



Table of Contents

- From the President
- IPCAS Lectures
- Spotlight: Joanne Turner
- IPCAS Annual Meeting - Slate of Officers for 2018
- Ales of Antiquity Holiday Dinner
- Feature Article: Discovering Places to Reimagine & Remake Monumentality by *Dr. James Dixon*
- Feature Article: Magic Mountain Archaeological Project by *Michele Koons & Mark Mitchell*
- November Events Calendar
- IPACS Board & Supporting Members

CALLING ALL IPCAS MEMBERS
Please Plan to Attend the IPCAS Annual Meeting
Details on Page 6

From the President

By Rosi Dennett

Whew! October has been a very full month with archaeology activities. I hope you were able to participate in some of them. John Wagner kicked off the month with his presentation on economic change and trade among the Teuchitlan and shared his research on the economic shift from an agrarian base, to trade, and the potential for a connection with the Southwest.

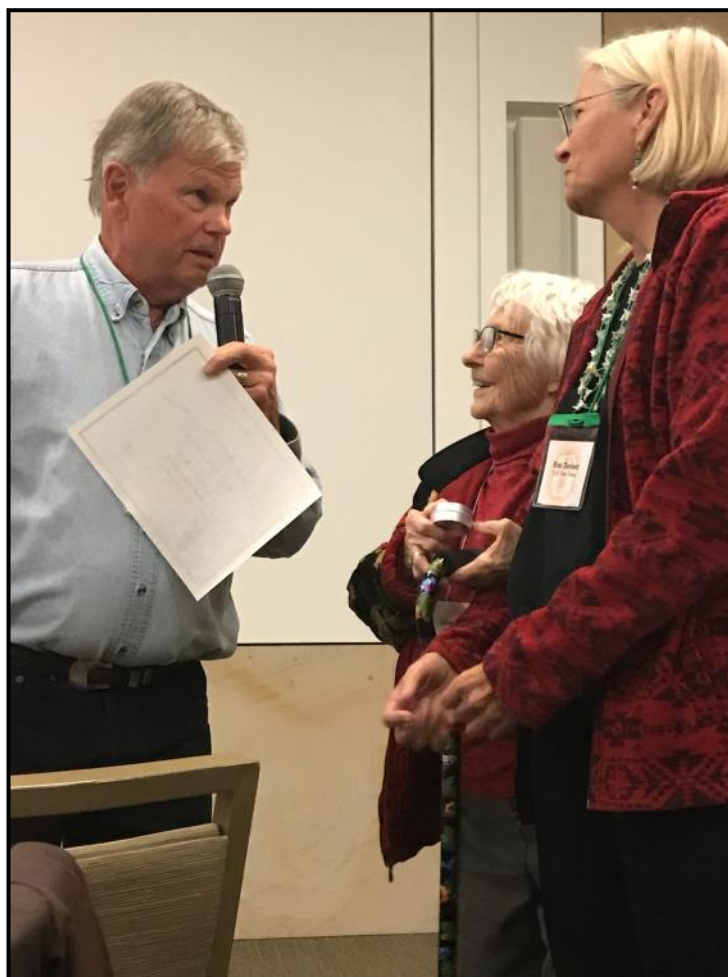
IPCAS member Katy Waechter led a group of IPCAS members on a tour of the White Rocks City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks property. Wow! What a gem of a property. Not only is it an incredible, relatively undisturbed property with spectacular and rare flora and fauna, the archaeological evidence of people passing through the White Rocks area goes back at least 10,000 years. Even though the weather didn't cooperate for photogrammetry work on the numerous rock art panels, a few of us were able to do a follow-up tour to explore even more sites on this remarkable property. Katy is an archaeologist with the City of Boulder, and we are hoping that IPCAS can team up with the City to assist with a variety of projects. Stay tuned to this exciting opportunity!

October also brought us the annual CAS meeting and conference at History Colorado in Denver. I know many of you attended, and it was one of the largest turnouts CAS has ever had. Special thanks to the CAS officers, Denver Chapter, History Colorado and other sponsors for a great job! The lectures were quite interesting and informative - prompting good discussions.

Most of us even managed to come home with some "special" silent auction items! The CAS Board approved the hiring of computer company Member 365 to develop and install a new online membership registration system. We will get more information on that soon. Also, new CAS officers were elected for 2018 and include Neil Hauser, President; Rosi Dennett, Vice President (yes me...so we really need to have someone step forward to be IPCAS President next year!), Kris Holien, Secretary, and Michele Giometti, Treasurer.

You won't want to miss our November 9th IPCAS meeting and lecture. This will be our annual meeting, and we will be electing new officers for 2018. Chris and Allison Kerns will be presenting their excavation work at Read's Cavern in Southwest England with a focus on Iron Age activity.

And don't forget to hold the evening of December 7 open for our annual Christmas party which will be held at the Avery Brewing Company in Gunbarrel. We are combining our holiday celebration with an "Ales of Antiquity" fundraising event which will include samples of historical beers specially brewed just for us! Ticket information will be distributed to IPCAS members soon.



Spotlighted IPCAS member Joanne Turner (center) receives an award for her service to the Chapter at the CAS annual meeting. Photo courtesy of Delane Mechling.



Chris and Allison Kerns. Photo courtesy of
Nick Warnett

About Chris & Allison Kerns

Chris Kerns is the outgoing newsletter editor for IPCAS. Over the course of his career he has had the pleasure to work on amazing projects all over the United States and the United Kingdom. He is really interested in the transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture. In particular, he's interested in how the "Neolithic" transition directly impacted belief systems and social structures.

Allison Kerns is the outgoing IPCAS Education and Outreach officer. She is originally from Toronto, Ontario. Much of her archaeological work has focused on Iron Age and Roman sites. Allison is passionate about bridging the gap between professional archaeology and the public, and getting interested people beyond museums and onto sites

Jointly their research was published in the *Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society* under [A Preliminary Report on the 2010 Excavation at Read's Cavern](#).

IPCAS Lectures

When: Thursday, November 9th at 7:00 pm
Where: CU Museum, Dinosaur Room
Cost: Free and Open to the Public

Christopher and Allison Kerns - IPCAS

Buried Underground: The excavation and Re-Examination of Iron Age activity at Read's Cavern, Southwest England

The two presenters will discuss the results and conclusions from excavations they conducted at Read's Cavern during April and May 2010. While the excavation revealed intact Iron Age deposits consistent with those reported by earlier 1920's excavations, analysis of the material from the 2010 excavation has indicated a significantly more complex set of depositional practices than previously suggested. The cave will be placed in its broader Iron Age context in southwest England which includes activities in the Mendips and the Somerset levels as well as Britain and Western Europe more broadly. A more detailed understanding of the taphonomic processes raised questions regarding the original conclusions that Read's Cavern was a site of habitation and domestic activity. The possible uses of the cave have been reconsidered through comparisons to activities taking place at other Iron Age sites around Britain, including other cave sites. The contextual aspects of the site combined with the new archaeological material recovered during the excavation has led to the proposal that the cavern may have been utilized to contain and/or negate profane objects and material within a changing and developing Iron Age cosmology.

Looking Ahead...

Thursday December 7th, 2017 at 7:00pm

"Ales of Antiquity" Holiday Dinner and Fundraiser
At Avery Brewery with a Lecture by Travis Rupp

Thursday January 18th, 2018 at 7:00pm

Dr. Britney Kyle - University of Northern Colorado

Thursday February 8th, 2018 at 7:00pm

Dr. Spencer Pelton

Thursday March 22nd, 2018 at 7:00pm

Dr. Linda Scott Cummings - PaleoResearch Institute

Thursday April 12th, 2018 at 7:00pm

Katy Waechter & Christian Driver - City of Boulder OSMP

Spotlight: Joanne Turner - Adventurer & IPCAS Board Member

By Gretchen Acharya and Joanne Turner

Joanne Turner was born in 1931 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Because her father was frequently transferred as he advanced in his career, Joanne's childhood was spent in many places. Perhaps this is where she acquired her wanderlust.

She graduated from Penn State in 1953 with a degree in chemistry. A summer job at a girl scout camp in Cheyenne gave her a taste of the west. Joanne returned to the east to take a position with General Electric in Cincinnati. She later transferred to Schenectady, NY.

Joanne's 1st husband was an assistant professor of geology at Penn State. They had 1 son. Dr. Rob Bonnichson, a friend of her husband's, was a professor at the University of Maine. He was the director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans. For a number of years he excavated a site in Southern Idaho searching for pre-Clovis evidence. Joanne accompanied her husband to the site when he worked as a consulting geologist. She was invited to serve on the board of the Center.

In 1965 Joanne married her 2nd husband. Mort came with 3 teenaged children. He worked for the National Science Foundation in Arctic and Antarctic programs. They moved to Silver Springs, MD. outside Washington D.C. There Joanne was able to take advantage of the museums and art galleries and pursue a career in fine craft jewelry.



Joanne Turner in her Boulder home.
Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.



Joanne Turner working with Dr. Jakob Sedig in the lab. Photo courtesy of Gretchen Acharya.

One glance around Joanne's home shows her love for travel. Mort often traveled for his work. Joanne often accompanied him or traveled on her own. The first year of their marriage they visited the Arctic, traveling by train from Juno to White Horse and back. In 1976 they traveled to New Zealand. In 1977 Joanne accompanied Mort to a geological conference in Calcutta, India. After the conference Mort returned home, while Joanne spent the next month exploring the Indian subcontinent.

Mort retired in 1985. He had always been interested in archaeology but now he had time to pursue that interest. In summers, Joanne and

Mort worked with Earthwatch, doing the geology at Dr. Rob Bonnichson's site, Mammoth Meadows, in Western Idaho. There was more time for travel as well. In 1985, a friend, who was a paleontologist at the Smithsonian, was working on dinosaurs in Southern China. Joanne was invited to join the expedition as the photographer, so Mort accompanied her. In addition to the excavation, they were able to tour China at a time when few Westerners visited the country. On yet another adventure, several years after Mort retired he became a lecturer on one of the Antarctic cruise ships. They worked on two cruises from Chile to Antarctica, one of which took a "detour" by way of the Falkland Islands and beyond - out into the Atlantic to South Georgia and back. When not out on the raft, she passed the time assisting the tour leader by proof reading the scientists combined report of what had been seen on the cruise. This was handed out to the passengers to take home. One complaint, the excellent meals kept repeating for each cruise - hard on the waistline, even with all the physical activity! After the cruises, they concluded the adventure with a tour of Chile.

In 1990 their travels took them across Europe to an "Early Man" conference in the USSR. They went to Central Russia, south of Novosibirsk, to see a site settled 30,000 years BP, by humans from Africa.

In 1988 Joanne and Mort moved to Boulder for the Institute for Arctic and Antarctic Research. Before long they joined IPCAS and the Colorado Historical Society, where they were able to pursue their interest in archaeology and explore the Southwest. One of their most memorable adventures was a trip to Utah, led by Morey Stinson - one of our earliest IPCAS members - who is still a member of our Chapter. Joanne has also attended PAAC classes and several IPCAS workshops. She worked with IPCAS volunteers in Jakob Sedig's Woodrow lab 2012-15. She has been an at large member of the IPCAS board since 2005.



Indian Peaks Chapter - Annual Meeting

November 9th, 2017

The annual meeting of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society will be held on Thursday November 9th, 2017 at 7:00pm at the University of Colorado Natural History Museum. The Annual Meeting of members will take place prior to the evening lecture. We encourage all members to attend the Annual Meeting as it is your chance to have a say in how the Chapter is run. Not only will the membership be voting on and approving the new board for the Chapter, but you will also have the opportunity to learn about exciting plans and opportunities for membership. There will be several items of business beyond the slate of new board members. The agenda will be emailed to members prior to the meeting. The nominating committee would like to put forward the following slate of officers for consideration by the members:

Officers

President - OPEN

Vice-President – Lynda McNeil

Secretary – Debbie Smith

Treasurer – Cheryl Damon

At Large Board Members

Joanne Turner

Rosi Dennett

Hal Landem

Appointed Positions

PAAC Coordinator/CAS Rep – Delane Mechling

CU Liaison – Gretchen Acharya

Archivist – Kris Holien

Calumet Editor /Website Administrator - Katy Waechter

Outreach Coordinator/Communications – Christian Driver

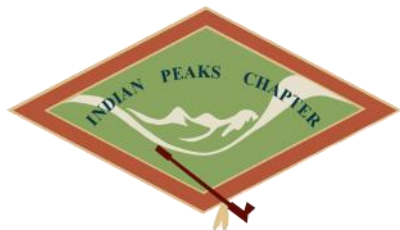


Appointed Outreach and Communications Coordinator Christian Driver conducting fieldwork. Photo courtesy of Katy Waechter

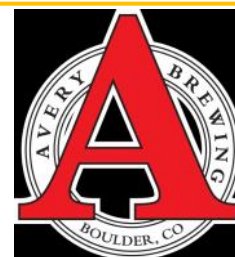


(Left) Appointed Calumet Editor and Website Administrator Katy Waechter practicing with atlatl darts. Photo courtesy of Katy Waechter

SAVE THE DATE



Ales of Antiquity Holiday Dinner



Thursday, December 7th, 2017

7:00pm

Join IPCAS at Avery Brewing Company for an Ales of Antiquity Holiday Dinner event! Beer archaeologist and Avery brewer, Travis Rupp, continues his quest of beer discovery with ancient-inspired ales and food! Enjoy a lecture, historical beers, and small plates of food all focused on the ancient world.

The lecture will take the dinner guests on a tour through ancient brewing processes in cultures thriving throughout Europe, the Mediterranean, Scandinavia, and South America. Beer tastings will be selected from Avery's "*Ales of Antiquity*" Series reaching back to the beginnings of their creation in 2016 with a glimpse at current and future projects.

Details regarding exactly which beers, menu and ticket prices still to come! Limited Seating (40 max). IPCAS Members will have the opportunity to purchase tickets before they go on sale to non-members.

All proceeds from the event will benefit IPCAS

Discovering Places to Re-Imagine and Remake Monumentality

By Dr. James Dixon

Even in the UK, it would have been hard to avoid this year's debate around the removal of Confederate war memorials. Not just debate, but action, as we saw on the news a succession of statues demolished on grounds of their association with both historical and contemporary narratives of racial and social inequality. Those debates surfaced here, briefly, as would be expected in a nation with both a predilection towards grandiose acts of memory and nostalgia, and a history of global exploitation that spread wide and deep. Should we demolish Nelson's Column? Must Rhodes fall? I won't answer these questions here although you may get a flavor of my opinion through the remainder of this piece. What is key, though, is that in the USA the world saw action. Debate about what history means taken going beyond talk and into protest, counter-protest and demolition. As an urban archaeologist working primarily in planning and consultancy, this interested me greatly, because at the center of what we all saw on the news is a relationship between people and things and those relationships are what archaeology is all about, whatever the 'date' of the material in question. I'd say that this is the position on the debate most archaeologists I know took; that what Confederate memorials stand for is bad, that they are being demolished is interesting, that people are protesting them is inspiring, and as for their British equivalents...er, dunno.

I am firm in my belief that archaeology can take what it knows about understanding the past and apply it to the way we approach the world around us. Not just that, we can translate that very quickly into action while using our understanding of the world to make a difference in it. Whether that means taking our material perspectives to a debate, giving people information, or going out to make the world we want to see.

In September, I undertook a week-long residency working with artist and performer Kate Tiernan at her studio in Southwark, London. As part of the residency, I decided to address some of the issues raised by these debates. I was particularly interested in what actions individual people can do to impact the memorial landscapes of their own lives – in the places they live. As individuals, we are unlikely to be in the position to demolish or to build something “truly” monumental, but we have it within our power to reimagine and reinterpret anything that is out there.

We can do this in ways that are just for us, or as public acts, and they can be temporary or permanent, ephemeral or tangible. What we think about memorials, and by extension the built



Memorializing a broken public art installation. Photo courtesy of James Dixon.



Creating a memorial through the act of cleaning. Photo courtesy of James Dixon.

environment, matters. It matters because relationships between people and things matter and they are central to the politics of our daily lives.

Our project started with a simple act of archaeological investigation, walking out from the studio to look at memorials and memorial spaces. Memorialization takes many forms. It is more than just statues or stones with dates written on them. Memorials exist in street and building names, the

location of roads, in benches, graffiti and much more. On our walk we discovered a huge variety of memorial forms throughout Southwark, hardly any of it likely to draw much attention – certainly not like the statues of Confederate generals on the news. But we also looked for what was not there and for potential memorials; the plague cemetery under the hotel car park, the forgotten space between railway viaducts that forms an accidental plinth crying out for a statue, or the broken public art that was a light installation, but now looks like a cremation wall. The list goes on. Suffice it to say that this archaeological investigation uncovered a rich memorial landscape in which obvious memorials were in the minority, and which took in past, present and future –often in the same spaces and objects.

We spent the next evening in discussion – partly based on the previous night's walk – about what memorials are and the roles they play in daily life. There was an unavoidable conclusion that what becomes a physical memorial in our lives can be fairly random and there are often minority political interests at play in their creation.

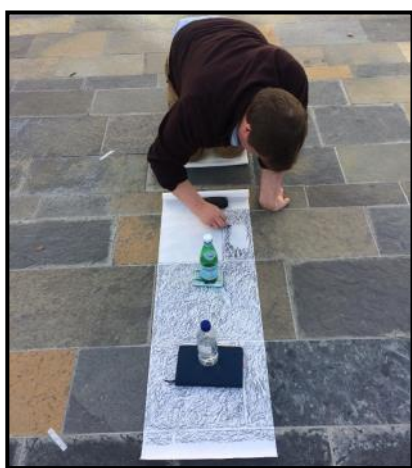
We devoted the following night to training. With speakers covering archaeology and heritage, craftivism and performance, we came up with a set of strategies for intervening in the landscape. Craftivism is a form of political intervention based around crafting– which highlights in particular traditionally female skills and, importantly, the time commitment that goes into creating an intervention. For example, you may be familiar with yarn bombing. Performance is a free way to reinterpret or create a memorial, one-off or repetitive actions in space, whether near an existing memorial or not, serve to change what that space is. You can do it alone or with others, you can plan or be spontaneous. Do it as you're walking past! We ended the session with a plan of how we might create new memorials in the Southwark landscape and set off the next morning to do it.

Our first memorial was a small raised area between two railway viaducts. We had noticed a number of things about this space. It was dirty. It had benches next to it. It was in a prominent location with views up and down the street. We decided that we could create a memorial space through a simple act of cleaning – so cleaned up a single line of ceramic tiles on the wall of the space, creating a new thing; a plinth that draws attention, ready for an object to be placed or a

performance to take place. Next, we tried an act of repurposing, using a broken piece of public art to create a large memorial. Although one object, the piece looks like a cremation wall, only there are no plaques, no names. We decided to add some. Using masking tape and flowers from the supermarket, we turned part of this broken thing into an active memorial and even roped in some passers-by to make their own additions. Lastly, we went up to St Thomas' hospital and used the addition of some old shirt collars to create a very personal kind of memorial along some railings.

It'll be obvious to you, the readers, that this was a very low-key exercise! We were not memorializing anything specific and we did not tear any memorials down. But we did go out and understand a landscape, discuss the wider contexts of that understanding, devise a strategy to intervene in that landscape through practical action, and finally went out and made things in the streets, easily, cheaply and collaboratively. The things we made were all still there when we returned a week later to visit. Chris, your editor, asked me whether this return was in itself an act of remembrance (because he's a prehistorian thinking about ritual landscapes). The answer is no! It was out of mere curiosity and I haven't been back since. It wouldn't matter to be if these things last five minutes because, as I hope the workshop showed, it is the act of reimagining that energizes people, not necessarily what they leave behind. In a way, this is much the same reason why we must be so cautious about the creative contexts of all memorials, not simply what they visually refer to. We are well aware that 'the dead are buried by the living' and any memorial is, to my mind, about the people who built it as much or more than what it purports to commemorate. It's also a practical point. You can act and move on. That freedom helps. A memorial that only you see and that lasts thirty seconds is still a memorial.

Archaeology is central to everything we did during those few days. Everyone reading this newsletter has the ability to look at and interpret a contemporary landscape in ways that go beyond simple description. We can all understand the reasons for intervention, not limited to creating or reimagining memorials, and we can all go out and be active in the landscapes we live in.



Dr. James Dixon recording paving stones. Photo courtesy of Jim Dixon

About Dr. James Dixon

James Dixon has worked as an archaeologist in the UK for over 15 years, mostly in cities, mostly as a buildings archaeologist, and mostly within the planning system. Stepping aside from archaeology for a bit, James completed his PhD in Creative Arts, studying how archaeologists can approach public art as a means to understanding the present and recent past of changing urban landscapes. This also left him with an irrepressible urge to experiment with fieldwork that, he says, "might not always look like archaeology, but that nonetheless can impact how we work and how we engage with others beyond the field." He works in London for Wood PLC and is an Honorary Research Associate in Geography at Royal Holloway University of London. More at [James Dixon Archaeology](https://jamesdixonarchaeology.com/) (<https://jamesdixonarchaeology.com/>).

Magic Mountain Archaeological Project

By Michele Koons and Mark Mitchell

Over the last two summers the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS) and Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) began a new research and community outreach program at the well-known Front Range archaeological site of Magic Mountain. The goals of this new project are to increase knowledge about Early Ceramic period (200-1000 C.E.) mobility patterns in the South Platte basin through an investigation of the site's material connections to the regional cultural landscape, and through the development of foraging models derived from botanical and faunal data. The Early Ceramic period (200-1000 C.E.) has received less attention than earlier periods on the Front Range and many questions about typical site activities, mobility patterns, and intensity/season of use of sites remain.

Magic Mountain is proclaimed to be one of the most important sites in the region, but there is still much to learn. The earliest artifacts found thus far date back to 7000 BP, when the site would have served as a winter camping locale for mobile hunter gather groups passing through the region. It is quite possible that even earlier artifacts dating to the Paleoindian period are buried at the site, but they have yet to be found. Later remains, such as ceramics and stone structures, indicate that through time the area became a semi-permanent residence that was inhabited until at least 1000 C.E. Unfortunately, the most recent prehistoric materials were removed from decades of illicit looting.



Overview of the Magic Mountain Site. Photo courtesy of Michele Koons

The site was previously known as the Apex or Apex Gulch site due to its close proximity to the location of the townsite of Apex, which was established to supply mines in Central City via the Apex and Gregory Wagon Road. Any remains of the town of Apex are reportedly beneath the parking lot associated with the Heritage Square Amusement Park. The earliest professional report on Magic Mountain appears in the 1877 Smithsonian Institution Annual Report and describes it as a camp with a treasure trove of tools and arrowheads made from diverse local and non-local materials. By as early as the 1920s, the site was described as a “cratered minefield” due to looting.



Michele Koons carefully screens while volunteers and members of the public look on.
Photo courtesy of Michele Koons.

Despite that history of disturbance, intact archaeological deposits were still present at the site when systematic archaeological investigation began in the late 1950s by Denver native Cynthia Irwin-Williams, then a Ph.D. student at Harvard University. Irwin-Williams renamed the site as Magic Mountain to acknowledge the now defunct amusement park by the same name that owned the land at the time. Irwin-Williams identified six zones (Zones A-F), corresponding to roughly three periods of use. The earliest levels date back to the latter part of the Early Archaic period, roughly 6650-3800 B.C.E and were associated with what they called the Magic Mountain complex. Materials from the more recent Middle Archaic Period (3800-1250 B.C.E.) made up the Apex complex and the most recent cultural deposits correspond to the Early Ceramic period (100-1000 C.E.). The multidisciplinary approach to her research, as well as the sheer quantities of new material types recovered, has made her work one of the most cited references by subsequent researchers in the Rocky Mountain region.

By the early 1990s half of the site was still privately owned while the other half was owned by the City of Golden. Partnering with the City of Golden, Centennial Archaeology Inc. (CAI), along with volunteers, resumed studies on the city owned sector of the site in 1994 and 1996. They initiated a public education program that included tours, lectures and other public outreach efforts. Archaeologically, the goal was to determine the extent of intact cultural remains and confirm the lithostratigraphic units identified by Irwin-Williams. The CAI investigation quickly changed gears when they found two peculiar structures dating to 1000-1800 years ago. Because of this they never got to fully test Irwin-Williams units and confirm the sequence of the site. Nonetheless, the project produced more than 80,000 artifacts - mainly consisting of stone flakes, chipped and ground stone tools, and bone - which are currently housed at DMNS.

The City of Golden has acquired all of the land that encompasses the site, providing new

opportunities to investigate areas that were previously privately owned. Furthermore, since the excavations in the 1990s there have been huge technological advances in archaeology. In August, 2016 we began a new round of research with a non-invasive phase of work. This phase of research consisted of UAV photogrammetry to create 3D topographic maps along with geophysical surveys (ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry) to understand what lies below the ground. The results of these surveys indicate that there are likely many cultural features still intact at this site.

In June 2017, we returned to the site to excavate the targeted areas of interest through a community-based effort. Hearing the native perspective on the site was very important to us so we invited all the tribes historically affiliated with the state of Colorado to come and share their stories and histories. A handful of tribes came out and we had great conversations about the land and those who lived here before.

Our crew consisted of mostly volunteers and university students. We were joined by the Boys & Girls Club of Denver and TeamWorks/Teens, Inc. who learned alongside our volunteers about excavation methods and archaeological stewardship. Every day we offered two types of volunteer led tours to the public. First, we offered a standard site tour covering the prehistory and history of the region while highlighting what was found during past investigations and recent finds from this fieldwork. The tour also emphasized the importance of preservation. The second tour type allowed the participants to try their hand at excavation while supervised by a trained professional archaeologist. Most people who attended participated in both tours and our evaluations of the program were overwhelmingly positive.

Overall, over 1000 people came out to the site during the two weeks we were in the field and learned many new things about Colorado's past. We are hopeful that we will be able to offer this experience again so more people can experience the important cultural heritage and history of our beloved backyard.



Britni Rockwell, PCRG Lab Supervisor, diligently excavating during the 2017 Magic Mountain Project. Photo courtesy of Michele Koons

Our excavations focused on the previously privately-owned section Irwin-Williams hypothesized to contain Early Ceramic period materials. Based on the geophysical results we identified and excavated five rock-filled hearths and a roasting oven that is possibly inside a structure. Also inside this potential structure we found an in situ mano and metate. We would like to return to investigate this feature in more depth next season. Across the site we found various other ground stone fragments, projectile points, stone tools, and

a handful of gray cord-marked ceramic sherds. The majority of the artifacts indicate that this area of the site was primarily occupied during the Early Ceramic period, but we did identify Archaic period deposits that need further investigation.

Preliminary data suggests that people were primarily using raw stone materials from South Park and the Southern Front Range, however, our lithic analysis is ongoing and we have yet to confirm this observation. Overall, the results of the lithic analysis will further our goal of better understanding how the raw materials found at Magic Mountain relate to mobility patterns. The preliminary analysis of the site also suggests regular to intermittent use over a long period of time primarily during cool to cold seasons. Further analysis addressing the frequency and timing of site use, the distribution of hearths and features, seasonality and topographic location is likely to provide further support for these preliminary hypotheses. Our analysis so far indicated that activities performed at the site included food preparation, cooking, and projectile point manufacture. The analysis of the artifacts, botanical remains, and C14 samples is underway and we will have much more to report soon. We also hope to return to the site next season to fill in the gaps and address new questions that arise from our analysis.



Some of the many volunteers working in the hot sun during the 2017 excavations at Magic Mountain .

Photo courtesy of Michele Koons

NOVEMBER EVENTS CALANDER

Lectures			
11/08/2017 7:00pm	Native American Raw Material Sources	Dr. Anne S. Dowd	Medical Center of the Rockies, Big Thompson Room (Northern Colorado CAS)
11/09/2017 7:00pm	Buried Underground: The Excavation and Re-examination of Iron Age Activity at Read's Cavern, Southwest England	Christopher & Allison Kerns	University of Colorado Museum, Paleontology Hall (IPCAS Lecture)
11/11/2017 2:00 pm	Missing the Boat: Ancient Dugout Canoes in the Mississippi-Missouri Watershed	Professor Peter Wood	North Classroom #1511, Auraria Campus, University of Colorado - Denver. (Denver AIA)
11/13/2017 7:00pm	"Western Views" on "Eastern Groups": Understanding the Dismal River (Plains Apache) Occupation of Colorado	Dr. Sarah Trabert	Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Ricketson Auditorium (Denver CAS)
11/15/2017 7:00pm	Oppidum cadaver: Assessing the Impact of Ancient Urbanism on	John W. Hanson	University of Colorado Museum, Paleontology Hall (AIA Boulder)
Events and Conferences			
11/8/2017 - 11/10/2017	22nd International Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies	Vienna City Hall, Vienna, Austria	http://www.chnt.at/
11/8/2017 - 11/11/2017	Southeastern Archaeological Conference	Hyatt Regency Downtown Tulsa - Tulsa, Oklahoma	https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/details/
11/29/2017 - 12/3/2017	116th American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting - Anthropology Matters!	Marriot Wardman Park - Washington D.C.	http://www.americananthro.org/AttendEvents/landing.aspx?ItemNumber=14722&navItemNumber=566

As always, if you know of any events, lectures, exhibits, or fieldtrips you would like added to our events calendar, please send an email to indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com

2017 IPCAS Board & Supporting Members

Board Members

President	Rosi Dennett	rosidennett@gmail.com
Vice President Elect	Lynda McNeil	lynda.mcneil@colorado.edu
Secretary	Debbie Smith	debbiesmithcmc@gmail.com
Treasurer	Hal Landem	hal963landem@gmail.com

At Large Board Members

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	Joanne Turner	joanne.turner@colorado.edu

Appointed Positions

PAAC Coordinator/CAS Rep	Delane Mechling	mechlings@hotmail.com
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CU Liaison	Gretchen Acharya	gacharyafinearts@gmail.com
Archivist	Kris Holien	kjholien@aol.com
Calumet Editor/News & Events	Christopher Kerns	ChrisJKerns@gmail.com
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Professional Advisor	Bob Brunswig	robert.brunswig@unco.edu

Editor: Christopher J. Kerns

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 3rd Monday of the month for the next month's issue.

Send to indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com or ChrisJKerns@gmail.com

