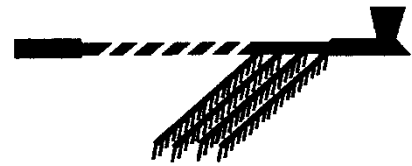


CALUMET

CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
September, 1997

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.**

- September 3 PAAC Class - Basic Site Surveying Techniques, taught in Denver. Ends October 29. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727.
- September 4 Board of Directors, Boulder Police Community Room, 7:30 PM.
- September 11 **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. John Ravesloot. Topic: The Casas Grandes Complex and the Paquimé Archaeological Site. The Casas Grandes system is generally acknowledged to be the third major regional system within a larger cultural area but the one with the least diluted Mesoamerican characteristics. The mystery city of Paquimé was built around 1300 on what had been a Mogollon site in Chihuahua.
- October 2 **PAAC Class - Research Design & Report Writing, taught in Boulder.** Ends November 6. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727. See the article on page 2 by Morey that describes dates, costs, and meeting place.
- October 9 **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. Robert Hohlfelder. Topic: The Mystery of Aperlae: A Submerged Coastal Town of Ancient Lycia. A survey of the ruins by Dr. Hohlfelder indicated that Aperlae, which is in present-day Turkey, was designed to harvest a dye known as "Tyrean purple". The dye, made from murex snail shells, was used by Roman emperors and other upper status members.
- October 10-12 **CAS Annual Meeting,** Northglenn.
- October 21 PAAC Class - Perishable Materials, taught in Fort Collins. Ends December 9. For additional information and registration, please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727.
- November 13 **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Dr. Payton Sheets. Topic: Joya de Cerén. At the ruins of Cerén, a World Heritage Site, in a lush valley near San Salvador, corn cobs, thatch fragments, and carbonized beans are being studied. That wouldn't be surprising in the arid Four Corners, but in a tropical jungle/war zone for a bean to survive 1400 years required being buried under 16 feet of scalding, fine, wet, volcanic ash. Called a "New World Pompeii", Cerén is revealing Mayan pottery from AD 500-800, complete with finger-swipes indicating eating habits. Storerooms contained pots, tools, obsidian blades, 3 kinds of beans, seeds of cotton and cacao, corn, squash, avocados, palm fruits, chilies, nits, and the meat of deer and dog. Researchers conclude that the people of the region were living far better in AD 600 than they are today.
- November 18 High Altitude Symposium as part of the Plains Anthropological Conference. In Boulder (probably on campus). The conference will be full-day sessions starting with geomorphology and paleoenvironment and then into the prehistory. Probable presenters include Bonnie Pitblado (Caribou Lake) and Bob Brunswig (West Stoneham).
- December 11 **Christmas Party.** Location and time to be determined.
- January 8, 1998 **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Bob Powell. Topic: Oaxaca. The Mexican state of Oaxaca (pronounced "wa-há-ka") marks the break between North American central Mexico and Central America. From the earliest times, the valley of Oaxaca was inhabited by the same Zapotec and Mixtec Indians who form the bulk of the population now. Their ancient sites - Monte Albán, Dainzu, Zaachila, Lambityeco, Yagul, and Mitla - are less well known than their contemporaries in central and eastern Mexico, but are every bit as important and impressive. Monte Albán has been designated a World Heritage Site. IPCAS member Bob Powell will present his investigations and photographs of the area.

In This CALUMET	
Calendar of Events	1
New Member Welcome	2
PAAC Class	2
Chapter Projects	3
Membership Renewals	6
On the Internet	6
Siberian Fluted Point	6
Calumet History & Now	7
Ekron Identity Confirmed	7
Officers / Board Members	8
Membership Application	8

CALENDAR OF EVENTS - Continued

- February 12** **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Kim Malville. Topic: The Astronomy of Chimney Rock. IPCAS Member Kim Malville, CU Professor of Astrophysics and Planetary Sciences, will describe his work at the Chimney Rock Site in southwestern Colorado. Because of its unique topography, Chimney Rock contains a number potential calendrical stations which may have sent calendrical information to Chaco via Huerfano Peak. Besides the moon appearing between the double pinnacles at major lunar standstill, the sun rises between them every equinox as seen from the Piedra Overlook. Another example of astronomy is the summer solstice sun rising along the north wall of the Chimney Rock Pueblo as viewed near the great kiva. Beginning around A. D., 1050 people with Chacoan connections began living on the high mesa and appear to have watched the heavens closely.
- March 12** **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM.** Cathy Cameron and Steve Lekson. Topic: Bluff Great House. During the summer of 1996, IPCAS members Steve and Cathy, began excavating an Anasazi site just over the Utah border near Bluff. The site includes the remains of a two-story community building, a great kiva, and a series of prehistoric roads, built during three separate periods. Although not as carefully crafted, the Bluff Great House is similar to structures in Chaco Canyon. The CU team has collected thousands of pottery shards that appear to date the site from about 600 A.D. to 1300 A.D. The 1997 season started the first week of June and was partially sponsored with a grant from the National Geographic Society.
- April 9** **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM,** Doug Bamforth. Topic: Warfare on the Plains. Doug will present information about archaeology at specific sites that provide information about the battles and warfare on the prehistoric great plains. He warns that parts of the presentation get very gruesome (even horrifying) and attendees should be prepared for some intense evidence.
- May 14** **IPCAS General Meeting, 7 PM,** speaker to be announced.

Welcome to New Members

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our new member: Patty Adler (Nederland) and J. McKim & Nancy Malville (Boulder). We hope to see you at our meetings and enjoying many of our projects.

Members of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society (CAS) are entitled to receive our newsletter, the Calumet, and the quarterly newsletter of CAS, and Southwestern Lore, the technical bulletin of CAS. And, of course, you can hear many terrific lectures and participate in a large number of projects during the year. Please don't forget our annual Christmas Party, featuring the exciting and humorous White Mammoth Gift Exchange.

PAAC Class

The 1997 Fall PAAC class will be ***Research Design and Report Writing***. The class begins on Thursday October 2nd and meets on October 2nd, October 16th, October 23rd, October 30th, and November 6th. The meeting location will be the Foothills Nature Center at 4201 N. Broadway in Boulder. Class runs from 6:30 PM to 9:30 PM each evening. Fees are \$12.00 to the Colorado Historical Society and \$5.00 to Indian Peaks Chapter (IPCAS). Please call Morey or Janet Stinson at 530-7727 to enroll. Fees should be mailed to: Morey Stinson, 7418 Park Circle, Boulder CO, 80301 prior to September 25th.

Editor's Note

Thanks to all of you that have sent e-mail, cards, or letters. And Thank You for your prayers. I am in "Complete Remission" from the leukemia. The doctors cannot find a trace of the disease in my body. I have completed two of three chemo-therapy treatments (the third is just an "insurance" treatment). I went into remission early in the first chemo-therapy treatment - a fact that statistically indicates an excellent chance for long-term survival. It will take me until 1998 to get "back to normal". I may or may not (who wants to bet) gain back part of the 30 pounds that I have lost. Thanks again for everything. Good Friends are a Treasure!!!

Chapter Projects for This Year and Next Year

**BIG ROCK SITE
YMCA of the Rockies**

Don't miss this opportunity to volunteer. **This is a very special project, with far-reaching consequences to the theories of movement by ancient peoples. Be a part of it - call today!!!**

1997 Dates:

Selected weekends in September and October.

Sponsor:

Jack Melton, Director of Dorsey Museum, the Estes Park Center, YMCA of the Rockies.

Principle Investigator:

Bob Brunswig, UNC

IPCAS Professional Advisor:

Jean Kindig

Work:

Excavate a south-facing rock shelter on private property known as the Big Rock site. Jack Melton will be general director of operations and will coordinate outdoor education groups for the YMCA outreach program. Bob Brunswig will be Principle Investigator and will set up grids, organize paper work and orient the crew on Sept. 13-14. All materials recovered from this site will be curated at the Dorsey Museum and will be available for educational purposes. The excavation will continue next spring from mid March to end of May, dates to be determined. Crew can commit to any number of days, however, continuity and experience are important and we highly recommend volunteering for a weekend at a time.

Facilities:

Volunteers will be housed courtesy of the YMCA at no charge to crew members. The cafeteria will be open and meals "may be provided".

Equipment:

Crew members should be equipped with Masonville trowel, metric measuring tape, and clipboard. Personal gear should include water, snacks, lunch, warm clothing, gloves and hat.

Contact:

Mac Avery (303) 499-3455 averycompany@sprintmail.com
Kris Holein (970) 586-8982

Jean Kindig
IPCAS Professional Advisor
Archaeomom@idcomm.com

Current Volunteers:

Sept 13-14= Martha Patterson, Kris Holien, Jackie Johnson
Sept 20-21= Dick Owens, Martha Patterson, Kris Holien, Jackie Johnson
Sept 27-28= Kris Holien, Jackie Johnson
Oct 4 - 5= Dick Owens
Oct 11-12=
Oct 18-19= Cheryl Damon, Elaine Hill
Oct 25-26=

Most of the effort on this project will be in 1998 and succeeding years. It consists of pedestrian survey with some test excavations anticipated. A lot of record-search activities are planned. **Please consider this project as part of your future activities - it is going to be fun!**

Research Design: Magnolia Ridge

This inventory's principle aim is to record and evaluate all Historic and Prehistoric sites and any associated cultural features or deposits, and to formulate appropriate management recommendations around the general area along Magnolia Ridge in Boulder county. The project is being performed by local volunteers. The supervising volunteers have attended survey training provided by the Colorado Historical Society, Denver and participated in numerous prehistoric and historic surveys. The inventory data are intended for integration into the data base for Colorado's Central Mountains regions. Only through a process of data synthesis and integration can the results of area inventories, such as this, contribute to specific research topics formulated in response to existing cultural resource overviews. The principle investigator for this project will be Jeff Overturf, USDA National Forest Service.

Gutherie Et al (1984) delineates several research themes for each period of prehistoric occupation of Colorado mountain regions. There are four primary themes: identification of lithic sources and their distribution; development and refinement of cultural chronology; determining whether horticultural groups actually occupied the mountain region or are represented there only by trade goods; and, delineation of settlement subsistence patterns, particularly in relation to seasonality.

Mehls (1984) enumerates several historical research themes for the Colorado mountains. These include early exploration, homesteading and settlement, high altitude farming and ranching; establishments, productivity, and technology of the early mining industry; origin and developments of railroads and other transportation systems, government involvement and conservation, and post-1900 modernization and tourist development and its effects on the region.

For the purposes of this inventory, a prehistoric site is defined as an occurrence of five or more pieces of lithic debitage, or one of more formed tools or tool fragments and one piece of debitage, within a 50 meter (164 foot) radius, or at least one prehistoric architectural or non-architectural feature. A prehistoric isolate is defined as an occurrence of fewer than five pieces of debitage, or a single formed tool or tool fragment at least 50 meters (164 feet) from any other prehistoric archaeological occurrence.

A historic site is defined as an occurrence of at least one standing structure or significant feature, such as a trash dump, mine adit, or cellar hole, with at least minimal integrity. A historic isolate is defined as an occurrence of a single historic artifact or locus of historic refuse that is obviously not a dump site and that is not associated with any historic features.

Records Search

The following sources of information will be consulted as part of the examination of records that might pertain to the project:

Boulder Country Clerk's Office - Records under the owner surname will be examined for relevance; the Lode Registry will be consulted, by Lode name and by owner surname: ownership or transaction records will be examined by section and parcel, and by surname.

Bureau of Land Management - Records will be consulted by Lode Name, by surname, and by section and parcel.

Carnegie Library - Mining records will be examined by section and parcel, Lode Name, and owner surname. Biographical information will be searched by surname. Historical references of the area will be examined for relevant information.

Federal Bureau of Mines - Records will be consulted by Lode Names, by surname, and by section and parcel.

Longmont Public Library - A number of mining references will be examined, as will be the surname index for Longmont ledger and Longmont and Longmont Times-Call newspaper articles.

National Forest Service - Ownership and permit records will be examined for information relevant to the cabin, be name and location , to be surveyed. Past archaeological projects on file wit the national Forest Service office Boulder will be examined.

State Bureau of Mines - Records will be consulted be Lode Name, by surname, and by section and parcel.

State Historic and Preservation office - Prior site identification records will be requested from SHPO, by section. Reports relevant to the cabin under consideration will be requested and examined.

Expected Results

A really extensive cultural resource inventories in Colorado's central mountains are few in number and none have been conducted within the vicinity of the study area. Anticipated results are based on a review of resource locations documented at the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the various research contexts provided by Buckles and Buckles 1984, Guthrie et al. 1984 and Mehls 1984.

Prehistoric site locations in the central mountains correlate with specific topographic and hydrologic variables. Consequently, site densities vary in relation to these attributes. Private land owners, in the area to be inventoried, have located and identified several likely sites.

Historical sites in Colorado's central mountains are mainly associated with the themes of mining, railroads, and early settlement and ranching. Typical cultural remains include mineral extraction locations and associated processing equipment, such as adits, arrastras, stamp mills, and smelters. Wagon and railroad beds, as well as facilities for their construction and use, are common throughout much of the region. Remains of early settlements include homesteads, cellar holes, corrals, wells, discarded farm equipment, and domestic trash scatters. Because of the rapid and intensive exploitation of mineral resources that occurred during the 1860s and 1870s evidence of historical activities may be found throughout the central mountains. Summer and vacation homes were occupied as originally-constructed buildings or as modified buildings from a prior occupation and employment.

Process, Field Methods

The inventory are will be surveyed by a crew of trained and experienced volunteers. After determining the project area boundaries in relation to surrounding and man-made features, the project area will be traversed by a series of systematic, parallel transects at 12 meter (36 foot) separation. A sketch map will be produced that depicts the locations of all prehistoric sites and historic buildings and features. Measurements of sites will be made by pacing or tape measurement between sites and features will be made by pacing. Photographs will be taken of the sites and the surrounding area. Field drawings and sketches will be converted to AutoCAD file format for publication.

The inventory volunteers will only be involved in identification, measurement and photography, no collections will be performed.

References Cited

Guthrie, mark R., Powys, Gadd, Renee Johnson, and Joseph J. Lischka, 1984
Colorado Mountains Prehistoric Context. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Mehls, Steven F., 1984 Colorado Mountain Historic Context. Colorado Mountains Prehistoric Context. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Mehls, Steven F., 1984 Colorado Mountain Historic Context. Colorado Plains Prehistoric Context. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

The following members have renewals due in September:

Jean Kindig, Elizabeth Novak, Michael Oberndorf, Russell Smith, and Allan Taylor.

The following members have renewals due in October:

Michael Braitberg, Paul Cackler, Bob Finley, Karen Kinnear & Carol Wernet, Ken Larsen, Donna Shay, and Janet & Morey Stinson,.

The following members have renewals due in November:

Fredric J. Athearn, Mac Avery, Dorothy & Yardley Beers, Amy Belcher, Warren Bradshaw, Kevin Gilmore, Jim Morrell, Anne & Bob Mutaw, and Candice Nelson.

On The Internet

Our Web-Site at <http://www.netone.com/~mlandem>

Please take the opportunity to view the changes that have occurred on our web-site, the Colorado Archaeology Network. We support a copy of the Summer-Fall 1997 PIT Traveler, with state and topic indexes. Currently, we support or connect to the chapters at Denver, Pueblo, Fort Collins, Cortez, our own chapter.

SIBERIAN FLUTED POINT

Discovery of a fluted bifacial point at the site of Uptar in northeastern Siberia may force archaeologists to reconsider the origins of the Clovis point, a hallmark of the New World Paleoindian tradition. Named after the New Mexico town where they were first unearthed in the 1930s, Clovis points have been found throughout North and Central America. All have been dated between about 11,200 and 10,900 B.P. (before present), making Clovis the earliest well-defined culture in the western hemisphere. No fluted points, Clovis or otherwise, were known from the Old World.

Archaeologists Maureen L. King of the Desert Research Institute in Las Vegas and Sergei B. Slobodin of the Department of Education in Magadan, Russia, reported the discovery of the Siberian point in a recent issue of Science. Similar but not identical to Clovis points, the artifact was found in two fragments, the first in 1985 and the second five years later. A number of unfluted stone bifaces that resemble Clovis points in basic shape were found nearby. The entire assemblage lay atop an undated layer of sand and gravel and beneath a volcanic level radiocarbon-dated to 8260 ± 330 B.P.

King and Slobodin say that Uptar offers a tempting link with the Paleoindian tradition. The origins of Clovis are debated, with opposing camps arguing either that it evolved out of a much earlier American tradition or that it developed quite rapidly from a Siberian tradition imported with early migrants just before 11,200 B.P. That the Uptar point might help clarify this matter and the date of the peopling of the New World is generating excitement among scholars.

But there are problems. Though the point must be older than 8300 B.P., as King and Slobodin observe, how much older remains undetermined. Uptar could be earlier than the Clovis sites, and its fluted point a progenitor of Clovis; contemporaneous with them; or even later, in which case the fluted point might have been invented in the New World and carried back to Siberia before the land bridge was submerged ca. 11,000 B.P. Unfortunately, the underlying sand and gravel are not easily dated, so it is unlikely that the age of the point will ever be known more precisely.

Furthermore, the Uptar collection differs in many respects from Clovis assemblages, and the fluted point is a far cry from the elegant Clovis points. It could even be a unique piece that was never part of a coherent tradition. Answers to questions about the point await the discovery of similar points in secure, datable contexts. "What does it mean?" asks Paleoindian specialist David J. Meltzer of Southern Methodist University. "Who knows? It's a puzzle".

ARCHAEOLOGY, November/December 1996

The Calumet - 10 Years Ago

PAAC Coordinator Ann Pipkins announced that there was still room for additional students in the Lithic Analysis class that would be taught at in Erie at the Lippincott's church. Sharon Pay wrote about the uses of Tobacco and Cotton in ancient times, citing evidence that tobacco smoking through tubular pipes came to the eastern woodlands of America from South America over 3000 years ago. The chapter planned a garage sale for October 17th, at the home of Pat Hatfield.

The Calumet - 5 Years Ago

President Ann Hayes wrote an article describing a 3-day, back-packing trip with Steve Cassells to the Sawtooth Game Drive sites. She included information about the current and past work on Rock Creek and future plans for the chapter project there. Another article, also by Ann, described work at Arapahoe Pass site 5BL153 by Jim Benedict. Jean Kindig reported that the PAAC class for fall 1992 was *Ceramic Description and Analysis*. A number of interesting newspaper articles were included in the Calumet by Editor Ed Gregrath.

Article Submission for Current Calumet

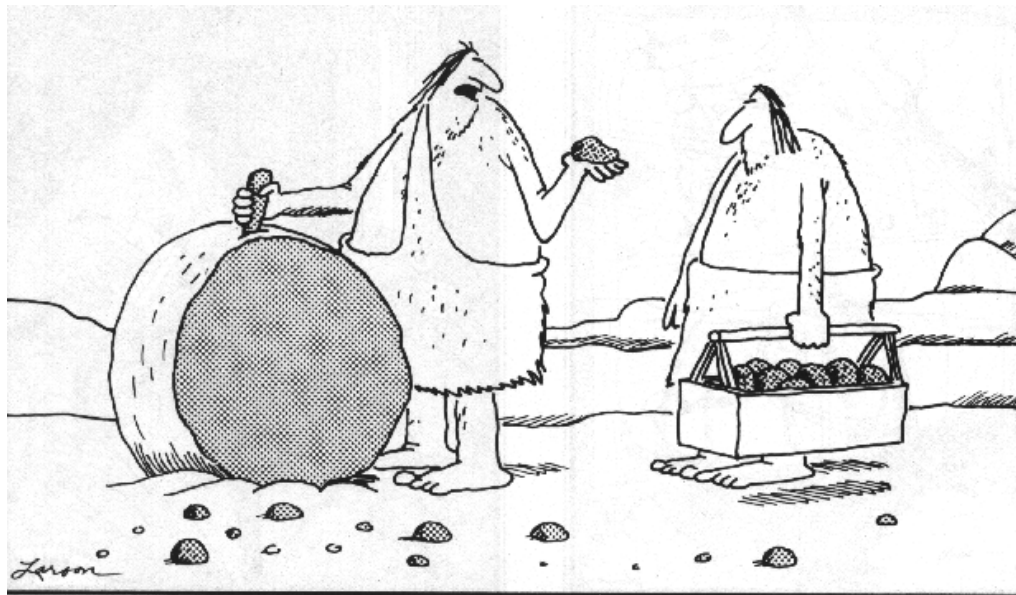
The deadline for Calumet articles is the 20th of the prior month. **All members are encouraged to send information for inclusion in the Calumet, especially articles regarding projects and work that club members have done.** E-mail attachment or a diskette containing WordPerfect or MS-Word files are best but typed or hand-written articles are acceptable. Please include photographs, especially of club members, whenever possible. Send articles to Tom Cree, Calumet Editor.

EKRON IDENTITY CONFIRMED

An inscription discovered at Tel Miqne, in central Israel, confirms that the site was ancient Ekron, one of five Iron Age (1200-600 B.C.) Philistine capitals. The five-line inscription, written in Phoenician, notes the dedication of a temple to a goddess by Achish, the son of Padi and king of Ekron, who is also known from Assyrian records. While archaeologists have thought that Tel Miqne was Ekron since the late 1950s, no records had been found linking the ruins to the ancient city. The inscription was discovered this past summer by a joint American-Israeli expedition directed by Seymour Gitin of the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research and Trude Dothan of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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Archaeological Society. The views expressed in articles or editorials appearing in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the membership or the Executive Board of the Indian Peaks Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society.

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Please check the club web-site at: <http://www.netone.com/~mlandem>.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$25 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> New	<input type="text"/> Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Family \$28 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal	

NAME _____ TELEPHONE (____) _____

ADDRESS _____ E-MAIL _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make check payable to:	Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS
Mail to:	PO Box 18301
	Boulder, CO 80308-1301

When you join or renew, send a #10 SASE and you will receive a membership card, a member list, and a copy of our bylaws. You will receive the **Calumet**, our monthly newsletter, and **Southwestern Lore**, the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society. And you will have opened the door to Colorado Archaeology.

CALUMET

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P.O. Box 18301
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