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TO SIGN UP!

From the President

By Rosi Dennett

This is our last edition of Calumet for the season and look for the next edition in September. As we begin the busy summer season of archaeological field trips, surveys and excavations - please keep in mind that it's important for CAS to keep track of our volunteer hours, so you need to let us know of what activities you are participating in. That information will be added to our quarterly CAS science reports. Please send your activity summary to Delane at mechlings@hotmail.com.

And speaking of volunteering, History Colorado is looking for volunteers to assist with Archaeology Day activities on May 12 from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm. Let me know, if you're interested in participating.

Don't miss the last IPCAS lecture for the season on May 17 at the CU History Museum at 7:00 pm. Kelton Meyer of CSU will present "Coming together at the Continental Divide Alpine game drive sites in the southern Rockies." And thanks to Dr. Doug Bamforth of CU for his lecture in April which brought us up to date on his interesting field work in northeastern Nebraska. Hope the arm's feeling better!



Dr. Doug Bamforth's presentation at the April ICPAS meeting.

Gretchen Acharya is coordinating the potluck for the IPCAS picnic on **June 9 from 1:00 to 4:00 pm at Betasso Preserve** west of Boulder. Please let Gretchen know at gacharyafinearts@gmail.com what food dish you plan to bring (so we don't end up with all chicken or all salads!). We'll also have a signup sheet at this month's lecture. Our very own musical trio of Hal Landem, Katy Waechter and Jim McNeil will be providing musical entertainment. We also plan to have an atlatl throwing contest, so hone up on those skills!

Included in this newsletter edition is a draft outline for the [CAS Long Range Plan](#). We are seeking your input on this draft, so please contact me at rosidennett@gmail.com by **May 15**, if you have any comments or suggestions. This five-year plan is intended to be a guiding tool that provides suggestions for a wide variety of activities that further the CAS goals as stated in the bylaws.

We are also seeking an IPCAS coordinator for the Projectile Point Project (documentation of private artifact collections), so please let me know if you're interested in helping out with this worthwhile project.

We hope to have site stewardship training available in June for City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks, and we will email everyone with the details as soon as they are available.

For public outreach, we plan to have a booth this summer at some of the local Farmers' Markets. We will be seeking IPCAS volunteers to join us in manning the booth and will let you know as soon as we have dates secured. Chris Driver will coordinate volunteers.

Whew! That's it for now. Enjoy your summer!

Rosi

Support IPCAS

IPCAS has big plans for outreach and fieldwork this year. Help us support activities by:

- If you're shopping on Amazon.com, use Smile.Amazon.com and select Colorado Archaeological Society to receive a portion of all eligible purchases. Using [Smile.Amazon](#) does not change anything about your purchase.
- IPCAS receives a portion of all [IPCAS Zazzle store](#) purchases. Don't forget to pick up some IPCAS gear!
- You can [donate online to IPCAS](#) to help us fund outreach, trips, and other events.

IPCAS Lectures

About Kelton

Kelton Meyer is a second-year graduate student with the Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University. He was born and raised in Littleton, Colorado near Chatfield Reservoir and Waterton Canyon. His research interests include quantitative and digital methods of site-level and regional analyses, and his work has led him to explore the breadth of the prehistoric archaeological record along the Colorado Piedmont, interior Front Range, and the Western Slope. His Master's thesis project uses a multi-scalar chronological approach to understand the use of space through time at high-altitude game drive sites. He and his graduate advisor, Dr. Jason LaBelle, currently lead investigations of ice patches and glaciers in Rocky Mountain National Park. Kelton's hobbies include remote backpacking trips, fly-fishing, visiting local pubs/

When: Thursday, May 17th at 7:00 pm

Where: CU Museum, Dinosaur Room

Cost: Free and Open to the Public

Kelton Meyer - Colorado State University

Coming Together at the Continental Divide: Chronological Reconstructions of Alpine Game Drive Sites in Colorado's Southern Rockies

The alpine tundra of the Southern Rockies is punctuated by numerous clusters of high-altitude game drive sites. Prehistoric Native American hunter-gatherer groups constructed stone features along high mountain travel corridors to coerce migratory fauna into manageable hunting spaces called intercept zones. These game drives are comprised of inconspicuous stone alignments that range in size and extent, and typically consist of low-lying wall segments, circular and semi-circular pits used as hunting blinds, and cairn lines which functioned in unison to steer animals like sheep, deer, and elk into kill areas. More than 50 years of comprehensive high-altitude research has shown that several game drive sites exhibit a broad time depth (at least 6,000 years), but that the intensity of site occupations and the management of stone features increased throughout the Late Prehistoric period (beginning roughly 2,000 years ago). This presentation provides a review of chronological reconstructions at several well-known alpine game drives in Northern Colorado, with a focus on dating methods and the development of size-frequency lichenometry. The 5BL148 site from the Rollins Pass cluster of game drives, near Winter Park, Colorado, is used as a case study to address the challenges of dating high-altitude occupations in open tundra settings, and ways archaeologists estimate the antiquity and modification of stone features at these hunting sites.

Join us at the May 17th meeting to bid farewell to Allison and Chris Kerns! The IPCAS Board is furnishing extra refreshments in appreciation for the work of these two.

We will miss you!

IPCAS meetings will resume on September 13!

Stay in touch for volunteer opportunities this summer!

The Kānei'olouma Complex: A 15th Century Ceremonial and Residential Site in Kaua'i, Hawaii

By Hui Mālama o Kānei'olouma

As Reported By Dr. Lynda D. McNeil

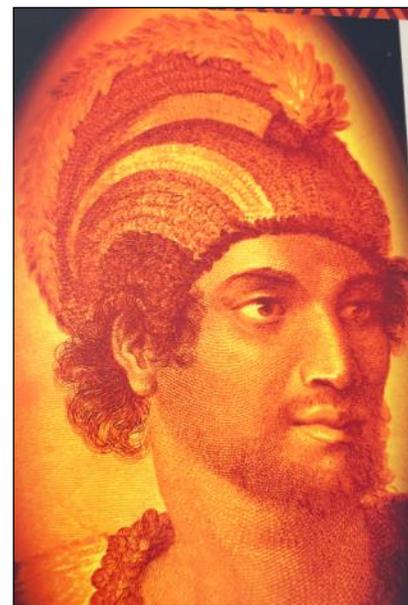
In April 2018, I had the good fortune to spend a week in Kauai, the geologically oldest Hawaiian Island. The timing, however, was less than perfect since before my arrival the island had been hammered with torrential rain for three weeks, producing epic flooding, landslides, and the mass evacuation of local people and visiting tourists, mainly on the Napali Coast. As fate would have it, I was scheduled to stay at Po'ipu Beach on the southshore where—just steps from the Po'ipu Beach State Park—I was surprised to find the well-preserved remains of an ancient archaeological complex, Kānei'olouma (Kane-i- 'olo-uma), complete with informative signage. In this short article, I'd like to share with fellow IPCAS members some of what I learned about this important cultural site.

An Authentic Hawaiian Village

Henry Kekahuna (1881-1969) of Maui, praised as “a gifted and prolific surveyor and researcher preserving Hawaiian culture and cultural sites,” conducted surveys and drew maps of many significant ancient Hawaiian sites including Kānei'olouma in 1959. That year, he wrote a monograph titled “A Genuinely Authentic Hawaiian Village” in which he laid out a blueprint for the restoration of Kānei'olouma: “Thus might be saved much more of Hawaii's ancient language and of her culture... Today, such knowledge is possessed only by a few old Hawaiians, whom we allow to pass little heeded year after year.” The preservation group, Hui Mālama o Kānei'olouma, was established as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit stewardship organization in 2009. For more on this, you can visit the website: kaneiolouma.org.

Kūkona, 15th Century King of Kaua'i

Kūkona was the seventh paramount ruler of a dynasty that included the islands of Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, Lehua, and Ka'ula and lasted five hundred years until the rule of the last king, Kaumuali'i (ca. 1778-1824). In the early 15th century, King Kūkona (right) joined forces with armies and chiefs from Maui, Moloka'i, and O'ahu to defend against the attack of Kalaunuiohua, the ambitious chief of the island of Hawaii. The armies joined at Po'ipu in a war known as Ke Kaua 'o Kawelewele or “The War of the Clearing.” The much smaller forces defending Kaua'i, led by Kūkona and his son Manokalanipō, soundly defeated the invaders after leading them inland and then surrounding them, thus capturing all four chiefs. The lasting peace was called Ka La'i Loa iā Kamaluohua or “The Long Peace of Kamaluohua.”



King Kūkona. Image courtesy of Hui Mālama o Kānei'olouma.

The Kānei'olouma Complex

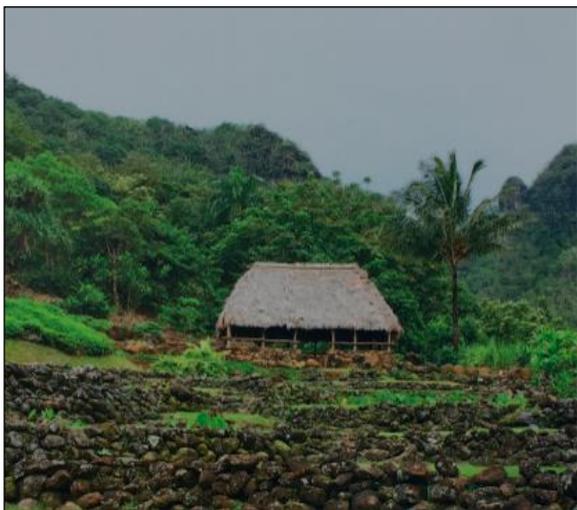
Ke Kahua 'o Kānei'olouma (The Kānei'olouma Complex), attributed to King Kūkona's rule, is a cultural site containing the remnants of an ancient multi-purpose complex at Po'ipu, Koloa, Kaua'i, shown on page 5. This 13-acre complex, designated by the County of Kaua'i and Ni'ihau, and the Po'ipu Beach Ma Uka Preserve, contains enclosed sections or chambers for habitation, cultivation, sporting or assembly, and religious gathering purposes, and it dates to the mid-1400s.



Plan map of Ke Kahua 'o Kānei'olouma (The Kānei'olouma Complex). Image courtesy of Hui Mālama o Kānei'olouma.

Kānei'olouma was a *wahi pana*, a site that has stories and a specific name attached with historic significance. Parts of the complex are *heiau*, sacred gathering sites for religious worship, while other parts provide infrastructure for habitation (shown at lower left). Kānei'olouma represents the complexity of a highly structured, centuries old Polynesian society established on Kaua'i. The complex, with its intricate system of walls and terraces, demonstrates the architectural and engineering feats achieved by the people who called this place home for hundreds of years.

The complex also consists of remnants of long-term dwelling sites, fishponds (an engineering feat unique to the Hawaiian Islands), taro patches, above-ground aqueducts and ground-level irrigation ditches, religious shrines, altars, and platforms for idols (shown at lower right). These structures remain relatively undisturbed since their construction. There are sites in the vicinity where epic battles were fought as well as profound and last-



House at Kānei'olouma. Image courtesy of Hui Mālama o Kānei'olouma.



Fish pond at Kānei'olouma. Image courtesy of Lynda McNeil.



Kī'i at the observatory. Photo courtesy of Lynda McNeil.

The Manokalanipō Royal Observatory

The Ke 'Āpapalani o Manokalanipō platform is situated outside of the primary complex of Kāne'i'olouma. It is as a celestial map created by ancient Hawaiians, with the flat rock platform representing the surface of the earth, and specifically, the surface of the Pacific Ocean. The four 16-foot tall *kī'i* (tiki) mark the celestial tracks, the path of the sun's rising and setting at the winter and summer solstices (upper right). Also marked on this celestial map are the sun's zenith points over the major Polynesian island groups in the Pacific, namely: Henua 'Enana (Marquesas, the proposed place of origin of the first colonizers of the Hawaiian Islands), the Mangareva (Gambier Islands), Kuki 'Airani (Cook Islands), Rapa Nui (Easter Island), the Tuāmota Islands, the 'Tahiti (Society Islands), Sāmoa, Tonga, and the Tuha'a Pae (Austral Islands). This celestial map helps mark key events that have taken place for centuries at Kāne'i'olouma. The map details the start and end of the *makahiki* season, the Hawaiian New Year that begins in November and end in January or February. Recreated rock art images further contribute to the culturally significant stories associated with the site (lower right).



Recreated rock art at the observatory. Photo courtesy of Lynda McNeil.

Collaborative Archaeology in Action at Amache

*By Dr. Bonnie J. Clark
Associate Professor, Anthropology
University of Denver*

The Granada Relocation Center, better known as Amache, contains remarkably intact evidence of life in a World War II-era Japanese American internment camp, with building foundations, scattered surface artifacts, and internee created landscaping. In recognition of its physical integrity and its significance to the country as a whole, the site was declared a National Historic Landmark in 2006. Essentially a time capsule of the internment experience, remains at the site shed light on an often shadowed American experience. Because living individuals still recall their time at the site, the project enables a form of community collaboration rarely experienced in archaeology. By incorporating community members in the process of research and interpretations, the project benefits from the synergy of uncovering both tangible heritage—artifacts, features, and collections—and the intangible heritage of memory and cultural expertise.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Denver (DU) is engaged in a long-term project to research, preserve, and interpret the tangible remains of Amache. A biennial field school at the site and associated museum is central to the DU Amache Project. Since its inception in 2008, the research objectives of the field school have centered around three domains: daily life, placemaking, and heritage as a process. Crews consist of undergraduate and graduate students joined by Amache internees and their descendants, as well as members of the local community. Together they learn heritage management through a suite of low-impact field techniques centered on archaeological survey, ground-penetrating radar, and intensive landscape excavation procedures. In the Amache Museum, crews are involved in collections management and public interpretation.



2010 field school crew at the Amache National Historic Landmark placard. Photo courtesy of Bonnie Clark.



Multiple generations collecting ground-penetrating radar data at Amache. Photo courtesy of Bonnie Clark.

Key findings from five field seasons include:

- * Daily practices in Amache often skirted official camp rules, yet were in alignment with community values. Such practices include the production and consumption of sake and cooking in individual barracks.
- * Significant garden remains are present throughout internee barracks blocks. These gardens evidence internee ingenuity, deep tradition, and significant horticultural skill.
- * Recovered botanical materials point to success in growing a wide array of plants difficult to grow on Colorado's high plains including cattail, dogwood, and tropical plants such as *canna*.
- * Internees were investing in facilities that supported intergenerational community building. Facilities recovered through archaeology include a sumo pit, baseball fields, and traditional Japanese bathing facilities.
- * Internees were investing in improvements that supported intergenerational community building. Facilities recovered through archaeology include a sumo pit, baseball fields, and traditional Japanese baths.

To date, DU Master of Arts in Anthropology student research has resulted in ten master's theses on topics related to Amache, with three more in progress. All completed theses are available electronically through the Digital Commons at the University of Denver (<https://digitalcommons.du.edu/amache>).

Student excavating an entryway garden during the 2012 field season. Photo courtesy of Bonnie Clark.



Research at Amache is ongoing and crews will be returning this summer for a new field season. Come see this amazing research for yourself! **Join the crew for a public open house day on Saturday, July 7, 2018.**

(8 am - noon): Come watch archaeologists as they uncover the history of Amache on-site. Take a tour, learn about site survey, and watch active excavations.

(1- 5pm): Visit the [Amache Museum](#). See the new exhibits and collections, and work with objects in the field lab.

Amache is a four-hour drive from the Denver area, so make sure to plan an overnight stay the night before or you'll miss the cool of the morning! Hotels are available in nearby Lamar and Holly, Colorado.

For more information about the DU Amache project and directions to the site go to: <http://portfolio.du.edu/amache> You can also follow our progress this summer via Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DUAmacheResearchProject>.



Students from the 2014 field crew washing artifacts. Photo courtesy of Bonnie Clark.

MAY EVENTS CALANDER

Lectures			
5/2 7:00 pm	What's New at Chaco?	Dr. Steve Lekson	AIA, University of Colorado Museum, Paleontology Hall, Boulder
5/9 12:00 pm	Have you ever wondered what the first hard rock music sounded like?	Marilyn Martorano	Boulder County Parks and Open Space 5201 St. Vrain Road, Longmont
5/12 4:30 pm	Revealing History: How Lyons is Connected to Irving Hale, the Spanish-American War, and Denver High School Cadets		Lyons Redstone Museum, 340 High Street, Lyons
5/14 1:00 pm	Railroads in Colorado	Jack Wheeler	History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver
5/15 7:00 pm	Horses on the Rocks: Iconic, irresistible pictographs and petroglyphs of horses	Dr. Larry Loendorf	2490 Research Parkway, Community Room, Colorado Sprigs
5/17 7:00 pm	Coming Together at the Continental Divide: Chronological Reconstruction of Alpine Game Drive Sites in Colorado's Southern Rockies	Kelton Meyer	University of Colorado Museum, Paleontology Hall, Boulder
5/19 1:00 pm	Museum of Boulder Opening: Ribbon Cutting and Block Party!		Museum of Boulder, 2205 Broadway, Boulder
5/21 7:00 pm	The Alexandria Project: a Baseline Approach to Recording 350+ Rock Art Sites	Amanda Castañeda and Charles Koenig	Colorado Rock Art Association web lecture: Click link below https://zoom.us/j/6136944443
6/2 9:00 am	History Hounds: Dinosaur Ridge <i>RESERVATIONS REQUIRED!</i>		Dinosaur Ridge, Golden
6/9 1:00 pm	IPCAS Annual Picnic	IPCAS Board & Members	Betasso Preserve Trailhead, Betasso Road, Boulder
Conferences			
6/1-6/4	American Rock Art Research Association Annual Conference	Grand Junction, CO	http://www.arara.org

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

2018 IPCAS Board & Supporting Members

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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 kewaechter@gmail.com

