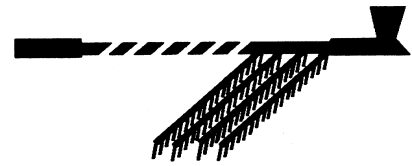


CALUMET



CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
MAY, 1999

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**General (lecture) meetings are held in the University of Colorado Museum, Dinosaur Room
Second Thursday of each Month, at 7:00 PM. The public is always welcome.**

May 5 Executive Board, Sword Microsystems Conference Room, 7:30PM
May 13 **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Kevin Black
Topic: Human Burials. See the article on Page 2.



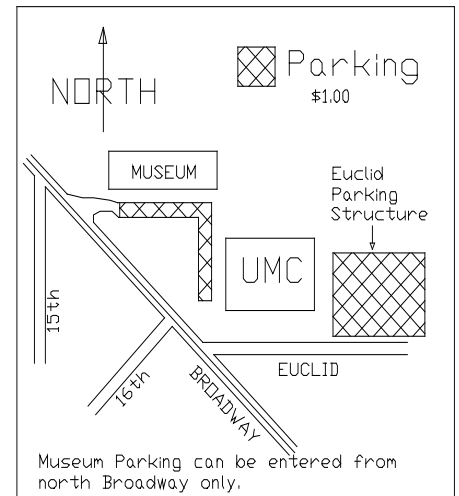
ELECTRONIC CALUMET

We are offering an electronic distribution of the Calumet as an alternative to printed copies sent through the Postal Service. This is being done to reduce Calumet

printing and postage costs. It will also increase the speed and ease of distribution. The electronic version will be sent as .txt or .htm attachments to e-mail. If you would like to receive electronic copies of Calumet issues, please send an e-mail to Tom Cree,

tlc@lanminds.net

Please state whether you prefer the .txt or .htm format.



Map of Parking at CU Museum

Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund - Colorado Archaeological Society

Scholarships will be awarded by the Colorado Archaeological Society to honor the memory of Alice Hamilton, who was a member of the C.A.S. Denver Chapter and an avid supporter of archaeology. Awards are in the amount of \$100 to \$750; these awards are based on the merits of the application, rather than financial need.

Requirements:

1. Applicant must be majoring in anthropology or a cross-discipline field with emphasis in archaeology.
2. Applicant must be attending an accredited college/university in Colorado and carrying at least a half-time course load.
3. Explain how you plan to use the money; award can be used for field school, lab fees, tuition, books, or research projects.
4. Provide a brief resume of your archaeological accomplishments (previous studies and experience).
5. Provide current written references from two professionals in archaeology.
6. Include your permanent address and telephone number, as well as the name of the college/university at which you are enrolled.
7. Applications (and the two 1999 written references) must be postmarked on or before **June 25, 1999.**

Mail to: Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund, Colorado Archaeological Society, Inc.
c/o Sharon Murphy
P.O. Box 486
Castle Rock, CO 80104

Awards will be determined in late July and applicants will be notified in early August.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE MEETING, BRING 5 QUARTERS FOR THE PARKING LOT GATE. DOLLAR BILLS USUALLY DO NOT WORK!

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May Topic

The May presentation will be a slide show and talk summarizing the results of numerous investigations at unmarked human grave sites all over Colorado. Included will be a brief description of the state law and regulations which guide the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado (OSAC) in its studies of such sites, as well as the process of consultation with American Indian groups following federal mandates (NAGPRA). Results of field and lab analyses at both prehistoric and historic burial sites will be presented, along with a synopsis of the variation in mortuary practices represented by this work.

Biography - Kevin has worked as an archaeologist since 1976. He graduated from the University of Colorado-Boulder in 1977 (B.A.) and 1979 (M.A.-Anthropology), doing graduate work for Dr. Payson Sheets in El Salvador, Central America. Kevin was employed by archaeological consulting firms in Montrose (1979-1981) and Eagle (1981-1988) that were conducting inventories and excavations in the western United States, especially in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. Since 1988, he has been employed in his current position as Assistant State Archaeologist at the Colorado Historical Society. His primary duty is the state coordinator for the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), largely consisting of teaching 13 different classes in archaeology for local chapters of the Colorado Archaeological Society around Colorado. Kevin is also involved in administrative functions such as reviewing and issuing permits for archaeological and paleontological work on state land, and technical assistance to other CHS managers and the public. In a typical year, Kevin presents 20 talks to public and private organizations, state parks, and schools. His recent field work includes survey of state land for PAAC training at Dinosaur Ridge near Morrison, a state wildlife area near Buena Vista, state-leased lands near Cortex and Trinidad, and salvage excavation of several unmarked human graves all over the state.

Ancient kernel sheds light on early humans

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Published on March 30, 1999

BERKELEY -- A corn kernel identified as the oldest corn ever discovered in the United States is changing archaeology's focus from New Mexico and the Colorado plateau to southern Arizona as the cradle of early farming in the Southwest. The kernel -- from a cob about the size of a child's finger -- was discovered by UC-Berkeley archaeologist Steven Shackley and two University of New Mexico colleagues in the summer in a cave thousands of feet above the Arizona desert. Radiocarbon analysis at the Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory shows the kernel is 3,690 years old. The kernel is the oldest ever found anywhere outside central Mexico, where corn has been dated back 4,700 years.

"The Southwest has been continuously inhabited at least 12,000 years, but these discoveries are pushing back in time the transition to agriculture and village life," said Jonathan Mabry, a Tucson archaeologist who made some of the village discoveries. "These finds have made a lot of textbooks obsolete," he added. The discoveries also provide clues to the origin of the people the Navajos call the Anasazi, who created the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde in Colorado and the pueblos in Chaco Canyon, N.M.

Archaeologists are beginning to believe the Anasazi may have been the descendants of those early farmers around Tucson and their ancestors who farmed in canyons of the Southwest and Northern Mexico, Shackley said. Shackley discovered the corn with two University of New Mexico Maxwell Museum colleagues, archaeologist Bruce Huckell and his wife, Lisa Huckell, a paleoethnobotanist. Their search brought them for the past two summers to McEuen Cave in the Gila Mountains, about 70 miles northeast of Tucson. Corn residue has been found in Panama roughly dated from 5,000 to 6,000 years old, and experts believe corn probably originated as a tropical grass somewhere in Central America.

"The McEuen Cave discovery is another piece of information that indicates that maize arrived in the Southwest much earlier than we used to think -- now obviously at least 4,000 years ago -- and that brought rapid changes in the way people lived," Shackley said. Recently, archeologists discovered evidence of 3,000-year-old human villages and irrigation canals near Tucson during construction of Interstate 10. "We now know that by 3,000 years ago, these hunter gatherers settled down and lived in farming villages," he said. "That's a very new idea." Their discovery also brings smiles to the Hopi, whose language traces back to Uto-Aztecans and who are among the most likely descendants of the ancient farmers.

"To the Hopi, in our belief system, corn is very, very old. Now science is proving it to be as old as we have always believed," says Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Hopi Cultural Preservation office in Kykotsmovi, Ariz.

Volunteer Opportunities
Club Sponsored or Club Assisted

If any member is interested in participating in any of the Club Volunteer Opportunity projects, please contact the Volunteer Coordinator, Tom Cree, at (303) 776-7004 or tlc@lanminds.net for registration and/or additional information. All of the club projects can be handled as "one day" events. **A club member may sign up for as many days as they wish (one day to every day in a project).** Consider working on all of the club projects - even if you can participate for only one day each. Do not miss out on these special volunteer opportunities.

□□□Potential volunteers will be contacted by e-mail or telephone in the middle of May to schedule participation in the June projects. Volunteers will be contacted in July for the August project.

Rocky Mountain National Park - Bob Brunswig, PI
June 14 through August 6 - Weekdays
Survey, with limited excavation

The project will occur in Rocky Mountain National Park eight weeks this next summer. Work will be performed during the week utilizing weekends only if there is a special project. Volunteers in small numbers will be welcome and there will be a 10-person survey crew from the University of Northern Colorado, including some former students. The crew will be staying at Lieffer Cabin, south of Estes Park - like last year. Volunteers are welcome to camp there and share food and facilities. The crew will assemble each day at the cabin and drive into the park in as few vehicles as possible.

Some of the new work will involve small valleys on the far southeast and far northeast of the Park in addition to Moraine and Horseshoe parks. As a result, smaller survey teams will be spending time in those areas. The plan is to survey a minimum of 2000 acres this year. There will be some testing, but probably in the last couple of weeks and mainly in Beaver Meadows. This year, the project will be testing the use of direct GPS mapping in the field of at least the more complex sites. There will be computers at the RMNP headquarters and in the field (a Pentium notebook) and the project will be experimenting with the use of digital cameras. Next year, the project will be going to the western slope side of the park into largely "virgin" territory with somewhat less visited (and disturbed) sites, but also many more remote sites. The project will get to some really remote, high altitude areas in the next couple of years. Our CAS chapter has provided volunteers to Bob's projects for years. Bob is our Professional Advisor. Our chapter has pledged volunteer assistance to this project.

Current Interested Individuals: Pam Baker, Quentin Baker, Patrick Batchelder, Warren Bradshaw, Michael Braitberg, Tom Cree, Kris Holien, Jackie Johnson, Michael Landem, Cindy Miller, Isadore Million, Leigh Minturn, Jim Morrell, Russell Smith.

Cabin Survey for the National Forest Service
May through October - Saturdays and Sundays

Survey takes place on occasional weekend days during the spring and summer, weather and snow-cover permitting. Record search and report generation is performed on weekdays.

Our chapter has a volunteer agreement with the Arapahoe and Roosevelt National Forest Service to perform Class III cultural resource inventories and evaluation on cabins that have been relinquished back to the NFS. The cabins are located in the mountain areas of Boulder and Gilpin Counties. A report is generated on each cabin. Included in each report are: general area and site descriptions; photographs of the cabin and associated buildings; location map(s); results of a pedestrian survey for historic and prehistoric archaeological evidence; results of information searches in county, state, and federal records; and information searches in numerous libraries. Each report also includes completed forms for state site identification. It is the responsibility of the evaluation team to recommend disposition of the cabin, including whether the cabin should be nominated for inclusion in state or federal historic site registry. It takes one day or less to perform the fieldwork (on the weekend) and another day or two of effort (during the week) to perform the information searches. Each report requires about 30 hours to complete. The NFS, SHPO, team members, and the chapter library are provided with copies of each final report. The cabin survey project began in 1996 and will continue each year, well past the year 2000.

Current Interested Individuals: Patrick Batchelder, Warren Bradshaw, Tom Cree, Connie Duras, Jill Hilty, Jackie Johnson, Cindy Miller, Jim Morrell, Piper Prillaman.

Mount Albion Site 5BL82 - Byron L. Olson, PI
August 2 through August 6 - Weekdays
Excavation

Site 5BL82 was recorded by Dr. James Benedict on June 27, 1969. The site is located on an out-wash terrace on the north side of Middle St. Vrain Creek, about five miles west of Peaceful Valley, on land administered by the US Forest Service. The terrace is part of an open, grassy meadow surrounded by sub-alpine forest and is at an elevation of 9780 feet. Cultural material collected on the surface from 1969 to 1975 includes 20 Mount Albion projectile points and point fragments, biface and scraper fragments, utilized flakes, Lyons Sandstone milling fragments, and debitage including quartzite and argillite lithic types. Most of this material was found along a 4-wheel-drive road that bisects the site and has rutted the site surface to a depth of about 30 cm. There is also a report of a possible stone circle.

The site has the potential of providing a radiocarbon date for the Mount Albion occupation and perhaps of other occupations, as well. Solid dates for the Mount Albion complex are provided by only two sites, 5BL70 and the Hungry Whistler site (5BL67), which indicate an age range between 5800-5350 BP. It is likely that site 5BL82 served a different function than sites 5BL70 and 5BL67. The latter two sites are located above timberline on Albion Ridge and are thought to be specialized hunting camps associated with game drives on the ridge. Site 5BL82 is at a lower altitude and its setting suggests a more generalized campsite.

Two or more shovel probe lines, with probes spaced at 10m intervals, will be used to determine the horizontal extent of the cultural materials. Formal excavations will be initially undertaken adjacent to the 4-wheel-drive road where the Mount Albion points were collected. No excavations in the roadway are currently proposed but excavations adjacent to the roadway should indicate whether or not intact cultural deposits are preserved in the roadbed. The number of units that will be opened in 1999 field season depends on the number of volunteers available and the maximum depth required. If early indications are confirmed by the planned work, more than one field season will be needed to adequately investigate the site.

Our chapter is the excavation sponsor. Dr. Benedict will serve as the project geologist. All volunteers will be from CAS. This would be only the third Mount Albion site ever excavated. This project has easy access.

Current Interested Individuals: Pam Baker, Quentin Baker, Michael Braitberg, Tom Cree, Bill Hammond, Jill Hilty, Kris Holien, Michael Landem, Isadore Million, Jim Morrell, Martha Patterson.

Willow Bunker Project - Doug Bamforth, PI
June 1 through July 2 - Weekdays
Excavation, with limited survey

The project is located 12 miles north and 7 miles west of Briggsdale, working in the Pawnee National Grassland with the Forest Service. There is funding from the University of Colorado (field school operation) for volunteer participation that will be used to hire two graduate student supervisors, rent a vehicle, cover the costs of some tools and materials, and contribute a bit for food. Focus will be on the site of Willow Bunker, which has a ¹⁴C date of 7000 BP, as well as levels that have produced ceramics.

The project will be able to accommodate about 8 club volunteers at any one time, and there is reasonable flexibility about how long people should stay. While the minimum would probably be three days, the maximum is open-ended. Students in the University field school will participate for a couple of days at the beginning and end of the project, so volunteers should expect to work mainly in the middle three weeks of the project. Weekend work is not planned. This is also the focus of three, one-week PIT Projects, supervised by Jeff Overturf, NFS. See the March Calumet, page 6 for PIT Project details.

There will be camping at a Forest Service facility with solar showers, located just outside Briggsdale. Food and cooking arrangements are still being worked out. This project was the focus of a PIT Project in 1998. The PIT Project excavated two hearths, surveyed more than a square mile of Pawnee National Grassland, discovered the bones of a bison (which will be excavated during the 1999 PIT Project), found numerous lithics, and identified a number of areas where hearths are likely to be buried. Our chapter has pledged volunteer support for this project.

Current Interested Individuals: Patrick Batchelder, Warren Bradshaw, Michael Braitberg, Tom Cree, Floyd Edwards, Bill Hammond, Michael Landem, Isadore Million, Cindy Miller, Leigh Minturn, Jim Morrell, Marie Palowoda, Piper Prillaman, Phil Rice, Bill Rosquist.

Archaeologists Find 5,000-year-old Village

Longmont Times-Call

Damascus, Syria - Excavations in and around the ancient city of Palmyra have yielded new archaeological discoveries, including the remains of a village believed to be about 5,000 years old, a newspaper reported Thursday. "The season of excavations in Palmyra was very rich in 1996", Khaled al-Assad, head of the museums and antiquities department in Palmyra, was quoted by the Al-Baath newspaper as saying.

Palmyra, 150 miles northeast of Damascus, was a trading city that served as an intermediary between the Orient and the Mediterranean areas in the second century. The oldest finds were made in Al-Kom region, 36 miles east of Palmyra, where archaeologists uncovered prehistoric man-made flint tools and a child's skull dating back 4,000 years, the newspaper said. They also found the remains of a village dating back to the third millennium BC.

Child's Skeleton Might be Key to Human History

Longmont Times-Call

Lisbon, Portugal (AP) - Experts examining a 25,000-year-old child's skeleton in Portugal believe it represents compelling evidence that humans as we know them today evolved from mating between Neanderthals and anatomically modern man. It is believed they coexisted on the Iberian Peninsula. Their hybrid offspring eventually evolved into what is recognized as modern man, the director of the Portuguese Archaeological Institute theorized Friday. "Anatomically modern man arrived on what is now the Iberian peninsula 28,000 to 30,000 years ago and they found Neanderthal man here", Joao Zilhao said in a telephone interview.

"There are two theories about what happened. Some say the Neanderthal population was wiped out somehow, while anatomically modern man went on to evolve. But another view says there was an intermingling of the two, and the interpretation of this skeleton is that in fact there was significant hybridization", Zilhao said. The hybrid thrived and is the genesis of modern man, according to Zilhao's theory. He said further research and finds will be required to back up his hypothesis. Chris Stringer, an expert on Neanderthal man at the Museum of Natural History in London said he had few details of the find but expected it to make a "major contribution" to the debate on how the Neanderthals died out. The hybridization theory has been difficult to prove because previously only fragments of skeletons have been found, Stringer said in a telephone interview. He said current evidence was not enough to make him subscribe to the hybridization theory, but added he was ready to consider the Portuguese finding with an open mind.

Tribe, Landowners Agree on Artifacts

Longmont Times-Call, April 22, 1999

Lamar (AP) - Focused on locating the true site of the Sand Creek Massacre, tribal representatives and landowners reached agreement on what will happen to artifacts found during the exploration. "I personally feel that human remains have priority for return (to Native Americans). Artifacts can be dealt with somewhere down the line", said Laird Cometsevah of the Southern Cheyenne and a descendant of Sand Creek survivors. "I'm anxious to get on with the project". According to Colorado state law, items found at a historic site belong to the landowner if they are not objects associated with the burial of a human being. However, in the case of the Sand Creek Massacre, it is unlikely that there were many, if any, ritual burials of the victims. Consequently, the disposition of artifacts found at the sites is uncertain.

"There are very strong feelings about this issue", Rick Frost, NPS Project Manager for Sand Creek, said during a meeting with landowners, tribal representatives, the Colorado Historical Society, and the National Park Service Tuesday. "We need to reach an accommodation about how we'll deal with objects when they are found". The tribal representatives and landowners finally agreed on a working definition that states, "Any discovered burial site, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be handled in compliance with applicable federal and Colorado state law".

Aerial photography is scheduled to begin this week of three potential sites of the massacre in Kiowa County, north of Chivington. Those sites include the Dawson site, which is considered historically to be where the massacre happened on November 29, 1864. Under legislation signed into law by President Clinton last October, the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is charged with determining the actual site of the massacre and preparing a report on how the site should be managed in the future. The law also requires that the work be done in cooperation with the Northern and Southern Arapaho and the Northern and Southern Cheyenne as well as the Colorado Historical Society. The park service has until July, 2000 to complete its report.

Wealthy 1700-Year-Old Roman Lady Unearthed in London

Janet Burns, MiningCo.com, Inc., Saturday, Apr 17, 1999

The skeletal remains of a young Roman woman in her twenties were unearthed yesterday at the Museum of London, revealing what archaeologists are calling "a unique glimpse at the ruling class" in Roman-occupied London about 1700 years ago. The body of this wealthy lady are presently lying in an inch of sediment, indicating that at some time in the past, the two-ton stone sarcophagus bearing the coffin of the woman had been invaded by water, leaving mud which may contain links to London's Roman past.

Scientists believe that upon examination, the silt in the bottom of the coffin may reveal personal jewelry and textile fibers or possibly even seeds that had been deposited there sometime since the body was interred during the first half of the fourth century. Simon Thurley, the curator of the Museum, reports that he had expected to see "just a pile of dust" when he lifted the lid of the lead coffin, explaining that his team of archaeologists was enthusiastic when they discovered a full-bodied skeleton lying in mud - an archaeologist's dream. The coffin bore a "large bundle of Roman leaves" - possibly olive leaves. But how they got there is a mystery. Thurley explains that though the leaves may have been part of a burial garland, there are many means by which they could have actually gotten inside the coffin. Also, Thurley explains, there were "lumps and clumps of stuff" in the coffin as well. The dried mud will have to be delicately examined before anyone knows for sure exactly what is inside the coffin. Believed to have been a "landed Roman elite" Christian, the lady had been buried with her right hand laid across her chest, an indication of Christianity. However, because pagan symbols embellished the coffin, one cannot be sure until further investigation is carried out.

The coffin was unearthed in the early spring at a cemetery near The City of London where it had apparently lain for close to 1700 years, undisturbed by natural and manmade disasters. The team of scientists disinterring the remains wore protective masks to shield them from harmful fumes that they had expected might emanate from the coffin. The sarcophagus, coffin, and remains will be on view to the public at the Museum of London until April 24.

Archaeologists Find Coffin of Roman in East London

Longmont Daily Times-Call, April 16, 1999

London (AP) - Hundreds of curious Londoners lined up Thursday to see the newly discovered coffin of a wealthy Roman woman who was buried 1,600 years ago and lay undisturbed in the heart of the city through most of its history. Experts found the elaborately decorated lead coffin in a limestone sarcophagus during an excavation in Spitalfields, an east London district that was outside the city's Roman wall in the fourth century AD. When the coffin was opened Wednesday night at the Museum of London, archaeologists discovered a female skeleton, well-preserved ancient leaves, fragments of a gold-thread textile and a glass phial. They now will make a painstaking search of the coffin to find out everything they can about the woman, who is likely to have been the wife or daughter of a powerful Roman. "She is a young woman, possibly in her early 20s, who came from a very wealthy family in Roman London", museum spokeswoman Jennifer Jones said Thursday. "She would have enjoyed high social status".

The fourth-century casket is covered with raised impressions of a scallop shell and cross-hatched with a rope motif. The body was placed in the 5-foot coffin with its right arm folded across the chest, indicating she might have been a Christian, according to museum experts. A layer of moist silt at the bottom of the coffin preserved its contents so well that a branch of small leaves was found almost intact. "The leaves look like laurel, bay, or olive. Along with any other organic material in the sediment, they give us an extraordinary chance to find out about human and plant life in Roman Britain", Jones said. "This is an enormously significant and very well-preserved find. The last Roman sarcophagus in London was found in 1877, so it is a once-in-a-lifetime event for our archaeologists", she said.

Hours after the coffin was opened, the museum opened its doors to people interested in filing past in a special room. It will remain on display for 10 days. The site of the excavation was once a roman cemetery and 21 other burials have been unearthed, with such offerings as pots, food, and, in one case, a pair of hob-nail boots. Adjacent to the Roman site is a medieval graveyard where archaeologists have found dozens of skeletons. Caesar conquered Britain in 43 AD and it remained a remote outpost of the Roman Empire until the fifth century.

Near-Perfect Mummies Found

Longmont Daily Times-Call
Kevin Gray, Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina - Three 500-year-old Inca mummies, the apparent victims of a ritual sacrifice, have been found frozen in near-perfect condition on an Andean volcano peak in northern Argentina. Dr. Johan Reinhard said that the exceptionally well-preserved remains of two girls and a boy found last month atop the 22,000-foot Mount Llulliallaco near Argentina's border with Chile may offer scientists a rare opportunity to conduct DNA testing on centuries-old bodies. The mummies apparently contain frozen blood in their heart and lungs, which could reveal ground-breaking clues about diet, disease, and conditions during the time of the Incas, the U.S. archaeologist said. Speaking with The Associated Press, he said the mummies had to be removed from under nearly six feet of dry rock and earth from a burial platform.

Reinhard said two of the mummies were wrapped in intricately woven textiles, but an exact cause of death was not immediately clear. He said CAT scans of the mummies showed all of their internal organs were intact. "These bodies were frozen, as opposed to past bodies which were freeze-dried", said Reinhard, speaking in an interview from Salta, a northern Argentine city near the site. "They are very lifelike". "I expect that when we unwrap them, we will even be able to see the expressions on their faces", he said. "The arms looked perfect, even down to the peach-fuzz hairs, and the CAT scans have shown that even the kidneys are intact".

Scientists said the burial platform also held offerings to the Inca gods, including 35 gold, silver, and shell statues. Also recovered were ornate woven and embroidered textiles, moccasins, and pottery, some still containing food. "Almost all of the statues are in a state of perfect preservation, including lids on the pottery and even food offerings of meat jerky", said Reinhard.

The expeditionary force that recovered the mummies included American, Argentine, and Peruvian researchers who had to brave sometimes extreme conditions such as snowstorms and high winds. A grant from the National Geographic Society partially funded the dig. Reinhard's crew needed 12 days at the volcano's peak to recover the bodies. Reinhard said that he decided to search the area because he had read that Inca ruins had been found on Mount Llulliallaco, which he had climbed several times since 1980. The discovery was the latest for Reinhard and his mummy hunters. Last September, they found six frozen mummies on the El Misti volcano in southern Peru, believed to be sacrificial offerings to Inca gods. That burial site included a rare find of ceremonial pots of gold and silver, shedding new light on ancient Indian culture.

The three mummies are being kept at a university in Salta, where at least two of them are to remain until the Argentine government finishes building a research facility to house them next year. Reinhard said that at least one body was expected to be sent to the United States for extensive testing.

Were you able to figure out some (all?) of the "secret names" in the past issues? All of the strings of petroglyphs were made up of names of members of the club. The strings often contain both first and last names and other times - only the last name. The drawings are a one-for-one replacement for letters. The first letter of strings and each name is the "cap" form, the other letters are usually in lower case. But not always, as was the case in the March Calumet.

Who was in the April Calumet? Bob Finley (page 4), Glenn Cook (page 7), Clay Volkmann (page 8), Jack Melton (page 9), and Joan Prebish (page 11). Who was in the March Calumet? Mac Avery (page 1), LEIGH MINTURN (all caps - page 2), GLEICHMAN (all caps - that's Pete and Carole on page 7), Kristine Holien (page 9), and Dock Teegarden (page 11).

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A E I O U = A E I O U

B C D F G = B C D F G

W X Y w x y = W X Y w x y

SO WHO ARE:

L a u r a V i o l a

B i l l B u t l e r

G o l d H A w k

V a n Z a n d t

D o n n a S h a y

Ern e s t a n d B a r b a r a

S t i l t n e r

Membership Renewals

The following members have renewals due in May:

Maureen Arthur, Pamela and Quentin Baker, Leni Clubb, Carol and Pete Gleichman, Ann Hayes,
Paul Lundy, Jack Melton, Richard Owens, Martha Patterson.

The following members have renewals due in June:

Robert Powell, Hilary Reynolds.

Amazon.com

IPCAS has been approved as an amazon.com associate. What does that mean? We can receive 5% - 15% of all book sales that are initiated from amazon.com links on our IPCAS website. We can make money for our club three ways:

1. Visit the IPCAS site (www.coloradoarchaeology.org/ipcas), purchase a book from the featured book list, CD list, or video list, and IPCAS receives 15% of the sale. We have compiled a list of books on Colorado archaeology, general archaeology, Native American titles, anthropology, paleontology and more for your selection.
2. Jump directly to the Amazon.com site from the IPCAS site, order a book, and IPCAS receives 5% of the sale.
3. Use the Search button to look up an Amazon book, CD or video, order it, and IPCAS receives 5% of the sale.

Restrictions

1. You have to go through the IPCAS web site in order for the club to receive money off the sale.
 2. You can not use the one click ordering tool on the Amazon.com site. If you do, we lose the revenue for the sale.
- This is an easy way to raise money for our chapter. Please talk up this feature and **START USING THE IPCAS SITE TO ORDER BOOKS, VIDEOS, AND CDs.**

Chapter Library

Our chapter has a library of archaeology books and periodicals. If you wish to check out any of the items in the library, please contact Mac Avery at (303) 499-3455, e-mail at averycompany@sprintmail.com. If you would like to know what is held in the library, ask Mac for a copy of the "card catalog". Items in the library are available to all club members.

March IPCAS Board of Directors' Meeting

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM at Sword Microsystem Conference Room. Present: Cree, Damon, Gleichman, Lever, Miller, Minturn, Morrell, Phillips, Smith, Stinson

Secretary's report: (Damon) Minutes from February board meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report: (Owens) Cash balance as of February 28th, 1999 is \$1530.69.

President/Vice President's report: (Morrell). Still soliciting speakers for meetings for remainder of year. Discussion led by Lever and Phillips about possibilities for rock art tour as fund raising project for the chapter. Subject will be brought up at monthly chapter meeting. Discussed review of list of non-chapter members who are receiving monthly issues of Calumet as possible cost saving measure. Also had initial discussion about possible distribution of Calumet via e-mail to on-line members. Miller will investigate possible link to Amazon.com through IPCAS web-site as additional means to raise funds. Further discussion on these subjects is required. Also initial discussions about a possible monthly activity day for chapter such as field trip, etc.

Unfinished Business: IPCAS will not be hosting the next quarterly meeting, but there is a potential for hosting the annual CAS meeting in the year 2000. Reviewed designs for tee and sweatshirts. At chapter meeting and in Calumet, will inform members of availability of IPCAS library to see if there is general interest: if not, board will determine disposition.

New Business: Gleichman provided update on activities at Rock Creek. Also discussed desire for IPCAS support for potential Plains archaeology consortium in the future. Cree will be collecting names of chapter members interested in chapter projects for the summer. Meeting adjourned at 9:45 PM.

April IPCAS Board of Directors' Meeting

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM at Sword Microsystem Conference Room. Present: Damon, Gleichman, Miller, Minturn.

Secretary's report: (Damon)-minutes from March board meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report: (Owens) report not available

President/Vice President's report: not available

Unfinished Business: Reviewed list of those who receive free copies of Calumet and recommended list of which to discontinue. Miller will distribute list to individual board members and will make decision at next board meeting. Gleichman recommended review of honorarium currently provided to speakers - will review at May meeting. Distribution of Calumet via email - only one member to date has requested receipt of Calumet electronically. Those board members present reviewed updated web-site on which Miller has created the links to Amazon.com. GREAT JOB!!!! Discussion of possible monthly activity will be moved to the May board meeting: possible suggestions include visits to CU Museum, sites on open space (Rabbit Mountain), repeat of geology tour, flint-knapping demo, visit to Natural History Museum, backroom tour of CU library and museum for possibility of member participation in classification, sorting, filing, etc. of artifacts.

New Business: Discussions postponed to next board meeting. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 PM.

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Please check the club web-site at: <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org>

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When you join or renew you will receive the <i>Calumet</i> , our monthly newsletter, and <i>Southwestern Lore</i> , the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society. And you will have opened the door to Colorado Archaeology.			

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