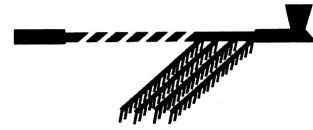


CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
January, 2008

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Presentation (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

- January 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
January 10 **Presentation Meeting**, Kevin Black, Topic: Who doesn't love rocks?
January 11,12 **PAAC Lab** at Lowry, 8:30AM to 4:30PM, see Page 3
January 16,17 **PAAC Lab** at Lowry, 8:30AM to 4:30PM, see Page 3
January 19 **PAAC Lab** at Lowry, 8:30AM to 4:30PM, see Page 3
January 12,23 **PAAC Lab** at Lowry, 8:30AM to 4:30PM, see Page 3
January 29 **PAAC Lab** at Lowry, 8:30AM to 4:30PM, see Page 3
- February 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
February 14 **Presentation Meeting**, Sheila Goff, Topic: Mantle's Cave Site
- March 6** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
March 13 **Presentation Meeting**, Dr. Nicole Branton, Topic: Tie-Hacking Camps
- April 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
April 10 **Presentation Meeting**, Dr. Frederic Sellet / Dr. Bob Brunswig,
Topic: UNC's North Park Cultural Landscapes Project
April 16 **IPCAS Spring PAAC Course**, see Page 4
April 23 **IPCAS Spring PAAC Course**, see Page 4
April 30 **IPCAS Spring PAAC Course**, see Page 4
- May 1** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
May 7 **IPCAS Spring PAAC Course**, see Page 4
May 8 **Presentation Meeting**, To Be Announced
May 14 **IPCAS Spring PAAC Course** (last session)
- August 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
- September 4** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
September 11 **Presentation Meeting**, To Be Announced
- October 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
October 9 **Presentation Meeting**, To Be Announced
- November 6** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM at The Atrium
November 13 **Presentation Meeting**, To Be Announced
- December 11** **Christmas Party**, 6:00PM at The Atrium

Inside This CALUMET

Calendar of Events	1
January Topic	2
Membership Information	2
PAAC Lab at Lowry	2
Spring PAAC Course	3
Christmas Party Review	4
Montana Wildfire Artifacts	5
Ice on the Edge	6
Queens Mansion	9
Officers/Board Members	10
Membership Application	10

January Topic

I will focus on higher elevation sources in the mountains and western slope, with brief mention of other lower elevation sites. Most of the presentation will be about flaked stone material sources, but I'll also mention ground stone and pigment sources of interest. I'll include a few ideas about chronology, geographic distribution, trade, chemical fingerprinting, and procurement strategies.

Membership Information

Renewing Members:

Brad Culp and Marie Palowada

Glad you are with IPCAS.

Memberships that are expiring this month or have expired:

Paula Edwards, Mario Guzman, William W. Jones, Tom Meier, Joanne Morgan,
Brian & Teresa Oldham, Martha Patterson, Dock Teegarden, and Loraine Yeatts

Denver Lab Project

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) has archaeological collections that have yet to be completely processed for permanent curation. PAAC volunteers may receive credit toward certification at either the Laboratory Trainee or Laboratory Technician level by helping the State Training Coordinator in the cataloging and analysis of these materials.

Dates and times: 8:30AM – 4:30 PM on January 11-12, 16-17, 19, 22-23, and 29, 2008.

The lab work is held at the Colorado Historical Society's Museum Support Center in east Denver (MSCD), typically on intermittent days in January. All supervised hours spent with specific materials in the collections apply toward the 40 hours of lab time required for certification. While the collection includes a variety of prehistoric and historical materials, a large majority of this is lithic (flaked stone and ground stone artifacts).

Prerequisite Courses:

No prior experience is required in most instances. However, lab space and equipment for volunteers is limited, so if too many PAAC participants wish to volunteer on a scheduled lab day, preference will be given to those volunteers who have already earned the Lab Trainee certificate and are working toward the Lab Technician certificate, and others who have completed one or more of the following courses:

Introduction to Archaeology, CAS & PAAC

Introduction to Laboratory Techniques

Prehistoric Lithics Description and Analysis

Requirements:

Prospective volunteers must complete and submit the form found at the Lab Project Description at: <http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/certreq/labcreditb.htm>. You should be prepared to participate in a minimum of two days.

Contact the State PAAC Coordinator at 303-866-4671 or Kevin.black@chs.state.co.us

IPCAS Spring 2008 PAAC Course **“Archaeological Dating Methods”**

Class Description: Archaeological Dating Methods introduces students to many of the more common dating methods used or found in related literature. Most of the summarized dating methods may not be used with regularity in the field, but individuals should be informed about their existence, usefulness, and sample collection methods.

Course outline:

An Introduction to Archaeological Dating Methods
Past & Present Trends in the Use of Dating Methods in Archaeology
Dating Strategies
Objectives in archaeological studies
Explanation of relative and chronometric (absolute) dating
Relative Dating Methods (Stratigraphy, Cross-dating, non-cultural, cultural, Cultural trait, correlation, typology, erration, Chemical analysis of bone, nitrogen test, fluorine test, uranium test)
Chronometric Dating Methods (Varve dating, Dendrochronology, Obsidian hydration, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence (TL), Radiocarbon (C-14), Potassium-Argon dating, Cation ratio dating, Miscellaneous methods)

Class dates: April 16, April 23, April 30, May 7 and May 14 (Five sessions)

Time: 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm

Location: Foothills Nature Center, on North Broadway in Boulder

Instructor: Kevin Black – Assistant State Archaeologist

Class maximum: 24 people.

To Enroll: Please send two checks
\$12.00 payable to CHS, and
\$10.00 to IPCAS.

Send checks to:

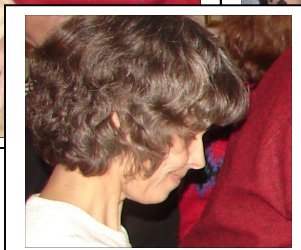
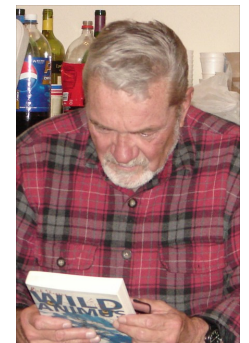
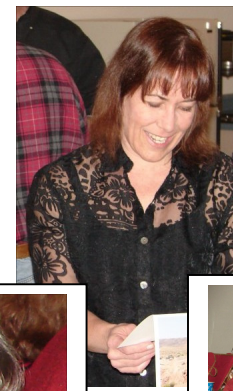
Anne Robinson,
1495 N Franklin Ct
Louisville, CO 80027.

Please be sure to include your name, email and phone number. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at annerco@yahoo.com

A Note about the Perishable Materials Class: IPCAS had originally hoped to offer the Perishable Materials course for Spring 2008. But the Ft Collins group also wanted to offer it and since they had not offered this class in many more years than the Indian Peaks group, they got the class. If you wish to take this class in Fort Collins this spring, please contact Lucy Burris at lburris@holly.colostate.edu. The dates for this perishable materials class are Tuesday evenings 6:30-9:30PM, February 5, 12, 19, 26, March 4, 11, and 13 at the CSU Laboratory for Public Archaeology.

For more information about these classes, other classes and the PAAC program go to the PAAC home page <http://www.coloradohistory-oap.org/programareas/paac>

CHRISTMAS PARTY REVIEW



Researchers find artifacts after Montana wildfire

Missoula, Montana, Associated Press

Ammunition for firearms and a tool for scraping buffalo hides are among artifacts found by an archaeologist and a graduate student at the scene of a major wildfire near Seeley Lake, northeast of here. The student, Anya Minetz, recently saw an oversize cartridge on ground blackened by the Jocko Lakes fire, which started in August and burned more than 36,000 acres. Minetz called for archaeologist C. Milo McLeod to take a look.

“That’s from a Spencer rifle,” said McLeod, who owns one of the Spencer guns, produced in the 1860s. In an area just 70 feet long and 30 feet wide, McLeod and Minetz found 17 more cartridges, most with casings and rounds intact; an ax head inscribed with the name of the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co. of Douglas, Mass., in business from 1836-1897; a pair of scissors or forceps; a whetstone; a bullet mold; and the 14-inch hide scraper.

McLeod works for the Forest Service and said that in more than 30 years of work on the Lolo National Forest, in which the Jocko Lakes fire burned, he has never found a site with so many artifacts related to the fur-trading era.

McLeod and Minetz, a University of Montana graduate student in forensic anthropology, noted the distribution of the artifacts, mapped and photographed them and completed a metal detector survey. Then they hauled the treasure to McLeod’s office at Fort Missoula. “I believe we’ve recovered all the artifacts,” McLeod said.

He said it appears they were “just left” in the 19th century. “In 1870, you don’t lose 18 unfired cartridges,” he said. “You don’t lose your ax, your bullet mold, your scissors, your hide scraper.”

McLeod and Minetz discovered artifacts in a likely camping stop – near a trail, on level ground, with water nearby. There was no evidence of a camp, however.

“We speculate that maybe a grizzly bear ran the guy off, killed him and ate him,” McLeod said.

Minetz researched “buffalo hide scraper” on the Internet and found a picture of one similar to that taken from the fire scene. The scraper pictured was produced by the Hudson’s Bay Co. in the 1800s. A Hudson’s Bay post operated in the Flathead Valley’s Fort Connah until 1871.

During November the artifacts went to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes’ tribal preservation office in Pablo. Consultation with tribal officials is standard after an archaeological survey on traditional tribal homelands.

McLeod and tribal representatives talked, but the tribes issued no immediate statement about the artifacts.

“We have a process that we use,” said Francis Auld, a tribal preservation assistant. “There is a Salish-Pend d’Oreille elders advisory group, there is a Kootenai elders advisory group. When things like this come around we tend to take the story, or the theory, and intermingle it to see if anybody has any kind of connection that they can maybe recall in their family line, or in several family lines.”

McLeod said the artifacts that he and Minetz found are “pretty neat, but I don’t want people to go out and try to find stuff and dig it up.” Archaeological sites on federal land are protected by law.

Ice on the Edge: Global Warming and a New Archeological/Paleontological Research Frontier in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Principal Investigator:

Craig M. Lee, Ph.D.,
Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR),
University of Colorado, Boulder,
450 UCB,
Boulder, Colorado 80309-0450,
Telephone: 303-817-8981.
E-mail: craig.lee@colorado.edu

Objective: To assist RM-CESU federal agencies with perennial snow and ice features to identify critically endangered archeological and paleontological resources at risk of destruction due to climate change.

Background. An increasing number of archeological sites and paleontological specimens are being discovered in association with melting snow and ice resources. Most archeological discoveries have been made at high latitudes, e.g., Yukon Territory and Alaska, as a result of directed survey projects.

Smaller scale research efforts aimed at identifying similar environments at lower latitudes, i.e., the Rocky Mountains of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, have produced similar spectacular and unique archeological materials such as atlatl darts and foreshafts (Figures 1-3) as well as paleobiological specimens, e.g., bison remains radiocarbon dating in excess of 2,500-years-old and ancient trees dating in excess of 7,500-years-old.

Organic artifacts offer an unparalleled view of prehistoric adaptations because they represent the systemic context in which the tools functioned, i.e., complete hunting weapons, instead of a partial record, i.e., chipped stone projectile points. Unfortunately, this untapped reservoir of archeological and paleontological information is in grave danger of destruction due to global warming.

The simple, incontrovertible fact that ancient materials are being found in the forefields of these locations demonstrates these once stable environments are experiencing atypical melting.

Once exposed, these incredibly fragile and rare artifacts quickly rot and/or are in danger of theft. This research is important to:

- 1) the general public as a tangible, local effect of global warming;
- 2) Native American groups whose cultural heritage is tied to these environments;
- 3) federal agencies with management responsibilities for these resources; and
- 4) other scientists in allied disciplines, such as biology.

Project Description: Previous research suggests specific factors affect the likelihood an ice patch was used prehistorically. Example factors include proximity to passes, existing trails and known archeological sites, as well as relative ease of access. At-risk areas for archeological materials can be identified and mapped using a geographic information system (GIS) to aid resource managers in identifying prospective locations where survey should be considered or concentrated.

Implementation: The P.I is interested in developing a cooperative project, through the RMCESU, with federal agencies that manage land with perennial snow and ice features. The P.I. requests federal agency assistance with salary costs, with the preliminary identification phase of the project resulting in a report with GIS layers identifying prospective survey locations.

Survey work can be completed by the federal agency and/or the P.I. The latter option has the advantage of drawing on the cadre of experts associated with INSTAAR, including access to its radiocarbon facility and comparative collections. The PI will track the surveys and rates of discovery through time as part of a larger project not described here. Further details available from PI at contact information above.



Figure 1: Atlatl foreshaft in active runoff channel in ice patch forefield.

All photographs are more impressive in color at www.indianpeaksarchaeology.com
The arrows show.



Figure 2: Distal end of atlatl of foreshaft (in photo above). Bracket is approximately 1.5 cm in length. Parallel arrows point to three grooves, likely “ownership marks.”



Figure 3: Conical base (proximal end) of foreshaft in prior photo.

Israelis Uncover Mansion Linked to Queen

Matti Friedman, Associated Press

December 06, 2007

JERUSALEM - Israeli archaeologists digging in an east Jerusalem parking lot have uncovered a 2,000-year-old mansion they believe likely belonged to Queen Helene of Adiabene, a minor but exceptional character in the city's history. The remains of the building were unearthed just outside the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, underneath layers of later settlement that were themselves hidden until recently under the asphalt of a small parking lot. The dig site is in the Arab neighborhood of Silwan, built on a slope that houses the most ancient remnants of settlement in Jerusalem and is known to scholars as the City of David.

The building, which includes storerooms, living quarters and ritual baths, is by far the largest and most elaborate structure discovered by archaeologists in the City of David area, which was home 2,000 years ago almost exclusively to the city's poor. The contemporary Jewish historian Josephus Flavius, who penned detailed descriptions of Jerusalem, mentions only one wealthy family that lived there - the family of Queen Helene.

According to Josephus and Jewish texts, Helene was from a royal clan that ruled Adiabene, a region now in northern Iraq. Along with her family, she converted to Judaism and came to Jerusalem in the first half of the first century A.D.

Helene merited grateful mention in the Mishna, the written version of Judaism's oral tradition, where she is praised for her generosity to Jerusalem's poor and for making contributions to the Second Temple, the center of the Jewish faith, which was just a few hundred meters (yards) uphill from her house. She was buried in an elaborate tomb not far away. Today there is a downtown Jerusalem street named for her. There is a "high probability" that the mansion belonged to Helene's family, simply because no other building comes close to matching the historical description, Israel Antiquities Authority archaeologist Doron Ben-Ami said at a news conference announcing the discovery Wednesday.

Built when Jerusalem was capital of the Roman-ruled territory of Judea, the building was destroyed along with the temple and the rest of the city when Roman legions quelled a Jewish revolt nearly two millennia ago, he said.

Diggers at the site discerned that the massive stones of the second floor had been purposely toppled onto the arches of the first, causing the house to collapse, he said, and in the ruins they found ceramic shards and coins dating to the time of the Jewish revolt against Rome. "This amazing structure was destroyed with the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.," Ben-Ami said.

Aren Maier, an archaeology professor at Israel's Bar-Ilan University, said Ben-Ami's hypothesis about the house's famous resident was a good one, because no similar building has yet been found anywhere nearby. "If he did find a massive building of this kind, of course you can't say for sure, but it's certainly logical," Maier said.

Some of the most interesting archaeological finds in Jerusalem in recent years have come from the City of David dig, which has also become a popular tourist site.

But the dig is controversial, because it's largely funded by a foundation affiliated with hardline Jewish settlers that is also buying up Palestinian property in the neighborhood and moving Jewish families in. Israel captured east Jerusalem from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast War. Palestinians see the eastern part of the city as capital of a future state.

2008 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

President	Cheryl Damon	(303) 678-8076	cheryl_damon@msn.com
Vice-President	Open		
Secretary	Open		
Treasurer	Katherine McComb	(303) 666-7448	kmccomb@comcast.net
Professional Advisor	Dr. Robert Brunswig	(970) 351-2138	robert.brunswig@unco.edu
Professional Advisor	Pete Gleichman	(303) 459-0856	pjgleichman@yahoo.com
PAAC Co-Coordinator	Cecil Fenio	(303) 442-4869	cfenio@hotmail.com
PAAC Co-Coordinator	Anne Robinson	(720) 890-3944	annerco@yahoo.com
CAS Representative	Kris Holien	(970) 586-8982	kjholien@aol.com
Internet Manager	Cyndi Cree	(310) 663-0656	c_cree@hotmail.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	Peg Funicane	(303) 444-5912	pfinucane@co.boulder.co.us
Board Member	Reggie Hofmaier	(720) 684-1181	reginald.hofmaier@seagate.com
Board Member	Rick Pitre	(303) 673-0272	rpitre9@yahoo.com
Board Member	Joanne Turner	(303) 494-7638	joanne.turner@colorado.edu

Web Site: WWW.INDIANPEAKSARCHAEOLOGY.ORG

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER

____ **Individual** \$28.50 / Year ____ **New** ____ **Date**

____ **Family** \$33 / Year ____ **Renewal**

____ **Student** \$14.25 / Year, with Calumet delivery by e-mail

Tax-Exempt Donation ____ \$10, ____ \$25, ____ \$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 *Calumet* and *Southwestern Lore*,
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