

The Calumet

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

October 2015

INDIAN PEAKS CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presentation (lecture) meetings are held in the University of Colorado Museum (CU Museum), Dinosaur Room from September to May (except Dec), at 7:00 PM.

The public is always welcome at presentation meetings.

Web Site: WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG

- Oct 10-12 Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Meeting**
 Interesting lectures and field trips
 Keynote Speaker: Doug Owsley speaking on ***Kennewick Man: The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton***
 Location: Durango, Colorado – See CAS website for details
- Oct 15 IPCAS October 2015 Presentation** (Third Thursday)
 Topic: ***Did the Ilopango eruption in El Salvador cause the collapse of Teotihuacan?***
 Speaker: Payson Sheets
 7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
 For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
 See page 3 for details.
- Oct 17 Volunteer for International Archaeology Day -Rocky Mountain National Park**
 See page 11 for details.
- Oct 24 Volunteer for International Archaeology Day –CU Museum of Natural History**
 See page 11 for details
- Nov 12 IPCAS November 2015 Presentation** (Second Thursday)
 Topic: ***La Consentida: The Origins of Village Life in Coastal Oaxaca, Mexico***
 Speaker: Guy Hepp
 7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
 For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
 See page 4 for details.
- Dec 10 IPCAS Holiday Party**
 IPCAS Members only- Details to come
 Bring an appetizer to share. Wine & Beer will be available.
 Enjoy field trip photos.

- Jan 14** **IPCAS January 2016 Presentation** (Second Thursday)
Topic: ***Missing the Boat: Ancient Dugout Canoes in the Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys***
Speaker: Peter Wood
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
- Feb 11** **IPCAS February 2016 Presentation** (Second Thursday)
Topic: TBD
Speaker: TBD
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
- Mar 10** **IPCAS March 2016 Presentation** (Second Thursday)
Topic: TBD
Speaker: TBD
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
- April 21** **IPCAS April 2016 Presentation** (Third Thursday)
Topic: TBD
Speaker: TBD
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.
For directions and parking go to <http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>
- May 19** **May 2016 Presentation** (Third Thursday)
Topic: TBD
Speaker: TBD
7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History
<http://cumuseum.colorado.edu/visit/directions>

OCTOBER AT THE CU MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

We are very excited to announce the opening of our newest exhibition,
*Unearthed: Ancient Life in the Boulder Valley**

The exhibit will showcase a set of more than 80 stone implements, all roughly 13,000 years old, which were discovered within Boulder city limits in 2008.

The Clovis-era stone tools, known as the Mahaffy Cache, are thought to have been crafted by nomadic hunter-gatherers wandering through what today is the city of Boulder—perhaps amidst camels, giant bears and other long-gone creatures.

The chance unearthing of ancient stone artifacts in a boulder backyard draws us into connection with people of a distant past. Come along on this discovery...



*This exhibit made possible through the generosity of Pat and Anna Mahaffy.

IPCAS October 2015 Presentation



Did the Ilopango eruption in El Salvador cause the collapse of Teotihuacan?

Speaker: Payson Sheets

Thursday, October 15 at 7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.

The longest and most intensive cold period of the past 3000 years began in AD 536, and ended about AD 550. Freezing temperatures and drought resulted in some 75% of the people of the Wei dynasty in China dying from starvation and disease. The emperor lost the mandate of heaven, as people lost faith in the religion and political organization, and turned against them. The collapse of Teotihuacan shared some similarities with the end of the Wei dynasty, and the new dating of its collapse place it at about the same time, so we need to explore if it occurred for much the same reasons. Could my finding of a volcanic ash layer in El Salvador, as a beginning graduate student many years ago, have been involved? We will look at the evidence for the climatic crisis in various areas of the ancient world, and then see how far we can go for an explanation of its cause.

Payson D. Sheets is an American archaeologist, Mayanist, and Professor with the Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado Boulder. He is primarily known for his research in Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica and Lower Central America, most importantly for his work on the Maya civilization at Joya de Cerén in El Salvador (although he has worked throughout the western United States, Canada, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua). He specializes in Mesoamerican archaeology, lithic technology, ancient adaptations, geophysical applications, hazards research (sudden environmental change – particularly volcanic eruptions[2]), and remote sensing.

IPCAS November 2015 Presentation



La Consentida: The Origins of Village Life in Coastal Oaxaca, Mexico

Speaker: Guy Hepp

Thursday, November 12 at 7:00 pm. Dinosaur room, CU Museum of Natural History.

The La Consentida archaeological site in coastal Oaxaca, Mexico was occupied during Mesoamerica's initial Early Formative period (2000–1500 BCE), a time of fundamental socioeconomic transitions to sedentism, agriculture, and social complexity. Several AMS radiocarbon dates from secure contexts demonstrate that pottery and mounded earthen architecture at La Consentida are among Mesoamerica's earliest known examples. In this talk I will discuss the implications of La Consentida's ceramics for the adoption of pottery in Mesoamerica, with particular reference to evidence for interaction with regions such as highland Oaxaca and West Mexico. I will argue that the newly identified Tlacuache phase assemblage complicates current models for the adoption of pottery in Mesoamerica. I will also discuss technological, bioarchaeological, and isotopic evidence for the establishment of sedentism and changes in culinary practices related to maize agriculture at the site. Together, multiple lines of evidence suggest that La Consentida was a community in transformation during a watershed moment in the history of the Americas.

Guy Hepp graduated with a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Colorado in 2015. His dissertation research focused on the archaeology of the Mesoamerican Early Formative period (2000–850 BCE) in coastal Oaxaca, Mexico. Since 2008, Guy has directed field and laboratory research of the early village site of La Consentida. His interests include the establishment of agrarian villages and complex social networks in Mesoamerica and elsewhere. In related research, Hepp also studies ancient ceramic figurines and musical instruments as indicators of cosmology, ritual practice, and social organization. He has practiced archaeology in Mexico and the United States since 2000. You may contact Guy at guyhepp@gmail.com

IPCAS reaches out at Boulder Creek Hometown Festival



Allison Kerns and Karen Kinnear at IPCAS booth at Boulder Creek Hometown Festival

IPCAS's first public outreach effort in recent years was quite successful! We hosted a booth at the Boulder Creek Hometown Festival over Labor Day weekend and talked with over 200 people about archaeology in general and IPCAS in particular. Led by Allison Kerns and Karen Kinnear, we showed them artifacts from excavations at Mitchell Springs in Cortez, photo displays of our field trips to Chaco Canyon and Northern New Mexico Pueblos, copies of *Southwestern Lore* and *Colorado Archaeology*, and handed out copies of our new IPCAS brochure and information on our Fall lineup of speakers. We were able to help a teacher taking two of her students to Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in October by providing some great places to visit along the way and resources to check out. We connected with the CU Anthropology Club and are planning some follow up activities with them. Thanks to all those volunteers who helped Allison and Karen, including Nancy Ries Morrison, Gretchen Acharya, Maureen Arthur, Joanne Turner, and Chris Kerns!!

Background on Teotihuacan, a Mesoamerican city

On October 15, Payson Sheets will lecture on ***Did the Ilopango eruption in El Salvador cause the collapse of Teotihuacan?*** (See page three for information on the lecture.)

Teotihuacan was a major urban area in the sixth century at the time of the eruption. Some background on Teotihuacan is given below.

Teotihuacan was an important regional city from 100/50 BC to 550/650 AD. It was neither Mayan nor Aztec, share cultural traits with and other Mesoamerican civilizations. Located 28 miles from the center of Mexico City, this UNESCO heritage site may have been home to 125,000 people at its height.

Walking up the Teotihuacan's Avenue of the Dead from the south towards the Pyramid of the Moon with the hillside of Cerro Gordo is as



Avenue of the Dead ending at the impressive Pyramid of the Moon.

impressive today as it undoubtedly was to prehistoric visitors. The 141 foot Pyramid of the Moon looms over the landscape as you walk up the Avenue of the Dead. The visitor climbs successive plazas higher and higher towards the pyramid. Each of the Plazas have the ruins of other impressive ceremonial buildings all along the way. On your way, on the right, is the even more impressive Pyramid of the Sun. At 197 feet it is the third largest pyramid in the world. Although exactly what occurred in these plazas and on the pyramids is not known, it is obvious that there is a lot of space for large public events and ceremonies.



The Pyramid of the Sun, largest pyramid in Teotihuacan and third largest pyramid in the world.

The people of Teotihuacan lived in apartment compounds where there is evidence that they worshiped ancestors. In a place where 50% of infants died before their fifth birthday, children were seen as special intermediaries with the afterlife. Adult ancestor were also worshipped in the form of mortuary bundles, where the remains of the dead could be kept for worship and consultation by the living. Some of the masks found at Teotihuacan may have been used on mortuary bundles.

Warriors were an important group of people in Teotihuacan. Warriors used an atlatl and dart as for weaponry. Mirrors on their back also signifies the person as a warrior. Warriors often wore costumes and other items to suggest other animals. This may be an example of nagualism, the belief in the ability of humans to transform into animals and tap into that animal's special powers.

Butterfly symbolism was commonly associated with warriors. Later ethnographic research in Mesoamerica shows that people believed that warriors who died in battle or were sacrificed after being captured by enemies achieved the best afterlife of coming back to the earth as a beautiful, carefree butterfly. This provided warriors an incentive of a special afterlife encouraging warriors to give their all in battle.



A warrior depicted as a bird in military dress. He holds atlatl darts in his left hand and the atlatl in his right hand.



Butterfly with typical google eyes often used in Teotihuacan butterfly depictions. From a mural found in an apartment compound.

There is evidence that both ritualistic cannibalism and human sacrifice were practiced in Teotihuacan. Remains of humans have been found in and under many structures. Sometimes the bodies are bound, sometimes decapitated, sometimes just parts of humans have been found. One of the more striking elements in some of the Feathered Serpent Pyramid and Moon Pyramid victims was a collar or necklace made of shell plaques, from which were suspended imitation human upper jaws (maxillae). Most were imitation human jaws made of individual teeth carved from white marine shells and set in a perishable matrix covered with stucco. A few wore real human maxillae. The meaning of this practice is not known.

Ballcourts bounded by parallel platforms, usually with a stone ring projecting from each side, are widespread in Mesoamerica. The games played in them are of great religious and political significance. No architectural evidence for ballcourts of this kind have been found at Teotihuacan in spite of diligent searching.

One of the unique traits of Teotihuacan is the lack of visibility of individual rulers. In both Mayan and Aztec civilizations, accomplishments and names individual rulers is very

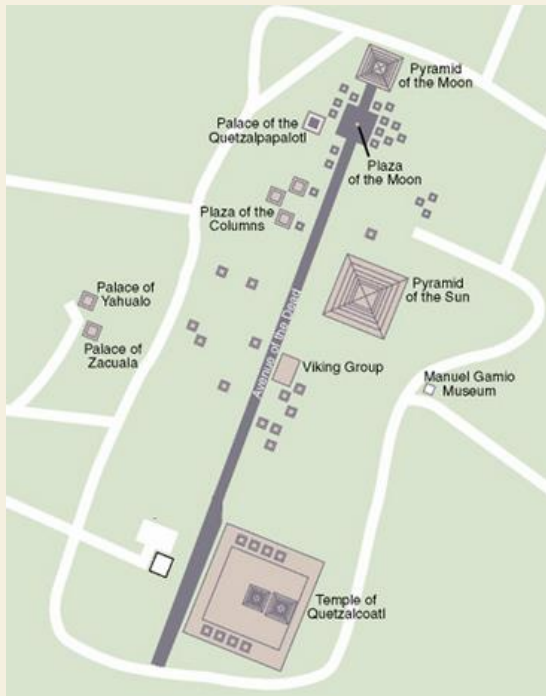


Diagram showing Avenue of the Dead and Pyramid of the Moon, Pyramid of the Sun and The Feathered Serpent Pyramid (called Temple of Quetzalcoatl here)

obvious. Teotihuacan was not egalitarian. There were leaders. There were warrior groups associated with eagles and jaguars apparently had more status than other groups. But the leader's individual names, likenesses and accomplishments are not obvious.

The Feathered Serpent Pyramid (sometimes called the Temple of Quetzalcoatl) is the third largest Pyramid at Teotihuacan. The facade with sculptured serpents and felines is notable. As with other Teotihuacan structures it had hundreds of sacrificial victims underneath it. Some feel it may have been associated with living quarters for rulers or priests.

This article was written by Anne Robinson using information from ***The Teotihuacan Trinity, The Socialpolitical structure of an Ancient Mesoamerican City*** by Annabeth Headrick (2007) and ***Ancient Teotihuacan, Early Urbanisim in Central Mexico*** by George L. Cowgill (2015).



Sculptures on the exterior of the Feathered Serpent Pyramid



Denver Chapter Colorado Archaeological Society October Meeting-

Maize Horticulture Beyond the 100th Meridian

Date & Time: October 12, 2015 at 7:00 pm

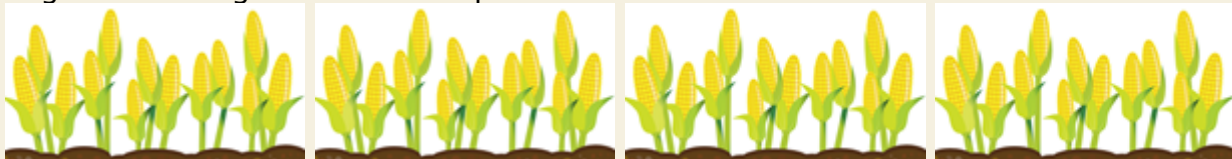
Location: Ricketson Auditorium, Denver Museum of Nature and Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO. Enter the Auditorium using the Security Entrance (north side).

The auditorium opens at 6:30 p.m. for evening lectures and events.

Speaker: Dr. Douglas Bamforth

Anthropology tends to view hunter-gatherers and farmers as very distinct groups with dramatically different kinds of social and settlement patterns. However, we know that foragers and farmers lived near each other and interacted intensively in many times and places and that people sometimes moved back and forth between foraging and farming communities over the course of their lives. It is increasingly clear that the transition to maize farming on the Plains involved changes in the lives of indigenous hunter-gatherers who knew their horticultural neighbors, but we do not know very much about this transition in most areas. The King Site on the Nebraska Pine Ridge dates to the agricultural transition on the Plains and seems to document the lives of people on the way to becoming farmers: for example, we have maize but it is not abundant and people made Central Plains Tradition pottery onsite but used non-Central Plains Tradition knives. People at the site imported a variety of material from the west, including obsidian and other flakeable stone and ochre, and the only features that appear to be houses look nothing like farmers' houses elsewhere on the Plains; instead, they resemble hunter-gatherer houses in Wyoming and Colorado. The site suggests complex, perhaps multi-ethnic, origins for the horticultural communities that later develop into eastern Plains farmers.

Douglas B. Bamforth received his BA from the University of Pennsylvania in 1978 and his MA (1983) and PhD (1986) from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Although his research has emphasized the Paleoindian occupation of the Great Plains, he has worked on archaeological field and laboratory projects in Nevada, coastal California, the Mojave Desert, coastal Georgia, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, southwestern Germany, and Ireland. He is the author of *Ecology and Human Organization on the Great Plains* (1988) and *The Allen Site: A Paleoindian Camp in Southwestern Nebraska* (2007), and he has published on Paleoindian human/environment interactions, Plains Village societies in the Dakotas, lithic technology, bison ecology, theoretical issues in archaeology, warfare, and the Irish Neolithic. Most recently, his work focuses on recent horticultural occupations on the Great Plains, and he has an ongoing field project in northwestern Nebraska, examining the transition from hunting and gathering to at least partial horticulture on the western edge of the range of these occupations.



IPCAS Volunteers work on 1952 Pojoaque Artifacts

In 1952, the University of New Mexico field school excavated within the current Pueblo of Pojoaque. Pojoaque is one of the six Tewa speaking Northern Rio Grande Pueblos. Under the direction of archaeologist Florence Hawley Ellis, students excavated in midden areas within the village and also beneath the floors of occupied houses. The artifacts were left the original field bags from 1952. The only provenience information is the writing on the bags. There are no known field notes and the discoveries were not written up.

Pojoaque Pueblo has asked Scott Ortman to analyze the artifacts from the 1952 excavation. Scott's primary 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. Scott requested IPCAS help cleaning, organizing and evaluating the artifacts. While Scott and the IPCAS volunteers are working on the cataloging and analysis, Scott will be collaborating with the Pueblo to try and figure out where these excavation units actually were.

One of the end products of this project will be an exhibit on the role of anthropology in contemporary native communities at the CU Museum of Natural History, and then the Poeh Center in Pojoaque. Everyone who helps with this project will make a contribution to the exhibit in some way.

Photos show Scott and IPCAS volunteers working on the artifacts. The volunteer session is every Monday from 4 to 7. If you wish to volunteer, contact Scott Ortman at Scott.Ortman@Colorado.edu



INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

Volunteer Opportunity



Volunteer for Archaeology Day at Rocky Mountain National Park

Date: Saturday, October 17 Public Event, Open to All Ages: 10:00 am to 2:00 pm
Time: 9:00 am to noon (includes set-up) or noon to 3:00 pm (includes clean-up) - select one shift

Location: Beaver Meadows Visitor Center at Highway 36 entrance, lower level lobby

How to sign up: Contact Kris Holien at kjholien@aol.com

Planned activities will include a dig box, ground stone demo (manos and metates), and a coloring activity.

There will be displays of prehistoric and historic artifacts from the Park. Volunteers are requested to assist with activities and generally answer questions about archaeology.

Volunteer for Archaeology Day at CU Museum

Date: Saturday, October 24

Time: 10:00 am to noon or 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Location: University of Colorado Museum of Natural History

Click [here](#) for directions and parking

How to sign up: Contact Karen Kinnear at KLKinnear@hollandhart.com

Volunteers will man an information & recruitment table. The museum is planning 10 short talks and activities geared to adults and children.





CAS Volunteer Opportunity

The Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund Committee is looking for two new members who are willing to take on a lead role in our fund-raising activities. Fund-raising has been done by Terri Hoff for many years, but she is now wanting to relinquish the duties to some “new blood”. The successful applicants will be trained/mentored by Terri this year, and take over in 2016 (with assistance if needed or desired).

Position One: Raffle/Games Manager. This individual will interact with the Colorado Gaming Commission, for reporting and compliance with State gaming rules and regulations. This certified position requires a one-day training class, taken either in classroom or online: http://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/bingo_raffles/bingoHome.html

He or she will perform the following tasks:

- Solicit donation of raffle items from the membership
- License the upcoming raffle with the Colorado Gaming Commission
- Prepare and distribute raffle flyers and other promotional/advertising materials.
- Print raffle tickets and distribute to Chapters
- Set up and conduct the raffle at the CAS Annual Meeting
- File Quarterly reports with the Colorado Gaming Commission
- Participate in the Committee’s annual scholarship application review and scholarship determination process
-

Position #2: Silent Auction Manager. He or she will perform the following tasks:

- Promote and solicit donation of silent auction items from the membership
- Arrange for Silent Auction display space at the CAS Annual Meeting
- Conduct the Silent Auction, with assistants.
- Participate in the Committee’s annual scholarship application review and scholarship determination process

*For questions and volunteering, please contact either Phil Williams
(p2wms@comcast.net, 719-291-9298)
or Terri Hoff (swedishgirl20@gmail.com, 720-384-3017)*



Still time to Sign up- Sign up now for PAAC Courses – Fall 2015

Sign up for one of the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) courses being offered around the state this fall. PAAC courses are a great way to expand your knowledge of archaeology.

What is PAAC?

A joint program of the Colorado Archaeological Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado. The Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) is a mutually beneficial educational program for avocational and professional archaeologists. Established in 1978 by the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) and the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC), it allows CAS members and other citizens to obtain formally recognized levels of expertise outside of an academic degree program. It also facilitates avocational public service and assistance in education, governmental management of cultural resources, research, and the protection of archaeological resources in Colorado. PAAC complements, but does not replace, existing university and governmental training programs. [Click here for more information on PAAC.](#)

Requirements of PAAC:

- All participants in the PAAC program must: Be 15 years of age or older
- Agree to the PAAC Code of Ethics
- Pay a non-refundable, nominal materials fee per course

Perishable Materials

Dates: October 14, 21, 28 November 4, 18, 25 December 2

Time: 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM

Location: Boulder

Class Format: Seven Evening sessions – contact coordinator for times

To Sign up or ask questions contact

Delane Mechling at 303-319-0420 or mechlings@hotmail.com

Class Description:

Value of perishable materials, information on preservation, varieties of materials, tool classes.

Archaeological Practice in Colorado

Dates: October 17-18

Format: Weekend format

Location: Grand Junction

To Sign up or ask questions contact

Robbyn Ferris at 970-260-7031 or robbyn.ferrisPAAC@gmail.com

Class Description:

Basic summary of the field of archaeology, common terminology, and Colorado's place in North American prehistory. Also describes the PAAC program in detail, and the functions of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) including interactions with the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado. State & federal laws protecting archaeological resources and codes-of-ethics also are covered.

Archaeological Dating Methods

Dates: October 24-25

Format: Weekend format - contact coordinator for exact times

Location: Montrose

To Sign up or ask questions contact

Beverly Kolkman 970-250-8893 bk7753@msn.com

Class Description:

Relative and absolute dating techniques, sample collection, preservation and care of datable material.

Ceramics Description and Analysis

Dates: November 6-9

Format: Weekend - contact coordinator for times

Location: Dolores

To Sign up or ask questions contact

Terry Woodrow at 970-560-1318 (cell)/ terrywoodrow@gmail.com

Class Description:

Ceramic technology, methods of manufacture, physical/stylistic analyses, and basic Colorado ceramic characteristics.

Research Design and Report Writing

Dates: November 21-22

Format: Weekend all day- contact coordinator for times

Location: Fountain

To Sign up or ask questions contact

Jerry Rhodes at 719-332-9723 or rhodespottery@aol.com

Class Descriptions:

Importance of archaeological research designs and reports, essential elements of research design, and guidelines for archaeological reports.



New IPCAS Website!

Visit the brand new IPCAS website

Features of the new site:

Up to date information

on

Lectures, Field Trips, PAAC Classes, Volunteer Opportunities,
CAS Annual Meeting and more.

Go to IndianPeaksArchaeology.org

2015 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

President	Karen Kinnear	kkinnear@hollandhart.com
President	Anne Robinson	annerco@yahoo.com
Vice-President	Gretchen Acharya	gacharyafinearts@gmail.com
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Treasurer	Hal Landem	hal963landem@gmail.com
Professional Advisor	Dr. Robert Brunswig	robert.brunswig@unco.edu
PAAC Coordinator	Delane Mechling	mechlings@hotmail.com
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Board Member	Cheryl Damon	cheryl_damon@msn.com
Board Member	Joanne Turner	joanne.turneolorado.edu
Board Member	Rosi Dennett	rosidennett@gmail.com

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

Quarterly new member enrollment	Individual	Family	Student
January-March	\$28.50	\$33.00	\$14.25
April-June	\$21.50	\$24.75	\$10.75
July-September	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$7.25
October-December	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$3.75
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Tax-Exempt Donation <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, <input type="checkbox"/> \$50, Other <input type="text"/>			

NAME TELEPHONE ()

ADDRESS E-MAIL

CITY STATE ZIP

****Important Note**** IPCAS information is sent to members via email. To receive communications, please provide an email.

Please make check payable to:

Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS. Mail to: PO Box 18301, Boulder, Colorado 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