

CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society - September, 2006

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

September 7 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.

September 14 **Presentation Meeting** – RA Varney, “Setting the Stage for Cultures: Modeling Colorado climate”. See Page 2

September 23 Four Forts Bus Tour (starting at Fort Vasquez) with Colorado Historical Society.
See page 3.

September 23-24 Stone Age Fair, 545 Cleveland Ave, Loveland, see page 3

September 29 IPCAS Tour of Northwestern New Mexico rock art sites, see page 2

October 5 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.

October 6-8 2006 CAS Annual Meeting in Cortez. More details in next month’s Calumet.

October 12 **Presentation Meeting** – Tom Stafford, “Kennewick Man Research Review”.

October 17-20 65th Plains Conference, Rapid City, SD, 605-394-1936, Mike.Fosha@state.su.us

October 19-22 30th Great Basin Conference, Golden Nugget Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada
GBAC Website: <http://www.gbac.whsites.net/>

November 1 PAAC class, see page 2

November 2 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.

November 8 PAAC class, see page 2

November 9 **Presentation Meeting** – Kendra Przekwas, Topic: Open, at this point

November 15 PAAC class, see page 2

December 6 PAAC class, see page 2

December 7 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.

December 13 PAAC class, see page 2

December 14 **Christmas Party**, 6:00PM at The Atrium, 30th and Iris in Boulder.

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Memberships that have expired: Paula Edwards, Muriel and Sanford Jacobs, Mike Landem, Todd Marshall, Marie Palowoda and Brad Culp, Martha Patterson, and Donna Shay. Please renew.

September Topic

R.A. Varney, “Setting the Stage for Cultures: Modeling Colorado climate”

My Undergrad and Graduate studies were conducted at the University of Arizona with the Undergrad in archaeology/ anthropology and the Masters studies in geosciences with a focus on paleoecology. While there, I studied under Drs. Vance Haynes (geoarchaeologist), Owen Davis (palynologist), and Judy Parrish (paleoclimatologist). I also attended the University of Northern Colorado prior to the University of Arizona. I have done quite a bit of archaeology in Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming including the Caribou Lake excavation, Hell Gap, The West Stoneham Archaeological district, the survey of Rocky Mountain National Park, and many more. More recently, I have been a senior scientist with the Paleoresearch Institute in Golden, Colorado where we conduct paleoecological and paleoethnobotanical research on archaeological and environmental sites from around the world. In addition, we model past climates in conjunction with Dr. Reid Bryson, professor emeritus at the Center for Climate Research at the University of Wisconsin, who developed the modeling system. Most recently I have been working with Dr. Thomas Stafford on radiocarbon dating and developing a new method of extracting microscopic charcoal for dating.

This talk will be the initial presentation of a study combining the graphics of models of Colorado's past climate (temperature, precipitation, and precipitation – evaporation) in 200 year intervals and overlaying the dated archaeological sites onto that graphics. These separate maps will then be animated to show the changes in modeled climate and the distribution of archaeological sites. Running of these animations will be preceded by an explanation of this modeling method and the process that we have used to construct this study. I hope to follow the presentation with group discussion of the implication of the indications presented by the models and to receive feedback on the presentation.

R.A. Varney, Paleoecologist, Paleoresearch Institute
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September Tour - Rock Art Field Trip

The **Rock Art Field Trip** for 2006 will be around the weekend of September 29th and October 1st. I'll be trying to get a group site for us later in the summer when I know how many will be coming. This will be provided in time for you to plan. The Rock Art that we'll see on this trip is wonderful and very unlike the Utah Rock Art that we've seen on previous trips. The weekend sites will be near Los Alamos, New Mexico.

On Saturday we'll hike the Red Dot Trail in White Rocks, New Mexico. Sunday, we'll hike the Blue Dot trail in the same area and a site near the San Juan Pueblo on Black Mesa north of Espanola. The group will probably meet in Bandelier National Monument on the 29th. Saturday will be a strenuous day. We'll descend 600 feet on a steep trail from the plateau above the Rio Grande to the river. We'll spend the day at sites along the river and along the trail going down. We'll have to climb out the 600 feet at the end of the day. Only folks in good hiking condition should do this hike.

Sunday will also descend part way down to the river and the second site for Sunday will be a boulder scrambler where caution and sure footing is required. I'll stay around a couple of days longer if anyone would like to see more sites in the area. There are several very good sites around Santa Fe. The Petroglyph National Monument is also really nice. I've got data on good panels not generally known too. Please sign up for the trip by calling Morey or Janet at (303) 530-7727 or better at Morey.Stinson@comcast.net. -- Morey and Janet Stinson –

September Tour - Four Forts Tour

The **Four Forts Tour** with the Colorado Historical Society and the South Platte Valley Historical Society will occur on Saturday, September 23. Participants will meet at Fort Vasquez, just south of Platteville on Highway 85. The tour begins at 9AM and returns, at Fort Vasquez, about 1PM. The group will tour Fort Vasquez. Then comes Fort St. Vrain, which is currently a marker north of Platteville. Then location of a fort between Fort Vasquez and Fort Lupton will be visited. The fort has no traces left and there is no marker. The fort was known by the names of Jackson, Roberts, and Trapper's. A presentation regarding the history of this fort will be made and the location of the will be pointed out. Then the group goes to Fort Lupton for a tour and presentation. All four forts will have information presented and tours will be given at Fort Vasquez and Fort Lupton. The group will return, on the bus, to Fort Vasquez.

Reservations must be made - by paying \$50 per person in advance. Send a check to Greg Light, Fort Vasquez, 13412 Highway 85, Platteville, CO 80651 to reserve a spot on the tour. Please make the check payable to: South Platte Valley Historical Society.

Fall PAAC Class

Kevin has given us our dates for our fall PAAC class. We will be meeting at the Foothills Nature Center in Boulder on the following Wednesdays from 6:30 to 9:30 PM: November 1, November 8, November 15, no class the week of Thanksgiving, December 6 and December 13. Our topic will be *Research Design and Report Writing*. This class gives you the big picture of how an archaeologist creates the research design and writes the report for a particular survey or excavation. It also will prepare you to design and write up little research projects of your own. For example, Tom Cree led an historical survey in Lyons that he plans to write up and submit to the state office. This class is required for the Certified Surveyor II certification or the PAAC Scholar certification. It is a class that doesn't tend to be taught very often, so it is a good idea to take it now if you think that you might want to get either of those certifications in the future.

If you would like to register for the class, please mail the following checks to Christine O'Toole, PO Box 115, Longmont, CO 80502: \$12 made out to CHS and \$10 made out to IPCAS. When I receive your checks, I will add your name to the class list. Thanks. I hope everyone is having a fantastic summer and getting to see some interesting museums and sites. - Christine O'Toole –

2006 Stone Age Fair

Loveland Archaeological Society

The 66th Stone Age Fair will be held on Saturday, September 23rd from 9AM to 7PM and Sunday, September 24th from 9AM to 4PM in the Pulliam Community Building at 545 Cleveland Ave, Loveland, Colorado. Many artifact displays will be available for viewing.

The speaker list for Saturday afternoon (starting at 1:30PM, come early for a good seat) includes: James D. Beers, topic – “Non/Traditional Stone Tools, the Clovis Swiss Army Knife”; Dr. Marcel Kornfeld, topic – “Back to the Shelters: Bighorn Rock Shelters”; Dr. Thomas Stafford, topic “Kennewick Man Research Review”; and Dr. Jack Hofman, topic – “Shifting Perspectives at Shifting Sands”. Bob Patten will provide flint knapping demonstrations.

At 1PM on Sunday, The Raven Family Singers & Dancers will perform in the auditorium. Admission is Free. **This is an excellent opportunity to see some great artifact displays and hear a number of tremendous speakers. Don't miss it!**

A 'dynamic' decade for Kennewick Man

Published Sunday, July 30th, 2006

Before the pharaohs, before Babylon, before Rome was founded, when Greece still was in the stone age, indeed, before writing itself was invented, a man died somewhere near a river bank in a place that would come to be called, 9,000 years later, Kennewick.

Kennewick Man. It's been 10 years and two days since the discovery of his remains on July 28, 1996. He went from being considered a possible modern homicide to the focus of a cultural-scientific clash over antiquities that still reverberates. It's safe to say that Kennewick Man is more famous than the city that grew up around his bones. Across the world and the Web, Kennewick Man's skeleton is celebrated as one of the more ancient of our "modern" ancestors.

In tribal and some religious groups, subjecting his bones to scientific examination is considered the violation of something sacred. It took years for a federal court to decide that it was legally permissible for scientists to study the remains. Compared with 900 decades, one more may not seem like much, but the past 10 years have been crowded ones for Kennewick Man. For one thing, he's a 21st century celebrity. He's the most popular subject on the Herald's Web site, with hundreds of thousands of hits over the years. People from all over the world know his name and check up on him regularly. He is guaranteed a special place in the new Hanford Reach Interpretive Center to be built at the confluence of the Yakima and Columbia rivers. His likeness, in the form of a sculpture that is a combination of science and art, greets every visitor to the Mid-Columbia Library branch on Union Street in Kennewick.

Because of a half-baked political decision during the Clinton presidency, the site in Columbia Park where Kennewick Man was discovered during the boat races 10 years ago is buried under a mountain of dirt. Perhaps some day the site may be revisited to see if further clues to Kennewick Man's life can be discovered. It would be a sensitive thing and would require in all probability scientific equipment not available today -- equipment that would not disturb ground considered sacred by Native Americans. Whether that ever will occur remains unknown.

However, even though it is a kind of anachronism, it seems indisputable that Kennewick Man is the most famous Tri-Citian of us all.

Kennewick Man's Bones Provide Window To Past

By Anna King, Herald staff writer, July 23rd, 2006

Ten years isn't long. Not in a history that began 9,000 years ago. But the discovery of Kennewick Man on July 28, 1996, is dramatically reshaping beliefs about how humans populated the Americas. And his skeleton may continue to raise more questions about the past than it answers. One of the most complete ancient skeletons ever found, Kennewick Man triggered a nine-year legal clash between scientists, the federal government and Native American tribes who claim Kennewick Man as their ancestor. And the long dispute has made him an international celebrity. Authors have pondered his mysteries in books, he's been the subject of documentary films, his story is taught in classrooms across the globe, dozens of Web sites track his tale and his likeness recently appeared on the cover of Time magazine.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ultimately ruled in the scientists' favor, allowing the first studies of the bones last summer. Some of the nation's leading scientists began studying Kennewick Man about a year ago. They've released some of their findings but say future generations of scientists will be able to learn more from the ancient bones as technology advances. When C. Loring Brace, 75, saw a picture of Kennewick Man's skull accompanying a New York Times article in 1996, he instantly knew where his ancestors came from. "One look at that thing, and I knew it

was going to relate to the Ainu of Japan," he said. Brace, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, had to wait nearly nine years to study Kennewick Man. He visited the bones for the first time last summer. He knew where Kennewick Man's ancestors fit on the world map because he has carefully measured about 10,000 skeletons over nearly 30 years. He puts his complex measurements into a computer database, which allows him to study and track incremental change in human populations over time.

Kennewick Man, and the handful of other ancient skeletons that have been found, are reshaping the way scientists view North American history. And the Bering Land Bridge theory now appears a little simplistic, they say. It's likely that waves of migrations came to North America, perhaps starting thousands of years before people first crossed the Bering Land Bridge.

"The Kennewick Man skeleton is a piece of all our histories," said Thomas Stafford Jr., a Lafayette, Colo., geochemist. **Tom Stafford is the IPCAS speaker in October.** "Who's the pioneer - the guy who came in a covered wagon, the American Indians that came 8,000 years ago or the people before them?" Brace said Kennewick Man supports the theory that ancient people traveled from Asia to North America by boat or on foot along coastlines and over ice sheets. About 12,000 years ago, prehistoric hunters, called the Clovis people, followed big game animals across the land bridge between Siberia and Alaska. Modern Native Americans are likely their descendants. Brace said Kennewick Man is likely related to the ancient Jomon, who also were the ancestors of the Ainu people of Japan.

The new theory is a radical shift in the long-accepted ancient history book. Brace said when he was finally able to measure Kennewick Man's skull, his hunch proved right. "I got my calipers on him, and it says what I expected it to," he said. "Tying that across to Central Japan, that's not something that most people in the business expected." Kennewick Man might have been compared to a European when he was first discovered, because the Jomon people share similar characteristics, Brace explained. The Ainu don't look like other Japanese, he said. They have light skin, wavy hair and body hair. "Their eyes don't look Asian at all," Brace said.

Not everyone agrees with this theory, Brace concedes, but then they don't have his data. He said since populations were so much smaller 9,000 years ago, it's very difficult to find skeletons because there weren't established burial grounds or cemeteries. And bones deteriorate over time with exposure to elements, so finding a complete skeleton from 9,000 years ago is even more rare. Stafford said Kennewick Man's importance in reshaping theories about the past is "extraordinary." "There are so few of these skeletons that every single one of them is priceless," he said. "To lose one out of six is just inconceivable."

That view clashes with Mid-Columbia tribes, which haven't given up hope of reburying the skeleton they call Ancient One. Only last month, tribal leaders prayed over Kennewick Man's bones at the Burke Museum in Seattle. Last month, Audie Huber watched as the remains of 143 Native Americans were returned to the ground near Lyons Ferry State Park north of Washtucna. They were dug up in the 1960s to make way for Ice Harbor Dam and had been stored in the anthropology departments of the University of Idaho in Moscow and Washington State University in Pullman. Huber, who works for the Umatilla Indian Reservation's department of natural resources, helped orchestrate the return of the bones to the tribes under the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act or NAGPRA. "The sense of relief was really palatable," Huber said. "I lack the words to describe it." Huber, a Native American from the Northwest coastal Quinault tribe, has been monitoring the Kennewick Man court case since the first hearing in 1996. The legal battle has been "exhausting," he said. "But we are here to protect the resources and we will continue to do so." He said having remains sitting in boxes or on display in museums marginalizes living tribal members. Although the tribes have faced international criticism, their beliefs shouldn't be hard to understand, Huber said. "Many cultures believe that once remains are in the ground, they should stay there," he said. Huber said the tribes are fighting for the right to be consulted on any studies of the bones through the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which protects archaeological sites and artifacts.

The scientists say the tribes have no claim on the bones because the courts decided the tribes aren't related to the ancient skeleton. A bill introduced last year by Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., could expand the authority of NAGPRA and give tribes more control. "This amendment would bring all historical human remains under NAGPRA," Huber said. Rob Roy Smith, the Seattle lawyer who represented the tribes in the Kennewick Man case, said if the new bill passed, it likely would not change anything in the Kennewick Man case. The bill hasn't gained much traction because the Iraq war and other concerns are taking precedent, Smith said. Huber said the tribes dedicated time and resources to the Kennewick Man case because they knew it would set a precedent for the federal government in future cases. Smith hopes the tribes and scientists will have open discussions instead of long court cases if another set of remains is found on federal land. "There hasn't been that next discovery to test what will happen under that statute," Smith said. "But it's just a matter of time. Hopefully we've learned our lessons."

Like the Mid-Columbia tribes, the Asatru Folk Assembly claimed Kennewick Man as an ancestor in late 1996. Stephen McNallen, the religious leader of the Asatru, said he fought for about three years in court to have the skeleton studied because it might be linked to ancient Europeans. And he's interested to see what studies of Kennewick Man's DNA will reveal. The Asatru follow a pre-Christian European theology, with Viking gods such as Odin and Thor. The group, founded in 1972, believes there were migrations of early Europeans to North America thousands of years before Columbus. "No matter who Kennewick Man turns out to be, it will be of great interest to everyone," McNallen said.

The Asatru gave up their fight in 2000 because the lengthy legal battle was requiring too much time and money, McNallen said. And he said he wouldn't have taken up the Kennewick Man issue so publicly if he'd known how much criticism the Asatru would face after performing religious ceremonies in the Tri-Cities. Minority religions are often misunderstood, he said. "I think it's better to be more reserved than we were at that time," he said. "We don't invite outsiders and we don't allow ourselves to be photographed (during religious ceremonies)." If Kennewick Man proves to be related to another ethnic group, such as the Southeast Asians, the Asatru will readily accept the scientific evidence, McNallen said. "All we've wanted all along is just the facts," he said.

The scientists who fought to study Kennewick Man for nine years said the wait was frustrating but allowed scientific methods and technology to improve. They say the bones are revealing stories of the past and raising even more questions. "I'm kind of glad that some of the people in the government were so cautious," said Stafford, the Colorado geochemist. "If we had studied it for a month and then reburied it, the things I'm telling you now wouldn't exist." The experts who recently studied Kennewick Man say they are finishing their reports and will write a book or journal together. And they think their team effort will serve as an example of how to study future discoveries. "To my knowledge, this is the first time (in North America) a study has been done with this many people," Stafford said. In the past 10 years, Stafford has developed a more precise radiocarbon dating test that is accurate within 20 years. Previously, the best dating technology had a 500-year margin of error. He hopes to use his improved test on Kennewick Man's bones. Several labs tested pieces of the bones for the government to determine the skeleton's age, but the results varied by more than 2,600 years, Stafford said. He is using leftover bone fragments and powders from those tests to determine what part of the bone might yield the most accurate radiocarbon date.

The problem is finding the best protein for the test. As bone ages, bacteria, water and other elements break down the protein inside. Kennewick Man's bones contain less than 1 percent to 5 percent of their original protein, Stafford said. And after thousands of years, the protein becomes harder to find and less consistent, like a badly mixed cake batter, he said. Stafford also wants to use chemistry to find out what Kennewick Man ate and where he might have traveled. The scientist plans to find out if Kennewick Man preferred vegetables, meat or fish. "I am just amazed at all the new things I see in this skeleton," he said. "It gives me other ideas for other tests." He hopes to complete his tests by September. The scientists also want to try extracting DNA from Kennewick Man's bones or teeth, although Stafford isn't sure the technology is advanced enough to try yet.

"We ought to let DNA technology catch up with our ideas," he said. "We should do these experiments on bison bone and not on Kennewick." If successful, DNA testing could allow scientists to compare Kennewick Man's genes with other populations around the world or tell scientists something about his physical traits.

Hugh Berryman, research professor at Middle Tennessee State University, said Kennewick Man has just begun to tell his story. Berryman, an anthropologist, does much of his work in forensics studying the recently dead. He's an expert at interpreting skeletal injuries and figuring out how and why bones break. And after studying the ancient skeleton, he believes Kennewick Man was well loved. Kennewick Man had healed from the spear wound in his hip, so he must have had close friends or family, Berryman said. "There were others that helped him survive," he said. "He wasn't in good shape then." It's unclear if Kennewick Man was injured while hunting, in battle or in a family dispute, Berryman said. "Nine thousand years doesn't make him any less a person," he said. "He had the same thoughts and feelings as we do. But I can safely say it was wasn't a dispute over a parking space."

Scientists plan to scan the spear point encased in hip bone to determine the stone's origin. It may give some clue of how far Kennewick Man traveled or what peoples he may have encountered. Berryman said he and the other scientists have been able to understand much about Kennewick Man's life, but future studies will undoubtedly find more answers and raise more questions. "He is a window into the past," Berryman said. "When you look at a skeleton like this, you are kind of communicating with him through technology. Fifty years from now, there may be some great technology and questions we can ask him."

Kennewick Man's Biggest Fans

By Chris Mulick, Herald Olympia bureau, July 24th, 2006

In the 10 years since Kennewick Man was first discovered along the Columbia River shoreline, he has been rediscovered thousands of times over and over again all across the globe. Not by ax and pick mind you. More like mouse and click. Online archaeologists mining for history over the Internet have been drawn to Kennewick Man's dramatic and ever-unfolding story. For them, it's a loaves and fishes tale, a good book with too few pages that somehow never ends. There's just never enough information to satisfy the insatiable K-Man appetite. "I'm hungry for answers," said Barbara Repko of Lowell, Ind. She and scores of other Kennewick Man followers gobble up e-mail updates that are sent out by the Herald and the occasional stories that appear in trade journals or national periodicals. "I consider myself a Kennewick Man newsaholic," Art Allgauer of Metuchen, N.J., wrote in an e-mail. He relies on Herald updates "and anything else I can get my hands on."

To find proof of Kennewick Man's staying power and the array of new followers who have taken an interest, you need to look no further than the East Benton County Historical Society Museum. In January, more than nine years after the discovery, the museum unveiled a permanent Kennewick Man exhibit. Attendance has jumped 25 percent since then, with visitors coming from across the country and even the world. "There's a lot of interest out there yet," said Corene Hulse museum administrator. A common reaction? Many had seen pictures of the bust created from Kennewick Man's skull and had assumed that was all of the skeleton that was discovered. "Most of them are amazed they found the whole skeleton," Hulse said. "It's a broad brush stroke," the Tri-City Visitor and Convention Bureau's Tana Bader Inglima said of the people who call asking about Kennewick Man. "People are interested. People are still talking about it."

Jim Frame is still talking about it and he says some of his friends probably wish he'd stop. The retired Dallas businessman and educator first learned about Kennewick Man in an archaeology class he took for fun five years ago. Before long he was debating Kennewick Man's origins with

his community college professor and developing his own theories. "It just fascinated me. I could not get it off my mind," Frame said. "I was like a sponge. I could not absorb enough information. "I bore all my friends with the forwards from your Web page," he said, noting that he's transmitted the Kennewick Man bug to two of them.

At 94, Warren Dexter of Elkhart, Ind., has been researching and following the story for only a year, but he's also hooked. In Kennewick Man, the retired photographer and longtime fan of early history said he's found a welcome debate about North America's earliest inhabitants and support for his belief that other peoples traveled to North America besides the Native Americans. "A lot of our history is being covered up by not acknowledging that the waterways, rivers and lakes were used (as highways)," he said. Others are interested in Kennewick Man for other reasons. Milo Andrus, a graduate student at the University of Hawaii, said he has watched the case to see how the government has applied the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Native American tribes tried to use that law, ultimately unsuccessfully, to claim Kennewick Man for their own. Native Hawaiians can make similar claims under the law.

Bob Howe has been watching from even farther away. He sent an e-mail to the Herald from his home in Queensland, Australia, this spring "just to let you know that the Kennewick Man story is of interest to people in places other than the USA." "I am just a run-of-the-mill bloke but have been following the story for some years," he wrote. But no one has been following longer than Repko, a self-described "K-Man Super Fan." She has long been interested in how the world was populated and has studied other ancient cultures. When Kennewick Man was found, her son who lives in Pasco called her to read her the Herald's story. He mailed her that article and each one that followed, all of which Repko still keeps in a folder. After Jim Chatters, a deputy coroner who was first to inspect the bones, published his book *Ancient Encounters: Kennewick Man and the First Americans*, Repko used the pictures in it to try and find the site where the bones were found during a trip to the Tri-Cities.

Using a small fishing boat, Repko and her son used a magnifying glass to identify features in one of the photos and locate them while cruising the river. "We went up and down the river I don't know how many times," she said. "We were kind of like detectives. It was so much fun." Finally, they found a spot in which features appeared to match up with the photo. And using binoculars from the boat they spied a few stakes on the shoreline, newly planted bushes and netting covering what they were certain was Kennewick Man's one-time resting place. "I tell you, when we found the spot I was so excited I could hardly contain myself," Repko said. Back home, she can't wait to hear more about what scientists learn from Kennewick Man. "I want to know who he was," she said.

The man who found Kennewick Man

By Anna King, Herald staff writer, July 25th, 2006

Will Thomas was standing in knee-deep water trying to finish off a couple cans of Busch Light. He saw a roundish brown rock in the river near his foot and thought he would play a joke on his buddy Dave Deacy who was standing nearby onshore. "I thought I could pull it off like it was a head," Thomas said. The rock was stuck in the thick mud, so Thomas had to take a firm right-hand grip to free it while clutching his beer safely in his left hand. Oddly, the rock wasn't heavy. Then he saw teeth. "It was a jaw dropper," Thomas said. "It was a human skull, no doubt about it." Thomas found a 9,000-year-old skull that would spark a nine-year legal clash between archeologists, the federal government and Native American tribes who claim Kennewick Man as their ancestor.

Since then, Thomas said he has been asked to recount the tale about finding Kennewick Man at least a hundred times. He told the story again on a recent afternoon over a dinner of fried chicken and noodle salad near the site of his famous find. On July 28, 1996, three friends arrived late to Columbia Park in Kennewick with a half-dozen others to watch the Water Follies hydroplane races. Thomas, Deacy and Joe Wicks decided to

wade along the Columbia River shore to reach the park to avoid paying an entrance fee. Fighting their way through Russian olive trees, deep mud and sharp rocks proved difficult, and Wicks turned back to join the others, who had gone to the park's entrance gate. Everyone planned to meet at the beer garden. Thomas and Deacy continued walking along the river about 10 feet off shore. They noticed some bones along the riverbank, but thought they were animal bones. Then the two young men from Richland stumbled across the skull.

As globs of mud dropped from inside the skull cavity back into the water, "Dave said, 'No way,' " Thomas recalled. "There was a quiet moment of shock there." Thomas made sure to keep the sepia-colored skull at arm's length so it wouldn't contaminate his drink. He wasn't sure how recently the person had died. "I didn't want to get any of that skull gunk on my beer," Thomas said. Deacy looked around the river briefly and picked up what he thought was a stick and then threw it back in the water. The stick turned out to be one of Kennewick Man's femurs, Thomas said. The young men - Thomas was 21 and Deacy 19 at the time - stood for a few minutes sipping beer and contemplating the situation. Wanting to meet up with their buddies in the beer garden, they decided to leave the skull behind. Thomas noticed some children playing in the river nearby. He didn't want them to find it. "I picked up a bunch of dead weeds and set it there on the river bank," he said.

When the men got to the boat races, they told many of their friends about the skull they had found. A few doubted their tale. After the races ended, the men returned to their friend's truck. One friend, Bill Davidson, said he didn't believe the skull story and wanted to see it. The men walked back to the spot and showed Davidson the skull. Thomas cradled the skull in the crook of his arm, teeth-up, back to the pickup. There they put it in a white 5-gallon bucket. Thomas, Deacy and their friends hung out and played Frisbee by their truck, while the skull sat nearby. They spotted an off-duty Richland police officer and showed him the skull. The police officer called other officers.

Floyd Johnson, the Benton County coroner, showed up and examined the skull. "They were excited to see it," Thomas said. "They could tell it was old right away." Johnson took the skull to the house of Jim Chatters, an anthropologist, for confirmation of its age. "He thought it might be an old settler, because it had a slanted forehead and a long narrow nose," Johnson said. After seeing the skull, Chatters and Johnson returned to the park to look for more of the skeleton. Thomas and Deacy led Kennewick police and other officials in a patrol boat back to the site where they found the skull, upstream of the race course in Columbia Park. Then Thomas and Deacy were allowed to go home. Johnson, Chatters and others stayed nearly until dark to recover more bones. A month later, scientists tested them and discovered the skeleton was about 9,000 years old.

Thomas and Deacy have become somewhat famous because of their find. But news stories rarely use their names. Thomas says he's usually "the guy who found Kennewick Man." Both were interviewed repeatedly after the significance of their find became clear. In 1997, they even were paid \$100 each by a Korean television show to re-enact their discovery. The producers flew Thomas to the Tri-Cities from Gonzaga University in Spokane for the shoot. "We were kind of getting burned out," Thomas said. "When we met the Korean camera crew, we were being so goofy on purpose." The half-dozen crew members wanted take after take of Thomas and Deacy pulling a plastic skull out of the river. It was spring, so their feet were going numb with cold. "They made us get barefoot; it was cold water and jagged rocks," Thomas said. Later, the film crew had them play out a scene in Richland where they ran to a police car and talked with an officer - something that never happened.

"We repeatedly made certain the film would never be shown in America," Thomas said. "I would like to get a hold of that video. It would be bad." Thomas - now 31 - is married to Angela, 27, and they live in a new house in West Richland with their 5-month-old daughter Gloria. He works for the Parsons Technology Development & Fabrication Complex in Pasco as an instrumentation and controls engineer. Deacy, 30, recently moved to Denver, where he works as an account manager for Jeld-Wen Windows & Doors. They remain good friends whose attempt to get into the boat races for free led to a discovery that is changing theories about human history.

"It's a story I would like to tell Gloria someday," Thomas said. "It's like I've accomplished something by accident."

Did Ancient Americans Record a Supernova?

By Selby Cull, June 6, 2006

Two astronomers have proposed that a rock carving found in the White Tanks Regional Park, north of Phoenix, Arizona, may represent the supernova of AD 1006. If true, the carving would be the oldest known Native American record of a supernova, and the only known record of Supernova 1006 in the New World. The carving shows a star-like object hovering above a scorpion symbol, which John Barentine (Apache Point Observatory) and Gilbert Esquerdo (Planetary Science Institute) interpret as the supernova appearing near the constellation Scorpius. Supernova 1006 was one of the brightest in recorded history, visible in mid-day and prompting astronomers in Europe, Eastern Asia, and the Middle East to record its appearance and evolution. Barentine argues that the Hohokam tribe, which lived in the White Tanks area at the time of the supernova, also recorded the event. The supernova reached magnitude -7.5 , about 15 times brighter than Venus. However, despite media reports, leading archaeoastronomers remain highly skeptical.

"Having looked at the White Tanks rock art panel, I am appalled," says Edwin C. Krupp, Director of the [Griffith Observatory](#) in Los Angeles and author of *Archaeoastronomy and the Roots of Science*. "Panels like this are not rare. There is no reason to link it to any supernova event. There is nothing persuasive about the imagery to support the extraordinarily detailed claim. The authors say nothing about all of the other imagery on the boulder and select two details for their discussion. These two details are in themselves dubiously interpreted." "This Supernova 1006 petroglyph interpretation is nothing but assumptions and wishful thinking," he adds. Barentine admits that his conclusions are highly speculative. "The conclusion really hinges on whether this is supposed to represent a group of stars in the sky, and not an animal," he says.

In an effort to answer that question, Barentine and Esquerdo modeled what the night sky would have looked like at the White Tanks site on May 1, 1006, when the supernova first appeared. Both the supernova and Scorpius are visible above the horizon. Still, experts doubt that the carving represents the supernova event, arguing that the star symbol could in fact represent the Sun, and the scorpion symbol could represent an actual scorpion — or something else entirely. "We have no reason to think prehistoric Indians of the American Southwest saw a scorpion in the stars of Scorpius," says Krupp. "In fact, in North America, the stars of Scorpius are imagined as various figures but not as a scorpion."

"[The symbol] hardly resembles our constellation of Scorpius, much less anything we know about anybody else's," says [Anthony Aveni](#) (Colgate University), a leading author on ancient astronomy in the Americas. "Color me highly unconvinced." The White Tank petroglyph is not the first Native American rock carving to arouse debate in the archaeoastronomy community. In 1973, a team of researchers proposed that a [carving of a crescent moon and star at Chaco Canyon in New Mexico](#) might represent the supernova of AD 1054. The claim has elicited debate that continues to this day. "I am a supernova skeptic," says Aveni. "Anthropologist Florence Hawley Ellis gave a very ethnohistorically well documented explanation of rock carvings with crescent and star: they are Sun watchers stations and what one is seeing depicted are the crescent moon and [an evening] star low in the west after sunset."

"No alleged rock art depiction of the AD 1054 supernova is either conclusive or persuasive," adds Krupp. "Very plausible alternate interpretations for these are available." Barentine presented a poster on the White Tanks petroglyph yesterday, at the summer meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Calgary, Alberta. He plans on submitting it to a peer-reviewed journal soon.

(you might have to visit the website to see the photos...) http://skyandtelescope.com/news/article_1737_1.asp

EDWARD S. CURTIS'S THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN



P H O T O G R A P H I C I M A G E S

The North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis is one of the most significant and controversial representations of traditional American Indian culture ever produced. Issued in a limited edition from 1907-1930, the publication continues to exert a major influence on the image of Indians in popular culture. Curtis said he wanted to document "the old time Indian, his dress, his ceremonies, his life and manners." In over 2000 photogravure plates and narrative, Curtis portrayed the traditional customs and lifeways of eighty Indian tribes. The twenty volumes, each with an accompanying portfolio, are organized by tribes and culture areas encompassing the Great Plains, Great Basin, Plateau Region, Southwest, California, Pacific Northwest, and Alaska. Featured here are all of the published photogravure images including over 1500 illustrations bound in the text volumes, along with over 700 portfolio plates.

Editor: This is a very interesting internet site that contains a huge collection of photographs of American Indians. You can access it at:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/ienhtml/curthome.html>

The photographs are indexed; by tribe, by location, and by group. It will take you a long time to look at all of it. But it is worth the time. The photographs are excellent. If you have a favorite time or area, check that favorite out first. Then move on to other areas.

Comb Ridge Dig

Longmont Daily Times-Call - June 26, 2006

A partnership between the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the University of Colorado at Boulder initiated in 2005 to inventory a rich archaeological region in southeastern Utah will continue this summer. Known as the Comb Ridge Heritage Initiative, the project was designed to allow researchers to study a 48,000-acre region in the Four Corners area containing archaeological sites dating back 13,000 years, said CU-Boulder anthropology professor Catherine Cameron. The \$275,000 award to CU-Boulder from the BLM runs through 2008, said Cameron, who is heading up the project with consulting Utah archaeologist Winston Hurst of Blanding.

Archaeologists Plan Dig at Donner Lake Campsite

By Frank X. Mullen - *The Associated Press*

TRUCKEE, Calif. - Archaeologists planning a major dig at the lake campsite of the Donner Party hope they will find remnants of history going back thousands of years. The lake is best known for the party of wagon train pioneers trapped at the site in the terrible winter of 1846-47. About half of the 81 people died, and some of the survivors are thought to have resorted to cannibalism. But the lake has a lesser-known human history that goes back at least 6,000 years, and possibly to the mammoth hunters of 11,000 years ago. "There are Native American sites that go back long before the Donner Party," said Hayden Sohm, superintendent for the Sierra district of California State Parks. "People have been crossing Donner Pass for thousands of years and camping at the lake." The dig, expected to begin sometime this summer, will take four to five weeks, officials said. A \$6 million museum is scheduled to be built on the site at Donner Lake Memorial State Park near Truckee. The new museum is planned just northwest of the existing building - a location that places it on a path between two of the three lake camp cabin sites of the Donner Party. Previous digs at the Murphy cabin site south of the museum unearthed artifacts of the Donner tragedy, including musket balls, ceramic shards, jewelry and other day-to-day items of the 1840s. The Breen cabin site is believed to be under the pioneer monument and so hasn't been excavated. It's unknown if the new dig will shed more light on the Donner Party, but archaeologists and Donner Party buffs say there have been so few excavations at the historic site anything could be found.

"Who knows what they will find? Anything is possible," said Frankye Craig of Reno, author of "The Fateful Journey of Tamsen Donner", a novel published this month. "I'm sure there will be artifacts of the 1840s. Anything would help add to the picture of the Donner Party, especially human bones". Archaeologists digging in 2004 at what is believed to be the Alder Creek camp of the Donner family - about six miles northeast of the lake found artifacts and animal bones but no evidence of human cannibalism. Scientists who investigated the Murphy cabin site in the 1980s and 1990s also failed to find physical evidence of cannibalism, although reports from 1847 say it occurred at both camps. The dig will be overseen by a Chico State University professor and conducted by state parks archaeologists. Although souvenir hunters and amateur archaeologists carted off the larger artifacts from 1847 to 1900, many more clues to what author George R. Stuart called the "ordeal by hunger" could still lay buried. At or just beneath the level of the Donner's occupation, archaeologists might be able to discover traces of the Townsend-Stephens-Murphy Party, 1844 pioneers who brought the first wagons over the Sierra. Moses Schallenberger, a 16-year-old member of that party, spent the winter at the lake and lived in a cabin to be occupied by the Breen family two years later. "The Townsend-Stephens-Murphy Party is actually more important than the Donners in the history of the pass, but they've been (overshadowed) by the Donner story", Craig said. "I don't think there are too many artifacts of the 1844 party. They don't get much credit". Deeper still may be artifacts of the Washoe people, the tribes who preceded them, and other humans who criss-crossed Donner Pass thousands of years ago.

Another Image from Black Dragon



Still farther to the right of the panel shown in the Fold-Out page is another area where the images (shown in enhanced color) have nearly been obliterated by water erosion. There have also been two areas of rock defoliation, either natural or man-caused. This panel is rarely noticed, because of the weathering, and because it is hundreds of feet from the main Black Dragon images.

Black Dragon is easily found, being only a short distance from I-70 west of Green River. But you have to know exactly where to turn off I-70 and which canyon to go into. A pretty but rough road takes you back to the area. With a street-rated car, you should drive until you think you can go no farther and then walk another quarter-mile to the area. Black Dragon is at the end of this rough road and has a parking area and fencing. You can walk through the fence, directly to the panels. Pretty canyon and nifty rock art can be found. Call for directions if you would like to visit this site.



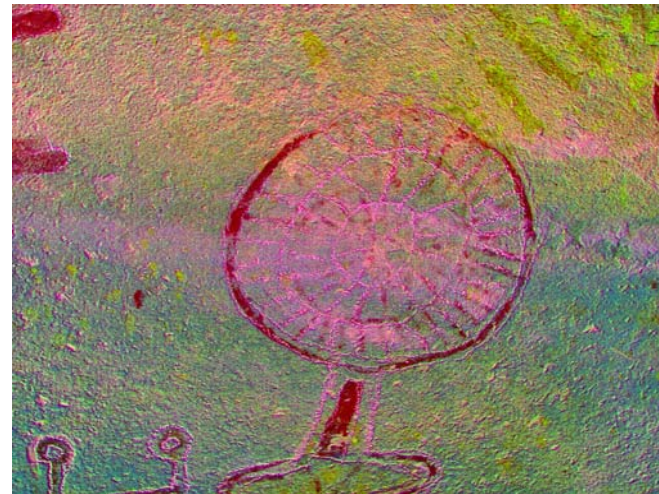
This is the false-color equivalent of the other side of this fold-out. DStretch has emphasized the blues and reds in the panel, which gives a little different evaluation of the images.

Other photographs taken at Black Dragon, identical to the other side, with DStretch false-color processing applied.



Using DStretch

DStretch is a U.S. Government-developed program that enhances color. It was designed to enhance satellite photographs of crops. But it works very well on pictographs and a little on petroglyphs. It is especially good at enhancing red and yellow images. It is FREE. Information and a download can be obtained at <http://www.dstretch.com/index.html?xsppfm=1> Below are two examples of enhancements of digital photographs, including an image from Exeter Rocky Hill Pictographs (top) and the solar disk from the July issue. The DStretch enhancement shows that the chalking of the Tulare Painted Rock sun image was representative of the faint, original image. The red lines of the sun disk show better in the false-color DStretch image and the white chalking has changed to pink.



Getting the Point



Projectile Point Type: **Cumberland**

Period: Paleo, 12000 to 8000 B.P.

Range: Southeastern states into Illinois.

Material of this point: Buffalo River Chert from Tennessee

Source of this point: Modern Replica by John Cianfarani

Cumberland - A medium to large size, lanceolate, eared form that is usually fluted on both faces. The fluting and flaking technique is an advanced form as in *Folsom*, with the flutes usually extending the entire length of the blade. Bases are ground on all examples. An unfluted variant, which is thicker, has been found. This point is scarce everywhere but concentrated in southeastern states.

Rock art damage hard to quantify

By Heidi Bell Gease, Journal Staff Writer

<http://www.rapidcityjournal.com/articles/2006/08/04/news/local/news07.txt>

RAPID CITY — A rock art expert testified Wednesday that it is impossible to determine whether vandalism to a southern Black Hills historic site damaged centuries-old rock art. Linea Sundstrom did her doctoral dissertation on rock art in Craven Canyon and the southern Black Hills. She believes some of the rock art in Craven Canyon, including a large hunting scene, may date back 8,000 years.

In November 2004, Walter Digmann of Rapid City left his own mark in Craven Canyon, carving his initials, his daughter's initials and his dog's initials in the sandstone near that hunting scene. He has pleaded guilty in federal court to a misdemeanor charge of violating the Archaeological Resource Protection Act. On Wednesday, U.S. Magistrate Judge Marshall Young heard testimony on the possible effects of the vandalism during a sentencing hearing. Assistant U.S. Attorney Gregg Peterman said the federal government is seeking restitution of more than \$10,000 in the case. Part of that money would help pay for a rock art restoration specialist — one of only three in the nation — to repair the damage as much as possible. Sundstrom said that "repair" could amount to little more than camouflaging the carvings to match the surrounding rock, but that the work is important. "The main reason it's important ... is because graffiti tends to attract graffiti," she said. "They're never going to get it back to what it was."

Sundstrom and other archaeologists say Craven Canyon is a significant site, because of its importance to Lakota and Northern Cheyenne tribes and in the information it can provide to scientists. Sundstrom said the site has one of the highest concentrations of rock art in the area. It also contains different types of rock art, presumably made by different groups of people at different times. Sundstrom said the site could shed light on how people lived thousands of years ago, on their religious beliefs, and on recent geological history in the Black Hills. It could also provide information on climate change, something many say the world now faces again.

But many of Craven Canyon's secrets remain unknown. As well as Sundstrom knows the area, she doesn't believe she has seen all of its rock art. And even rock panels that are easy to see may contain images that are too faded to see with the naked eye. New technology, including infrared photography and three-dimensional scanners, could reveal images that are literally hiding in plain sight. Digmann's carvings appear to be on bare rock between two rock art panels, but Sundstrom said she couldn't say so for sure. "It's possible there's something there," she said. "We really don't know that."

Prosecutors are also seeking restitution to help pay for consultations with American Indian tribes connected with Craven Canyon. Dave McKee, a historic preservation officer and tribal liaison for the Black Hills National Forest, said he is required to consult with tribes about damage and restoration to historic sites, but that his budget does not cover those costs. Defense attorney Gary Colbath asked if tribal consultations on the Digmann case could be combined with consultations on the Wilson case, referring to another act of vandalism in the same area in 2000.

McKee said tribal consultations on the Wilson case have not been completed, partly because of funding. He said the government requested \$40,000 in restitution in that case but received only \$10,000. McKee expects to consult with six or seven tribes in Digmann's case. No sentencing date has been set for Digmann, but prosecutors say they will not seek any jail time. Another hearing is set for September.

"W" Mountain site earns National Geographic grant

Western State of Colorado, Newsletter

August 9th, 2005

High atop W Mountain, the discoveries just keep piling up. At the Mountaineer archaeological site, Mark Stiger picks up a tiny item, barely the size of a small child's fingernail, and beams. "A man sat up here more than 10,000 years ago and chipped this from a rock as he was making a projectile point," the Western State College anthropology professor says. This small flake, whose position is pinpointed by laser transit, will join thousands of others in building maps that show Stiger where stone tools were made. These tools are evidence of inhabitants in this valley during the Folsom period, about 11,000 years ago. Precise radiocarbon dates have been obtained from bison-bone collagen by "archaeological chemists" in Madison, Wisconsin.

The Folsom period is named for a site near Folsom, N.M., where the first undisputed evidence of human presence in North America at the end of the last ice age was discovered. About 30 major Folsom sites have been discovered since then. The Folsom site on W Mountain, however, is creating attention nationwide because, along with the stone tools, the rock foundation of a dwelling has been unearthed. Respected archaeologists and anthropologists from around the country have inspected the site. Southern Methodist University archaeologist Dr. David J. Meltzer, a leading expert on the Folsom and other early Americans collectively known as Paleoindians, has spent several summers, along with SMU graduate students, working with Stiger. He says Stiger's finds contradict the long-held belief that the Folsom were a nomadic people who didn't stay long at any one site. He said archaeologists also formerly believed that Folsom people rarely ranged to elevations such as that of the Mountaineer Site at 8,600 feet. The discovery of a Folsom site at this elevation, where people evidently lived for months at a time, is calling those theories into question. Now, the National Geographic Society has awarded Stiger a \$20,000 grant in support of his project called "Folsom settlement in a high mountain valley in Colorado." The grant will provide funding for more excavation and analysis of the Mountaineer Site by Stiger, his students, and other experts, and for more radiocarbon dates.

Stiger is also working on "environmental reconstruction" of the site to determine the kinds of plants and animals that existed here during the Folsom period. The Santa Fe Museum in New Mexico will conduct analysis of charcoal and other material, and will try to determine what kinds of seeds Stiger has found and what trees were used for firewood and for the dwelling. Environmental reconstruction was also part of Stiger's previous work at the Tenderfoot Site at the base of W Mountain. He found, for example, that pinon trees, which aren't found in the valley today, were present up to 3,000 years ago. Studies at Tenderfoot, which also gained national attention, combined with information from hundreds of other sites throughout the Gunnison Valley, provided the information for a book published by the University Press of Colorado titled "Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology of the Colorado High Country."

Stiger began excavating the Tenderfoot Site in the early 90s after the City of Gunnison asked him to make sure an area they were considering for a landfill was free of historic interest. The City, along with the Colorado Historical Society and the WSC Foundation, funded the studies. At the Mountaineer Site, puzzling questions arise on a nearly daily basis as students and volunteers scrape away at the rocky ground. "We are finding clay that was brought in from somewhere else," Stiger says. "The only place we've seen it is on the Folsom sites up here." Allen Stork, geologist and Chair of Western's Department of Natural and Environmental Sciences, is helping in the analysis of the clay and in the search for its original location. Stiger says there are as many as 4,000 recorded sites in the Gunnison Valley that date from 3,000 to 10,000 or more years ago. Most are along waterways or near roads where development has exposed them. He said Folsom points had been found in the area as early as 1976 and one was discovered near Crested Butte in the 1980s.

Executive Board Meeting - Thursday, May 4, 2006

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

Attendees: Cree, Damon, Holien, Pitre, Turner. Guest Pete Gleichman.

Secretary's Report: No April board meeting, so no minutes to approve.

Treasurer's Report (Pitre): Account Balance as of April 30, 2006 is \$2632.79. 9 membership renewals, 1 new membership. Received grant check of \$250 for Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month event.

Presidents' Report (Damon and Holien): Damon discussed her recent field trip to Trinchera Cave, and the possibility of arranging a similar day tour with a guide for the Chapter. Holien discussed the highlights of the CAS Quarterly meeting in Gunnison on 4/22/06. Seventeen student applications were received and reviewed by the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee. A total of \$4,100 was awarded to 12 students. Change in CAS email address: CAS@coloradoarchaeology.org. No state tax to pay when directly spending from Chapter funds (doesn't apply for reimbursements). The CAS Public Education Fund is available to make 50% matching grants, up to \$100 to each chapter, for assembling a chapter education trunk. There are still privacy issues to address with publicizing donors names. The CAS Annual Meeting will be held in Cortez from October 6-8. Several field trips will be offered to local archaeological sites in the area and in Mesa Verde. Specific assignments for purchases and budget for next week's program were made among the Board. Sheila Goff advised that the CU Museum has agreed to waive the room rent for the May program. We will be credited for a future room rental fee. (We already have one room rental credit from the March program that we moved to The Atrium due to a scheduling conflict with the Museum).

Old Business: Speaker list for 2006 is complete except for October and November. Several possible speakers were discussed. Joanne will attempt to contact Tom Stafford as a speaker. Scheduled field trips are the Four Forts tour on September 23, and Rock Art in New Mexico tour with the Stinsons on September 30- October 1. There was discussion on the status of the refurbishment of the Rock Creek trunk at the CU Museum. May need to check on condition of other trunks, and to also convert the videotape to CD. Disbursement of the IPCAS library has been successful - many books going to good homes. Donations for the books have been remitted to the IPCAS Treasury (\$36 in March and \$23 in April).

New Business: The Board members in attendance unanimously voted to accept two additional board members; returning Board member, Pete Gleichman, and new Board member, Katherine McComb. Welcome Pete and Katherine! Cree and Turner requested IPCAS name badges be ordered for them.

Open Floor: Gleichman updated the Board with the Valmont Butte Heritage Alliance. He is a member of this group that includes representatives of Northern Arapahoe, Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute. Valmont Butte may become the site of a Native American cultural center.

Meeting adjourned at 8:55 PM. - Kris Holien, IPCAS Co-President, Secretary Pro Tem

Executive Board Meeting – Thursday, August 3, 2006

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

Attendees: Cree, Damon, Hofmaier, Holien, McComb, O'Toole, Turner

Secretary's Report: May meeting minutes were reviewed and approved.

Treasurer's Report (Damon):

- Damon presented the report, and it was accepted as is.
- One renewal over the summer.
- McComb may take over this activity.

Presidents' Report (Damon and Holien):

- Damon discussed the possibility of a field trip to Trinchera Cave the weekend of November 4th or 11th. The activity on Saturday may be hiking in Picketwire area.
- There is also a possible field trip to Thermopolis and Ten Sleep in Wyoming either the 3rd week in October or in the spring.
- Holien presented the flyer to sell raffle tickets to win an oil painting at the CAS annual meeting in Cortez.
- There is an opportunity to provide site stewardship through Rocky Mtn Natl Park for Trail Ridge game drives and Lava Cliffs. A trip up to the site will be scheduled.
- The CU lecture slot has two months credit, leaving one month left to be paid for in the fall.
- Valmont Butte may become a Native American cultural center via the Valmont Butte Heritage Alliance.
- The educational/artifact kit has been put on hold until members have more time to work on it.

Chapter Business:

- Goal is to have all speaker slots filled ASAP. Fall schedule is complete.
- Rock Creek video needs to be made into a CD. CDs might be sold as a fundraiser.
- O'Toole sent out a survey to poll members' choices for spring PAAC class. Report writing is going to be offered in November.
- Articles discussing archaeological topics other than rock art (we have plenty of those) are needed for Calumet.

Meeting adjourned at 9:00PM. -

What PACC classes would you like to have taught in the Spring and Fall of 2007 ??

Each spring and fall IPCAS organizes one PACC class to be taught by Kevin Black, from the Colorado State Archaeologist Office. Kevin is a great teacher and a fun person, so these classes tend to be greatly enjoyed by the people who participate. Also, it only costs \$22 for the whole class including extensive handouts prepared by Kevin for each class. Due to the handouts, there is no need to buy books for the classes. For IPCAS members that might be interested in taking our PACC classes in 2007, we would like to hear from you and know which classes you would prefer. Please look at the list below and pick your first 3 choices for classes for next year. Please email your name and top 3 choices to Christine O'Toole at mountainzznsky@yahoo.com or you can mail your name and top 3 choices to Christine O'Toole, PO Box 115, Longmont, CO 80502. We look forward to hearing from you.

1. Colorado Archaeology- 7 weeks
2. Historical Archaeology- 7 weeks
3. Introduction to Laboratory Techniques- 5 weeks
4. Prehistoric Lithic Description and Analysis- 7 weeks
5. Perishable materials- 7 weeks
6. Basic Site Surveying Techniques- 8 weeks
7. Archaeology dating methods- 4 weeks

Name: _____

First Choice	
Second Choice	
Third Choice	
Comments	

2006 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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

When you join/renew you receive the *Calumet* and *Southwestern Lore*, the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society.

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