, and <i>Southwestern Lore</i> , the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society.		
And you will have opened the door to Colorado Archaeology.		

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