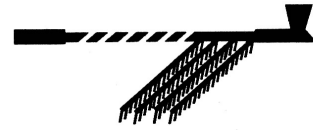


# CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
September, 2009

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presentation (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.**

**Web Site: WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG**

- September 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30  
**September 10** **Presentation Meeting**, Dr. Douglas Bamforth, Topic: Boulder Clovis Cache  
See the article on page 2.  
September 29 AIA Meeting, CU Museum, Stephen Lekson, "A History of the Ancient Southwest"
- October 2-4** CAS Annual Meeting, Pueblo, details available later  
**October 8** **Presentation Meeting**, Dr. Michael Kimball of UNC, Topic: Saving Skwaasutek:  
Protecting the Petroglyphs of Coastal Maine  
**October 8-11** Ninth Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, Gunnison  
**October 9-12** Utah Rock Art Research Association symposium in Cedar City, UT  
**October 14-17** Plains Anthropological Conference in Norman, OK  
**October 14** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 1 of 7)**  
**October 21** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 2 of 7)**  
**October 22** AIA Meeting, Fiske Planetarium, Anna Sofaer (Solstice Project), "The Mystery of Chaco Canyon"  
**October 28** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 3 of 7)**
- November 4** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 4 of 7)**  
**November 5** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30  
**November 9** AIA Meeting, CU Museum, Bob Hohlfelder (CU),  
"Before The Fieldwork Begins: Archaeological Politics  
in the Eastern Mediterranean"  
**November 11** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 5 of 7)**  
**November 12** **Presentation Meeting**, Neffra Mathews  
And Tom Noble, "Photogrammetry"  
**November 18** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (session 6 of 7)**
- December 2** **PAAC - Perishable Materials (last session)**  
**December 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30  
December 3 AIA Meeting, CU Museum, Donald Preziosi (Oxford), "Rethinking Minoan Palaces"  
**December 10** **Christmas Party**, Details to be determined
- January 6-9** **2010 AIA and APA Joint Annual Meeting**  
Anaheim Marriott Hotel, Orange County, CA

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## Officers and Board Members Are Needed

Our chapter needs a few members to volunteer to serve as Board Members, President, and Treasurer. If you are interested in volunteering for a one-year term, please contact any chapter officer or board member. The current list of Officers and Board Members is on page 10.

## **Ancient camel-butchering tools found in Boulder**

Cache of 83 sharpened rocks buried in resident's front yard  
By Laura Snider, ColoradoDaily.com, Wednesday, February 25, 2009

**Dr. Bamforth will be our September presenter, describing the Clovis Cache.**



Photo by Glenn Asakawa, University of Colorado

Three stone artifacts from a 13,000-thousand-year-old Clovis-era cache unearthed recently in the city limits of Boulder, Colorado are shown by University of Colorado at Boulder anthropology Professor Douglas Bamforth and Boulder resident Patrick Mahaffy, who owns the property where the cache was found. Two of the more than 80 implements in the cache were shown to have protein residue from now- extinct North American camels and horses.



Photo courtesy of CU

Douglas Bamforth, an anthropologist at the University of Colorado, places his hand on one of more than 80 artifacts unearthed about two feet below Boulder resident Patrick Mahaffy's front yard during a landscaping project last summer. The artifacts, which may have been made during the Clovis period nearly 13,000 years ago, were neatly arranged in a cache near where this portrait was taken, suggesting that the users of these instruments may have intended to reuse them.



Photo by Mark Leffingwell

Douglas Bamforth, archaeologist at the University of Colorado, displays the stone tools discovered in a Boulder man's yard.

BOULDER, Colorado - Patrick Mahaffy was just getting a little routine landscaping done outside his home at the foot of Flagstaff Mountain — a work crew was shaping a small drainage ditch — when a shovel hit stone.

The “chink” of the impact sounded odd, so the crew poked around, and just 18 inches beneath the soil surface they made an extraordinary find: 83 stone tools left in a cache 13,000 years ago by people who used the sharpened rocks to butcher ice-age camels.

Of course, the biochemical evidence that the tools were used for prehistoric camel slaughter — along with the discovery of protein residue from sheep, bear and horses — didn't come until later, when curiosity drove Mahaffy, who guessed the tools were just a few hundred years old, to call the University of Colorado. His call was routed to anthropologist Douglas Bamforth, who tends to field questions from locals who have found something odd in the dirt.

“Sometimes they're interesting things, and sometimes they're just cool rocks,” said Bamforth, who studies the culture and tools of Paleoindians, who lived in the Boulder area at the end of the last ice age. But a good anthropologist leaves no rock unturned, so to speak, and so he headed out to Mahaffy's front yard the next day, discovering among the artifacts the first tool found in North America that is known to have been used on the hide of a prehistoric camel.

“This is the only time in my career that this is ever going to happen to me,” Bamforth said. “To have something like this appear — to have it be what it turns out to be — it's quite spectacular.” Bamforth sent the stash of tools, which were left neatly in a shoe-box-sized hole by people who probably intended to return for them later, to Robert Yohe at California State University in Bakersfield for chemical analysis. The proteins on the artifacts, which were tested three times to ensure accuracy, were compared against the known biological makeup of mammalian families.

“I was somewhat surprised to find mammal protein residues on these tools, in part because we initially suspected that the Mahaffy Cache might be ritualistic rather than utilitarian,” Yohe said in a news release. The camel proteins also helped date the tools because, as Bamforth points out, we haven’t had camels on the Front Range for quite some time.

“We know (13,000 years ago) there were elephants and camels and horses and ground sloths,” he said, “animals you’d be really surprised to see in downtown Boulder.” At that time, when the receding glaciers of the last ice age would have been prominent along the foothills of northern Colorado, all kinds of large mammals roamed North America, including woolly mammoths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats and woolly rhinos.

Eagle-eyed Boulder County hikers, gardeners and wanderers have found evidence of some of these animals and the people who hunted them in the area before, Bamforth said. But the tools found recently in Boulder are from only one of two caches from the Clovis era ever discovered in North America. The other was found in Washington state. Artifacts found on private property belong to the land owner, Bamforth said, except in some cases involving human remains. Mahaffy said the tools found on his property will likely wind up in a museum, except for a few smaller pieces, which will be reburied where they were found.

Bamforth said he worries some land owners may not report discoveries of artifacts, fearing that any projects they’re working on could be stopped, but in reality, archaeologists have no such power. “We can learn a lot from them — it’s a huge value to archaeology,” Bamforth said. “It helps us to tell a piece of history. We really appreciate it when people are willing to share these kinds of things.”

So Bamforth tries to return all the phone calls he gets from inquiring locals. One never knows when the next prehistoric camel-butchering knife might be found. In fact, he recently got an intriguing call from a person outside of southeast Denver. “They had found a ring-shaped mound,” he said. “I’d really like to call them back, if only I hadn’t lost their number. If they read the article, I hope they give me a call.”

## **University of Northern Colorado Anthropology Field School**

Student researchers collected artifacts at a dig site near Walden earlier this summer. The students helped University of Northern Colorado anthropology professor Bob Brunswig continue his ongoing study into indigenous people who lived in North Park centuries ago.

Bob Brunswig, anthropology professor at the University of Northern Colorado, and his students have consulted with members of the Northern Ute Tribe during the project. This summer, Clifford Duncan, a Ute elder and shaman, performed a traditional Ute blessing ritual at the site. Project co-leader Fred Sellet, a UNC assistant professor of anthropology, was unable to participate this summer because of a commitment to a Smithsonian Institution Senior Fellowship project. The research is being funded by grants from the Colorado State Historic Fund and the Bureau of Land Management, plus matching funds from UNC. Under the Walden valley floor and upon ridges, they're finding tools, campsites and pottery with residue of rabbit and fish. They're connecting the dots, tracing the seasonal patterns by which the Ute Indians moved through the region and socialized with transient tribes.

Leading the North Park Cultural Landscapes Project is Bob Brunswig, a University of Northern Colorado professor of anthropology and director of the School of Social Sciences. He's conducted periodic digs in the Walden area since 2003, collecting more than 1,200 artifacts — butchering tools, animal bones, pottery, grinding stones, spear and arrow points, etc. — and reconstructing the ways American Indians lived in synch with the mountains and wildlife. “What we're trying to do, in lots of ways, is connect the seasonal ways these people lived and used natural resources,” Brunswig said. “We’re putting all the pieces of the puzzle together.”

On a four-week dig this summer, Brunswig was assisted by five paid students and some volunteers, as well as a field school staffed by 11 more students. Radiocarbon dating thus far on charcoal excavated from the occupation sites shows it's the earliest pre-historic Ute site in the Rocky Mountain Region. The oldest pottery defined so far puts the Utes in the Walden valley as far back as 600 to 700 years, Brunswig said.

The spectrum of American Indian life in North Park extends back 9,500 years — evidenced by arrow and spear points — but the tribes can't be defined. “The pre-Ute occupations were left by people whose modern descendants are unknown today since there are no historic records or continuation of tool types that could connect them to historic and modern tribes,” Brunswig said. The roughly 35 Utes roaming the region seven centuries ago were hunter-gatherers, following wild game's movements through the valley, the research shows. The Utes, probably five to six families, rode out the harsh winter months somewhere in North Park, but that's a missing piece of the puzzle. “We haven't quite found where they hunkered down during wintertime,” Brunswig said.

This summer, his team found evidence of where the Utes killed buffalo and worked their hides. In that area, the tribe prepared food and clothing for winter. “We're trying to get a lot more detailed evidence about how they survived in that environment,” Brunswig said of the Utes. “It's a very challenging environment, even today, if you live up there.” Because each winter posed a very real chance of starvation and death, he said, “There is an awful lot of very specialized knowledge that they had to have, and transmit that from one generation to the next.”

The sedimentary soils in North Park's basins are an alkali composition, rather than acidic, so artifacts are well-preserved and haven't shifted much over the centuries. That allows researchers to reconstruct the activities occurring on each site. “It's like going into someone's living room where it's been sealed off for several thousand years,” Brunswig said. “It's like a frozen living context. You can reconstruct how they did things, from the kill to various levels of meat processing.”

The research suggests that the Utes traded with other Indians moving through the area. Researchers this summer found evidence of maize — not a crop cultivated by the Utes — as well as obsidian, a volcanic glass that comes from other parts of the Rocky Mountain region. “I think they were probably trading for it, so that gives us contact with other groups that were quite some distance away,” Brunswig said.

The team this summer also found two more pottery pieces (a handled item was found during a previous year) — not characteristic of Ute pottery. It's possible the handle evolved into use among the Utes, Brunswig said, or it may have been introduced by another group of Indians who integrated, likely through marriage, into the Utes. “Those long-term cross-cultural contacts are important for the (genetic) survivability of any culture,” Brunswig said. No group is an island, in other words.

In the case of North Park, however, Brunswig and his team have found a site where they can accurately trace how earlier communities made their lives amid the roving animals, the undulating topography and an unpredictable climate. Brunswig said the research will help anthropologists conduct future studies and peer into even earlier time periods of the region. He expects the current project to continue for a few more years in the North Park location. “Sites like this are rare in the mountains,” he said.

## **Herbal Wine for Ailing Pharaohs**

The Associated Press

When Great-Grandma took a nip of the elderberry wine “for medicinal purposes”, she was following a tradition that goes back thousands of years. Indeed, researchers say they have found evidence that the Egyptians spiked their wine with medicinal herbs as long as 5,000 years ago. A chemical analysis of pottery dating to 3150 B.C. shows that herbs and resins were added to grape wine, researchers led by Patrick E. McGovern of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology report in Tuesday's edition of Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Adding tree resin to wine to prevent disease was widely known in ancient times, also being reported in ancient China, and continuing into the Middle Ages, the researchers say. And they note the Egyptian records report that a variety of herbs were mixed in wine, beer, and other liquids for medical uses. Chemicals recovered from the pottery indicate that in addition to wine, there were savory, blue tansy, and artemisia — a member of the wormwood family — present. Other chemicals indicate the possible presence of balm, senna, coriander, germander, mine, sage, and thyme.

## PAAC Schedule: September–December 2009

### September

8.....	Fort Collins .....	Field and Lab Photography (session 1 of 5)
11–14 .....	Pueblo .....	Basic Site Surveying Techniques
15.....	Fort Collins .....	Field and Lab Photography (continued, session 2)
18–20.....	Grand Junction.....	Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis
22, 29.....	Fort Collins .....	Field and Lab Photography (continued, sessions 3 & 4)

### October

3.....	Pueblo .....	PAAC Board meeting
6.....	Fort Collins .....	Field and Lab Photography (end, session 5)
<b>14.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (session 1 of 7)</b>
17–18.....	Glenwood Springs.....	Research Design & Report Writing
<b>21.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (continued, session 2)</b>
22.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (session 1 of 7)
23–25.....	Colorado Springs .....	Colorado Archaeology
<b>28.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (continued, session 3)</b>
29.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (continued, session 2)

### November

<b>4.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (continued, session 4)</b>
5.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (continued, session 3)
6–9.....	Cortez.....	Prehistoric Ceramics Description & Analysis
<b>11.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (continued, session 5)</b>
12.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (continued, session 4)
13–16.....	Montrose .....	Perishable Materials
<b>18.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (continued, session 6)</b>
19.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (continued, session 5)
20–22.....	Alamosa .....	Perishable Materials

### December

*1–22.....	Denver.....	PAAC Laboratory Project
<b>2.....</b>	<b>Boulder.....</b>	<b>Perishable Materials (end, session 7)</b>
3.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (continued, session 6)
4–7.....	Gunnison.....	Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis
10.....	Denver.....	Historical Archaeology (end, session 7)
11–13.....	Durango.....	Rock Art Studies

This course will take place on Wednesday evenings, at the Foothills Nature Center on north Broadway in Boulder. Total cost for the class remains a \$22 – a true bargain in this economy! Please contact Dave Hawley, IPCAS PAAC Coordinator, to register for the class – at either 303-443-2332, or [dave\\_hawley@comcast.net](mailto:dave_hawley@comcast.net).

## Fall Rock Art Trip Postponed

I am sorry to have to delay the rock art trip until a later date. I've been unable to put together a set of sites accessible with a group that would meet the quality/quantity of past trips and that I would be happy with. I am considering a spring trip in late March/early April to sites near Holbrook, Arizona. The rock art around there is very different from Utah rock art and extremely good quality. I need your input about this. Would you be interested and willing to drive approximately 12 hours to reach the area? Would the time period work for those that are interested? Please send me your inputs at: [morey.stinson@comcast.net](mailto:morey.stinson@comcast.net) or call me at: 303-530-7727

Morey

## Ancient Sign In the Desert

Stephen Regenold, May 26, 2006

ON the northern border of a vast desert preserve, halfway up a dusty hillside and overlooking a great forest of Joshua trees, David Nichols knelt to brush off a flat gray stone.

"Yep, this is one right here," he said, motioning toward a sheet of exposed bedrock. A group of small, closely spaced stones, like tiny turrets in the sand, formed a vague ring at his feet. "These supposedly kept the rodents out."

Mr. Nichols, one of two full-time research archaeologists employed at Mojave National Preserve, was showing off a recent discovery. On a nondescript hill, a quarter-mile off a four-wheel-drive dirt track, the remnants of a prehistoric way of life lay scattered in the sand.

Throughout Mojave National Preserve, a 1.6 million-acre park about 140 miles northeast of Los Angeles<<http://travel2.nytimes.com/top/features/travel/destinations/unitedstates/california/losangeles/?inline=nyt-geo>>, the subtle traces of a bygone civilization are all around. Pictographs painted on cave walls, dart tips in the sand, shelters, fire rings and pottery shards are common in the area, where generations of prehistoric people lived and died. Indeed, Mojave National Preserve is an amateur archaeologist's dream, with undocumented sites open year-round for visitors to explore in the empty, undeveloped park.

The Drying Pallet Site, as Mr. Nichols has come to call his new hillside finding, features 21 limestone slabs encircled with rocks that were carefully placed hundreds of years ago. The indigenous people, Mr. Nichols told his small tour group, used the sunny protected rock platforms to prepare Joshua tree blossoms.

"It was dried like beef jerky," he said of the white blossoms, which each spring still daub the land below in one of the world's largest and densest forests of Joshua trees. "Food in the desert was dried for preservation; it was the only way."

Mr. Nichols, a 39-year-old Los Angeles native, has discovered more than 50 significant sites since coming to work for the park in 2001. The Drying Pallet Site was identified just four months ago. Dozens of others, he said, most likely pepper the preserve's hills and canyons.

In recent years, noteworthy findings, including pictograph-packed caves, have been discovered by visiting hikers and amateur archaeologists. But while the park staff encourages people to explore the backcountry, collecting artifacts or disturbing historical sites in any way is forbidden. Take only photographs, leave only footprints, as the axiom goes.

Rangers at Mojave National Preserve do not provide directions to most documented archaeological locations, though some staff members and volunteers, including Mr. Nichols, may give clues. "We call Mojave a 'discovery park,'" Mr. Nichols said of the Delaware-size preserve, which has only 30 miles of established hiking trails. "I might suggest features to look for in the hills, but people are on their own to get off trail and see what they can find."

The official park map is nearly devoid of references to archaeology, as is the park's Web site. Signage is scant. Tours are limited to an occasional offering from California State University, Fullerton, which operates its research-oriented Desert Studies Center in the park.

Mr. Nichols's recent tour was a rare occasion, as he leads fewer than 10 trips a year, primarily to educate fellow park staff members or visiting researchers. His tours are not available to the general public.

Like most activities in Mojave National Preserve, exploring the park for uncharted archaeology is a do-it-yourself adventure. Visitors coming to see petroglyphs and arrowheads need to plan ahead, researching the area's history and culture to become educated on where to start the hunt. Visitors also need to be prepared for an immersion in the desert wilderness - snakes, scorpions, sun, heat and all.

Mojave National Preserve is the meeting place of three great North American deserts: the Great Basin, the Sonoran and its namesake Mojave. The area is a vast hinterland of dunes and cinder cones, tumbleweed plains, mesas and mountain forests. Turquoise deposits brought journeying Anasazi to the area hundreds of years ago.

Temperatures are extreme all year, with cold nights and blazing days. Elevations range from 800 feet to higher than 7,000 feet. It is exceedingly arid, with some parts of the park seeing only three inches of rain in a year.

Yet life thrives, as it has for thousands of years, among the Joshua trees and juniper. Quail, hummingbirds, mule deer, bighorn sheep, roadrunners, coyotes, badgers, rattlers, sidewinders and giant centipedes share a dry, dusty habitat. Sagebrush, creosote and yucca dot the land. Golden eagles and red-tailed hawks swoop above in the desert thermals.

Human habitation is limited to a few park staff members and a handful of land owners whose private ranches were grandfathered in when the preserve was created in October 1994. Mr. Nichols lives in a small green trailer in the middle of the park, Edward Abbey-style, with a water tank on the roof and no indoor plumbing, though with satellite Internet and HBO.

At the second stop of the day, deep in the park's interior and not too far from Mr. Nichols's green trailer, the small tour group walked two miles across the desert. A rocky flattop ridge was in the distance. Barrel cactuses and yuccas grew sparsely on the red-brown landscape. Rocks and sand stretched to the horizon.

A slight hill dead-ended at a cliff, and Mr. Nichols stopped to look up. The rock wall above, a gray, disintegrating mass, held a mosaic of tiny dancing figures.

"Wow, look at these petroglyphs!" said Mary Ann Guggemos, a 48-year-old park volunteer from Buffalo. Carved in a veneer of rust-brown desert varnish were the depictions of bighorn sheep, masked human figures and male stickpeople with no necks but fingers and small phallic appendages. Concentric circles dotted the stone. Diamonds, ovals, a square, pits, grooves and other abstract images hovered nearby.

The Pinto House Site, as this find has come to be known, was inhabited by ancestral Mojaves or Chemehuevi, according to Mr. Nichols, and they lived and worshiped in the dusty dwelling. Pottery shards mixed with small stones and animal dung in the dirt. A faint ring of rocks encircled a small shrub. Eleven slick metates, worn stone pallets used for grinding piñon seeds, acorns, juniper berries and other grains, sat under the overhanging rock face. And the assemblage of petroglyphs looked down upon it all.

"The sacred and the mundane were mixed in this culture," Mr. Nichols said, standing beside rock rings and milling stones. He said the etchings above were probably made during a ceremony, perhaps dreams manifested and scratched on a wall. "They didn't go to a church to worship," he said.

A hawk hovered in a wind gust above the cliff face. Petroglyph men stared down four modern-day visitors. The Pinto House Site, a bare forgotten diorama, cradled a human presence once again. Dust kicked up, and a second hawk moved into the updraft, paralleling its mate, two desert beings silhouetted and still on a pale blue sky.



## **Minutes – IPCAS Executive Board Meeting – August 6, 2009 – 7:30pm – 8:45pm:**

**Attendees:** Kris Holien, Tom Cree, Cheryl Damon, Joanne Turner, Dave Hawley

**Secretary's Report** (Hawley):

Minutes of May 7, 2009 meeting – previously approved - were published in the July 2009 *Calumet*.

**Treasurer's Report** (McComb):

Beginning balance, \$2770.58 (6/1); Ending balance, \$2838.33 (6/30/09); Memberships: 5 (New: 2, Renewal:3)

Beginning balance, \$2838.33 (7/1); Ending balance, \$2358.33 (7/31/09); Memberships: 0

Major Expenditure: \$480 for Museum rental (8 nights, 9/2009-5/2010)

**President's Report** (Holien):

- Did not attend Quarterly Meeting on 7/25. Emailed CAS Advisory Committee Report and resignation as CAS Vice President and Board Member.
- CAS Annual meeting October 3-4, Pueblo - Call for Papers and Posters
- 2009 Raffle Tickets for Custom-made Quilt – proceeds to the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund – tickets being sold for \$3 each or 4 tickets for \$10.
- Fewer Board meetings – no Board meetings in October and December – next meeting on September 3.
- Community/Education Outreach – BSA, Denver Area Council, anti-vandalism & Arch. Merit badge. No-one has yet stepped forward to lead our Outreach effort.

**Old Business:**

- Upper Rock Creek survey/Boulder County Parks/Open Space/Volunteer Opportunity - survey approved. Fall dates TBA – Gleichman [Subsequent to the meeting, Pete shared that the vegetation on the plains became so dense and tall with the heavy spring/summer rain that ground visibility is now almost zero, and we will wait and see what the weather conditions are when the vegetation finally shrinks back].
- Fall PAAC class, October 14- December 2 - *Perishable Materials* – 10 attendees have paid to date, so conduct of this class is assured. Joanne will assist in advertising to the Weavers Guild and the C.U. Museum Volunteers – Hawley.
- Rock Art Field Trip: The planned October trip was postponed until Spring 2010, possibly to northern Arizona – Stinson.
- Christmas party, 12/10 – St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, Boulder – (\$50 IPCAS check being held) – Turner.

**New Business:**

• Summer Activities:

Coffin Bison Kill, North Park – Ryan Byerly – Cowdry / Platte River area.

• Fall Activities:

- Site Stewardship visits – schedule dates – Kris will coordinate dates with those interested.
- Speakers Scorecard:
  - Sept. 10, 2009 – Dr. Doug Bamforth – Boulder Clovis Cache. Tom Cree will send email to the membership seeking volunteers to provide refreshments at this season kick-off meeting.
  - October 8, 2009 – Kris is working several options. Cheryl will lead this meeting and introduce the speaker (Kris will be unavailable).
  - November 12, 2009 – Neffra Matthews and Tom Noble – Photogrammetric Technology.
  - December 10, 2009 – Christmas Party Potluck.
  - 2010 - No firm bookings at this time.
- Member Participation at Archeology Field Projects – presentations by members about their experiences in volunteering for field projects are planned - Turner.
- CAS Annual Meeting is scheduled for Oct. 2-4 in Pueblo. Dr. Steve Lekson will be banquet speaker.
- Field Trip to Lindenmeier Folsom Site – Kris will plan a trip.
- Election Slate: The following Officers and Board Members are needed for 2010: President, Vice President, Treasurer.
- Calumet: The next issue will be published after August 20, 2009 and will include solicitation for officers and board members and an announcement about the fall PAAC class.

## 2009 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

President	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	<a href="mailto:kjholien@aol.com">kjholien@aol.com</a>
Vice-President	Open		
Treasurer	Katherine McComb	(303) 666-7448	<a href="mailto:kmccomb@comcast.net">kmccomb@comcast.net</a>
Secretary	Dave Hawley	(303) 443-2332	<a href="mailto:dave_hawley@comcast.net">dave_hawley@comcast.net</a>
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Professional Advisor	Pete Gleichman	(303) 459-0856	<a href="mailto:pjgleichman@yahoo.com">pjgleichman@yahoo.com</a>
PAAC Coordinator	Dave Hawley	(303) 443-2332	<a href="mailto:dave_hawley@comcast.net">dave_hawley@comcast.net</a>
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Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	<a href="mailto:joanne.turner@colorado.edu">joanne.turner@colorado.edu</a>
Board Member	Cheryl Damon	(303) 678-8076	<a href="mailto:cheryl_damon@msn.com">cheryl_damon@msn.com</a>

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER**

**Individual** \$28.50 / Year     
  **Family** \$33 / Year     
  **Student** \$14.25 / Year  
 **New**     
  **Renewal**  
**Tax-Exempt Donation**  \$10,  \$25,  \$50, **Other** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_ **TELEPHONE** (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
**ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-MAIL** \_\_\_\_\_  
**CITY** \_\_\_\_\_ **STATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **ZIP** \_\_\_\_\_

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

I(We) give CAS permission to :

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

**CODE OF ETHICS**

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

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

# CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter  
 of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
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