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Membership

ARE YOU DUE TO RENEW?

Check your status or sign up at:

coloradoarchaeology.member365.com/

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Katy Waechter
Chapter President

Greetings IPCAS-ers!

Spring has officially sprung, as evidenced by the emergence of bulb flowers and (even more) bizarre weather. The bomb-cyclone from mid-March that did not hit us particularly hard in Boulder County hit our plains neighbors extremely hard. Widespread and severe flooding has affected much of the Midwest United States with at least 4 people dead and thousands displaced from their homes, stranded or without basic necessities.

While the flooding may not directly affect all of us personally, its impacts will be felt as recovery begins. It wasn't long ago that the Colorado Front Range was under similarly worded headlines about historic flooding. If you're able to help, consider contributing to those affected, particularly tribal communities.

- Pine Ridge Indian Reservation: [Pine Ridge Reservation Emergency Relief](#)
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska: [Ponca Tribe for water access](#)

- Santee Sioux Nation: [Santee Sioux Nation for water access](#)

I want to extend thanks to Dr. Sarah Kurnick for her presentation at our March meeting. It was a well attended meeting and great to hear about her work and ongoing community archaeology at Punta Laguna.

April's meeting will feature Ashleigh Knapp, a local cultural resources management archaeologist. Ashleigh will talk about her graduate research in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands in Texas, which focused on earth oven plant baking. As a plant nerd, I'm quite excited for this one. We don't often get to hear about earth ovens and plant processing. Plan on getting there on time to play another round of archaeology trivia. Find all the details on [the Lectures page of our website](#).

As always, check out the [IPCAS Events page](#) for a current list of interesting events around our area (indianpeaksarchaeology.org/events). I have a few brief updates for you about chapter goings-on.

- Rosi, Cheryl and Kris have made more contacts with

collectors for P3 at the Loveland Archaeological Society's Spring Archaeology Fair.

- The CAS quarterly meeting is scheduled for April 27th in Salida. No more details have been announced yet. IPCAS will send an email to the chapter when more information is available.
- Gorham Mine/Marshall Mesa fieldwork is on hold until May at earliest. The City of Boulder recently concluded consultation with 14 tribes, which took a lot of staff time.
- IPCAS is exploring options to have a presence at the Boulder County Fair in early August. We will need volunteers to speak with to fair-goers about Colorado archaeology.
- We have a Basic Site Surveying Techniques PAAC class coming at the end of this month. This is a crucial class for participating in IPCAS fieldwork and will afford those that complete it more opportunities to work with others throughout the state. More details on the class are listed further on in this Calumet edition.

Lastly, I want to re-issue a call for feedback on



Dr. Sarah Kurnick discussed site re-use and community archaeology at Punta Laguna in the Yucatan at the IPCAS March meeting. (Photo by Daniel J. Schneider)

Member365. I had one response so far and I need more! Please respond before April 25th. This is a discussion item for the next quarterly meeting.

Can you tell me what you think of our online membership system, Member365? CAS is evaluating the system and how well it meets our needs. [Tell me through this short survey](#). If you have praise, complaints or requests, this is the way to share them!

As always, you can reach me at indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com with any questions or concerns. If you have any questions about your membership, please let me or Cheryl know.

Happy trails!

SUPPORT IPCAS!

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

- When you shop on Amazon.com, use [Smile.Amazon.com](#) and select **Colorado Archaeological Society** to receive a portion of all eligible purchases. Using Smile does not change anything about your purchase.

- Don't forget to pick up some IPCAS gear! IPCAS get a portion of all sales from our Zazzle store. Visit: zazzle.com/indianpeaksas
- You can donate online to IPCAS to help us fund outreach, trips, lectures, and other events. Give at: indianpeaksarchaeology.org/donations

WHAT WE'RE READING

It's a curated collection of news stories that are of interest to Colorado archaeology and archaeological practices all around. These stories are all shared on IPCAS social media.

- The City of Boulder recently concluded consultation with 14 tribes about a variety of issues, including revistation of an earlier Memorandum of Understanding about ceremonial uses of city open space lands and commemorative naming of the Settlers Park Trailhead. [Read more in this article from the Boulder Daily Camera.](#)
- The Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting is happening from April 10-14 in Albuquerque. Naturally, we're reading the program and wishing we could be there. [Read the SAA Meeting Final Program online here.](#)
- Dr. Steve Nash (Denver Museum of Nature & Science) wrote a two-part piece on the Folsom point and what it means (and doesn't) for American archaeology. Find the first part of the story in this edition of The Calumet or [online at SAPIENS.](#)
- The [Society for American Archaeology Announces 2019 Award winners have been announced.](#) IPCAS would like to extend sincere congratulations to PaleoCultural Research Group, the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, History Colorado, Michelle Koons and Jefferson County Open Space for their Excellence in Public Education award for the Magic Mountain Community Archaeology Project.



The Magic Mountain archaeological site, located in Jefferson County, Colorado. (Photo by Jeffrey Beall, CC BY 3.0)

MEMBER365 SURVEY

Your input is kindly requested!

CAS is currently evaluating the Member365 platform and how well it meets our needs as an organization. To that end, we need your input as a CAS member.

[Please help us out by taking this short online survey](#) — it should take no more than 5 minutes. It will be available until May 13, 2019.

Don't hold back — we want to know what you really think!

On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being very difficult and 5 being very easy), how easy is it to access and use Member365? *

1 2 3 4 5

Very difficult Very easy

How often do you access Member365? *

Only to register, never again

Less than once a month

Once a month

APRIL LECTURE

Ashleigh Knapp

REVISITING LITTLE SOTOL: THE STORY OF A LONG-TERM EARTH OVEN FACILITY AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE GREAT PLAINS

The Little Sotol site (41VV2037) is a large burned rock midden located in front of two small caves along Dead Mans Creek in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands of southwest Texas. It is the cumulative result of repeated earth oven plant baking events from the end of the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric period. In 2011 and 2012, Texas State University field school students excavated an estimated 99 metric tons of burned rock and collected over 220 liters of samples for flotation. Methods of burned rock quantification estimate that over 2700 earth oven firing events occurred at Little Sotol and support land use intensification hypotheses for the region. Macrobotanical remains of lechuguilla and sotol, prickly pear microfossils, plant processing tools, and nine discrete features were identified in the burned rock midden and cave components. Eight of the features are interpreted as remnant earth oven beds used to bake semisucculent plants, while Feature 2 is the subject of continued research and speculation.



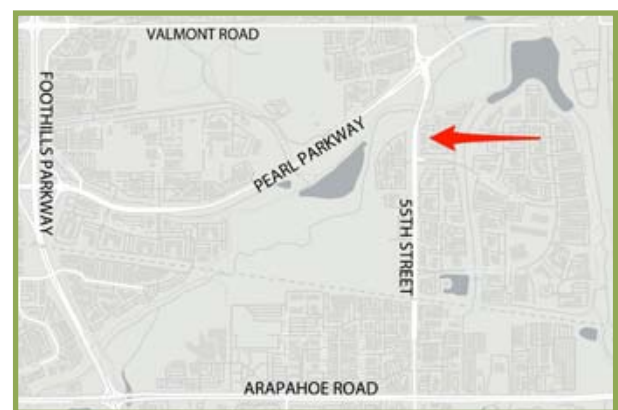
Ashleigh examining a piece of burned rock. Photo courtesy of Ashleigh Knapp.

April Lecture: Ashleigh Knapp

When: *Thursday, April 11, 2019 at 7 p.m.*

Cost: *Free and Open to the Public*

Where: *OSMP Hub, 2520 55th Street, Boulder*



Next Lecture:

Thursday, May 9, 2019 at 7 p.m.

Ashleigh Knapp is a Colorado-born archaeologist who earned her B.A. in Anthropology from Colorado State University in 2009 and her M.A. in Anthropology from Texas State University in 2015. A lifelong love for history and nature led her to a career in cultural resource management primarily in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. After years of counting burned rocks in Texas, she recently returned to Colorado to enjoy cooler temperatures and live near family. Ashleigh is currently employed by TRC in Fort Collins (aknapp@trccompanies.com), and spends her spare time hiking and reading with her 5-year-old daughter, Pearl.

FEATURE ARTICLE

How the Folsom Point Became an Archaeological Icon

By Stephen E. Nash

Denver Museum of Nature & Science

The Folsom spear point, which was excavated in 1927 near the small town of [Folsom, New Mexico](#), is one of the most famous artifacts in North American archaeology, and for good reason: It was found in direct association with the bones of an extinct form of Ice Age bison. The Folsom point therefore demonstrated conclusively, and for the first time, that human beings were in North America during the last Ice Age—thousands of years earlier than previously thought.

The Folsom discovery marked the end of a long series of sometimes serendipitous, sometimes deliberate actions by an intriguing cast of characters. As such, it helps us understand that archaeology—like most fields of study—[has very few “Eureka!” moments](#) in which a brilliant sage comes upon an insight that suddenly changes the world. Instead, archaeology is cumulative, often slow, and painstaking. And while an individual artifact can indeed be important, it’s context (where it was found) and association (what it was found with) are often more important than the object itself.

The story begins in 1908. In the late afternoon heat of August 27, an unusually strong summer thunderstorm dropped 13 inches of rain—75 percent of the yearly average—on Johnson Mesa, northwest of Folsom. The resulting flash flood swept through the town and the usually dry drainages in the vicinity. In so doing, it exposed buried features and artifacts that hadn’t seen the light of day in thousands of years.

A local [cowboy named George McJunkin](#) soon



This broken spear point found between two bison ribs ultimately changed not only the field of archaeology but also the narrative surrounding the arrival of Native Americans in North America. (DMNS/E-51)

went out to inspect and repair fence lines broken by the flood. McJunkin was a fascinating character. Born into slavery in Midway, Texas, in 1851, he migrated west in 1868 to escape his awful past, and in Folsom he found a welcoming community. Though effectively self-taught as a naturalist, McJunkin maintained a collection of artifacts and specimens amassed during the long hours he spent chasing cattle. While surveying along Wild Horse Arroyo after the flash flood in 1908, he noticed large bones eroding out of a newly exposed wall at the base of the arroyo some 10 feet below the surface.

For 14 years after he made the discovery—until his death in 1922—McJunkin either kept the Folsom Site a secret or (more likely) was unable to convince anyone of its scientific importance. But on December 10, 1922, Carl Schwachheim, a naturalist and collector from nearby Raton, visited the Folsom Site with

local banker Fred Howarth. Both must have known McJunkin; the community is very small even today. Perhaps McJunkin's death had inspired them to finally visit the hard-to-reach site.

On January 25, 1926, Schwachheim and Howarth made a business trip to Denver. While there, they stopped by the Colorado Museum of Natural History (now the Denver Museum of Nature & Science [DMNS], where I work) to discuss the site and its contents with scientific experts. First they met director Jesse Dade Figgins, who told them to send bones to the museum for conclusive identification. Once they did so several weeks later, honorary curator of paleontology Howard Cook confirmed that the bones were from an extinct form of Ice Age bison, *Bison antiquus*. Cook's identification and Figgins' authorization finally set institutional and scientific wheels in motion.

Cook and Figgins went to the Folsom Site in early spring of 1926 to develop a plan of action; Schwachheim's excavation team entered the field in May. Their goal was to secure an exhibition-quality bison skeleton for the museum—they had no way (yet) of knowing that the site contained evidence of ancient humans. Indeed, most scientific experts at the time thought that Native Americans had been in North America for only a few thousand years.

In mid-July, Schwachheim's team discovered the base of a broken stone spear point. Unfortunately, they found it in a pile of the soil that had been removed by mule teams in order to gain access to the bone bed. As such, they could not prove it was directly associated with Ice Age mammals.

When told of the discovery, Figgins immediately

recognized its scientific importance and potential. He told Schwachheim in no uncertain terms: If the team finds other points in the bone bed they should be left exactly where they are so that the deposit can be examined by specialists. Disappointingly, none were discovered that year.

Swachheim's team returned to the site in 1927 with the exact same directive: Newly discovered points were to be left precisely where they were found until specialists could be called in. On August 29, the moment of truth finally arrived: They exposed a complete spear point between two bison ribs.

According to plan, Schwachheim telegraphed Figgins, who then contacted prominent archaeologists to announce the discovery and ask them to come see, and hopefully confirm, for themselves. Serendipitously, two of those archaeologists, though based on the East Coast, were already in Pecos, New Mexico—only 200 miles away from Folsom.



A flash flood in 1908 exposed this profoundly important archaeological site near Folsom, New Mexico. (DMNS/02-2048A.1)

The wait, though less than a week in duration, must've been excruciating for Schwachheim and his team. They had worked for months under difficult conditions and now had to wait for specialists to confirm what they already knew—they had made a major scientific discovery. Over the next several weeks Alfred Vincent Kidder, Frank H.H. Roberts, and other specialists confirmed the initial field assessment: The point was indeed directly associated with the bison, proving that Native Americans had hunted large mammals during the last Ice Age. That Folsom point instantly became an icon, and it remains prominently on display at DMNS, still in its original sediment block.

The now iconic Folsom point was in fact the third spear point found at the Folsom Site. In addition to

the broken point found in the soil pile in July 1926, Schwachheim's team discovered a second point on July 14, 1927. For some reason, they ignored Figgins' explicit directive and sent it, encased in a large block of sediment, to Denver. Figgins confirmed their discovery in the lab, but he knew from personal experience that they still needed a point *in the field* in order to convince the experts.

reason that the term "Folsom" is now given to a site, an artifact type, and a world-famous archaeological culture. By comparison, the Lone Wolf Creek Site is unknown, has no eponymous artifact type, and there is no archaeological culture bearing its name. Such is the nature of science.

Although the discovery and confirmation chapters of the Folsom story took place in both the field and



Carl Schwachheim (left) shows the Folsom point, in its original excavation context, to visiting paleontologist Barnum Brown on September 4, 1927. (DMNS/00-3210 2)

In 1924, Figgins had been involved in a remarkably similar project at the Lone Wolf Creek Site in central Texas. He had discovered Stone Age spear points in the laboratory, in sediment blocks that had been sent to the museum, just like the second point from Folsom. But he never found a point in the field at Lone Wolf Creek, which is why he was so adamant in his directive to Schwachheim's team. Figgins must have been infuriated when their sediment block arrived in Denver in 1927. But he, like any good scientist, was patient, discerning, and critical.

The expert in-field confirmation that Figgins sought for so long, and eventually obtained, is the sole

the laboratory, it did not include research on museum collections. And it failed to answer some (now) basic archaeological questions: How old was the site, in years? How many animals were killed? Where did the raw material for the Folsom points come from? As we shall see in my next post, the Folsom story is still being written through the use of new analytical techniques and the reanalysis of archives and artifacts curated by museums.

This work first appeared on [SAPIENS](#) under a [CC BY-ND 4.0 license](#). Read the [original here](#).



IPCAS-HOSTED PAAC CLASS

APRIL-MAY 2019

Basic Site Surveying Techniques

This course discusses the history, goals, and problems of archaeological survey. The course will cover site identification, formation processes, methods, recording procedures, basic equipment, topographic maps, and other field procedures. One day (likely a Saturday) will be spent in the field to practice information discussed in class. The course is strongly encouraged for anyone participating in an active role in archaeological fieldwork.

For instructions on how to register, please go to historycolorado.org/paac, download and fill out the application linked on the bottom of the page.

Dates: *In class:* April 23, 25, 30, May 7 & 10; *Fieldwork:* May 4

Time: 5:30 – 8:30 pm

Where: *Classroom:* Boulder Rural Fire Station (6320 Lookout Road, Boulder); *Fieldwork:* Walker Ranch (7701 Flagstaff Road, Boulder)

Cost: \$20

The application and course fee should be mailed to the PAAC coordinator at the following address:

Delane Mechling
1000 Stein St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
Attn: PAAC

If you have any questions, please contact Delane at 303-319-0420.

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. [More at the History Colorado PAAC site.](#)

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 (also sometimes a fee for the meeting room)

Dates for all courses are tentative and subject to change. Please contact your [Local Coordinator](#) for details.

UPCOMING EVENTS

As always, if you know of any events, lectures, exhibits, or fieldtrips that should be on our calendar, please email them to indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com.

APRIL 3

The Lives of Ancient Maya Commoners: How could we have been so wrong?

(Lecture) For the Archaeological Institute of America, by Dr. Payson Sheets: Ancient Maya elites have been the focus of research for well over a century, and for good reasons. They developed the New World's most sophisticated writing system. Their architecture, sculpture, murals, and other items constitute one of the world's great art styles. They could predict lunar and solar eclipses. Their palaces, temples, and tombs are truly monumental, and because they were built out of stone, they preserved well. It is no wonder that archaeologists have focused on them, and studiously ignored the commoners who made up the majority of the population. Many scholars have stated that "the elites controlled everything" and therefore assumed the commoners were without agency, just tending the fields to feed everyone and providing labor whenever requested. Because the commoners lived in "humble" abodes scholars assumed there is little reason to waste efforts to study them. The discovery of the ancient Maya village of Ceren, in El Salvador, has fundamentally revised our understanding of commoners. It will be my pleasure to share our insights on what the site has taught us.

CU Museum of Natural History, Boulder

7 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 6

Pella Crossing: History and Habitat

Join volunteer naturalists Joyce Costello and Marsha Williams to learn about the agricultural and mining history of this area, and the development of the ponds for wildlife habitat. We will also keep an eye out for evidence of birds and other wildlife.

Pella Crossing, 11600 N 7th Street, Longmont

1 - 3 p.m.

APRIL 6

Colorado Women: Golda Meir, Choices and Chances

Golda Meir, Israel's fourth prime minister, was born in Kiev, Russia, and migrated to America when she was just nine. Determined to get an education, Meir ran away from her parents' home in Milwaukee to live with her sister in a Jewish neighborhood in Denver. In this performance by Helen M. Trencher, you'll have a rare opportunity to "meet" the soon-to-be former Prime Minister of the State of Israel, Golda Meir, as she reflects on the early years of her storied career, 1914 to 1948. It was a time that covered her life in Denver and its influence on her choices and the direction the rest of her life would take.

Center for Colorado Women's History, 1310 Bannock Street, Denver

1:30 - 2:30 p.m.

APRIL 8

TBA

(Lecture) Denver chapter meeting

Phipps Theater, 2001 Colorado Blvd, Denver

7 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 10

TBA

(Lecture) Northern Colorado chapter meeting

Medical Center of the Rockies, Loveland

6:30 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 10

Indigenous Film Monthly Screening

Screening of "The Golden Fidget", "Pookums", "No Reservations", and "Is that one of Your Jokes?"

Denver Museum of Nature and Science, 2001 Colorado Blvd, Denver

6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

APRIL 11

Indian Peaks Chapter Meeting

(Lecture) By Ashleigh Knapp (TRC) for Indian Peaks chapter. The Little Sotol site (41VV2037) is a large burned rock midden located in front of two small caves along Dead Mans Creek in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands of southwest Texas. It is the cumulative result of repeated earth oven plant baking events from the end of the Early Archaic to the Late Prehistoric period. In 2011 and 2012, Texas State University field school students excavated an estimated 99 metric tons of burned rock and collected over 220 liters of samples for flotation. Methods of burned rock quantification estimate that over 2700 earth oven firing events occurred at Little Sotol and support land use intensification hypotheses for the region. Macrobotanical remains of lechuguilla and sotol, prickly pear microfossils, plant processing tools, and nine discrete features were identified in the burned rock midden and cave components. Eight of the features are interpreted as remnant earth oven beds used to bake semisucculent plants, while Feature 2 is the subject of continued research and speculation.

OSMP Hub, 2520 55th St, Boulder

7 - 8:30 p.m.

APRIL 12

Hands-on History Family Fun Day

On the second Saturday of each month, families have the opportunity to explore and create their own history, art and culture through hands-on, immersive activities like adobe brick making, building log cabins, live performances and role-playing in our exhibits.

History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver

10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

APRIL 12

Indigenous Knowledge Revitalization for Biodiversity Conservation

(Lecture) By Álvaro Fernández-Llamazares. Some of the areas hosting most of the world's biodiversity are inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. In the same way that the biosphere is being severely eroded by global change, so is the world's ethnosphere (i.e., the variety

of living traditions, cultures and languages). Research has documented how current cultural trends towards adopting Western lifestyles disrupt the cycle of intergenerational transmission of Indigenous Knowledge of many indigenous communities around the world, ultimately destabilizing the local customary institutions for the governance of biodiversity. Based on in-depth ethnoecological work in Madagascar, Kenya and Bolivian Amazonia, this seminar will address the erosion of Indigenous Knowledge, as well as the implications of this loss for biodiversity conservation, explore the numerous opportunities offered by revitalization policies to restore customary institutions for ecosystem management, and focus on the potential of storytelling for revitalizing the world's biocultural diversity and facilitating intergenerational transfer of Indigenous Knowledge in several conservation contexts.

Lory Student Center, Colorado State University, Fort Collins

4 - 5 p.m.

APRIL 13

Bushcraft of the Past

Hands on workshop: Fire, Cordage, and snares. Axe, knife, fire safety and more. Learn the basics of primitive survival from primitive skills instructor, Mitch Post. Cost is \$20. Reserve your spot at 970-785-2832.

Fort Vasquez, 13412 US Highway 85, Platteville

12 - 4 p.m.

APRIL 15

The Murder of Don Antonio Jose Chavez

(Lecture) On the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas in 1843, the Republic of Texas militia killed Don Antonio Jose Chavez, a prominent Republic of Mexico citizen, in cold blood. An international incident, the murder threatened the emerging commerce between the United States and Mexico. Swift justice for the murderers helped resolve the situation. Ultimately, President Sam Houston signed a Proclamation of Armistice between Texas and Mexico. The border reopened, and merchant traffic resumed—with military escorts. Tony Juarez is the fourth great-grandson of Don Antonio Jose Chavez.

History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver

7 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 16

Demographic Decline in the Southwest: Understanding the Past for the Future

(Lecture) By Dr. Scott Ingram

Hale Science #270, 1350 Pleasant Drive, Boulder

7 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 17

Geologic History of Boulder County

Rocks contain a record of earth's history that can be read like the pages in a book. Join volunteer naturalists for this slide program and learn how to read this story in the rocks.

Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street, Louisville

7 - 8:30 p.m.

APRIL 18

TBA

(Webinar) Colorado Rock Art Association meeting

Visit coloradorockart.org/events for info

7 - 8 p.m.

APRIL 20

Did these prehistoric ground stone artifacts play the first hard rock music? What we know today about lithophones in Colorado

A new class of prehistoric artifacts called portable lithophones has been identified from Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve in southern Colorado. "Litho" is Greek for stone and "phone" means sound; a lithophone is a musical instrument consisting of a purposely-selected rock (often formally-shaped) that is tapped or rubbed with friction to produce musical notes. Portable and stationary lithophones have been utilized in ancient and modern cultures around the world. Only a few highly-modified, portable lithophones have been formally recognized in North America and none have been previously documented in Colorado. Twenty-two lithophones were analyzed as part of a Colorado State Historical Fund archaeological assessment grant. Their characteristics will be discussed, and a few sample lithophones will also be demonstrated.

Denver Public Library, 10 W. 14th Ave Pkwy, Denver
2 - 3 p.m.

APRIL 22

National Heritage Areas

(Lecture) National Heritage Areas offer unique opportunities for communities to celebrate and share their diverse heritage and tell nationally significant stories. The 49 NHAs across the country are shining examples of how natural, cultural and historic resources combine into a cohesive landscape. Learn more about the National Park Service's National Heritage Areas Program from Alexandra Hernandez, the regional program manager. Then get a closer look at the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, in Colorado's beautiful San Luis Valley, with executive director Tori Martinez.

History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver

1 - 2 p.m.

APRIL 23

Digital Earth: Italy

Become a world traveler from the comfort of a planetarium seat! Italy is your destination as you follow the path of Leonardo da Vinci along the waterways of Venice, marvel at the streets of Rome, and roam the Tuscan landscape using immersive satellite images of Earth projected onto the full dome. Geologist Dr. Bob Reynolds and space science curator Dr. Ka Chun Yu will be your guides.

Denver Museum of Nature and Science, 2001 Colorado Blvd, Denver

5:30 - 7 p.m.

APRIL 28

Día Del Niños

The Día del Niño (Day of the Child) festival is celebrated at the History Colorado Center with free general admission and a variety of art-making activities and performances for the whole family. Enjoy family-friendly programming along with live music and dances that celebrates children from around the world.

History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver

10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

BOARD & SUPPORTING MEMBERS

BOARD MEMBERS

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About The Calumet

The Calumet is the newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and is produced and edited by Daniel J. Schneider in coordination with the board.

Members are encouraged to send ideas and material for The Calumet. All content is subject to review and approval by the IPCAS Board, and may be edited for length, style and clarity.

The submission deadline is the 3rd Monday of the month for the next month's issue. Submissions should be emailed to:

indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com

or

dan@schneidan.com

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On the web: indianpeaksarchaeology.org

