

CALUMET



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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

- October 5** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
October 6 “Returning Home” – An evening to benefit the Valmont Butte Heritage Alliance. An evening of song, story, and prayer with the Northern Arapaho, featuring the Sand Creek Band. 7-9PM, Unity Church in Boulder at Folsom and Valmont. \$10 at the door – no credit cards, please.
October 6-8 2006 CAS Annual Meeting in Cortez. See Page 3
October 6-9 URARA Symposium 2006 - Vernal, Utah. See Page 7
October 12 **Presentation Meeting** – Errin Weller, CU Graduate Student, See below
October 17-20 65th Plains Conference, Rapid City, SD, 605-394-1936, Mike.Fosha@state.su.us
October 19-22 30th Great Basin Conference, Golden Nugget Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, GBAC Website: <http://www.gbac.whsites.net/>
- November 1** PAAC class, see page 2
November 2 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
November 8 PAAC class, see page 2
November 9 **Presentation Meeting** – Kendra Przekwas, Topic: Open, at this point
November 15 PAAC class, see page 2
- December 6** PAAC class, see page 2
December 7 Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.
December 13 PAAC class, see page 2
December 14 **Christmas Party**, 6:00PM at The Atrium, 30th and Iris in Boulder.

Memberships

Members needing to renew: Cheryl Damon, Robin Hardin, Ken Larson, Joanne Morgan, Martha Patterson, Cal & Colleen Schilling, and John & Kathy Wilson.

Renewals: Paula Edwards and Donna Shay

New Members: Mario Guzman and Brian & Teresa Oldham

Glad you are with IPCAS!

Inside This CALUMET	
Calendar of Events	1
October Presentation	1
Fall PAAC Class	2
CAS Annual Meeting	3
Old Writing Found	5
Getting The Point	6
Interesting Web Sites	7
Tulare County Museum	8
Officers/Board Members	10
Membership Application	10

October Topic

Errin Weller, a Graduate student with Payson Sheets, is currently using satellite imagery to locate new Maya archaeological sites in Guatemala. She will present how the imaging is done, her experiences, and the progress being made in this project. She will also talk about the recently discovered site of San Bartolo that is the location of beautiful murals depicting the Maya creation myth. Because of its remote location, few archaeologists have had a chance to visit the site but it is one of the locales where she has used satellite imagery. With satellite imagery, she has had the opportunity to see the murals first-hand. Should be a nifty presentation. The planned presentation had to be cancelled due to a conflict and Ms. Weller has graciously consented to tell us about her work.

Fall PAAC Class

Kevin has given us our dates for our fall PAAC class. We will be meeting at the Foothills Nature Center in Boulder on the following Wednesdays from 6:30 to 9:30 PM: November 1, November 8, November 15, no class the week of Thanksgiving, December 6 and December 13.

Our topic will be *Research Design and Report Writing*. This class gives you the big picture of how an archaeologist creates the research design and writes the report for a particular survey or excavation. The first three people to read this and contact the Calumet editor will receive a prize. It also will prepare you to design and write up little research projects of your own.

For example, Tom Cree led an historical survey in Lyons that he plans to write up and submit to the state office. This class is required for the Certified Surveyor II certification or the PAAC Scholar certification. It is a class that doesn't tend to be taught very often, so it is a good idea to take it now if you think that you might want to get either of those certifications in the future.

If you would like to register for the class, please mail the following checks to Christine O'Toole, PO Box 115, Longmont, CO 80502: \$12 made out to CHS and \$10 made out to IPCAS. When I receive your checks, I will add your name to the class list. Thanks.

I hope everyone is having a fantastic summer and getting to see some interesting museums and sites.
- Christine O'Toole -

More on the Ice Man

The Writer's Almanac
September 19, 2006

It was on this day in 1991 that a 5,300-year-old man was found frozen in a glacier in the Alps, between Austria and Italy. He became known as the "Iceman". Why his discovery was so important for anthropologists was the fact that he died while he was out walking on an ordinary day, wearing ordinary clothing, and carrying his customary tools and weapons. His discovery gave scientists a unique opportunity to learn about early European civilization.

The man was between 25 and 35 years old, and about 5 feet 2 inches tall. His hair was about 3 1/2 inches long, which is evidence that humans were getting hair cuts much earlier in history than scientists had imagined. He also had several tattoos: parallel lines on his lower spine, a cross behind his left knee, and stripes on his right ankle. Before the discovery of the Iceman, scientists had believed that tattoos originated 2,500 years later.

The Iceman was wearing an unlined, fur robe, whip-stitched in a mosaic pattern that suggests Neolithic Age people were great tailors. He also wore a woven grass cape, and his size-6 shoes were stuffed with grass for warmth.

He carried a copper axe and a fur quiver for his arrows - the only quiver from the Neolithic period that has ever been found. His arrows had sharp flint points and feathers affixed at an angle that would cause the arrows to spin, which showed that people at the time understood basic principles of ballistics. He carried a number of other tools in a primitive rucksack with a wooden frame, and in a leather pouch that functioned like a fanny pack. Among these tools were a ball of fibrous cord, a dagger, and a deer's antler, probably used to skin animals.

It was nearly 10 years before a forensics expert noticed in an X-ray that the Iceman had an arrowhead lodged in his back. Scientists now believe that he was murdered.

2006 CAS Annual Meeting

Friday, October 6 - CAS Board Meeting.

Indian Camp Ranch, Cortez (see map).

Tour: 4:30. Meal and Meeting: 5:30 w/cash bar

Saturday, October 7, 2006 - Fiesta Mexicana, Cortez, CO (as of 9/13/06)

9:00 **Greetings, Introductions by CAS**

9:10 **Archeological Research at Mesa Verde National Park**

Linda A. Towle, Chief, Research & Resource Management

9:20 **From Mud Stuffing to Social and Learned Behavior: The Evolution of Conservation Techniques within the National Park Service**

Julie Bell, Acting Manager, Archeological Site Conservation Program, Mesa Verde NP

9:40 **Three Clan Dwelling: The History of Mesa Verde and Social Boundaries in Architecture**

Shanna Diederichs, Field Archeologist, Mesa Verde NP

10:00 **The Schulman Grove: Natural Resource Conservation in the 13th Century**

Kara Naber, Museum Technician, Mesa Verde NP

10:20 **Murals of the Mesa Verde Region**

Sally J. Cole, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, and Principal Investigator, Archeological Documentation and Assessment of Mesa Verde Rock Art (ADARA)

10:40 20 minute break

11:00 **When Will the Walls Come Tumbling Down: Engineering and its Role in Site Monitoring**

Preston Fisher, P.E./Structural Engineer, Vanishing Treasures Program, National Park Service

11:20 **History of Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Post-Fire Archeological Assessment, Treatment, and Monitoring Programs at Mesa Verde National Park**

Gay Ives, Section 106 Compliance Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park

11:40 **Repatriation at Mesa Verde: A Thirteen Year Journey**

Linda A. Towle, Chief of Research & Resource Management, Mesa Verde National Park

12:00 90 minutes for lunch

1:30 **Modeling Population Dynamics and Settlement History in the Mesa Verde Archaeological Region**

Mark Varian, Research Director, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

1:50 **Mesa Verde Voices: Al Lancaster, Florence Lister, Art Rohn, Wetherill Mesa Project Lab Crew**

Patti Bell, Museum Technician, Mesa Verde National Park

2:10 **Sand Dunes or Bust: The PAAC Summer Training Survey at Pike's Stockade, Conejos County, Colorado**

Kevin Black, Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado, Colorado Historical Society

2:30 **When Traveling in Mexico and Walking on Warachis: A Photo Presentation of Places, Peoples, and Their Material Cultures Throughout Mexico**

Andrew Owens, Western State College

2:50 **Preliminary Results from the Reanalysis of a Protohistoric Occupation in Northern Colorado: The Lykins Valley Site (5LR263)**

Cody Newton, Colorado State University

3:10 **Folks Sure were Likin' Beads at Lykins Valley**

Christopher R. von Wedell, Colorado State University

3:30 **Back To Lindenmeier: 2006 Work at the Folsom Camp in Larimer County**

Jason M. LaBelle, Colorado State University

3:50 **A Second Folsom Structure on the Mountaineer Site**

Mark Stiger, Western State College

4:10 Papers end, CAS general meeting

4:00 – 5:00 **CAS Annual Meeting**

6:00 – 7:00 **Cash Bar**

7:00 **Banquet:** Mexican buffet (vegetarians considered)

8:00 **Guest Speaker:** Fred Blackburn, "Results of the Curation of the Wetherill Collection at the Anasazi Heritage Center"

Sunday, October 8 Field Trips

CAS recommends that each participant **wear sturdy boots or shoes and carry and drink one quart of water during the tour**. You should also consider taking: sunscreen, a hat, jacket, binoculars, and a camera. You must sign-up for the tour you'd like at the registration desk when you arrive in Cortez, registration opens Saturday at 9:00. A maximum of 20 participants can sign up for any tour. There are plenty of tours to accommodate everyone. All tours will leave from the Kentucky Fried Chicken parking lot on Main Street 1/2 mile west of Fiesta Mexicana at 9:00 on Sunday. Please note on the registration form if you are willing to take riders and how many you can take. For questions contact Bob McBride, Field Trip Coordinator, Hisatsinom Chapter, Cortez 970 560-2329 (cell).

Tour Details

Mileages shown are approximate roundtrip walking/hiking distances. Times shown are total times from Cortez.

Yucca House National Monument, 5MT4359

Time: 3 hours. Difficulty: 1 mile walking on uneven ground. Yucca House was inhabited by Ancient Puebloans from approximately 1100 to 1300 A.D. The tiny 34-acre park sits in Montezuma Valley west of Mesa Verde and may be one of the least developed pieces of property under the care of the National Park Service. There are no signs to alert tourists of its existence; you go there only if you know the way. There is a lack of visible evidence of structures at the site; the ruins remain unexcavated and, save for the single standing wall stabilized in 1964 by Al Lancaster, the entire site looks like a mound of sage brush. Upon closer inspection, one sees potsherds and lithic flakes scattered everywhere. The site is a probable Chacoan Great House. Meanwhile, the Park Service is playing it safe: "Yucca House will persist as an undeveloped archeological reserve until the benefits of research outweigh any potentially destructive methods applied." Join Sandy Tradlener who helped map the site in 2000 for a tour of this site.

Lancaster Great House, 5MT4803

Time: 4 hours. Difficulty: 1 mile walking on uneven ground, through brush. James Allen Lancaster was a field archaeologist who was famous for his skills in archeological interpretation and excavation. Lancaster was born in Clifton, TN on Sept. 4, 1894, and finished the eighth grade at the age of 21. He worked as a farmer in the Pleasant View, CO, area near the ruin named after him. He was hired by Paul Martin as a field foreman for the excavation of the Lowry pueblo from 1930 to 1931 in southern Colorado. He did extensive restoration work at Mesa Verde. He was recognized by many archaeological organizations for his dedication, skill and his many contributions to archaeology in the Four Corners. Al passed away in 1992. The 35 acre site will soon be acquired by The Archaeological Conservancy from Al's daughter, Judy and was featured in the Spring 2006 edition of American Archaeology. The site contains 22 separate roomblocks, about 75 kivas, a prehistoric reservoir and four masonry towers. A probable great kiva is present and three story public architecture is assumed to have been present based on the height of the rubble mounds. The site, never excavated, is believed to have been occupied from late Pueblo II through Pueblo III. The Hisatsinom Chapter has been asked to assist with a stabilization project in 2007.

Mug House, Mesa Verde National Park, 5MT1229

Time: 5 hours. Difficulty: 1-1/2 miles strenuous hiking on steep/ uneven ground. Mug House first became known when it was mentioned briefly by Gustaf Nordenskiold as Ruin 19 in his *The Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde* (1893). This cliff dwelling contains approximately 100 defined spaces--ceremonial rooms, towers, storage rooms, courtyards, dwelling rooms, mealing areas, and terraces. The alcove is 67 m long by 13 m deep. Join a National Park Ranger for a special tour of this cliff dwelling ruin at Mesa Verde. The site is not open to the public but this tour has been generously made available to CAS members for the centennial year celebration.

Yellow Jacket Pueblo, 5MT5

Time: 3 hours. Difficulty: 1-1/2 mile walking on uneven ground. Yellow Jacket Pueblo is the largest Ancestral Puebloan site known in the Mesa Verde region. While Mesa Verde National Park was once considered the center of Mesa Verde culture, archaeologists now believe that no more than 4000 people lived within the park boundaries at any one time. However, during its peak in the mid-13th century, the fertile Montezuma Valley may

have been home to some 30,000 residents, many of whom lived in large valley pueblos. It is estimated that Yellow Jacket Pueblo had a minimum of 192 kivas, 18 towers, and as many as 1,200 surface rooms. The occupation of this site spanned about 220 years; initial settlement occurred in the mid-A.D. 1000s, and occupation of the village ended in the late A.D. 1200s. Join Larry Tradrler, site steward, for a tour of this ruin not open to the public.

Goodman Point Ruin, 5MT604

Time: 3 hours. Difficulty: 1 mile walking on uneven ground. The Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument encompasses 142 acres and contains sites that, in 1889, were the first archaeological resources to be set aside for protection by the federal government. Because of this early effort and its continued protection as part of the National Park system, Goodman Point contains one of the best-preserved archaeological landscapes in the Mesa Verde region. Supported by funding from the Colorado Historical Society, Crow Canyon staff conducted an archaeological survey of the entire Goodman Point Unit in 2003. This survey revealed the presence of 42 sites, including single- and multiple-habitation sites, an isolated great kiva, limited-activity sites, ancient roads and trails, and historic sites. Evidence visible on the modern ground surface suggests that the area within the Unit was inhabited sparsely during the Basketmaker III period (A.D. 600–750), more densely during the Pueblo II period (A.D. 900–1150), and most densely during the Pueblo III period (A.D. 1150–1300). Goodman Point Pueblo is one of the largest sites in the region and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an example of a habitation site with public architecture. This extensive pueblo contained a great kiva, multiple plazas, at least one compact multistory building that might have been a great house, and a bi-wall complex of four small, circular structures encircled by a single row of rooms. Crow Canyon will have just completed its second season of field schools at Goodman. Crow Canyon is the first organization to have excavated the site. Join the staff of Crow Canyon for a special tour of the excavations and what new archeology is being learned.

Hanson Pueblo, 5MT3876

Time: 2 hours. Difficulty: easy, flat walking, less than ½ mile. A completely excavated and restored kiva/tower/tunnel complex on private property. Join Archie Hanson for a tour of this remarkable site which has been featured on Discovery Channel's "Digging for the Truth" series.

Old Writing Found

Longmont Daily Times-Call

Archaeologists believe they have found the oldest example of writing discovered in the Americas – 62 symbols carved into a slab of stone as many as 2,900 years ago.

The 26-pound slab, unearthed in Veracruz, Mexico, has writing the scientists say is from the Olmec people, believed to be the earliest civilization in Mexico and Central America.

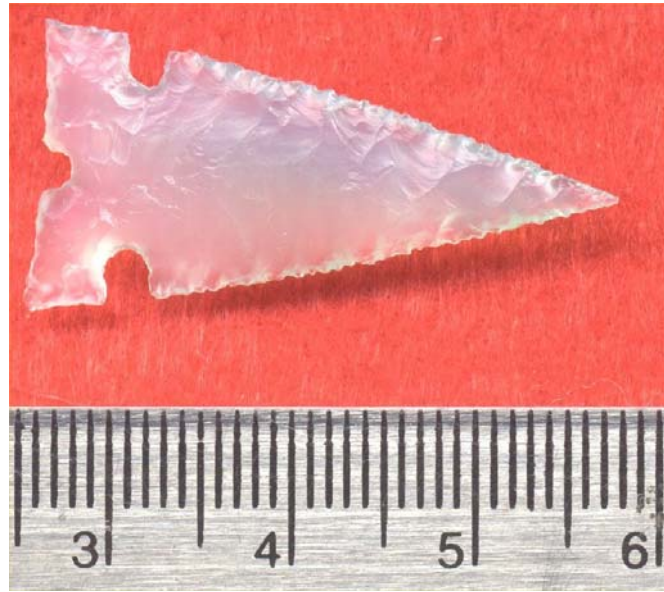
Most of the writing appears to be symbolic, but there are recognizable images, too, including an insect, a corn plant, a tabletop altar and a cross – an image known from previously discovered Olmec art to the especially significant to them.

The lead archaeologist on the project, Richard Diehl of the University of Alabama, said the cross probably represents the four compass directions.

The slab, made of the mineral serpentine, was dug up in a gravel pit by road builders in the late 1990s.

Diehl dated the stone to 900 to 800 B.C., making it the oldest example of Mesoamerican writing by 400 years.

Getting the Point Cahokia



Projectile Point Type: **Cahokia**

Period: Paleo, Mississippian, 1000 to 500 B.P.

Range: Midwestern states. The Cahokia mounds are located in Illinois, close to the Mississippi River.

Material of this point: Translucent Quartz

Source of this point: Modern Replica by Tracy Jacobs

Cahokia – a small to medium size, thin, triangular point that can have one or more notches on each blade edge. A rare unnotched serrated form also occurs on the Cahokia site. The base is either plain, has a center notch, or is deeply concave. Rarely, they are made of bone. **Cahokia** projectile points predominately occur in Illinois at the Cahokia site and most are made of chert. Associated with the Caddo culture.

Located at Cahokia Mounds are the remains of the most sophisticated Native American Civilization north of Mexico. Managed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, this 2,200 acre site has been designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for its importance in understanding the cultural heritage of the native civilizations in North America.

What is known about the inhabitants of Cahokia Mounds comes from archeological finds as what became of them is unknown. The site is named for a sub-tribe of the Illini - the Cahokia - who lived in the region when the French arrived in the late 1600's and archeologists refer to the inhabitants as the Cahokians. The area was first inhabited from 700 A.D. by Native Americans of the Late Woodland Culture. Between 800 A.D. and 1000 another culture emerged, called Mississippian by archeologists. This culture developed an agriculture system that provided a stable food base enabling a complex social, political, and religious community to emerge. After 1000 A.D., Cahokia became a regional center for this culture with many satellite communities in the region, including St. Louis, which once was referred to as "Mound City" before the mounds were leveled to make way for city projects.

The prominent features of Cahokia are its mounds. Originally there were over 120 mounds, but the location of only 109 have been recorded and about 68 are preserved on the site. The mounds are entirely made of earth transported on people's backs in baskets from nearby borrow pits to the mound construction sites. It is estimated that over 50 million cubic feet was moved by the Cahokians for mound construction in this manner. Three types of mounds were constructed: platform, conical, and ridge-top. The most common type of mound found at Cahokia is the platform mound. The level top of this type of mound was used to for ceremonial buildings and homes of the elite. It is theorized that the conical and ridge-top mounds were used for burial purposes and landmarks.

Interesting Internet Sites provided by Jan Gorski

ROCK ART SCORCHED IN FIRES

Priceless art dating from the Stone Age has been damaged in forest fires, some deliberately set, in northwestern Spain. Color paintings and carvings on rocks, known as petroglyphs, of wildlife and geometric patterns dating back 4,000 years, have been charred and blackened in fires in Campo Lameiro and Cotobade in north western Galicia, local government spokeswoman Iria Mendez said. It is too early to determine if some of the art, considered national treasures, have been damaged beyond repair, Ms Mendez said.

<http://www9.sbs.com.au/theworldnews/region.php?id=130734®ion=3>

NAVAJO WEAVING EXHIBITION IS NOW ONLINE

The GFR Center for Tapestry Studies is pleased to announce the inauguration of Navajo Weaving at Arizona State Museum: 19th Century Blankets, 20th Century Rugs; 21st Century Views, an online version of a public exhibition that was installed from October 2004 through May 2005 in the Arizona State Museum's galleries in Tucson. The exhibition now exists only in a virtual form on this website:

<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/exhibits/navajoweave/>

CHRISTIAN ZEALOTS DESTROY ANCIENT ARCTIC PETROGLYPHS

Canada's only major Arctic petroglyph site -- a 1,500-year-old gallery of mysterious faces carved into a soapstone ridge on a tiny island off of Quebec's northern coast -- has been ransacked by vandals in what the region's top archeologist suspects was a religiously motivated attack by devout Christians from a nearby Inuit community.

<http://www.canada.com/topics/news/national/story.html?id=d3aab539-5da0-4e91-a374-1439c98f93aa&k=73747>

DEATH VALLEY PETROGLYPHS

The mysterious moving rocks of the Racetrack Playa may be a phenomenon no one can satisfactorily explain, but Death Valley has some other rocks that have gotten around a bit, too. I am referring to a small group of petroglyph boulders on display at several Death Valley locations.

http://www.petroglyphs.us/article_death_valley's_other_moving_rocks.htm

AUSTRALIAN ROCK ART IN THE NEWS

Some of the world's oldest rock art looks set for destruction to make way for a multibillion-dollar gas project, the Australian government admitted Tuesday.

<http://www.metimes.com/articles/normal.php?StoryID=20060905-042913-9007r>

URARA SYMPOSIUM 2006 - Vernal, Utah, October 6-9

The Green river watermelons are especially juicy this year. So be sure to join us at 6pm for the Watermelon Social at the Western Park Convention Center in Vernal Utah. It's a great time to renew friendships and talk about rock art adventures. At 7:30 pm, we'll begin our Tool Sessions which will cover "What to do if you or your dog are bit by a rattlesnake," "Basic Suggestions for Rock Art Photography" and an Adobe Photoshop session. The Tool Sessions will be inside the Western Convention Center. <http://www.utahrockart.org/symposium/index.html>

ANCIENT ROCK ART FOUND AT EAGLE MOUNTAIN

Development in this booming Utah County city is nearly impossible to slow down. Unless, of course, you run into 6,000-year-old petroglyphs. That's the predicament developers for Eagle Mountain Ranch LLC faced when they learned part of their property slated for a residential subdivision contained archaic rock art. "It is some of the oldest rock art in Utah," Nina Bowen, archivist for the Utah Rock Art Research Association, said in a news release. http://www.sltrib.com/ci_4344410

Tulare County Museum Mooney Grove, Visalia, California

The museum in a park south of Visalia contains an impressive display of Yokut tribal artifacts. Pictured below are some of the displays. There are many other displays and buildings depicting prehistoric and historic life in Tulare County. Entry to the museum is free.



Stoneware, Arrowheads, Pendants, and Tools. Gaming Balls at lower right.



Cradle Boards with Woven Straps



Winnowing Baskets (above) and Cooking Baskets.



Gift Baskets (lower right) and Gambling Tray (back right) and Cooking Baskets (left).

The July Calumet had photographs of Tulare Painted Rock that is located on the Tule River Indian Reservation, current home of the Yokuts.

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	Katherine McComb	(303) 666-7448	kmccomb@comcast.net
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
Internet Manager	Piper Herron	(303) 988-0814	codirtnerd@comcast.net
Calumet Editor	Tom Cree	(303) 776-7004	tomcree@earthlink.net
Archivist/Librarian	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	kjholien@aol.com
Board Member	Pete Gleichman	(303) 459-0856	pjgleichman@yahoo.com
Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	joanne.turner@colorado.edu

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER	
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$28.50 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> New _____ Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Family \$33 / Year	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
<input type="checkbox"/> Student \$14.25 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail	
Tax-Exempt Donation <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$25, <input type="checkbox"/> \$50, Other _____	
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/renew you receive the <i>Calumet</i> and <i>Southwestern Lore</i> , the quarterly publication of the Colorado Archaeological Society.	

CALUMET

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter
of the Colorado Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 18301
Boulder, CO 80308-1301