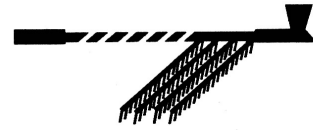


# CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society  
April, 2007

## 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.

Web Site: [WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG](http://WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG)

- April 4** PAAC Course (Boulder): Intro to Laboratory Techniques (Class 3), see Page 3  
**April 5** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**April 10** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 1)  
**April 11** PAAC Course (Boulder): Intro to Laboratory Techniques (Class 4), see Page 3  
**April 12** Presentation Meeting, Tom Stafford, Topic: Work in Chile this past year with 8900- Radio-Carbon-year-old human skeletons (12 of them now).  
>>>>>> **PLEASE NOTE - Meeting at the Boulder Library at 7PM**  
**April 17** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 2)  
**April 18** PAAC Course (Boulder): Intro to Laboratory Techniques (Last Class), see Page 3  
**April 21** CAS Quarterly meeting in Pueblo  
**April 24** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 3)  
**April 27** Sand Creek Massacre Site Dedication.
- May 1** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 4)  
**May 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium.  
**May 8** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 5)  
**May 10** Presentation Meeting, Jason M. LaBelle, Topic: From Lindenmeier to Lykins Valley  
**May 15** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Class 6)  
**May 18-20** CRAA 2007 Symposium in Craig, CO.  
**May 22** PAAC Course (Fort Collins): Historical Arch (Last Class)
- June, July** CU Field School Volunteer Opportunity, June 4 to July 4  
Eight days on, 3 days off until completion  
**July 21** CAS Quarterly meeting in Gunnison
- September 13** Presentation Meeting, Carol Patterson, PhD, Topic: Ute rock art of the Uncompahgre Plateau with an emphasis on Ute ceremonies including the Bear dance and healing practices depicted in the rock art.
- October 11** Presentation Meeting, Christopher R. von Wedell, Topic: History of Glass Beads in America

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**New Members:** Carolyn Camell-Coppin, Yule Peterson

**Renewing Members:** Rhoda Nozik, Joanne Turner

**Glad you are with IPCAS.**

**Expired Memberships (please renew):** Grechen Archarya, Patricia Adler, Norma Boslough, Warren Bradshaw, William Butler, Diane Cargill and Michael Myers, Tandra Casserly, Dr. Steve Clarke, Mark Dittmar, Pete Gleichman, Jeannie Hamilton, Piper Herron, Pat Hubert, Jon Lane, Susan Martineau, Joe O'Laughlin, Ann and Dave Phillips, Bill Rosquist, Payson Sheets, Craig Skinner, Christy Smith

## April Speaker

Dr. Tom Stafford will discuss his work in Chile this past year with 8900-radio-carbon-year-old human skeletons (12 of them now). **PLEASE NOTE - Meeting at the Boulder Library at 7PM, in the Boulder Creek Room.**

**Dr. Thomas Stafford**  
*Research Geochemist & President*  
*Stafford Research Laboratories, Inc., Lafayette, Colorado. (1997-Present).*



"On Being A Team Member On the Kennewick Man Investigation"

Emphasis is placed on dispersing AMS 14C dating technology to scientists throughout the U.S., Canada and Chile. AMS vacuum systems were built at the Limnology Research Center-University of Minnesota, Pittsburgh University and Laval University-Quebec Canada. Collaborative research in AMS dating has been done with Lawrence Livermore National Lab CAMS for the past 12 years and now at UC-Irvine.

Extensive worldwide collaborations are with archaeologists and paleontologists to assist and train them in interpreting lithostratigraphy, biostratigraphy, soils processes, stable isotope applications and radiocarbon dating procedures. The goal is to educate archaeologists in chemistry, physics and geology as it applies to their research endeavors. This goal is further accomplished by serving as an assistant editor (geology & geochemistry) for *Current Research in the Pleistocene*.

Over the past seven years work has been underway, with James Cook, on development of Digital Linnaeus.® This software is a text and graphic database for identifying modern and fossil vertebrate remain without resorting to extensive museum travel. Users range from geologists, paleontologists, archaeologists, and biologists, to secondary education students who have greater access to osteological data.

Seven years of *pro bono* work has been dedicated to the Kennewick Man lawsuit, *Bonnichsen et al. v. U.S.* Work supporting the plaintiffs includes site geology, expert witness testimony, and interpretation of geochemical and geological data to support the scientists' goal of protecting research in human prehistory in the United States.

## **Volunteer Opportunities**

For additional information, contact: Tom Cree, [tomcree@earthlink.net](mailto:tomcree@earthlink.net) (303) 776-7004

### **CU Field School – Western Nebraska**

Schedule: June 4 to July 4 - Eight days on, 3 days off until completion

Location: Two sites in Western Nebraska near the Hudson-Meng Site - work at Hudson-Meng and at a site away from Hudson-Meng.

Facilities: Camping at the two sites. Crawford, 15 miles away.

**Not** the Hudson-Meng Excavation PIT Project listed on page 7.

### **Trash Pit Shows Insight into Natives**

#### **CU professor shares evidence of agrarian-based Plains Indians**

*Josh Boissevain, The Longmont Daily Times-Call, October 19, 2006*

New research by a University of Colorado professor suggests that Plains Indians in northwest Nebraska, before the arrival of whites, might not have been nomadic hunter-gathers as historians once thought. CU anthropology professor Doug Bamforth found evidence of an ancient trash pit he believes shows people from the Pine Ridge region of Nebraska in the 1400s were actually a more stationary and agrarian-based culture. Bamforth presented an outline of his ongoing field research Wednesday night in front of a crowd of about 30 at the Longmont Museum & Cultural Center as part of the museum's annual History Lecture Series.

Teaching a field-school program through the university, Bamforth's spent 10 weeks over the past two summers looking for clues of what life was like in what he called "the pre-contact period." On the very last day of the program's expedition, his group happened to find a large collection of pottery shards and burned animal bones in a single location while digging random site tests. The find wasn't what they were expecting. "It was not a deeply stratified site that had layer upon layer of stuff in it because we would have hit that in other places we had dug." The materials were so concentrated, it had to be something else.

"There is only one way this makes sense: It has to be a bell-shaped pit that was dug to store food, and when they were done with it, they filled it with their trash," he said. Assuming the site was a cache pit, he said, it would mean that the people were almost certainly not nomadic. "If we've got a cache pit where people (stored food or trash), I'm thinking you've got houses," Bamforth said. "And if you've got houses, you've got farms."

Since they found the site on their last day in Nebraska, Bamforth said his group unfortunately did not have a chance to look for any signs of architecture. But he plans to return in June to continue his search. If they find any evidence of permanent structures, Bamforth said they could potentially match the architecture to that of other Central Plains cultures. Bamforth also is waiting for results from a radio-carbon dating test that would pinpoint when the site was in use. Any information Bamforth and his group find is expected to be revealing because not much is known about the people who lived prior to contact with Western Europeans.

Aside from the lack of oral or written records, the history of pre-contact people was clouded by interactions that took place well after the first whites arrived, he said. "Contact transformed Indian people and did it really, really rapidly," Bamforth said. "So the visions we have from the 1700s and 1800s are actually centuries out of date because the lives of the people that came before white contact were, in many cases, quite different." The theory is that people in the northwestern Nebraska area probably came from interactions with Lakota, who were hunter-gathers, he said. So there was a perception that that is how it has always been. But the Lakota didn't move to the Great Plains until the 1700s and 1800s, Bamforth said, and they were much different than the people who lived there in the 1400s.

Cami Taylor, who attended the event, was surprised by Bamforth's findings. "It's interesting," she said. "I think the theory that people who lived here before us might have much been more advanced than we thought is really important."

## Passport In Time (PIT) Projects with the National Forest Service

[www.passportintime.com](http://www.passportintime.com)

### Colorado

#### **Picketwire Canyonlands Sites Survey, CO-3640**

**June 3–8, 2007 (including Sunday) Must commit to 3 days**

This may be our last year in the canyon so plan to join us for this last opportunity to enjoy the adventure! The Canyonlands is a spectacularly remote and rugged area containing a great variety of prehistoric and historic sites. We are seeking volunteers to help us search the canyon for traces of past cultures, and to record what is discovered. Among the prehistoric resources expected are architectural and rock art sites dating to AD 800–1800 including camps used by the ancestors of modern tribes. We also anticipate finding 19th century Hispanic pioneering homesteads and traces of historic cattle ranching. Our volunteers will help us thoroughly explore the canyon and aid in the specialize recording tasks needed including photography, mapping, and detailed description of artifacts. Please join us for our fourteenth year in this spectacular area! **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Photography, sketching, botany, geology experience, helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 15 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Limited bunkhouse facilities and space for tents and small campers; full service kitchen, showers, and flush toilets; no commercial lodging; volunteers responsible for participants own food and drinking water **Nearest towns:** La Junta, 35 miles **Applications due:** April 2, 2007

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#### **Historic Preservation in the Shadow of Colorado's Highest Peak, CO-3645**

**July 8–14, 2007 (including weekends) Must commit to full session**

Do you love 14,000 foot mountains, lakes, blue sky, and unique historic structures? Join historic preservation professionals and Forest Service personnel for a PIT project like no other located in beautiful Twin Lakes, Colorado, 20 minutes south of Leadville. Learn new skills and gain an understanding of historic preservation through hands on restoration/rehabilitation work, and an amazing short course taught by Bob Ogle, Historic Preservation Program Director with the Colorado Mountain College Timberline Campus in Leadville, Colorado. The first day will consist of the historic preservation short course followed the rest of the week with exciting opportunities to work at three unique historic properties: Twin Lakes Village, the Interlaken Resort, and the Hayden Ranch. All were built in the Late 19th-Early 20th century, but they had very different functions. Interlaken and Twin Lakes Village, renowned for their spectacular scenery and incredible fishing, both became famous mountain resort communities, and Twin Lakes Village became a major transportation hub. The Hayden Ranch operated as a hay ranch providing feed for the horses and mules serving Leadville's mining industry, and then later the ranch turned to cattle grazing. This PIT project has something for anyone interested in historic preservation at a location that is unrivaled. So come join us and help to preserve an important piece of Colorado's heritage on the San Isabel National Forest. **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Carpentry, historic structure restoration/rehabilitation skills helpful, but not required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** The Forest Service has a house on Twin Lakes with limited sleeping accommodations, a kitchen, and two bathrooms. There is plenty of space around the house for tent camping and/or RVs. The house has running water and electricity as well as a living/dining area and a deck looking out at Twin Lakes. Forest Service campgrounds with running water and toilets on Twin Lakes and in the surrounding area; hotels in Twin Lakes and Leadville. **Nearest towns:** Project in Twin Lakes; Leadville, 20 miles; Buena Vista, 35 miles **Applications due:** May 6, 2007

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#### **Salt Creek Sites Inventory and Documentation III, CO-3636**

**June 25–29, 2007 Must commit to 3 days**

Salt Creek is nestled in the south-southeast foothills of Buffalo Peaks Wilderness in central Colorado. From previous investigations, we know the park contains a high density of significant prehistoric sites and artifacts dating as early as 7000 B.C. to A.D. 1870. We are recruiting volunteers to assist with our continuing systematic survey of the area and the recording of historical period and prehistoric archaeological resources. We expect to find numerous prehistoric camps with flaked stone tools, ground stone, and culturally scarred trees. Ultimately, we plan to prepare a National Register of Historic Places district nomination based on this work. Salt Creek is located at an elevation of 9,500 ft. with rolling

terrain and moderate slopes. The park is an ideal location to enjoy nature, wildflowers, and the Colorado High Country in early summer. We encourage experienced archeological surveyors as well as interested neophytes to apply. We will have a group "ice breaker" dinner on Sunday June 24, 2007 and other fun diversions during the week. **Number of openings:** 8 **Special skills:** Must be in good health and able to hike over moderate to steep terrain; archaeological survey experience, helpful but not required **Minimum age:** Under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** The Forest Service will provide four tent or trailer camping spaces at Buffalo Springs Campground, chemical toilets and potable water; volunteers responsible for own camping gear and food. The Forest Service will provide transportation to the project area from Fairplay and the Buffalo Springs Campground. **Nearest towns:** Fairplay, 20 miles **Applications due:** April 23, 2007

## Idaho

### Anderson Cabin Restoration, ID-3648

**July 9–13, 2007 Must commit to full session**

Come spend a week restoring a historic log cabin in the beautiful mountains above the Lost River Valley. Experience scenic views of Idaho's tallest peaks and enjoy the hospitality of the historic mining town of Mackay, Idaho, (pop. 547) while learning historic log cabin restoration from experienced Forest Service engineer Tony Beke. We need your help restoring a historic log cabin built during the 1930s when families moved to Mackay's Mine Hill in search of steady work during the Great Depression. Volunteers will work alongside the Forest Engineer and archaeologists as they move dirt, fix the roof, and replace sill and wall logs on the historic log cabin. Volunteers will help in all aspects of the project and will receive hands-on experience and instruction in the methods involved in historic log cabin stabilization. Fishing and other recreational opportunities abound once the work is done! The project is a 30 minute drive west from Mackay. The road to the project is steep and a little rutted but easily traveled by most medium clearance vehicles. The work site elevation is nearly 8500 feet. You can take a virtual tour of the Mackay Mine Hill historic mine district at: [http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/menu/featured\\_site\\_id.html](http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/menu/featured_site_id.html).

**Number of openings:** 12 **Special skills:** No special skills required **Minimum age:** 14 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Mackay boasts three local motels, two with RV accommodations, a nine-hole golf course and RV park, and a free tourist park for camping with restrooms and water, but with no RV hook-ups. A large BLM campground is located 4 miles north of Mackay on the reservoir, and two Idaho Department of Fish and Game riverside fishing and camping access sites are even closer. Mackay has several restaurants and lounges for your after hour entertainment. You can camp on site or stay in town. There is no established campsite at the cabin but there is room for a tent. **Nearest town:** Mackay, 5 miles; Arco, 20 miles; Idaho Falls, 90 miles **Applications due:** May 7, 2007

## Montana

### East Fork Guard Station Building Restoration, MT-3643

**June 4–8; June 11–15; June 18–22, 2007 Must commit to full session; may participate in more**

The East Fork Guard Station buildings are among the oldest on the Bitterroot Forest, constructed between 1912 and 1914 on the upper reach of the East Fork of the Bitterroot River. Fire guards, timber cruisers, packers, and maintenance crews used the log cabin, tack shed, and barn primarily in the summer when the guard station was the jumping-off point for work in what is now the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness.

Restoration work at the National Register-eligible guard station will include roofing, floor reconstruction, possible log work, reconstruction of the historic post-and-pole fence, and painting and restyling a modern pump house to fit in with the early twentieth century guard station. This project offers terrific opportunities for fishing, wildlife watching, exploring local history, and day-hiking. We will reserve Fridays for such pursuits, either on your own or with the group guided by the project leader. **Number of openings:** 10 per session **Special skills:** Some basic carpentry skills and experience in roofing with wood shingles helpful, but not required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** The Forest Service will provide meals from Monday lunch through Friday supper. Volunteers will have several housing options: tent camping or RV parking on the site (outdoor toilet, water, and electricity but no dumpstation); Martin Creek campground (outdoor toilet, water); commercial cabin rentals at Sula; motels at Darby and Hamilton **Nearest towns:** Sula, 14 miles; Darby, 43 miles; Hamilton, 60 miles

**Applications due:** April 9, 2007

### **Moose Creek Ranger Station Garage Roof Replacement, MT-3647**

**June 3–9, 2007 (including weekends) Must commit to full session**

The historic Moose Creek Ranger Station, constructed in 1908 and now fully restored, is located in the Tenmile drainage approximately 12 miles from Helena, Montana. The garage associated with the ranger station once served as a barn and its badly dilapidated roof needs to be replaced. With your help and the expert oversight and guidance of the U.S. Forest Service Northern Region Historic Preservation Team, we will replace the roof as well as the doors and windows and some interior flooring. When we're done, the historic station, which was once a home to forest rangers, will be available to the public through the Forest Service recreation cabin rental program. The Historic Preservation Team will be on hand to help and will provide training in roofing and window replacement techniques and other historic preservation methods, as necessary. The Forest Service will provide all work tools and safety equipment. **Number of openings: 5** **Special skills:** Must be in good physical condition, be able to work long (10 hour) days, and have camping experience. Carpentry and roofing skills and experience helpful, but not required.

**Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** Camping at nearby Tenmile campground. Volunteers responsible for own camping gear (tents, sleeping bags, outdoor clothing, work boots). Forest Service will provide food (non-vegetarian and vegetarian), cooking gear, work tools, water, and transportation between the campground and the site. Participants will share in all food-preparation and camp duties. Full services in Helena. **Nearest towns:** Helena, 12 miles **Applications due: April 8, 2007**

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### **Morgan-Case Homestead Rehabilitation II, MT-3598**

**September 9–15, 16–22, 2007 (including weekends) Must commit to 1 full session; may participate in both**

This may be the last PIT project at Morgan-Case, (formerly Puyear Ranch). With your help, we have been working on this homestead since 1999, with the goal of adding it to the Northern Region Recreation Cabin Rental Program. Hopefully this final PIT project will bring the Morgan Case Homestead Rehabilitation Project to near turnkey. PIT volunteers will help reconstruct the front and back porches, complete reconstruction of the rail fence, and lay the wooden floors inside the building. Working with historic preservation professionals, you will have the opportunity to learn new skills and gain an understanding of historic preservation philosophy. The projects is in the beautiful Upper Rock Creek Historic District and you will have ample opportunity to see abundant wildlife including moose, elk, deer, and bighorn sheep. **Number of openings:** 10 per session **Special skills:** Carpentry skills helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** Limited accommodations available for volunteers at the historic Hogback Homestead. The homestead has limited sleeping accommodations so most PIT volunteers and staff will sleep in tents adjacent to the building. Volunteers responsible for own camping gear. Meals will be provided by an experienced cook but volunteers will be expected to help with dishes and other camp chores. **Nearest towns:** Philipsburg, 30 miles; Drummond, 60 miles; Missoula, 60 miles **Applications due: July 6, 2007**

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### **Poacher Gulch Chinese Mining Excavation, MT-3618**

**June 4–8, 11–15, 2007 Must commit to one full session; may participate in both**

The Poacher Gulch Chinese mining site dates from the late 19th century and is typical of many of the Chinese placer and hard rock mining sites of this era. Volunteers, University of Montana anthropology students, and Forest Service archaeologists will work together to excavate the area of the terraced living quarters and gardens associated with the mining site. The students are taking part in an advanced field school on archaeological excavation techniques, so this project will be a good learning experience for them and PIT volunteers alike. The excavation will refine our early estimates of the time period of occupation as well as the ethnicity of the original occupants of the site. Field school students and PIT volunteers will learn professional archeological excavation techniques from Dr. Kelly Dixon, a professor of historical archeology at the University of Montana and her field director, PhD candidate Christopher Merritt. C. Milo McLeod, Forest Archeologist for the Lolo National Forest will serve as the base camp manager, which means you will hear his famous campfire stories every night around the campfire. The Ninemile Mule Pack String will pack in the camp, groceries, water, and equipment the first day and pack it out at the end of the project. If you've never seen the famous Ninemile Mule Packstring at work, it's a spectacular sight! **Number of openings:** 4 per session **Special skills:** Must be in good physical



condition able to hike two miles per day over steep terrain; archeological excavation skills helpful, but not required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** Primitive camping near site, meals, and toilet provided; students and PIT volunteers will assist with dishes and basic camp chores; volunteers responsible for own tent, sleeping bag, and other camping supplies. Access to camp is by foot and involves a steep hike. **Nearest towns:** Thompson Falls, 15 miles; Plains, 45 miles; Missoula, 100 miles **Applications due: March 22, 2007**

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### **Savenac Historic Nursery Restoration Project, Year 12, MT-3633**

**July 8–July 14, 2007 (including first Sunday and following Saturday) Must commit to full session**

Savenac Nursery was established as a tree nursery 100 years ago on an abandoned homestead near St. Regis, Montana. Over the next 60 years, the nursery was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1910, rebuilt twice, and became the largest tree nursery in the Pacific Northwest. Although Savenac was closed in 1969, and its operations were moved to the newer Coeur d'Alene Nursery, 10 buildings (built by the CCC), landscaped grounds, and an arboretum of exotic trees still remain. In 1999, Savenac was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 2007 marks the one hundredth anniversary of Savenac, and the Nursery's twelfth annual PIT project. We will continue work on the interpretive trail through the Spruce Beds, construct lodgepole pine bed frames, and do minor grounds maintenance where needed (pruning trees, shrubs, and plants). Tina Benitez, one of our many returning volunteers, is wrapping up her book on the history of Savenac. At the end of the week on Saturday July 14th, PIT volunteers will be guests at the annual Savenac Old Timer's Day. This gathering always attracts former nursery employees, members of the CCC, and many area residents to spend the day visiting and reminiscing about the good old days at Savenac. It is always a fun day, but this year it will be extra special because we will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Savenac Nursery. **Number of openings:** 30 **Special skills:** Water bottle and work gloves required; skills in carpentry, painting, general groundskeeping and restoration helpful but not required; bring safety goggles if you have them **Minimum age:** 14 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Two bunkhouses with showers; volunteers responsible for their own bedding, camping and limited RV parking available on site. FS will provide continental breakfast, lunch, dinner, and coffee breaks. Lodging, meals, convenience store and gas is available next to the nursery at Lincoln's Silver Dollar Bar and Motel. Also, the Billy Bigriggers Cafe and Lounge in DeBorgia has a bar and restaurant. **Nearest towns:** Project in Haugan; DeBorgia, 2 miles; St. Regis, 20 miles; Missoula, 85 miles **Applications due: May 7, 2007**

## **Nebraska**

### **Hudson-Meng Excavation 2007, NE-3635**

**June 25–July 2, 2007 (including weekend) Must commit to 4 days**

Passport In Time volunteers are invited to excavate at the Hudson-Meng bison kill site in northwestern Nebraska this summer. In the 1970s, researchers at Hudson-Meng recorded a Paleoindian bison kill associated with the Alberta culture dating to about 10,000 years ago. Continued research in the 1990s revealed that the formation of the bonebed was extremely complex and may have resulted from more than one event. This research also identified what appeared to be a second, younger cultural deposit above the main bonebed layer. In 2006, excavations uncovered a previously unrecognized Eden cultural component above the main bonebed that is estimated to be about 9,000 years old. This brand new discovery adds exciting information to our understanding of Hudson-Meng and opens new research questions at the site. Excavations in 2007 will further explore the Eden component and much deeper deposits for evidence of any pre-10,000 year old Paleoindian occupations. Volunteers will be working in 1 meter by 1 meter excavation units in hot weather. The excavation is more tedious than most archaeological sites, as the bones are numerous and superimposed on one another, but the promise of new information at this famous site is exciting! **Number of openings:** 8 **Special skills:** Must be able to kneel for extended periods, climb a ladder, and withstand hot dry weather; previous excavation experience helpful, but not required **Minimum age:** 17 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Camping at the Hudson-Meng site in a developed campground; field kitchen, restroom with showers and flush toilets, drinking water, limited electrical & water hookups; volunteers responsible for camping equipment and food **Nearest towns:** Crawford, 15 miles; Chadron, 37 miles; Harrison, 42 miles **Applications due: April 23, 2007**

## South Dakota

### Ditch Creek Complex Excavations II, SD-3617

**June 11–15, 18–22, 2007 Must commit to full session; may participate in more**

The area around Ditch Creek Spring is the location of an extensive significant prehistoric artifact scatter and a historic habitation site. Artifacts from the Paleoindian period (7,000–11,000 years old) and later have been located from sites within the area. Also noted were bones from bison, indication that at least processing of big game was occurring at the sites. The entire area is being considered for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as an Archeological District. Participants will assist in locating surface artifacts, laying out excavation units, mapping, and excavating. The project is a joint partnership with the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center. The Assistant State Archaeologist and a Geomorphologist will be available throughout the project. **Number of openings:** 15 per session **Special skills:** No special skills required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** On-site primitive camping for tents, small tent trailers, and pop-up campers; no water or hook-ups; portable toilets provided. Volunteers will need to bring their own drinking water. Private and forest campgrounds that can accommodate larger recreational vehicles are available close to the project area. A full range of services is available in Rapid City, Custer, and Hill City. **Nearest town:** Hill City, 20 miles; Custer, 30 miles; Rapid City, 45 miles **Applications due:** April 9, 2007

## More Field Schools

The PAST Foundation is pleased to announce three field schools for the summer of 2007 that focus on maritime heritage and forensic archaeology:

### Boca Chica Shipwreck Field School for Teachers

Port Isabel, Texas, June 2-10, 2007

The Boca Chica Shipwreck Project is a hands-on archaeological field school for K-12 teachers, focusing on a 19th century schooner stranded on the beach just north of the Texas/Mexico border. Participants will learn about the different aspects of a scientific archaeological investigation while recording the shipwreck via mapping, test excavation and artifact analysis. Teachers will participate in developing a public outreach program that can be taken back to the classroom and incorporated in numerous lesson plans and activities. Awards 40 CPE contact hours approved by the Texas Education Agency.

<http://www.pastfoundation.org/2007BocaChicaFieldSchool>

### Florida Keys Underwater Field School: The Tonawanda

Key Largo, Florida, July 29 - August 10, 2007

The Florida Keys Underwater Field School covers the basic techniques and fundamentals of maritime archaeology including material culture, conservation, underwater surveying techniques, ship construction and cultural resource management. The 2007 field school will focus on the Civil War Era shipwreck of the Tonawanda (formerly U.S.S. Arkansas) located within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and a selected material culture collection. <http://www.pastfoundation.org/2007FloridaKeysFieldSchool>

### Forensic Archaeology Field School at Ohio State University

Columbus, Ohio, June 18 -- July 6, 2007

The Forensic Field School is an in-depth course covering all aspects of an archaeological investigation focused on recovering forensic information. Over the course of three, full weeks participants will learn excavation, documentation and analysis techniques, as well as techniques for legally presenting results. The field school combines in the field and in the lab day-long classes. Participants must enroll in OSU Course ANTH 685-5. Credit Hours at additional cost.

<http://www.pastfoundation.org/2007OSUForensicFieldSchool>

The PAST Foundation is a small federal 501(c)(3) nonprofit educational foundation whose mission is to promote a better understanding of history and culture by teaming professional anthropologists and historians with the public to explore potential cultural sites both locally and globally. For more information, visit the links listed above, or the PAST Foundation main website, [www.pastfoundation.org](http://www.pastfoundation.org)



## Next PAAC Survey

At long last, the time and place for the next PAAC Summer Training Survey have been set. This year's project will take place at Hermit Park, near Estes Park in Larimer County, Colorado (see attached map), and the dates are July 6-13, 2007 (Friday through Friday, eight days total). Deadline for applications is May 31, 2007. Although the announcement has not yet been posted on our web site, you will find it there soon, at <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/summersurvey2.htm>. Please pass the word, and feel free to post this in your respective newsletters.

As always, prospective participants must submit a signed PAAC application form, and completion of the Basic Site Surveying Techniques, Historical Archaeology, and Prehistoric Lithics Description & Analysis classes is highly recommended prior to field training. In general, the more PAAC classes one has completed the more rewarding the experience on the Summer Training Survey. However, if space is available, no classroom experience is required for participation on the survey. If more people volunteer than there are slots available, preference will be given to those who have completed the courses mentioned above, or who are otherwise closest to earning one or more PAAC certificates. Volunteers must attend at least two days of the survey, and there are typically 3-5 volunteers selected per day.

Accommodations are up to the volunteers, but I have this information to pass along from our Larimer County contact. "There is the potential for camping on-site. Rules would probably be that we'd prefer no pets since the property is not open to the public yet, and otherwise normal good camping etiquette since we won't be there to patrol - keep things clean, fires in grates, ok to bring RVs but no dump station available, general quiet, no fireworks, guns, alcohol would be the big ones. There are cabins on-site but we are just in the middle of our management planning process and don't have staff up there regularly and would prefer that people camp as we are bringing the cabins up to code and want to avoid cost for set up and clean up. There are many places off-site to stay in the Estes Valley area ranging from cabins to hotels - you might check with the YMCA of the Rockies on their cabins, which are very nice." \*\* Kevin Black

### **“Greater” Colorado Plateau Rock Art's Place in the World, April 19, 2007 - EPAS Lecture**

Evelyn Billo, Rupestrian CyberServices, Flagstaff, Arizona <http://www.rupestrian.com>

Rock art of the Colorado Plateau is extensive and impressive. Some images are unique to the region and depict deities or stories important to the cultures that lived on the Plateau throughout the millennia. We are fortunate that Indigenous people living on the Plateau today, such as the Navajo, Hopi and Pai have shared stories about some of the images. Many similarities exist among rock art sites around the world. I will be showing that some representational elements such as bears, lions, horses, owls, handprints, etc., and abstract imagery such as geometric patterns -- exist throughout space and time. Examples from Paleolithic and Bronze Age sites of Western Europe, Africa, Australia, India, China, Rapa Nui, and more will be contrasted with Southwestern USA petroglyph and pictograph sites.

**Background Info:** Our speaker for April, Evelyn Billo of Flagstaff, Arizona, is founder of Rupestrian CyberServices and Vice President of ARARA (the American Rock Art Research Association). Originally from Texas, she always knew she wanted to travel. Her high school graduation gift was a trip to the Grand Canyon and the greater Colorado Plateau. She fell in love and eventually “retired” there after 20 years with the U. S. Geological Survey in California. Although she visited a few petroglyph sites in the 1960s around Las Cruces, while at New Mexico State University, her current passion for rock art began in 1980. She led a USGS project in Chaco Canyon studying the soil recovery of Anasazi roads with her colleague (and now husband), Robert Mark. The Superintendent asked them to climb Fajada Butte to report of the geologic setting of the famous sun dagger spiral petroglyph site. This led to a paper in Science magazine and lots of travel photographing rock art sites in 20 countries over the past 25 years.

In addition to being an Arizona Archaeological Society certified rock art recorder and teacher, she is most proud of efforts, along with Bob, to preserve and protect rock art sites that led to the ARARA Conservation and Preservation Award in 1999 and the Oliver Award for excellence in Photography in 2002. They both serve as Adjunct Professors at Northern Arizona University, and as Research Associates in Anthropology with the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA).

When MNA contacted Bob and Evelyn in February of 2005 saying they needed an exhibit on rock art ready by June, they stepped to the plate and were the principle volunteer guest curators of "Stories on Stone" the Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau. Containing over 200 of their photographs, the exhibit ran for a year, and included a lecture series. The EPAS April lecture is an expanded version of one presented as part of that series.

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## **Arrest Leads to Discovery of Egypt Tombs**

*By SIERRA MILLMAN, Associated Press Writer*

SAQQARA, Egypt (AP) -- The arrest of tomb robbers led archaeologists to the graves of three royal dentists, protected by a curse and hidden in the desert sands for thousands of years in the shadow of Egypt's most ancient pyramid, officials announced Sunday. The thieves launched their own dig one summer night two months ago but were apprehended, Zahi Hawass, chief of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, told reporters. That led archaeologists to the three tombs, one of which included an inscription warning that anyone who violated the sanctity of the grave would be eaten by a crocodile and a snake, Hawass said. A towering, painted profile of the chief dentist stares down at passers-by from the wall opposite the inscription.

The tombs date back more than 4,000 years to the 5th Dynasty and were meant to honor a chief dentist and two others who treated the pharaohs and their families, Hawass said. Their location near the Step Pyramid of King Djoser - believed to be Egypt's oldest pyramid - indicate the respect accorded dentists by Egypt's ancient kings, who "cared about the treatment of their teeth," Hawass said. Although their services were in demand by the powerful, the dentists likely did not share in their wealth. The tombs, which did not contain their mummies, were built of mud-brick and limestone, not the pure limestone preferred by ancient Egypt's upper class. "The whole point of a tomb was to last forever," said Carol Redmount, associate professor of Egyptian archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley. "So you wanted to make it out of materials that would last forever. And mud-brick ... didn't last forever." During a visit to the site, Hawass pointed out two hieroglyphs - an eye over a tusk - which appear frequently among the neat rows of symbols decorating the tombs. He said those hieroglyphs identify the men as dentists. The pictorial letters also spell out the names of the chief dentist - Iy Mry - and the other two - Kem Msw and Sekhem Ka. Hawass said the men were not related but must have been partners or colleagues to have been buried together. Figures covering the pillars in the doorway of the chief dentist's tomb tell archaeologists much about his life and habits, Hawass said. They depict the chief dentist and his family immersed in daily rituals - playing games, slaughtering animals and presenting offerings to the dead, including the standard 1,000 loaves of bread and 1,000 vases of beer. These would "magically provide food and sustenance for the spirit of the dead person for all eternity," Redmount said.

Just around the corner of the doorway is a false door, its face painstakingly inscribed with miniature hieroglyphics. A shallow basin was placed below it. "That was sort of the interface where the dead person in the tomb would come up and interact with the living," Redmount said. The tomb robbers were the first to discover the site two months ago, and began their own dig one summer night, before they were captured and jailed. "We have to thank the thieves," Hawass said. Although archaeologists have been exploring Egypt's ruins intensively for more than 150 years, Hawass believes only 30 percent of what lies hidden beneath the sands has been uncovered. Excavation continues at Saqqara, he said, and his team expects to find more tombs in the area.

Saqqara, about 12 miles south of Cairo, is one of Egypt's most popular tourist sites and hosts a collection of temples, tombs and funerary complexes. The Step Pyramid is the forerunner of the more familiar straight-sided pyramids in Giza on the outskirts of Cairo, which were believed to have been built about a century later.

## Pharaonic tombs Near Luxor, Egypt

LUXOR, Egypt - After six decades of wrangling, Egyptians living in the hills near Luxor have agreed to move out and give tourists and archaeologists access to nearly 1,000 Pharaonic tombs that lie beneath their homes, the government said Saturday. Officials said most of 3,200 families in the brightly painted, mud-brick houses have agreed to pack up and move to a \$32 million residential complex being built three miles away. No deadline for moving has been set and there is no target date for finishing the complex. "Most of them want to leave and they demand to leave," said Rania Yusuf, a spokeswoman for Egypt's Supreme Council for Antiquities in Luxor. Only a few families continue to resist, "and they will leave, believe me," Yusuf said.

The government began trying to get the families to leave after World War II, but talks repeatedly bogged down. Many residents, who depend on Luxor's tourist business to earn livings, argued that new homes being offered were too small and didn't come with new jobs. Over time, though, many grew tired of the standoff.

In an effort to preserve the ancient tombs, authorities prohibited the homeowners from adding to their residences or installing modern plumbing, which forced people to bring water uphill using donkeys. Many people expressed happiness with the government's latest offer, which includes giving residents either new homes or plots of land in the complex that will include a market, police station, cultural center and schools. "We are happy, but at the same time we are not happy, because we leave the best place here," said Nadia Mohammad Qassem, who is unsure of when she and her family will move.

The area being vacated is near the Valley of the Kings and its famous collection of well-preserved tombs that draw thousands of tourists daily to Luxor. Egyptians moved into the Theban hills after the arrival of European antiquity hunters in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, offering jobs to help excavate — and loot — artifacts. Elina Paulin-Grothe, an archaeologist involved in tomb excavation, said the best way to preserve the artifacts below is to move the residents. "This cannot continue and the population is growing too fast," she said.

Advocates for the residents said many resisted moving over the decades not because they didn't want to live in more modern homes but because they wanted to move on their own terms. "I mean, nobody wants to live in those conditions when they know that most of Egypt doesn't live like that and the world has moved on," said Caroline Simpson, a former archaeologist who coordinates a small cultural exhibition on the hillside. Despite the agreement, some people are bittersweet about giving up their hillside homes, no matter that their living conditions are poor. "For me, I don't want to even imagine what it would look like. Without houses, it's a dead place," said Abdo Osman Daramali.



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