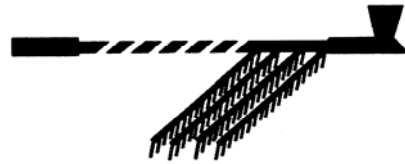


# CALUMET

CONSERVATION  
EDUCATION

PRESERVATION  
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
April, 2006

## 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.

- April 1** Longmont Museum Lecture, 9AM-1PM, Pine Needle Baskets Workshop, Linda Aguilar, \$20 Fee  
**April 6** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**April 12** PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM  
**April 13** **Presentation Meeting** – Ted Oppelt, Topic: Pots and Potters: Prehistoric Ceramics of the Southwest, See Page 2  
**April 19** **Last Class Session** - PAAC Course, "Rock Art", 6:30PM  
**April 22** CAS Quarterly Meeting, Gunnison
- May 4** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**May 5-7** Colorado Rock Art Association annual symposium, Monte Vista, Colorado  
**May 11** **Presentation Meeting** – Ken and Ruth Wright of Wright Water Engineers have agreed to present a program on their paleo-hydrological research at Mesa Verde.  
**May 19-22** ARARA Annual Conference at Bluff, Utah. Go to: [www.arara.org](http://www.arara.org)  
**May 27** 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Ute Mountain Ute Tribal open house. Go to: [www.utemountainute.com](http://www.utemountainute.com)
- June 29** Mesa Verde will celebrate 100 years. See page 2.
- July 15** CAS Quarterly Meeting in Glenwood Springs
- September 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**September 11** **Presentation Meeting** – RA Smith, Setting the Stage for Cultures: Modeling the Colorado Climate  
**September 23** Four Forts Bus Tour (starting at Fort Vasquez) with Colorado Historical Society, 9AM to 1PM.  
**September 30** IPCAS Tour of Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico, led by Morey/Janet Stinson
- October 6-8** 2006 CAS Annual Meeting in Cortez. More details to follow.  
**October 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**October 14** **Presentation Meeting** – Topic and Presenter to be announced.  
**October 17-20** 65th Plains Conference, Rapid City, SD, 605-394-1936, [Mike.Fosha@state.su.us](mailto:Mike.Fosha@state.su.us)
- November 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**November 9** **Presentation Meeting** – Topic and Presenter to be announced.
- December 14** **Christmas Party**, 6:00PM at The Atrium, 30<sup>th</sup> and Iris in Boulder.

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## April Topic

Ted Oppelt will present “Pots and Potters: Prehistoric Ceramics of the Southwest” at our regular meeting. This promises to be an extremely interesting topic. Mr. Oppelt will discuss prehistoric pottery, primarily in the southwest, and show studies regarding pottery techniques. This will allow him to describe how pottery can be used to construct form and date sequences for the cultures in the southwest.

These are articles in Southwestern Lore by Ted Oppelt, sometimes with co-authors:

- 1989 The Mesa Verde Style Mug: Description and Development of a Distinctive Prehistoric Pottery Form
- 1993 The effects of Fire Retardant Foam on Prehistoric Potsherds
- 1996 Petrographic Analysis of the Temper in the Pottery from Mesa Verde National Park
- 1999 Basket-Impressed Anasazi Pottery in the Northern San Juan
- 2000 Corrugated Mesa Verde White Wares: Their Forms, Distribution, and Chronology
- 2002 Pottery and Other Intrusive Materials in Mesa Verde National Park

## Memberships

New Members: Gretchen Acharya, Susan Martineau.

Renewing Members: Tandra Casserly, Mark B. Dittmar, Jeannie Hamilton, Lu Kimpston, Christine O’Toole, Rick Pitre, Karol Stoker, and Joanne Turner.

**Glad you are with IPCAS!**

## Celebrating 100 Years of Mesa Verde National Park

Mesa Verde National Park is the premier archeological park in the United States and a World Cultural Heritage Site. The cultural and natural resources in the Mesa Verde region are significant both nationally and internationally. On June 29, 2006, Mesa Verde will celebrate 100 years as the first national park set aside to preserve the works of humankind. To commemorate such a significant milestone, Mesa Verde National Park staff, the Mesa Verde Museum Association, the Mesa Verde Foundation, ARAMARK Mesa Verde Company, and surrounding communities are working together to plan a yearlong celebration in 2006. Check: [www.nps.gov/meve](http://www.nps.gov/meve)





## Rabbit Mountain Nature Walk

On March 18, members of Indian Peaks chapter and the Colorado Mountain Club joined three representatives of Boulder County Open Space to take a nature walk at Rabbit Mountain. It was a nice walk. The weather was warm, the air was clear, and it was a fine day. It was not the archaeological tour we had been promised, however. A night-before change occurred without our being informed. Our tour guides, nevertheless, were very good.



Standing around the stone ring that we saw.



An historic wall to keep horses in the pasture.



Receiving a lecture regarding the local flora.



## IPCAS Spring PAAC Class

Participants in the class are: Gretchen Archarya, Dawn Caillouet, Mark Dittmar, Pat Gibson, Reggie Hofmaier, Bernie & Kris Holien, Sandy & Muriel Jacobs, Bill Jones, Katherine McComb, Donna Morgan (Denver CAS), Rhoda Nozik, Therese Oldham, Christine O'Toole, Rick Pitre, Jill Starcevich, Barb Thomas, Joanne Turner, Cecily Wilson, and Rae Wiseman. And, of course, Kevin Black – the best instructor anyone could want.



Snacks and Lecture – the best of all worlds.



## **Navy Uncovers Centuries Old Spanish Ship**

Navy construction crews unearthed a rare Spanish ship, which had been buried for centuries under sand on Pensacola's Naval Air Station. Archaeologists confirmed the find Thursday and said the vessel could date to as early as the mid 1500s when the first Spanish settlement in the United States was founded here. The settlement was abandoned two years later after a hurricane. "It's possible that it's one of the earliest ships," said Elizabeth Benchley, director of the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida. But Benchley said the exposed portion of the ship looks more like ships from a later period because of its iron bolts. "There are Spanish ship wrecks in Pensacola Bay, we have worked on two — one from 1559 and another from 1705. But no one has found one buried on land, this was quite a surprise to everybody," Benchley said. The first Spanish settlement in the United States was founded at Pensacola in 1559.

The location of the original settlement is a mystery, but archaeologists have found clues from the 1559 wreck in Pensacola Bay. The Spanish did not return until more than a century later in 1698 at Presidio Santa Maria de Galve, now Pensacola Naval Air Station. The French captured and burned it in 1719 but handed Pensacola back to Spain three years later. A series of hurricanes forced the Spanish to repeatedly rebuild. Construction crews dug up the ship while rebuilding the base's swim rescue school that was destroyed during Ivan. "It's ironic that a hurricane probably put this ship there and now we have uncovered because of hurricane," said Alex McCroy, who is with the Navy's construction office that is overseeing repairs from Hurricane Ivan in 2004. The exposed keel of the ship juts upward from the sandy bottom of the pit and gives some guess of the vessel's form.

Archaeologists estimated the rest of the ship is buried by about 75 feet of sand. Pam Boudreaux, cultural resources director for Pensacola Naval Air Station, said the Navy plans to enclose the uncovered portion of the ship, mark the site and move construction over to accommodate future work by archaeologists. But it's unlikely an archaeological dig will occur anytime soon, Benchley said. "We don't have plans to excavate the entire ship. It's going to be very expensive because it's so deeply buried and we would have to have grant money," she said. During initial work to determine the ship's origin, archaeologists found ceramic tiles, ropes and pieces of olive jars. The find was especially exciting for Benchley who doesn't dive. "I've never been on the things we've excavated in the Bay. This time, I got to walk around on the planking," she said.

## **Petroglyph Panel Found**

Keith Rogers, Las Vegas Review-Journal, November 29, 1998

When Bob Ashbaugh set out on a desert hike last summer, he yearned to discover archaeological artifacts, but the retired trucker never imagined he would stumble onto such a large slice of ancient Southwest culture. While trudging through blow-sand in a remote part of Southern Nevada, Ashbaugh came across the steep-sloped walls of a box canyon. There he found the longest sandstone panel of petroglyphs -- American Indian etchings in rock - ever recorded in Clark County.

"I was absolutely amazed. There was so much there," said the 56-year-old rock-art enthusiast from Las Vegas after he made a return trip to the canyon in September. "I walked down from the side and noticed the faint stuff. Then I got the binoculars and found 'glyphs there. I was expecting to find a small rock with a couple 'glyphs on it. I wasn't expecting to find this," he said.

The Review-Journal agreed not to disclose the location of the canyon to protect the integrity of the site.

In July, Ashbaugh recorded the site with the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies at the University of Las Vegas, Nevada. Dubbing it Kohta Circus after his grandmother from Finland -- Ali Kohta -- he reported that the panel measures 75 feet long and contains about 120 characters. The images include a menagerie of animal and human figures and symbols depicting everything from wading birds and bighorn sheep to a leaping stag whose tail turns into a spiral symbolic of the sun. In all there are sheep, deer, coyotes, birds, tortoises, snakes, lizards, footprints, paw prints, strange stick figures of men and women, and shield-like symbols. Among them is an etching of a hunter with a bow and arrow drawn and aimed at a bighorn sheep. The sheep appears to have been struck by a long spear or dart, much like those hurled by hunters using a throwing device called an atlatl.

High up on a nearby wall, etched in desert varnish -- a tan-brown to dark-brown stain -- is a representation of an atlatl, pronounced "aht-LAH-tee," which was used by game hunters thousands of years ago. According to a paper by University of Colorado anthropologist Marcia Tate, remains of wood and antler parts from a Cro-Magnon hunter's atlatl found in France date back 19,000 years. "Early Americans probably brought them across the Bering Strait as early as 13,000 years ago, and at the time of contact, the Spanish found Aztecs waging war with these atlatls," according to Tate's paper on Ice Age hunting weapons. By comparison, the bow and arrow was used in more recent history dating back to about 1,500 years ago, according to UNLV archaeological archivist Susan Murphy.

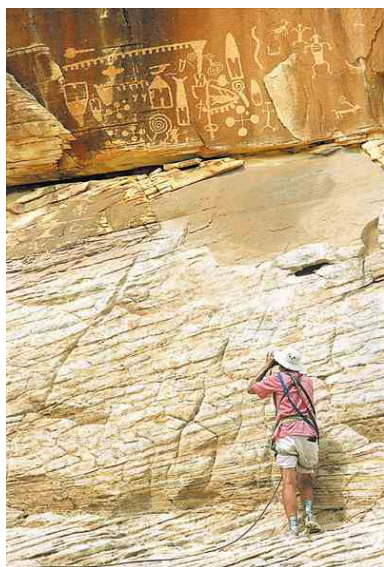
Murphy, who has seen photographs of the panel, said it is one of a number of significant sites in that area and among the 700 that have been recorded in Southern Nevada. "It's a big piece of the puzzle. They look very Anasazi," she said, referring to the people of the Pueblo culture who roamed the Southwest from 100 to 1,300 A.D.

Another archaeologist who Ashbaugh took to the site told him some of the figures are similar to what's associated with the Hopi culture, possible evidence that trading among various tribes might have taken place in the canyon. Some of the etchings on the highest panel are, at a glance, in pristine condition, lacking obvious signs of sustained weathering. One symbol depicting a ladder appears to have been beveled into the sandstone with a sharp edge. The style is different from the pecking strokes used to etch the most weathered figures.

On a sandstone face above the canyon some symbols of bighorn sheep have nearly disappeared, erased by wind and water. But there are a couple things Ashbaugh can't figure out: Why did hunters and gatherers stop coming to this canyon and how long ago did this occur? At one time water gushed through narrow crevices in the canyon, carving horse-trough-size tubs out of smooth, beige sandstone. Runoff from heavy rains or perhaps even spring water that trickled down the canyon walls collected in these natural tubs, called tenajas, quenching the thirst of both hunters and their game.

Tall stalks of agave grew in the pit of the canyon and on its rim, not far from flat milling stones -- metates -- where seeds from desert plants were ground up for eating. But some time ago something happened that Ashbaugh believes affected the flow of water in the crevices. Maybe it was an earthquake that shook down great slabs of rock over the source or piled them in a place that caused flows to bypass the canyon. Maybe there was a period of sustained drought that made conditions too harsh for inhabitants.

Whatever the reason, this place for congregations, about half the size of a football stadium, has long been silent of throngs and ceremonial dancers such as those seen in some of the etchings on the walls. As one member of Ashbaugh's informal group of rock art enthusiasts who has been to the site, Suzanne Barnes, put it: "I was overwhelmed."





## Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) History

The Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) came into existence in 1935 as a focus for people having interests in the history of humans in Colorado. The Chipeta Chapter, in Montrose, CO, was also founded in 1935 and is the oldest continuously-active chapter. Subsequently, other groups were established in other Colorado cities, and a state office was created.

This collective interest in archaeology led to the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist within the state government.

CAS became involved in all phases of archaeology and members realized the need for training in the various aspects of what they were doing. Consequently they started training programs to meet these needs. Originally, qualified CAS members provided such training for the other members. After the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist, that office undertook providing such training. It has now evolved into the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), taught by the eminently well-qualified Assistant State Archaeologist. PAAC offers training at each of the CAS Chapters several times in each year, in classes covering a wide range of topics.

Now, with a history of more than 65 years, CAS has several chapters and has developed many kinds of activities.

### Chapters

CHIPITA (Montrose) PO Box 593, Montrose, CO 81402

DENVER (Denver) PO Box 100190, Denver, CO 80250-0190

COLORADO ROCK ART ASSOCIATION (state-wide)

NORTHERN COLORADO CHAPTER (Fort Collins Area) PO Box 9554, Ft Collins, CO 80525

HISATSINOM (Montezuma County) PO Box 1524, Cortez, CO 81321

CT HURST (Gunnison) 315 N. Iowa, Gunnison, CO 81230

INDIAN PEAKS (Boulder) PO Box 18301, Boulder, CO 80308

PIKES PEAK (Colorado Springs) 7230 Fleetwood Court, Colorado Springs, CO 80907

PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY Box 56, 217 S. Grand, Pueblo, CO 81003

ROARING FORK VALLEY (Glenwood Springs) 668 Canyon Creek Dr, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601

SAN JUAN BASIN (Durango) 385 Highland Hill Dr, Durango, CO 81301

### Objectives And Code of Ethics

*As Members of the Colorado Archaeological Society we pledge:*

- To uphold State and Federal Antiquities Laws.
- To support policies and educational programs designed to protect our cultural heritage and our State's antiquities.
- To encourage protection and discourage exploitation of archaeological resources.
- To encourage the study and recording of Colorado's archaeology and cultural history. To take an active part by participating in field and laboratory work for the purpose of developing new and significant information about the past.
- To respect the property rights of landowners.
- To assist whenever possible, in locating, mapping and recording archaeological sites within Colorado using State Site Survey forms.
- To respect the dignity of peoples whose cultural histories and spiritual practices are the subject of any investigation.
- To support only scientifically conducted activities, and never participate in conduct involving dishonesty, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters.
- To report vandalism.
- To remember that cultural resources are non-renewable, and do not belong to you or me, but are ours to respect, to study and enjoy!

**2006 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions**

Co-President	Cheryl Damon	(303) 678-8076	cherdam@cs.com
Co-President	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	kjholien@aol.com
Secretary	Christine O'toole	(303) 776-3458	mountainzznsky@yahoo.com
Treasurer	Rick Pitre	(303) 673-0272	rpitre@kryos.colorado.edu
Professional Advisor	Dr. Robert Brunswig	(970) 351-2138	robert.brunswig@unco.edu
PAAC Coordinator	Christine O'toole	(303) 776-3458	mountainzznsky@yahoo.com
CAS Representative	Reggie Hofmaier	(720) 684-1181	reginald.hofmaier@seagate.com
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Archivist/Librarian	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	kjholien@aol.com
Board Member	Jeff Ferguson	(720) 890-2708	fergusonjeff@hotmail.com
Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	joanne.turner@colorado.edu

Please check the chapter web-site at: <http://www.indianpeaksarchaeology.org>

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<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Individual</b> \$28.50 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>New</b>	<input type="text"/> <b>Date</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Family</b> \$33 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Renewal</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Student</b> \$14.25 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail		
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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.		

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