



Table of Contents

From the President

IPCAS Lecture

Spotlight: Karen Kinnear

In the Field

Volunteer Opportunities

News Highlights from the
World of Archaeology

PAAC

Highlights

IPCAS Board & Supporting
Members

Membership Application

Volunteers Needed

IPCAS is hosting a booth at the [Boulder Creek Festival](#), May 28 – 30 (Memorial Day weekend), where we'll be sharing our enthusiasm for archaeology with the public. If you're interested in spending a few hours at the booth, or for more info about volunteering, contact [Allison Kerns](#).

From the President

By Rosi Dennett

Mark Mitchell presented an excellent, informative lecture on "American Indian Settlement Systems in the Southern Rocky Mountains" at the March 10th meeting of IPCAS. We've got another extraordinary lecture scheduled for the April 21st meeting. Chuck LaRue and Laurie Webster from the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project will present new insights from their studies of early perishable collections. You don't want to miss this one!

Allison Kerns is in the process of revamping the [IPCAS Facebook](#) page, so check that out. Feel free to post your archaeology experiences there. We've been receiving great, positive feedback on the new newsletter section, "News Highlights from the World of Archaeology" by Chris Kerns. We're so pleased to have these two young archaeologists on our Board!

This month's Spotlight features Karen Kinnear, current CAS President and past IPCAS Co-President. Karen recently retired from her professional job in Boulder and is planning to relocate to the Cortez area in the near future. We're all very sad to see her go, but we've warned her that we'll be knocking on her door whenever we visit the Four Corners area! Of course, we wish her well in her new archaeology adventures (and some of us are quite jealous)!

As spring approaches, plans are coming together for this season's conferences, excavations and field trips. Be sure to sign up, so you don't get left behind! Check out the volunteer fieldwork opportunities listed in this newsletter. As a reminder, we only have a few open slots left for the IPCAS field trip to Mesa Verde on June 4 - 12. Contact [Karen Kinnear](#) or [Rosi Dennett](#) if you're interested in participating.

Spotlight: Karen Kinnear

By Karen Kinnear



Karen Kinnear at the Navajo Reservation along the San Juan River. Photo courtesy of Karen Kinnear.

I've spent the past six years working with many wonderful people who are members of IPCAS. I've seen our chapter grow and succeed with a group of people dedicated to our mission to provide a variety of opportunities for our members and informational outreach programs for the general public. Some of things I look back on include a successful CAS Annual Conference/Meeting hosted by IPCAS in 2011, an updated and great looking website and newsletter, some fun and educational field trips, and a growing outreach program.

As many of you know, I'll be leaving the Boulder area and moving to Cortez sometime this spring and I have IPCAS to thank for this. My interest and passion for archaeology was revived after a trip to Rapa Nui (Easter Island) in 2009 and I joined IPCAS thinking it would be a chance to get back into archaeology. I have been provided with many great opportunities to learn through speakers at the monthly meetings and through the PAAC classes, travel on great field trips, and socialize with some really great people.

I was drawn to the Cortez area when I first visited Mesa Verde and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park on a business trip in 1976. I was working for a consulting firm conducting socioeconomic development analyses for several Native American tribes throughout the western U.S. I returned to Mesa Verde after moving to Boulder and also participated in the Adult Research Program at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for two sessions in the 1990s, one time at Sand Canyon and once at Castle Rock. After spending two years excavating at Champagne Spring and another couple of years at Mitchell Springs I realized that I should just give in and move to Cortez. Fortunately, I'm old enough to snag some of those government benefits (Social Security and Medicare) and so, one night last spring, sitting in Cortez with a sunset over Sleeping Ute, I decided to make the leap - to retire and move to Cortez. I'll be leaving Holland & Hart at the end of March, and hope to get settled in Cortez by mid-May - in time for the first excavation field school at Mitchell Springs!

Spotlight: Karen Kinnear - Continued

Being a member of IPCAS has offered me great opportunities to work with each other to learn, play and have a lot of fun. I'll continue to be a member of IPCAS since that's what started me down this path in the first place! I'm very grateful for the many friendships developed over the years and will stay in touch. Thank you for a great ride – it's been lots of fun being Vice President, Co-President and CAS Rep over the past six years. We've got a solid board in place, enthusiastic members, and a dynamic organization and I expect to hear about the great things that IPCAS is doing.

IPCAS Lecture

When: Thursday, April 21 at 7:00 pm

Where: CU Museum of Natural History, Dinosaur Room

Cost: Free and open to the public

Laurie Webster & Chuck LaRue from the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project

Ancient Woodworking, Animal Use, and Hunting Practices in Southeastern Utah: New Insights from the Study of Early Perishable Collections



Webster and LaRue will discuss items as varied as the hafted knife (above) and the worn-out sandals illustrated below.

During the 1890s, local “cowboy” archaeologists excavated more than 4,000 textiles, baskets, wooden implements, hide and feather artifacts, and other organic materials from Basketmaker and Pueblo-period archaeological sites in southeastern Utah. Most of these artifacts were shipped to museums outside of the Southwest, where they remain largely unknown to archaeologists and the public.

In 2010, the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project was born to “re-excavate” and document these collections. Our work with these 700 to 2000-year-old collections has uncovered a wide range of well-preserved and often-complete wood, horn, bone, and feather implements related to woodworking, hideworking, animal and bird procurement, farming, personal adornment, and other socioeconomic practices.

In this presentation, we will discuss some of what we have learned about the use and manufacture of these perishable technologies and how our work with these collections has broadened our understanding of Basketmaker and ancestral Puebloan societies in ways that the study of more durable artifacts cannot.



Suggested reading:

Blackburn, Fred M., and Ray A. Williamson

1997 Cowboys and Cave Dwellers: *Basketmaker Archaeology in Utah's Grand Gulch*.
School of American Research Press, Santa Fe, NM.

Webster, Laurie D.

2014 Documenting Early Collections of Perishable Artifacts from Greater Cedar Mesa.
Archaeology Southwest Magazine 28(3-4): 15-17.

Perishables Workshop. Join Laurie Webster and Chuck LaRue for a workshop in north Boulder on Friday, April 22, from 3-5 pm on “**Artifacts as Seen in Basketmaker Rock Art along the San Juan River,**” with a fund-raising reception for the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project to follow from 5 to 7 pm. Workshop space is limited! Call **303.449.5527** for reservations.

About Chuck LaRue

Chuck LaRue, wildlife biologist and naturalist, has worked extensively with birds on the Colorado Plateau and other areas of the Southwest for 35 years. He has conducted bird inventories and surveys for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, and on northern Black Mesa. He also assisted in a prey habits study that identified bird feather remains from Peregrine Falcon nests sites throughout Arizona. He has recently developed an interest in Ancestral Puebloan technologies and lifeways on the Colorado Plateau and has replicated many prehistoric artifacts. He will share examples of these replicas with the audience during our presentation.



*Chuck LaRue analyzing a prehistoric man's hair ornament at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University.
Photo courtesy of Laurie Webster*

About Laurie Webster

Dr. Laurie Webster is an anthropologist who specializes in the perishable material culture of the American Southwest. She is a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Her publications include the edited volume *Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas* and the book *Collecting the Weaver's Art: The William Claflin Collection of Southwestern Textiles*, as well as numerous articles about prehistoric perishable technologies. Five years ago, she founded the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project to document the thousands of perishable artifacts recovered from alcoves in southeastern Utah during the 1890s.

(Right) Dr. Laurie Webster



IPCAS Lecture for May

Richard Wilshusen, Research Archaeologist, Paleocultural Research Group

Great Houses, Great Leaders, and Great Changes: Mesa Verde's Role in the Creation of the Chaco World

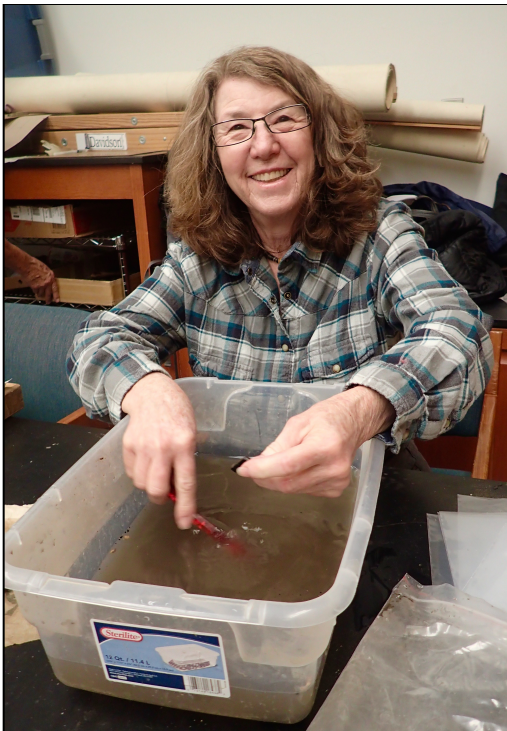
Over the last three decades we have made remarkable progress in chronicling Chaco Canyon's peak period and its demise; but there still is a great divide among researchers regarding the nature of the organization of Chacoan society and its origins. I (and several other colleagues) have proposed that the very first great houses are found *embedded* in particular ninth century villages of the Mesa Verde region of Colorado, at a time well before the ascendancy of Chaco Canyon in New Mexico. The abandonment of these villages and dramatic demographic decline north of the San Juan River by the early tenth century set the stage for developments to the south in Chaco. Although this scenario is accepted as realistic relative to the archaeological evidence we presently have, it makes little or no sense in terms of a social history. Our reconstructions of the social organization of these early Mesa Verde villages—even those that might be early great houses—suggests a society totally inadequate to explain the scale and scope of the Chaco network that emerges in the following two centuries. My presentation will focus on transformations in houses, leadership, communities, and social networks that fundamentally alter the course of the Pueblo world between AD 850 and 1125. In these changes we can begin to see the social organization of the modern pueblos and to better understand Mesa Verde's role as one of the heartlands of this deep Pueblo history.

In the Field

By Gretchen Acharya

Pojoaque Lab Report

Volunteers are continuing our work with Dr Scott Ortman on the collection from a 1952 University of New Mexico field school that involved excavations within the current Pueblo of Pojoaque. The goals for this work are to reconstruct the role of Pojoaque Pueblo in the history of Tewa Pueblo society and to develop methods for reconstructing the population histories of currently-occupied villages for application to other pueblos in the area. This is a wonderful opportunity for hands on learning and to make a meaningful contribution to this unique project. We meet from 3-6 PM Mondays in Archaeology Lab in the Hale Science Building at CU. If you're interested in joining us, contact Dr. Scott Ortman at scott.ortman@colorado.edu or Gretchen Acharya at gacharyafinearts@gmail.com



The first step in artifact processing is to wash them. We lay them out to dry, taking care to keep each bag separate and documented.



Gretchen Acharya (above) and Debbie Smith (right) washing ceramic sherds. Photos courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.

Once artifacts are dry, they're separated by bulk type (chipped stone, ceramic, etc), counted and weighed. We transfer any documentation from the original, sometimes disintegrating, 1952 paper bags to the artifact catalog database.



(Above) Joanne Turner and Karen Souhrada weighing sherds. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.

(Left) Mary Jane Howell's perfect counting technique. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.

Jakob Sedig on Woodrow Ruin Artifacts

Those of us who worked with Dr. Jakob Sedig on his Woodrow research over the last two years were delighted to receive an update on his current life situation. After receiving his PhD in early May, getting married at the end of May, and taking an excellent trip to the Mimbres region with IPCAS members in July, Jakob and his wife, Ariella, left Boulder in August on the long drive to Massachusetts. Jakob soon got a job tutoring local kids preparing to take the ACT/SAT. It was a good job but, perhaps not the best use of his Anthropology PhD. Within a few months, Ariella got a job in Development (i.e. grants/fundraising) in the Harvard Divinity School.

About a month ago Jakob interviewed for a job in the Reich Laboratory of Ancient DNA in the Harvard Medical School's Department of Genetics. He got the job! Although genetics is not his specialty, after spending last fall/winter tutoring, he is glad to be involved with active anthropological/archaeological research again. According to Jakob, "I'm going to serve as the lab's resident archaeologist, which will consist of reaching out to museums and identifying samples to be analyzed, helping the lab develop new projects, and reporting data back to

archaeologists. It's a brand new position--the lab has never had an archaeologist before--so it's exciting, if a bit of a learning curve." If you are interested in learning more, link to the Reich ancient DNA Lab:

https://genetics.med.harvard.edu/reich/Reich_Lab/Welcome.html

Along with getting started in the lab, he has been working on various articles. One of them focuses on community archaeology, and the work we did together in the lab. Congratulations Jakob! Hopefully, some day he will return to Boulder and give us a talk on ancient DNA.

According to Jakob Sedig, "From 2012-2015 multiple members of IPCAS assisted with the sorting, analysis, and counting of artifacts from Woodrow Ruin. The IPCAS members learned how to identify Mimbres ceramic types, sort chipped stone debris, perform botanical flotations, and prepare artifacts for curation. Well over 50,000 total artifacts were handled by the IPCAS members. The IPCAS member's help was invaluable. Not only did they make sorting, counting, and curating every ceramic and piece of chipped stone from Woodrow Ruin possible, but they provided excellent conversation and company on Monday nights in the CU archaeology lab!"



Jakob with Rosi Dennett and Joanne Turner flipping sherds, Woodrow Lab 2013. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.



IPCAS tour of the Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, July 2015. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.



Jakob leading an IPCAS tour of the Woodrow Site, July 2015. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.



Jakob demonstrating flintknapping, 2013. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.

Volunteer Opportunities

CU Ceramics Lab with Dr. Scott Ortman on Mondays from 3 to 6 pm at Hale Lab. Volunteers will sort and document Pojoaque/Cuyamunque ceramics sherds from north New Mexico. For additional information, contact Gretchen Acharya.

UNC's North Park Cultural Landscapes Project will return to the field for two weeks this summer, from July 18-22 and 25-29. Final surface surveys will be done at 1978 documented sites on the western side of the North Springs Research Area south of Walden and new excavation units will be opened in the small bison processing camp, 5JA319, which provided Early Prehistoric radiocarbon dates (AD 1760s) from last year's testing. Initial survey and test excavations at 5JA429, a large prehistoric camp on Owl Ridge, four miles to the southeast, will open new (and final) research area investigations scheduled to complete the North Park project over the next five years. We will stay at our previous Buffalo Ridge camp area seven miles south of Walden. Volunteers from CAS are invited to join this year's UNC Field School students in exploring the archaeology of North Park. For further information, contact Bob Brunswig at UNC, robert.brunswig@unco.edu or call 970-371-9874 (cell).

Paleo-Cultural Research Group (PCRG) Fieldwork Opportunities

PCRG is a member-supported non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological research in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. PCRG brings together scientists, technical specialists, and other interested individuals to carry out collaborative projects. Founded in 1996, PCRG now has more than 90 participating and supporting members. Membership in PCRG is open to the public. PCRG is planning three field projects for summer 2016. Additional projects may also be added to the schedule. There is no charge for participation and PCRG provides all meals and field equipment. Contact [PCRG](#) to learn more about how to get involved.

Household Archaeology in the Heart River Region (June 9—June 22)

In mid-June, PCRG staff and volunteers will again collaborate with researchers from several different institutions to investigate Mandan households at Chief Looking's Village, a sixteenth-century Plains Village community located in Bismarck, North Dakota. A wave of transformative change, marked by increased population density, expanded long-distance trade and interaction, more frequent warfare, and economic intensification, swept through the region around present-day Bismarck between A.D. 1400 and 1600. However, little currently is known about the social processes operating within individual communities. This project will study intra-community social interaction by comparing the lives of families living in two distinctly different types of houses.

PCRG volunteers will be joined by field school students from Minnesota State University-Moorhead. The project's base camp will be located about 15 miles east of Bismarck. Participants will camp adjacent to a house, where a kitchen and showers will be available. Participants may sign up for either or both weeks of work.

Archaeological Survey of the Baca Mountain Tract (July 17—July 24)

In July PCRG and Forest Service researchers will return to the Bunker site, an extensive camp associated in part with the Old Spanish Trail, which was used by traders between 1828 and 1848. The crew will also survey selected portions of the archaeologically rich bajada on the eastern side of the San Luis Valley, between the Sangre de Cristo Range and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve. The crew will camp adjacent to the restored Duncan Cabin, located on the Duncan townsite, an extensive and well-preserved historical archaeological site dating to the 1890s.

Archaeological Testing at the Venado Enojado site (5CF555) (August 9—August 17)

The Venado Enojado ("angry deer") site is a multi-component open camp located in the upper Arkansas River valley close to Buena Vista, Colorado. Previously collected ground-penetrating

radar data indicate that the site may contain one or more basin houses dating to the Late Archaic. In August, PCRG and Bureau of Land Management researchers will test the site to determine whether residential features are present and, if so, how old they are. Participants will stay at a campground in the area.

50th Anniversary of Excavations at Hell Gap Field Work Opportunity

Excavate and celebrate the 50th anniversary since the end of the first excavations at Hell Gap. Hell Gap is a deeply stratified archaeological site located in the Great Plains of eastern Wyoming, approximately thirteen miles north of Guernsey, where an abundant amount of Paleoindian and Archaic artifacts have been found and excavated since 1959. This site has had an important impact on North American archaeology because of the large quantity and breadth of prehistoric Paleoindian and Archaic period (ca. 13,500 to 7,600 B.P.) artifacts and cultures it encompasses. Volunteer opportunities and crew positions. Ten day field sessions from May to mid-August, including July to August at the Hell Gap Site. Contact Marcel Kornfeld at anpro1@uwyo.edu.

Excavation of the Mitchell Springs Ruin Group in Cortez, Colorado

Three, four-day in sessions left. We will be working with the Verde Valley Archaeological Center (VerdeValleyArchaeologyCenter.org), and members from various Chapters of the Arizona Archaeological Society. The site is located just south of Cortez, CO and is the center of a large community spreading out in all directions from the site center for more than a half mile. It contained hundreds of rooms, 4 small great houses, a great kiva, D-shaped tri-wall structure, a 10 meter court kiva, reservoir and a tower kiva. It was occupied for over 500 years and is listed on the National Historic Register. Researchers are meticulous about details. Your help in this task will be much appreciated. \$95 per person, per session fee required to off-set expenses related to camping, latrines, specimen collection, processing and analysis, and curation. CAS student fee is \$35. Free camping, potable water and toilets are available on-site. Previous experience is not required. You will receive PAAC Excavation course credit. To sign up, contact Tom Hoff at tomhoff4@gmail.com.

News Highlights from the World of Archaeology

By Christopher J. Kerns

There were a lot of archaeological news stories released over the past month including even more exciting news on the genetic history of Neanderthals and Denisovians ([University of Washington Health Sciences 2016](#)). However, this month I am going to focus on a single theme where there were numerous discoveries and insights over the past month – maritime archaeological discoveries. I have chosen to report on the below stories because they have implications beyond an individual site or time period and represent the forefront in archaeological research around the world.



Researchers from several European institutions published a new study in the *Journal of Archaeological Science* which was subsequently reported on in a [NASA press release](#) on March 11, 2016 regarding the use of satellite data to detect submerged shipwrecks (Hille 2016). The researchers discovered that near coast shipwrecks leave sediment plumes on the sea's surface which can indicate their location. Using NASA/USGS Landsat 8 satellite data to detect the sediment plumes – which can extend up to four kilometers from the wreck site – the researchers demonstrated how satellite data can be used to locate and monitor coastal shipwrecks. Although other methods such as airborne lidar and multibeam echosounders can be used to detect shipwrecks, these methods are often cost-prohibitive while Landsat satellite data is often freely available. This method of detection could become extremely useful for maritime archaeologists, but it also has a broader impact. Shipwrecks are not necessarily only of historical significance but can also be of ecological significance such as in the case of reef support and creation. Further, modern-era shipwrecks are common sources of pollution and many nearshore shipwrecks can be navigational hazards. The Landsat data has the potential to aid in the monitoring of environmental impacts caused by modern shipwrecks. The satellite data can also be used to model and anticipate the area of impact caused by the release of pollutants during near-shore shipwrecks, such as oil spills, which in turn could improve the responses to such environmental disasters.

A University of Arizona led research project published by the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* was reported on in a [press release by the University of Arizona](#) on March 7, 2016 (Jensen 2016). The researchers combined records of Spanish shipwrecks with tree-ring records from the Florida Keys to extend the Caribbean hurricane record back to around 1500. The researchers found that the pattern of hurricanes from the tree-ring chronology from 1707 to 1825 closely matched the pattern of shipwrecks from the historical records known from the same period. The tree-ring data was also compared to the records of hurricanes from 1850 to 2009. The patterns all indicated a strong correlation between the shipwrecks, hurricanes and the tree-ring data. The results of the project indicated a 75 percent reduction in hurricane activity from 1645 to 1715, during a time period known as the Maunder Minimum. The Maunder Minimum is a period of low sunspot activity during which the earth received less solar radiation and the Northern Hemisphere had cooler temperatures than in the time periods before or after. The results of the study will aid researchers in understanding how changes in

radiation – including from greenhouse gas emission – effects hurricane activity. It could also help improve regional predictions of hurricane activity and variability.

The discovery of the wrecks from a nineteenth century whaling disaster off the north Alaskan coast in the Chukchi Sea is giving researchers insight into Arctic climate change and variability. The discovery of the wrecks was reported on by westernndigs.org in January (de Pastino 2016). In September of 1871 a total of 33 whaling ships were destroyed by ice, stranding more than 1,200 crew members and their families in small, open whaleboats. Previous investigations into the disaster recovered evidence of the abandoned whaling fleet on land, but until now there had been no definitive evidence that any of the fleet remained submerged beneath the water. This discovery demonstrates the impacts of warming climate on the region's environmental and cultural landscape and allows climate scientists to study changes and variability in sea ice and permafrost.



Photo courtesy of Blue Water Recoveries and the Oman Ministry of Heritage & Culture.

Finally, one of Vasco Da Gama's ships has been under investigation in the coastal waters off of Al Hallaniyah Island in Oman. The wreck site was initially discovered in 1998. [Oman's Ministry of Heritage & Culture \(MHC\) along with Blue Water Recoveries Ltd \(BWR\)](#) have been excavating the Portuguese East Indiaman between 2013 and 2015 (BWR 2016). Details of the of the wreck site have recently been published in the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*. The researchers believe the ship is the *nau Esmeralda*. The *nau Esmeralda* was commanded by Vicente Sodre, Vasco da Gama's maternal uncle. The ship was part of Vasco da Gama's 1502-1503 Armada to India and sank during a storm in May 1503. The archaeological importance of this site extends beyond being from one of the very early European voyages of 'Discovery,' because the site could provide insight into how maritime trade and warfare was conducted in the Indian Ocean at the very beginning of maritime European trade in the region. The site could also provide further insight into the role Oman played within Indian Ocean maritime trade networks.

If you have any news stories you want reported on here, please contact Chris Kerns at cjkerns@hotmail.com. Additional news from the world of archaeology can be found at the following websites:

http://www.sciencedaily.com/news/fossils_ruins/archaeology/

<http://archaeology.org/news>

<http://www.archaeologychannel.org/rss/TACfeed.xml>

<http://westerndigs.org/> (New this month and a great resource!)

References:

Blue Water Recoveries Ltd. (BWR)

- 2016 Vasco Da Gama Shipwreck Discovered: Portugeses Ship Wrecked on a Remote Island in the Sultanate of Oman in 1503 is the Earliest Ship of Discovery to be Found and Scientifically Investigated by Archaeologists. *Press Release*. Blue Water Recoveries Ltd. 15 March 2016. Available Online at: <http://esmeraldashipwreck.com/press>

de Pastino, Blake

- 2016 Wrecks from Infamous 19th Century Whaling 'Disaster' Discovered Off Alaska Coast. *WesternDigs*. WesternDigs.org, 8 January 2016. Available Online at: <http://westerndigs.org/wrecks-of-long-lost-19th-century-whaling-fleet-discovered-off-alaska-coast/>

Hille, Karl

- 2016 Satellites and Shipwrecks: Landsat Satellite Spots Foundered Ships in Coastal Waters. *Press Release*. NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. Greenbelt, Maryland. 11 March 2016. Available online at: <http://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2016/landsat-spots-shipwrecks-in-coastal-waters>

Jensen, Mari N.

- 2016 Shipwrecks, Tree Rings Reveal Caribbean Hurricanes. *Press Release*. University of Arizona College of Sciences. 7 March 2016. Available Online at: <https://uanews.arizona.edu/story/shipwrecks-tree-rings-reveal-caribbean-hurricanes>.

University of Washington Health Sciences/UW Medicine

- 2016 Ancient Denisovan DNA excavated in modern Pacific Islanders: Substantial genomic remnants of the extinct Denisovans recovered in Oceania populations. *ScienceDaily*. ScienceDaily, 17 March 2016. Available Online at www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160317150805.htm.

Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification

There are 13 total courses in the program, all of which have accompanying lists of suggested readings (Bibliography) and definitions of terms (Glossary) relevant to that subject. Courses range from eight to 25 hours in length, and are taught in 13 locations throughout Colorado. Each of the 13 courses apply toward the requirements of at least one PAAC certificate. For more information about the PAAC program and to obtain a Candidate Application Form, go to the [History Colorado](#) webpage. The next two PAAC courses that will be offered in April are Historical Archaeology and Research Design & Report Writing.

The Historical Archaeology course will be conducted in Denver in seven sessions starting on April 17th and will cover the importance of historical archaeology, types of sites, sources of historical information, key historic artifacts, Colorado history vs. archaeology. To register, contact the Denver PAAC Coordinator, [Preston Niesen](#).

The Research Design & Report Writing course will be conducted in Montrose on April 16-17 and will cover the importance of archaeological research designs and reports, essential elements of research design, and guidelines for archaeological reports. To register, contact the PAAC Coordinator for the Chipeta Chapter in Montrose, [Beverly Kolkman](#).

Highlights

Upcoming CAS Quarterly Meeting

The Denver Chapter will host the next [Quarterly CAS Meeting](#) on Saturday, April 23rd at the History Colorado Center. **Anne Robinson** from IPCAS has completed all 13 PAAC classes, scoring at least 70% on the final exams and will receive her Scholar Certificate at the meeting. Congratulations, Anne! IPCAS members are welcome to attend; no cost and no registration required.

Your Feedback Needed on the IPCAS Outreach Program Plan

By Allison Kerns

We are in the beginning stages of planning and starting an outreach program, and would like to get your feedback! It is important that IPCAS members are invested and engaged in the mission of our outreach program. This is an outline of the needs we are filling through this project, the project's mission, and objectives. Please send your thoughts, comments, or suggestions on this program to [Allison Kerns](#) and look for a survey on your seat during the April IPCAS lecture.

The IPCAS Outreach program will fill a need for opportunities for adults, families, and children with interest in archaeology, but not at the avocational level, to learn about, participate in, and act as stewards for, local heritage and archaeology.

The mission of the IPCAS outreach program is to provide members of the Boulder County community who are interested in heritage and archaeology with opportunities for active learning, participation in, and stewardship of archaeological heritage.

The IPCAS outreach program will fulfill its mission by:

- a) Raising awareness of IPCAS, CAS and Colorado archaeological heritage by having a presence in the Boulder County community, and attending public events;
- b) Using the knowledge of its membership to create resources that are accessible for community members new to archaeology topics;
- c) Acting as a hub for community members to access resources and learn about opportunities that meet their level of interest;
- d) Providing opportunities for adults, families and children to engage with archaeology and heritage directly through facilitating site visits and archaeology/heritage focused tours, facilitating opportunities to be actively involved in stewardship, and facilitating opportunities for children and families to engage with heritage in an informal learning environment.

Site Stewardship Update

By Karen Kinnear

I had the opportunity to meet with representatives from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife to talk about putting together a statewide Site Stewardship Program that would potentially provide site stewards for all 42 state parks. Our preliminary plan is to start with one park and work out any issues that may arise before expanding it to additional parks; no decision has been made yet as to which park will be chosen. In the meantime, Martin Anderson had a productive meeting with Sue Struthers from the Forest Service and they are working to put together a list of possible sites that reflect both historical and prehistoric types as well as low altitude and mountainous areas. We are working through some of the issues that have come up in the past and in the survey completed by past site stewards. The suggestions made by site stewards were well received and are being addressed by Sue Struthers and she and Martin will be in touch with volunteers in early spring to match sites to individual interests and needs.

Mesa Verde Trip Update

By Karen Kinnear

Fourteen people signed up for the Mesa Verde trip and we will be opening it up to other chapters the first part of April. Tours are set for the Canyon of the Ancients, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park, behind the scenes at the Anasazi Heritage Center, and we're currently working with the archaeologists at Mesa Verde to determine what sites will be open and available at Mesa Verde. Also working on a day tour of rock art sites in the Tribal Park and/or Canyon of the Ancients. We're lining up local archaeologists to provide campfire talks in the evening while we're staying at Morefield Campground at Mesa Verde. Trip details should be available by mid-April.

Recap: 38th Annual CCPA Conference

The 38th Annual Conference of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) was held in Salida on March 17-20. Some of the IPCAS members who attended include: Cheryl Damon, Rosi Dennett, Karen Kinnear, Lynda McNeil, and Anne Robinson. Click [here](#) for the 42-page program which includes abstracts and biographies of presenters.

Lynda McNeil said of her experience, "At the recommendation of fellow IPCAS members, I attended my first CCPA annual conference in Salida, CO. It exceeded my expectations (as a non-archaeologist) with highly informative presentations--from analysis of *Zea mays* phytoliths to track human migrations to Japanese "therapy gardens" at Amache, the Japanese-American internment camp. On the less serious side, a rabble-rousing trivia game after Friday's banquet (a scholarship fundraiser) confirmed the rumor that archaeologists can partie!"



From left-to-right: Lynda McNeil, Anne Robinson, Cheryl Damon, Rosi Dennett on a field trip to the Venado Enojado ("angry deer") site, a multi-component open camp located in the upper Arkansas River Valley close to Buena Vista. Photo courtesy of Rosi Dennett

2016 IPCAS Board & Supporting Members

Board Members

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Vice President	Richard Wilshusen	rhw1883@gmail.com
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Treasurer	Hal Landem	hal963landem@gmail.com

At Large Board Members

	Cheryl Damon	cheryl_damon@msn.com
	Kris Holien	kjholien@aol.com
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Appointed Positions

PAAC Coordinator	Delane Mechling	mechlings@hotmail.com
Communications Director	Joan Prebish	joan.prebish@yahoo.com
Outreach Coordinator	Allison Kerns	a.marcucci@rogers.com
CU Liaison	Gretchen Acharya	gacharyafinearts@gmail.com
CAS Representative	Karen Kinnear	kinnear.rockies@gmail.com
News & Events Coordinator	Christopher Kerns	cjkerns@hotmail.com
Website Administrator	Anne Robinson	annerco@yahoo.com
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Editor: Joan Prebish

Members are encouraged to send ideas or material for The Calumet. All content is subject to review and approval by the IPCAS Board. The submission deadline is the 15th for the next month's issue. Send to joan.prebish@yahoo.com

Webpage: indianpeaksarchaeology.org

Facebook: IPCAS - Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeology Society

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Email: indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com

Membership Application - Indian Peaks Chapter

✓	Category	Rate
___	Individual	\$28.00
___	Family	\$33.00
___	Senior – Individual (does not receive <i>Southwestern Lore</i>)	\$14.00
___	Senior – Family (does not receive <i>Southwestern Lore</i>)	\$16.50
___	Student – Individual	\$14.00
___	Student – Family	\$16.50
___	Secondary (already member of another chapter)	\$10.00

___ New ___ Renewal or Tax-Exempt Donation to IPCAS \$___ or Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund \$___

Membership period runs from January 1 through December 31 (calendar year).

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

Please provide the following information:

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Email: _____

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: _____