

CALUMET

CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

PRESERVATION
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
February, 2006

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.

- February 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
February 9 **Presentation Meeting** – Dr. Steve Holen. Topic is "The Mammoth Steppe Hypothesis: Early Humans in North America and the Origin of Clovis Culture". See Dr. Holen's Biography on Page 2.
February 11 Pinon Canyon Tour, see Page 2
- March 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
March 8 **First Class Session - PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM,**
See Page 3
March 9 **Presentation Meeting** – Dr. Nicole Waguespack. Topic is
"Recent Excavations at Barger Gulch". **The meeting will be
at The Atrium, 30th and Iris in Boulder.**
March 15 PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM
March 22 PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM
March 29 PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM
- April 5** PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM
April 6 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
April 12 PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM
April 13 **Presentation Meeting** – Ted Oppelt, Topic: Pots and
Potters: Prehistoric Ceramics of the Southwest
April 19 **Last Class Session - PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM**
- May 4** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
May 5-7 Colorado Rock Art Association annual symposium, Monte Vista, Colorado
May 11 **Presentation Meeting** – Ken and Ruth Wright of Wright Water Engineers have agreed to
present a program on their paleo-hydrological research at Mesa Verde.
- September 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
September 11 **Presentation Meeting** – RA Smith, Setting the Stage for Cultures: Modeling the Colorado Climate
September 23 Four Forts Bus Tour (starting at Fort Vasquez) with Colorado Historical Society, 9AM to 1PM.
September 30 IPCAS Tour of Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico, led by Morey/ Janet Stinson
- October 6-8** 2006 CAS Annual Meeting. More details to follow.
October 7 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
October 14 **Presentation Meeting** – Topic and Presenter to be announced.
October 17-20 65th Plains Conference, Rapid City, SD, 605-394-1936, Mike.Fosha@state.su.us
- November 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
November 9 **Presentation Meeting** – Topic and Presenter to be announced.
- December 14** **Christmas Party, 6:00PM at The Atrium, 30th and Iris in Boulder.**

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February Presentation

Steven Holen, Curator of Archaeology, Denver Museum of Nature & Science

Steven Holen, PhD, is curator of archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS). He joined the Museum in 2001. Dr. Holen received his Bachelors and Masters degrees from the University of Nebraska and his doctoral degree from the University of Kansas. Dr. Holen has more than 30 years experience in Great Plains archaeology and extensive experience with late Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeological and paleontological sites in the central Great Plains. His research has focused on the Clovis people, the earliest well-known North American human culture about 11,000 years old. He has studied Clovis use and long-distance movement of stone tools in the Central Great Plains of North America. He has also excavated several pre-Clovis mammoth sites that date between 14,000 and 19,000 years old. Other areas of interest include climate change, extinctions, and geomorphology.

He formerly served as a research assistant professor and public archaeologist at the Nebraska Archaeological Survey at the University of Nebraska State Museum. Dr. Holen directed the archaeological research program and administered a major cooperative agreement between the museum and the U.S Bureau of Reclamation to conduct surveys and excavations in Nebraska and Kansas. He also worked closely with public groups including amateur archaeologists, museum members, students, local historical societies and the general public.

Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site Tour

IPCAS has scheduled an exciting field trip to the Pinon Canyon Maneuver site on February 11th. This site is affiliated with Ft Carson, and we are very fortunate to have an opportunity to visit this area. The nearest towns are Trinidad or La Junta, both at least 30 miles away. While the exact tour isn't yet settled, there is an opportunity to see several types of sites, including rock art, Plains Village sites, game drives, Apishipa defensive sites, as well as historical architecture. We plan on spending all daylight hours viewing sites.

Transportation of the group will require personal vehicles (capable of maneuvering over some rough terrain), and carpooling to limit the number of vehicles traveling around the installation. We will limit the size of the group to 20 people, but will take additional names for a waiting list in case some are unable to attend. Short hikes may be required into various sites, but generally the terrain should not be too difficult for most folks to traverse. Individuals should bring a lunch, snacks, water and other drinks if desired. A Volunteer Activity Participation Form (a government form) and an IPCAS liability release, signed by each participant, are required and will be collected prior to leaving on the tour. Photo ID may also be required for entry onto the installation.

Transportation time into sites varies, and can take up to 40 minutes or more depending on the location of sites with available access. Of course, it is important for the group to understand that the Army can restrict access to non-military visitors at a moment's notice, but there is usually some indication a few days ahead of any access restrictions that may have developed. If this were to happen we would reschedule for the next window of time when access is available.

Since it will be February, there is also a chance of inclement weather that may require rescheduling the trip, but we'll hope for weather like we have had so far in January! Participants must be current CAS members - or can join prior to the trip. We will most likely meet somewhere in La Junta to carpool to the starting point at Pinon Canyon - but the meeting place and time have not yet been determined. Additional information on hotels, etc will be sent at a later date to those interested in participating.

If you would like to participate, send an email to: Cheryl Damon (cherdam@cs.com), or call Cheryl at 303-678-8076. Please include the following information: Name, Number of people, Phone number, Cell phone (for emergency contact if you will have it with you on the trip to La Junta or Trinidad), Email address, Please also indicate if you have a 4 wheel drive or high clearance vehicle, and how many additional people you can take, or if you will need to carpool with someone. There are lots of other places to visit in the area and we may schedule something for Sunday morning, February 12, as well.

Current IPCAS Membership

Names	Renewal Date	Names	Renewal Date
Patricia L. Adler	03/2006	Katherine McComb	02/2006 Expiring soon
Sally Bell	03/2006	Tom Meier	11/2006
Norma L. Boslough	04/2006	Sara Michl	09/2006
William Butler	02/2006 Expiring soon	Isadore Million	03/2006
Tandra Casserly	03/2006	Steve Montgomery	03/2006
Tom & Ginny Cree	05/2008	Joanne Morgan	08/2006
Cheryl A. Damon	10/2006	Anne & Bob Mutaw	04/2006
Mark Dittmar	10/2005 Please Renew	Elizabeth J. Novak	01/2006 Expiring now
Paula M Edwards	04/2006	Rhoda Nozik	02/2006 Expiring soon
James Egarton	08/2005 Please Renew	Christine O'Toole	02/2006 Expiring soon
Priscilla B. Ellwood	05/2006	Marie Palowoda	06/2006
Jeff Ferguson	01/2006 Expiring now	Martha Patterson	06/2006
Wayne Gilbert, Jr.	10/2005 Please Renew	Ann & Dave Phillips	04/2006
Pete Gleichman	01/2006 Expiring now	Rick Pitre	02/2006 Expiring soon
Madeline Goldhawk	01/2006 Expiring now	Joan Prebish	02/2006 Expiring soon
R.J. Grigsby	04/2006	William Rosquist	04/2006
Jeannie Hamilton	10/2005 Please Renew	Cal & Colleen Schilling	10/2006
Robin Hardin	09/2006	Donna Shay	06/2006
Piper Prillaman Herron	10/2006	Payson Sheets	02/2006 Expiring soon
Jill Hilty	02/2006 Expiring soon	Craig E. Skinner	02/2006 Expiring soon
Reginald Hofmaier	02/2006 Expiring soon	Christy Smith	02/2006 Expiring soon
Kristine & Bernie Holien	02/2006 Expiring soon	Jill Starcevich	11/2006
Muriel & Sanford Jacobs	05/2006	Janet & Morey Stinson	01/2006 Expiring now
William W. Jones	10/2005 Please Renew	Karol M. Stoker	02/2006 Expiring soon
Lu Kimpston	02/2006 Expiring soon	Dock Teegarden	03/2006
Michael Landem	04/2006	Joanne Turner	02/2006 Expiring soon
Jon Lane	02/2006 Expiring soon	Thomas Van Zandt	04/2006
Kenneth Larson	10/2006	Laura Viola	10/2005 Please Renew
Paul V. Lundy	02/2006 Expiring soon	Clay & Lynda Volkmann	02/2006 Expiring soon
Todd Marshall	04/2006	John & Kathy Wilson	10/2006

Spring 2006 PAAC Class

Our next PAAC class is on "Rock Art" and will be on Wednesdays at 6:30 from March 8 to April 19. Those who are interested should contact Christine O'Toole at mountainzznsky@yahoo.com or (303) 776-3458. It should be a very fun class. Thanks, Christine



Getting the Point Scotts Bluff I



Projectile Point Type: **Scotts Bluff I**

Period: Early Archaic, 9500 to 7000 B.P.

Range: Midwestern states to Texas and Colorado. Many examples have been found in Wyoming and eastern Colorado.

Material of this point: Oklahoma Frio chert

Source of this point: Modern Replica by John Cianfarani

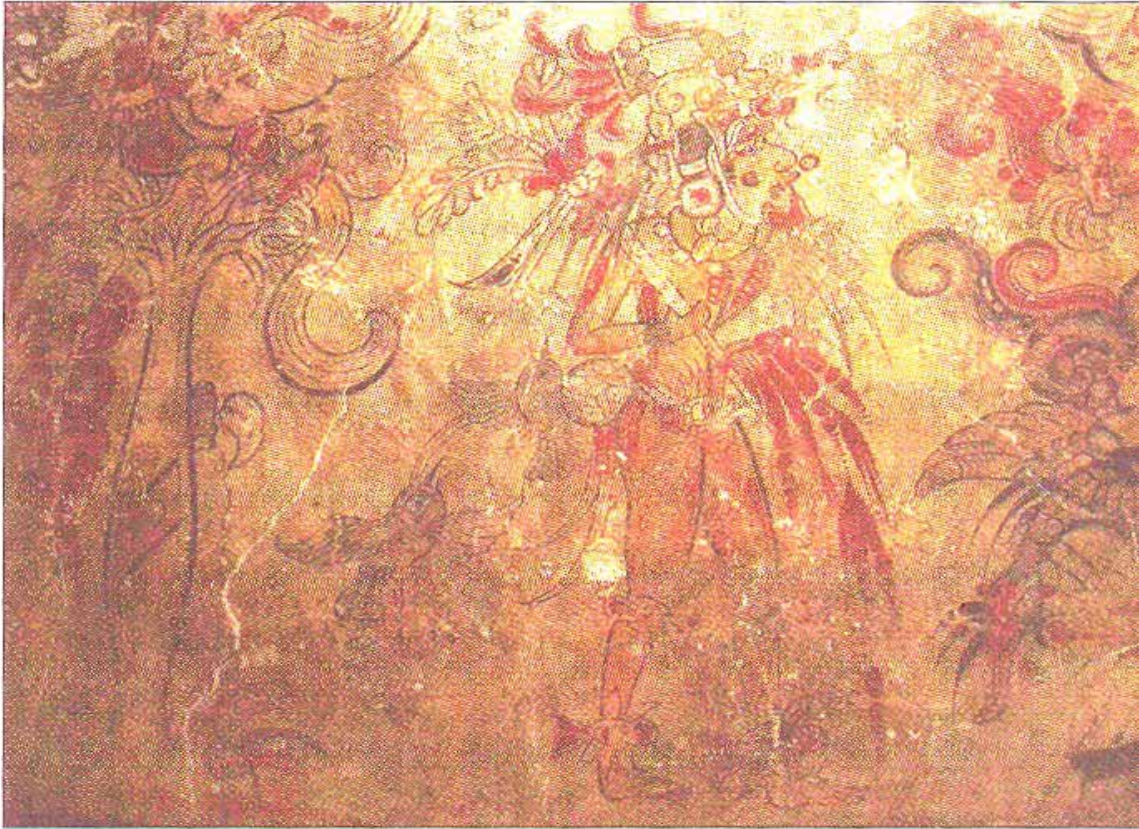
Scotts Bluff I – A medium to large size, broad, stemmed point with parallel to convex sides and weak shoulders. The stem is parallel sided or expands slightly. The base is straight to concave. Made by the **Cody Complex** people. Flaking is of high quality parallel horizontal to oblique transverse type. Bases are ground.

Western **Scottsbluff** points tend to have parallel flaking; South Central **Scottsbluff** points are usually random flaked.

This point type was named by E.H. Barbour and C. B. Schultz. Most Colorado examples are made of petrified wood, agate, jasper, and quartzite.

Oldest Mayan Mural Found

Randolph E. Schmid, The Associated Press



AP photo courtesy Kenneth Garrett/National Geographic

A Maya mural found at San Bartolo, Guatemala, depicts the cosmos and the divine right of a king.

WASHINGTON - Archaeologist William Saturno said Tuesday he was awe-struck when he uncovered a Maya mural not seen for nearly two millennia. Discovered at the San Bartolo site in Guatemala, the mural covers the west wall of a room attached to a pyramid, Saturno said at a briefing. In brilliant color, the mural tells the Maya story of creation, he said. It was painted about 100 B.C., but later covered when the room was filled in. "It could have been painted yesterday," Saturno said in a briefing organized by the National Geographic Society, which supported his work and will detail the finding in the January issue of its magazine.

Saturno, of the University of New Hampshire, first reported discovery of the site in 2002 when he stopped to rest in the jungle, taking shelter in an old trench that turned out to be part of the ancient room. Since then the west and north walls have been uncovered. The room's other walls had been demolished and used for fill, he said. The west wall was the centerpiece of the room, Saturno said.

The mural includes four deities, which are variations of the same figure, the son of the corn god. As Saturno explained it: The first deity stands in the water and offers a fish, establishing the watery underworld. The second stands on the ground and sacrifices a deer, establishing the land. The third floats in the air, offering a turkey, establishing the sky. The fourth stands in a field of flowers, the food of gods, establishing paradise. Another section shows the corn god crowning himself king upon a wooden scaffold, and the final section shows a historic coronation of a Maya king.

Archaeologist thinks Bosnian hill may contain pyramid

Aida Cerkez-Robinson, The Associated Press

VISOKO, Bosnia -Herzegovina - With eyes trained to recognize pyramids hidden in the hills of El Salvador, Mexico and Peru, Semir Osmanagic has been drawn to the mound overlooking this central Bosnian town. "It has all the elements: four perfectly shaped slopes pointing toward the cardinal points, a flat top and an entrance complex," he said, gazing at the hill and wondering what lies beneath. No pyramids are known in Europe, and there is no evidence any ancient civilization there ever attempted to build one.

But Osmanagic, a Bosnian archaeologist who has spent the last 15 years studying the pyramids of Latin America, suspects there is one here in his Balkan homeland. "We have already dug out stone blocks, which I believe are covering the pyramid," he said. "We found a paved entrance plateau and discovered underground tunnels. You don't have to be an expert to realize what this is."

Osmanagic, 45, who now lives in Houston, is personally financing excavations at the Visocica hill, a 2,120-foot hump outside Visoko, a town about 20 miles northwest of the capital, Sarajevo. He learned about the hill in April from Senad Hodovic, director of a museum devoted to the history of Visoko, which is rich in Bronze Age and medieval artifacts. Hodovic had attended a promotion of an Osmanagic book about ancient civilizations and thought he would like to see Visoko's pyramid-shaped hill. When the pair climbed the hill, the sweeping view revealed a second, smaller pyramid-shaped hill. It reminded Osmanagic of pairs of pyramids he has seen in Latin America that together create a gateway into a valley.

After obtaining a permit to research the site, which is protected by the state as a national monument, the first probes of the main hill were carried out this summer at six points. Nadja Nukic, a geologist involved in the research, said she found 15 anomalies suggesting that some layers of the hill were manmade. "We found layers of what we call 'bad concrete,' a definitely unnatural mixture of gravel once used to form blocks with which this hill was covered," Osmanagic said.

"The hill was already there," he added. "Some ancient civilization just shaped it and then coated it with this primitive concrete - and there you have a pyramid." Small-scale excavations continued until early November, when winter set in, with the work focusing on what Osmanagic theorizes may have been the entrance to a pyramid-shaped temple.

Osmanagic believes the hill was shaped by the Illyrian people, who inhabited the Balkan peninsula long before Slavic tribes conquered it around A.D. 600. Little is known about the Illyrians, but Osmanagic thinks they were more sophisticated than many experts have suggested. Nukic, who has walked up and down the hill several times, said she noticed symmetrical platforms in the slopes - indentations that Osmanagic believes are steps built into the pyramid.

A local businessman who bought a lot at the foot of the hill and brought in a bulldozer to dig the foundation for a house, meanwhile, unearthed manmade sandstone plates that the archaeologists think may have been paving stones. Anthropologists say the Visoko valley already offers ample evidence of organized human settlements dating back 7,000 years. The town was Bosnia's capital during the Middle Ages, and German archaeologists working the valley recently found 24,000 Neolithic artifacts just three feet below the surface. "No fast conclusions, please. The evidence has to be firm, at least beyond a reasonable doubt," he said.

"Not that I don't believe in a pyramid here," he added. "This place was always called 'Pyramid' by the local population. But we have to prove that this is not a natural shape." He thinks, however, that the shape of the hill speaks for itself.

"God can make many things, but such perfectly geometrically formed slopes, pointing exactly toward the north, south, east and west - if he did that, well, that's phenomenal itself."

Machu Picchu

Longmont Daily Times-Call, January 2, 2006

Danna Harman, The Christian Science Monitor.



The Incas built this mysterious city here, it is told, to be closer to the gods. It was placed so high in the clouds, at 7,700 feet, that the empire-raiding Spaniards never found, or destroyed, it. Today, visitors to Machu Picchu see well-preserved ruins hidden among the majestic Andes: complete with palaces, baths, temples, tombs, sundials, and agricultural terraces, and also llamas roaming among hundreds of gray granite houses. But they won't find too many bowls, tools, ritual objects, or other artifacts used by the Incas of the late 1400s. To see those, they have to travel to New Haven, Conn.

Yale historian Hiram Bingham rediscovered Machu Picchu in 1911, and, backed by the National Geographic Society, returned with large expeditions in 1912 and 1915, each time carting out - with supposed special permission from Peruvian President Augusto B. Leguia - crates filled with archeological finds. But now, Peru is threatening to sue the Ivy League school, claiming the permission was either given illegally or misunderstood. The "treasures of Machu Picchu," states David Ugarte, regional director of Peru's National Culture Institute, were given to the American explorer "on loan".

Peru's tussle with the university is not a unique case. From the time Greece starting demanding the British Museum return the Elgin Marbles in 1820, to last month, when Italy demanded that the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art return objects including the Euphronios Krater, a 500 B.C. vase, countries of origin have steadily grown more assertive about retrieving their cultural heritage.

"This is our patrimony. This is everything to us - proof that even though today we are poor, our ancestors lived great and proud," Ugarte said. "Bingham said he was going to study those pieces and give them back. It was clear to all they were to be returned." In a December 8 letter to Peru, Yale claimed, "the civil code of 1852, which was in effect at the time of the Bingham expeditions, gave Yale title to the artifacts at the time of their excavation and ever since." Colin Renfrew, professor of archeology at Cambridge University in England, said the key to resolving the case hinges on the answer to "what was the deal between Bingham and Peru at the time?" But the answer to that, he admitted, "is very murky."

"They always wrote back with different excuses - first they said they needed more time to evaluate the pieces. Then, in later years, said they were studying our requests for the return," Ugarte said. But, now, with the 100th anniversary of the city's rediscovery coming up, he said, Peru has had enough. President Alejandro Toledo, the country's first indigenous president, who is set to leave office in July 2006, has - together with his anthropologist wife - made the retrieval of the objects a priority.

"Peru has notified Yale University President Richard Levin that a lawsuit is being prepared if its rights to the archaeological pieces are not recognized," Peru's Foreign Minister Oscar Maurtua said Nov. 30. "We are convinced that we have sufficient proof to win in court." INC director Luis Guillermo Lumbreras has said the lawsuit would be filed in Connecticut state court in the next few months, but an international tribunal may make the final decision.

Yale, in its December 8 letter, noted that it sent back some of the artifacts in 1922 (Peru concedes, but says these particular items were "worthless") and stresses that a long, costly lawsuit would be a mistake. Instead, Barbara Shailor, Yale's deputy provost for the arts suggests a compromise: "We have proposed to collaborate with Peru in overseeing the return to Peru of a substantial number of the artifacts," Shailor said.

But just as Yale is willing to "... recognize the importance to the Peruvian people of ... the return of this patrimony", so, she would like Peru to "give honorable recognition to Yale for its stewardship of the collection for nearly a century, and in the scientific and scholarly contributions thereby made possible".

In 2003, Yale's Peabody Museum mounted a major exhibition of the artifacts that traveled the United States, introducing the wonders of Machu Picchu to more than a million people - just as Bingham's books and articles about "The Lost City of the Incas" did close to a century ago. Bingham had multiple theories about Machu Picchu: that it was a training ground for Inca priestesses; the last Inca stronghold abandoned as the Spanish invaded; or the city of origin of the Inca empire, which dominated South America from Colombia to Chile for about a century.

Experts now say Bingham got it wrong on all counts, and that Machu Picchu was a summer sanctuary of the Inca Emperor Pachacutec. Yale points out that its efforts have helped make Machu Picchu South America's best-known archeological site, attracting half a million tourists a year.

The fight over the artifacts is compounded by the fact that each side claims the crates Bingham sent out contained something different. Peru says Yale has in its possession close to 5,000 pieces. And, while even Lumbreras has admitted the site had been ransacked many times over the centuries by the time Bingham got there - it is common to hear Peruvians talk about stolen "treasures."

"Who knows where other - better - pieces are?" said Mariana Mould de Pease, a historian of Peruvian heritage. "I want to know what Yale did between 1911 and 2003 when they mounted the exhibition? Where were all the pieces?" Shailor said all this is "misleading". "Yale has approximately 250 pieces of exhibitable quality," she said. "Yale has no mummies, no gold objects, and only a small number of silver pieces".

Roger Atwood, author of "Stealing History," a book on antiquities looting in Peru, said it is clear Yale is "taking a cooperative attitude" and suggested Peru rely on "ethical persuasion" rather than the courts. "The artifacts are... the treasures of Peru's most famous pre-Colombian city," said Chris Heaney, a Yale graduate writing a book about the controversy.

"On the other hand, Yale has taken care of these pieces for over 90 years... They are not the 'bad guys' here. They are a well-meaning scientific organization, not looters."

What Our Members Do In Their Spare Time

Trekking to Dino Tracks

William Rosquist / Elaine Chandler

It was an early morning get up in La Junta, Colorado designed to beat the rising sun and desert-like temperatures soon to follow, even in September. We made our way to the local café to jumpstart our bodies with a true rancher's breakfast and then headed south to Picketwire Canyon, home to one of the most impressive dinosaur trackways in the world. This would be the culmination of a long search dating back twenty years.

I first became aware of the dino tracks on the Purgatoire (Purgatory) River in the early 1980's. Determined to find them, I made several journeys to the canyon over a period of years but to no avail. Their exact location seemed to be a well-guarded secret but I had enough information to get close. What I didn't realize until this trip was how close I had actually come. When I heard that Ft. Carson was planning on using the area for maneuvers, it seemed to be a lost cause. I would just have to be content viewing them as photos in the C.U. museum.

In 1991 the USDA Forest Service acquired the tracks along with 23,000 acres to be added to the Comanche National Grasslands. It would be another 14 years before I got back to the Purgatoire River, but this time it would be a lot easier. The Forest Service had not only made a detailed map and guide to the track way, they also built an interpretive display and a state of the art privy on the site. Sweet!

We headed south from La Junta into the Picketwire as the sun was coming up over the vast expanse of treeless plain. The F.S. map is all that one needs to find the trail but a topographic map helps keep you oriented and gives a better overview of the entire canyon and river topography. Besides, we all love maps don't we? So, if you are like me, you'll need the Riley Canyon and Beatty Canyon Quads to trace your journey across the Otero County line into Las Animas County. Speaking of maps, if you're a rock nut and like to explore using geology maps, note that some geology maps consider this entire area Lower Cretaceous and mark it as Purgatoire Formation while omitting the Morrison Formation of the track site, probably too small to include in a large scale map. Staying on the geology map, follow the river a little further to the south and what do you see but a section of blue denoting Fountain Formation rock. And we all know what that means - beautiful red sandstone canyon walls just like Garden of the Gods and Red Rocks Park. Having camped in that area, I can attest to its truly spectacular nature, beauty that should be incorporated into some type of preservation system for future generations. To my knowledge it is private ranch land now.



First discovered in the 1930's, the tracks took a back seat to discoveries made in Texas at almost the same time. Because of the remoteness of the Purgatoire location, it was easier for scientists to examine the Paluxy trackway instead, and the Purgatoire tracks were not studied in depth until the early 1980's by Martin Lockley, et al., then at UCD. The site is important not only for being the first Morrison Formation (Jurassic) trackway location ever documented, but also for the variety of dinosaurs such as Apatosaurus and Allosaurus that left their footprints, 1300 individual footprints and 100 trackways in all.

From the trailhead at the top of the canyon rim to the track site it's over five miles so packing sufficient water is a major requirement. A friend suggested taking mountain bikes with us so we threw them in the back of the truck at the last minute. This turned out to be an excellent suggestion because even though we had to walk them down to the valley floor and back up again later, it saved us hours of hiking and let us spend more time at the tracks. The trail is an old wagon/jeep trail and is perfect for a mountain bike.

Most of the tracks seem to lie on the south side of the river in a large limestone layer that is pocked with huge sauropod/apatosaur tracks many filled with sediment from the river. The more subtle footprints of the theropod/allosaurus types are harder to find but very impressive with their toe and claw impressions in the rock that was once the shore of an ancient lake or inland sea. After numerous reenactments of lumbering giants making their way down the beach, complete with sound effects that I'm sure would set the heart racing of any nearby sauropod, it was time to have a snack and head back out. We wanted to arrive at the base of the mesa trail by noon to avoid temperatures that were quickly pushing toward 100 degrees even on this beautiful fall day.



This turned out to be an excellent adventure in a beautiful remote canyon that we had all to ourselves - we didn't see another human the whole morning. Before going to see the tracks I recommend a call to the La Junta office of the Forest Service to check on the height of the river as it sometimes overflows its banks in spring and summer, which is not a time to be down in this canyon. Of interest to some might be the guided tours put on by the F.S. in May, June, September, and October, where you supply your own four wheel drive and they guide. No overnight camping is allowed. And when you finally arrive at the tracks, take a moment to listen for those lumbering gentle giants.

Executive Board Meeting

January 5, 2006

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

Attendees: Tom Cree, Cheryl Damon, Reggie Hofmaier, Christine O'Toole, Rick Pitre

Secretary's report read by Christine O'Toole. Accepted as read.

Treasurer's Report (Pitre): was presented by Treasurer and was accepted as read Account balance as of 12/31/05 is 1960.31

President's report (Damon) : Quarterly CAS meeting on 1/21. Cheryl and Reggie will communicate with each other regarding who will attend from IPCAS. We need refreshments for monthly meeting: Tom Cree offered to provide. Our regular room at the CU museum will be unavailable in March. Need someone to check alternate room and audiovisual equipment offered by the museum: Rick volunteered. Cheryl will ask Kris to check and see if the Atrium is available as a backup, if necessary

Field trips in the works:

- El pueblo is a go for 1/21, \$4 admission fee, meet at noon, we should get a 2-hour private tour
- Pinon canyon is a go for the weekend of February 11 from dawn to dusk. Can take 20 people. May be possible to get 2 days.
- Morey's dates for next Rock Art Tour are September 30 - October 1, somewhere in New Mexico or Colorado
- We are still pursuing Ranch Creek and Whoopup Canyon and Turkey Creek
- Tom will check on Fort Vasquez.

Still need to find speaker for our May program.

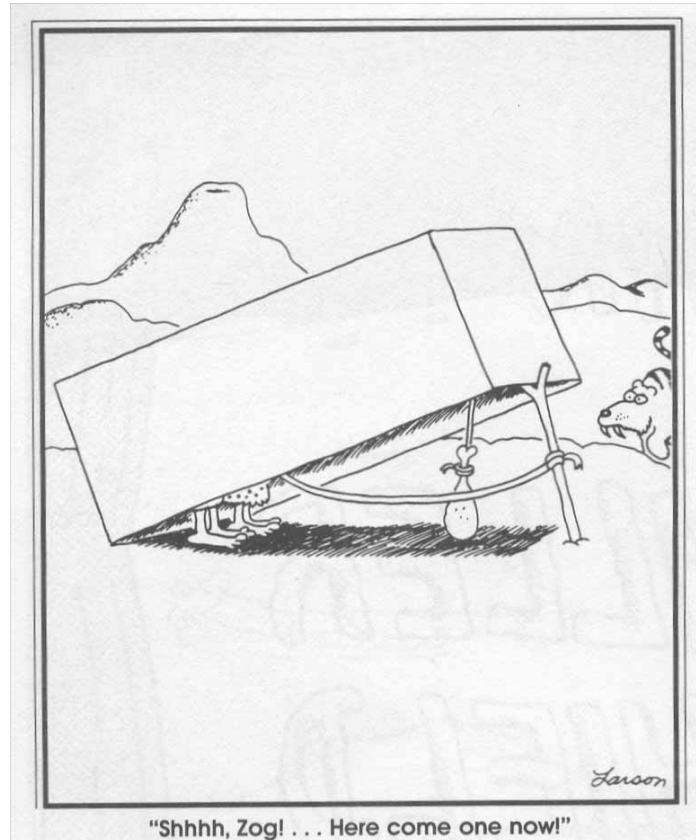
Need to bring sign-ups for trips and PACC class to monthly meeting.

Old business: Still need a new treasurer for after Rick leaves

New business: none

Open floor: none

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM - Christine O'Toole, Secretary -



2006 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

Co-President	Cheryl Damon	(303) 678-8076	cherdam@cs.com
Co-President	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	kjholien@aol.com
Secretary	Christine O'toole	(303) 776-3458	mountainzznsky@yahoo.com
Treasurer	Rick Pitre	(303) 673-0272	rpitre@kryos.colorado.edu
Professional Advisor	Dr. Robert Brunswig	(970) 351-2138	robert.brunswig@unco.edu
PAAC Coordinator	Christine O'toole	(303) 776-3458	mountainzznsky@yahoo.com
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Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	joanne.turner@colorado.edu

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

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$28.50 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="text"/> Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Family \$33 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Student \$14.25 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail		
NAME _____	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 <i>Calumet</i> , our monthly newsletter, and <i>Southwestern Lore</i> , the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society.		

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Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter
of the Colorado Archaeological Society
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