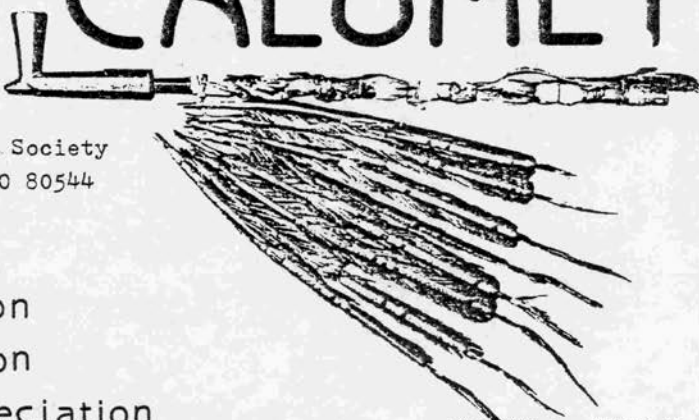




Lyons Chapter
Colorado Archaeological Society
P. O. Box 663, Niwot, CO 80544

THE CALUMET



Conservation
Preservation
Education
Appreciation

JULY 1984

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 7

CALENDAR

- July 21 State CAS Executive Board Meeting, Grand Junction, CO
- July 20-22 Fourth Annual World Open Atlatl Contest and Flintknapping Demonstration, Saratoga, Wyo. Additional information inside.
- July 21-22 "Dig" at Ken Caryl. Map to site in both May & June Calumet, also more information.
- July 24 Lyons Chapter Executive Board Meeting, Rm. 212, Henderson Museum, C. U. Campus, 1 PM. All members welcome to attend.
- July 31 Lyons Chapter Regular Meeting, Hellems Bldg., Rm. 81, 7:30 PM C. U. Campus.
- Aug. 3-5 Lyons Chapter Trip to Chimney Rock, Yellowjacket, and Ute Indian Reservation. See inside for more details.
- Aug. 4-5 "Dig" at Ken Caryl
- Aug. 18-19 "Dig" at Ken Caryl
- Aug. 28 Lyons Chapter Regular Meeting, UMC #157A, C. U. Campus

FOURTH ANNUAL "ARCHAEO DOINGS" AT SARATOGA, WYO.

There is great fun to be had at Saratoga. you can learn to flint knap from experts from several states, learn to throw an atlatl, attend the Folk Fair, swim in the free Hobo thermal pool, sit around at the campfire and hear people like Marie Wormington, George Frison, Bruce Bradley, Chuck Reher, John Albanese and Danny Walker share some of their knowledge of the Prehistoric Hunter and Gatherer, hear Fred Budinger, Site Curator

of the Calico (Calif.) Early Man Site at Yermo, Ca. speak on what may be the oldest-dated artifacts in the Americas.....to say nothing of the fabulous Fish Fry at 11:30 on Saturday. Information on this event has been published frequently in the newsletter and additional info. available at meetings. We now have a copy of the program and an additional map, so if you have decided you MUST attend, call Leni and she will get you the latest scoop. (Call 652-2203)

CHIMNEY ROCK TRIP, August 3-4-5

Our rented 12 passenger van will leave Friday evening, Aug. 3 at 5 PM on the dot and expect to arrive at our first stop, Pagosa Springs, about midnight. Everyone is asked to bring coolers and sack lunches for the evening meal and snacks so that we will not have to take time to stop for meals (necessary stops excepted, of course!). We must be at the gate of Chimney Rock at 9 AM for the tour which will last until 12 noon. The tour of the site will be conducted by National Forest Service personnel. Then on to Durango where we will stop for lunch before going on to the Yellowjacket Anasazi site where the Field School from the University of Colorado is being held supervised by Dr. Joe Ben Wheat. This is a large and very interesting site. Several members of the Lyons Chapter have been working with the artifacts recovered from the site for the past year. The lab work is carried out in the lab of Henderson Museum. After the tour of Yellowjacket, we will return to Cortez for the night where arrangements have been made for those desiring a motel. The next morning (Sunday), we must be at Towac at 9 AM for the 51 mile tour of the Ute Mountain Tribal Park with our guide, Michael. We hope to leave the area no later than 3 PM in order to arrive home by 10 PM.

Cost of the van and two nights lodging in a motel has been set at \$50.00 (not including meals). This price is for 4 to a room or if you prefer 2 to a room the cost will be \$60.00. To reserve a place in the van, we must have your check for $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of the trip no later than July 20th. Send your check to Kay Evatz, 2121 Squires, Longmont, CO 80501, or for more information regarding space available, call her at 776-6491. Make check payable to Lyons Chapter, CAS.

We realize that that this is a "whirlwind" trip, but since the Chimney Rock tour will be only from 9 to noon, we felt that it would be more interesting to visit additional sites in the area that most of us might not have seen rather than head for home. There is still time to register for the trip. A number of people are going to drive their own cars and will camp or stay at motels. These persons will join us at the various sites for the tours. This is our first attempt as a Chapter to organize a trip for our members. Help us make it a success.

KEN CARYL EXCAVATIONS - July 21-22, Aug. 4-5 and Aug. 18-19

If you can't get away to go to Saratoga or Chimney Rock, try to get out to the "dig" at Ken Caryl. Lyons Chapter members have participated every weekend since the dig opened this year. Maps and information have appeared in the last two or three newsletters or ask for them at the next meeting. They dig from 8 to 4 both days of the weekend. Some people camp out Saturday night. Last week on the week-long dig, three Archaic points, including a McKeon Variant (found by your Editor) was found in the same grid! Also bone awls, pottery sherds, etc. etc. are being recovered. Grab a trowel and a whisk broom and join the gang.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, June 26, Rm. 212, Henderson Museum, C. U.

Seven members of the Executive Committee were present. Bill Boyle announced that he was in the process of securing rooms for our next three regular meetings. These will be published in The Calumet.

The use of the classroom #212 of Henderson Museum has worked out so well for a meeting place of the Executive Committee that Leni was instructed to secure the room for future meetings.

A discussion was held about the drawing for the Dallas John's print and it was agreed that the July meeting is too early as there has been very little response so far for the tickets. The drawing will be held at the October meeting and the print will be displayed at each meeting to stimulate interest.

Jean Kindig stated that she has been working on the format for a new application for membership for the Chapter and will present it for Executive Committee approval at the next Executive Committee Meeting.

It was decided to ask O. D. for a re-cap on the Colorado History test so that participants could go over what they answered wrong. Persons taking the test will be asked at the next meeting when they would likeor if they would like to have a re-cap. Also the Secretary was instructed to call O. D. for a date to be scheduled for the combined Colorado History and Archaeological Survey Test. The test is necessary to complete the requirements for PAAC Provisional Surveyor status. A date of August 20 or 21 was suggested.

Kay Evatz reported on the Chimney Rock trip arrangements. Hollister Dodge will rent us a 12 passenger van for \$175. She has contacted motels in Pagosa Springs and will check out Cortez. Kay and her committee have set the cost of the trip for transportation and motel for two nights at \$50.00 per person, not including meals. The bus will leave at 5 PM on Friday night August 3. Persons will be instructed to bring coolers and sack lunches. A group from Canyon City has called her and want to participate. Kay said that several people are going by private car but will join the group at Pagosa Springs and at the site at Chimney Rock. The tour will be from 9 to 12 and everyone is to meet at the gate of the Chimney Rock site promptly at 9 AM. More information will be printed in The Calumet in the July issue.

Peter Christensen asked if there had been any response on the Laramie River Survey. Sharon Pay said no. An announcement will be made at the July meeting regarding the finishing of the Laramie River Survey.

Information on the use of the Blue Sheets and also the White Sheets still has not been made available to Bill, but he said it will be available soon and will be distributed to those who are interested in knowing when happens after we sign the sheets at meetings and projects.

Sharon Pay, Site Coordinator requested that anyone interested in helping complete the White Rocks Survey forms contact her. She could use the assistance. Her phone number is 443-3042. Also if anyone is interested in helping with the Laramie River Survey in late Aug. or early Sept. to let her know soon.

Next Exec. Comm. Meeting, July 24, 1 PM, Rm. 212, Henderson Museum.

Leni Clubb, Secretary

TREASURY REPORT
COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
LYONS CHAPTER

BALANCE AS OF MAY 26, 1984 \$220.39

INCOME

Dues \$20.00

EXPENSES

Postage \$20.00
Supplies 1.45
Honorarium 10.00
Newsletter
Printing 17.55
\$48.40

BALANCE AS OF JUNE 24, 1984 \$191.39

ACTING TREASURE
LOUISE DERR

BITS & PIECES FROM THE EDITOR

If Mesa Verde excites your interest in archaeology, consider joining Dr. Jonathan Haas of the University of Denver Anthropology Department on the second of his one-week trips to Navajo National Monument in northern Arizona to work on research sites in the Long House Valley. For \$275 you will be able to assist in the dig, take a side trip to Betatakin ruin and soak in the atmosphere. The cost includes all meals and sleeping accommodations, but not transportation. Information by calling Haas at 871-2680. (Clipping from the Denver Post)

If you would like to participate in high country archaeological surveys and have had some experience, you can assist Laurie Webster with her Forest Service Volunteer Assistance Program. If you qualify, the Forest Service even pays \$10 per day for your time. For details call Laurie Webster or Bob York at the San Juan National Forest Office (1-247-4874). Be sure to mention that you are a member of CAS. (Information gleaned from the Durango Chapter newsletter)

The Denver Museum of Natural History (better known as DMNH) is organizing a Yucatan archaeology trip for November 1-17, 1984. Tour members will view the magnificent ruins of Palenque situated on the northern slope of the Sierra de Chiapas. Beautifully conceived, Palenque is a classic Mayan ceremonial city. For complete details on the tour call Brian McLaren, tour coordinator, at 370-6390 or Diana Lee Crew at 370-6396 weekdays. (From the June issue of Bear Pause, DMNH)

The Pike's Peak Chapter, Colorado Springs, has issued the Lyons Chapter an invitation to join them in their "Twelve Days of Christmas Tour", Dec. 26th to Jan. 6th to Mexico City. The cost will be \$750 which includes air fare, hotels for 11 nights, entrance fees to group

activities and ground transportation. The tour will be led by Florence and Glen Crago. The major emphasis of this tour are anthropological and archaeological. They plan to visit the Museum, Chapultepec Castle, Xochimilco, the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the archaeological sites of Teotihuacan, Tula, Cuicuilco and the excavations of Temple Major around the Zocalo. This sounds like a really exciting trip at a very reasonable price. Reserve space by sending a \$150 deposit immediately to the Cragos, 4104 Crocus Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80907 or call 598-0727. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to observe historical, archaeological, and anthropological Mexico with expert guides.

Our President, Bill Boyle, has received a call for papers to be given at the Annual Meeting of all the Chapters. The Annual Meeting is scheduled for October 5, 6 and 7 and all Chapter members are urged to attend. It is customary for the various chapters to contribute to the program by presenting short papers on their archaeological endeavors or other related subjects. The ground rules are as follows: Paper must be no more than twenty minutes in length. Present an abstract to William Tate, 1191 Nucla St., Aurora, CO 80011, no later than Sept. 1st. Along with the abstract, tell him what audio-visual aids are required. Subject matter should be archaeological, timely, and of regional significance, however, other subject matter will be considered. Let's make this a Chapter activity and car pool or take a bus load to Canon City in October. More details will be printed in the Calumet as they are received from the Program Committee.



BLUE SHEET INFORMATION

Many of our members have expressed interest in why we sign "Blue Sheets" at our various meetings and projects. Well, at last, we have received the "official word" in the long-requested, long-planned "Manual on Blue Sheets." It is too lengthy (19 pages) to publish here, but it will be made available for members to look over at our regular meetings. If interest warrants it, we may attempt to copy and make available to all members portions that are most important to the understanding of the manual.

CHAPTER PAAC SEMINAR PROGRAM

In an effort to expand the availability of the PAAC program, the formation of the "Chapter PAAC Seminar Program" has been approved. It offers individual chapters the opportunity to tap the knowledge of its membership as well as non-member specialists. Subjects suitable as seminar topics are numerous but must be applicable to the needs and general intent of PAAC.

The seminar program will not officially contribute toward PAAC certification. Information gained from the seminars may be used to assist an individual in their certification goals.

If you are interested in this program, ask to examine the packet provided. All questions should be addressed to:

Training Coordinator
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-4671



THE "RING MAKERS" (Conclusion)

by Jack Moomaw

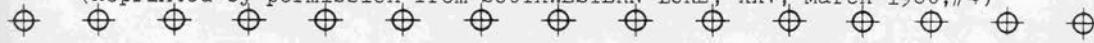
As I stated earlier, not all of the stone circles are located upon the exposed wastelands. Many can be found in valleys and around springs and along streams, where there is considerable evidence of fire, though seldom within the rings themselves. But, since we are dealing with a long period of time, the rings on the exposed places and those in the sheltered places could easily have been made thousands of years apart, and therefore at different stages in the living habits of the "Ring Makers".

In a few places, about one in a hundred rings, the stones were laid down in a more or less square pattern. I have never found any of these squares in exposed places; they have always been in valleys and near a water supply. Some of these squares seem to be as old as the oldest rings, but some are recent and could be the remains of "pale face" tent sites. Sometimes these squares have a whole side missing and suggest a shed-like structure, the opening always being in an easterly direction.

In several places in the area mentioned, there are other small groups of smaller rings that do not seem to be like the larger rings. These suggest pit-houses and there is some evidence that they were. In these there is usually evidence of fire, and often a depression in the surface; these are nearly always four to six feet in diameter and produce more flint chips and artifacts than the larger circles.

The artifacts left by the "Ring Makers" have been almost entirely cleared from the surface by generations of souvenir hunters, and this makes it difficult to date these ancient people by the weapons and implements they left behind, though it seems to me that seriation studies by competent archaeologists could do much to place them in history. Perhaps, when many of these "tipi rings" have been excavated by archaeologists, enough material may be found to prove their ages and more definite clues may be discovered to explain what they really were and why the "Ring Makers" made them.

(Reprinted by permission from SOUTHWESTERN LORE, XXV, March 1960, #4)



The above fourth and final portion of Jack Moomaw's article was printed here due to our involvement in the Rabbit Mountain Survey. Many of our Lyons Chapter members participated in the cultural history study which included both archaeological survey and the gathering of local history from long time residents of the area. We also enjoyed the association and cooperation of the students from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and the Project Leader, Bob Nykamp, graduate student in the Anthropology Department. This summer a geology inventory, a plant inventory, and a collection of bird data is being done by C. U. students and the Foothills Audobon Society of Longmont and the Colorado Native Plant Society. Mammal studies will start in the fall. Also, this fall, the chapter will complete the portions of the survey which were not mapped. Dates will be published in The Calumet.



Lost civilization

Times-Call

Archaeologists say volcano snuffed bright culture

CHICAGO (AP) — Pottery shards dug from the Andes have helped archaeologists unravel a mystery that spanned two continents and thousand of years: how the New World's most promising civilization disappeared after a series of Pompeii-like volcanic eruptions.

Archaeologists had long known of a highly sophisticated art style originating from the Cauca Valley region, stretching 550 miles from northern Ecuador into Colombia.

But it wasn't until last year, when Illinois graduate student John Isaacson recovered pottery shards from two levels deeper into the volcanic ash at the Nueva Era site in Quito, Ecuador, than his predecessors had gone, that the mystery began to unravel.

Then it took a stroke of luck, some museum detective work, and University of Illinois archaeology professor Dr. Donald Lathrap's penchant for remembering the characteristics of ancient pieces of pottery and metal-crafting to establish what scientists at Chicago's Field Museum now believe is the correct date for the civilization — 600-1,500 B.C., instead of 400-800 A.D.

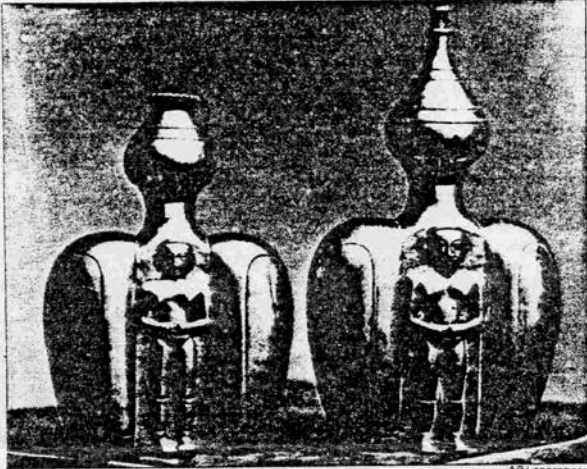
"If these findings are correct, they indicate the existence of a culture that was essentially 1,000 years ahead of what was going on at the same time in Peru and Mexico," Lathrap said.

"And the people responsible were wiped out or driven away by the immense outburst of volcanic activity," he added. "... Here we have not one, but a series of Pompeii-like disasters," over a period of 600 years. Vesuvius' massive eruption buried Pompeii in 79 A.D.

If their findings are correct, archaeologists also may have traced the beginnings of the fabled empires of the Incas, Aztecs and Mayans to the people who fled the Cauca Valley's continuing eruptions. Lathrap believes the refugees carried their technological developments with them as they migrated among other groups.

What Isaacson found actually was a series of villages and shards of pottery similar to those designated in 1969 as "Incised Brown Ware" by archaeologist Karen Bruhns.

That style of pottery first was exhibited in



AP Laserphoto.

Pottery shards recently unearthed by a student digging in volcanic ash in Ecuador ... indicate that samples like these from a Chicago museum could be from as far back as 1500 B.C.

public in 1896 at the Chicago-Columbian International Exposition, part of a collection assembled by Vincente Restrepo, a Colombian aristocrat who hired professional tomb looters to make the find.

In the same tombs, they found a host of spectacular gold pieces showing the level of skill achieved by artisans of the civilization, but the collection was dated 400-800 A.D.

Because of the depth at which Isaacson made his discovery, the date of the pottery was pushed back by hundreds of years, predating the cultures of the Mayans, Incas and Aztecs.

However, it had been forgotten that the skillfully crafted gold had been linked to the pottery and the significance of Isaacson's find

was missed.

But Lathrap and researcher Colin McEwan, with time on their hands one day in the museum, decided to open the catalogue for the original Columbian exposition prepared by Restrepo.

From that manuscript, they established the pottery found by Isaacson and the gold pieces came from the same culture. That told Lathrap the civilization that once thrived at the Nueva Era site and that had produced the pottery was so advanced, "that in terms of metallurgy — which is one good indicator of a society's level of achievement — they were on the moon at a time when everybody else was riding bicycles."

Group sets out to save Sinagua ruins

By Carle Hodge
Republic Science Writer

Almost all the Sinagua Indian villages, once about 40, that dotted the Verde Valley have been erased by looters and developers. Now, a national organization has set out to save two of the few that remain.

The non-profit Archaeological Conservancy has obtained options to purchase and preserve the Oak Creek and Thoeny ruins, occupied between A.D. 1300 and 1400.

The group's president, Mark Michel of Santa Fe, N.M., said Friday it must raise about \$100,000 this year to acquire and stabilize the two sites, located north of Camp Verde.

The sites are between two of the best-known Sinagua settlements — hill-top Tuzigoot and the cliff-hanging Montezuma Castle — both now national monuments.

And like the monuments, Michel said, they were constructed during the so-called Tuzigoot Phase of the culture, the last before the tribe abandoned the valley. Scientists have never determined why the people disappeared.

Oak Creek threads past the ruins that bear its name, carved below a bluff and noted for the standing segment of a wall 8-feet high.

In the bluff, as many as 15 interconnected caves may have been inhabited or served as storage. In addition, 35 dwellings can be seen on the surface, as well as a large community room and circular depression that could have been a ceremonial kiva.

The Thoeny site sits atop a steep hill surrounded by the Lake Montezuma subdivision. It "probably is the best building location in town," Michel pointed out. About 30 masonry rooms and two community rooms can be identified at Thoeny.

Peter Pilles, a U.S. Forest Service archaeologist in Flagstaff, describes the two ancient villages as "lovely."

They have been identified by the Arizona Archaeological Council as "sites desirable to get into public ownership," he explained.

Although the remains would be open to archaeologists, Michel said, they would be fenced, posted and guarded by volunteers to secure them from vandals.



Ruins at Oak Creek, carved below a bluff, are noted for an 8-foot-high wall segment. In the bluff, as many as 15 interconnected caves may have been used as habitations or for storage.

The Sinagua lived in northern Arizona for at least 1,000 years, beginning not long before the birth of Christ. Many fled when Sunset Crater, near Flagstaff, erupted but returned when they found that the "black sand" belched from the volcano had enriched the soil.

Archaeologists once believed there was one eruption, about 1065. Recent paleomagnetic studies of the flows by Eugene Shoemaker of the U.S. Geological Survey showed, however, that there was an inter-

mittent series of eruptions from 1064 to 1250.

The conservancy was founded in 1980, with funds from foundations, to acquire and preserve parts of the nation's prehistoric past. In that sense, it was patterned after the Nature Conservancy, which buys land it deems is biologically or scenically significant.

Phoenix attorney Stewart Udall, a former interior secretary, is board chairman of the Santa Fe-based Archaeological Conservancy.

The Sinagua sites are its first Arizona venture. The group holds about 30 sites in 10 states. One is the 35-acre Candelaria Pueblo near Grants, N.M.

Perhaps the most notable are in Ohio, the ritual capital of the Hopewell Culture, thought to have dominated the eastern U.S. from approximately 500 B.C. to A.D. 500.

The Hopewell people built huge burial mounds and imported fossilized shark teeth from Florida, copper from Lake Superior and obsidian from Wyoming.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Deborah Lea Dodd
3010 N. Overland Trail
La Porte, CO 80535
1-482-4494

Diane B. Rice
901 Vetch Circle
Lafayette, CO 80026
665-9861

Kimberlie A. Lowe
130 S. 16th Ave.
Brighton, CO 80601

ADDRESS CORRECTION

Doug Marsh
1606 E. Dodge
Fremont, Neb.

PHONE INCORRECTED LISTED

Sharon Pay
Correct to: 443-3042

OFFICERS OF THE LYONS CHAPTER, CAS

President	William Boyle, 950 Pasque, Longmont 80501 772-2279
Vice President/ Program	Kay Evatz, 2121 Squires, Longmont 80501 776-6491
Treasurer	Louise Derr, 3401 Everett Dr., Boulder 80303 499-2065
Secretary/Editor	Leni Clubb, 8191 N. 81st, Longmont 80501 652-2203
Librarian/ Historian	Cleo Barnes, 2747 Crestridge Ct., Boulder 80302 444-1050
CAS Representative	Peter Christensen, Salina Star Rt., Sunset 80302 No phone
Site Coordinator	Sharon Pay, 5000 Butte, Space #116, Boulder 80301 443-3042
Archaeo.Advisory Committee	Andi Barnes, 839 19th St., Boulder 80302 444-8584
Directors	Jean Kindig, 714 Kalmia, Boulder 80302 442-2581 Mary Sucke, 972 Martin St., Longmont 80501 772-9538

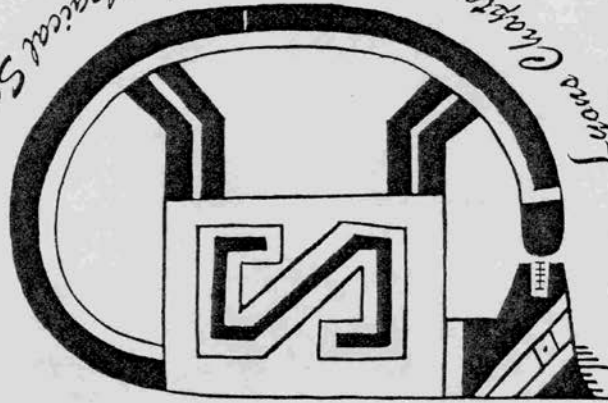
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Fremont
Rock
Art



Longmont Chapter - Colorado Archaeological Society



*Box 663
Longmont, Co. 80544*



Hallie Cash & Leni Clubb
8191 N. 81st St.
Longmont, CO 80501