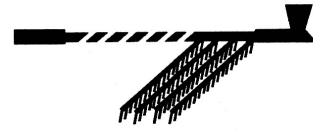


CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
April, 2009

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

- April 2** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM, E-mail Conference
April 2-5 CCPA Annual Meeting, Alamosa, details at www.coloradoarchaeologists.org
April 9 **Presentation Meeting**, Phil Williams, Pike Peaks Chapter, Topic: Macedonia Excavation, **Location: Boulder Public Library - Boulder Creek Room**, See Page 2
- May 7** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30PM, Location to be determined
May 14 **Presentation Meeting**, Drs. Robert Brunswig / Frederic Sellet, UNC's North Park Cultural Landscapes Project
May 15-17 CRAA Annual Meeting, Cortez, details at www.coloradorockart.org
- June 16-23** PAAC Summer Training Survey at Antelope Gulch, dates are tentative
June 22 to
July 17 Volunteer opportunities excavating a site in North Park with Drs. Brunswig/Sellet. Additional information in future issues.
- September 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30
September 10 **Presentation Meeting**, Dr. Douglas Bamforth, Topic: Boulder Clovis Cache See the article on page 4.
- October 1** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30
October 2-4 CAS Annual Meeting, Pueblo, details available later
October 8 **Presentation Meeting**, Speaker and topic to be determined
October 9-12 Morey Stinson IPCAS Rock Art Trip near Moab, Utah
- November 5** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30
November 12 **Presentation Meeting**, Speaker and topic to be determined
- December 3** Executive Board Meeting, 7:30
December 10 **Christmas Party**, Details to be determined

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April Topic

Phil Williams will present a program on his experiences while at the excavation of a Greek site near Gevgalija, Macedonia during the summer of 2007. The site of Vardarski Rid (“hill of the Vardar (river)” in Macedonian) has been excavated for several years, and is believed to be the Greek town of Gortyna mentioned by the writers Strabo and Pliny. The particular component of the extensive site being excavated was of Hellenistic Age, c. 200 BC.

In addition to the actual excavation, the presentation will feature the people involved, the interesting weekend side-trips, the surprises, the things that did or didn’t work out so well, and the challenges of being dropped down into a country that speaks a Slavic language written in the Cyrillic alphabet.

Phil is a retired electrical engineer, with Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees from Auburn University and Colorado State University, respectively. He is an avocational archaeologist, and has been doing field work in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Virginia, Belgium, France and Macedonia since 1995.

He is Past President of the Pikes Peak Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and is currently Chair of CAS’ Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee. He has been a “Listening In” student at UCCS since 1998.



Phil and “his” pithos, 5:08AM, 12 June, 2007, Vardarski Rid, Gevgelija, Macedonia

March Presentation Meeting



Judy Cooper describes various uses for GIS systems.



The meeting was informative and many questions were asked from the audience.

Ancient camel-butchering tools found in Boulder

Cache of 83 sharpened rocks buried in resident's front yard
By Laura Snider, ColoradoDaily.com, Wednesday, February 25, 2009

Dr. Bamforth will be our September presenter, describing the Clovis Cache.



Photo by Glenn Asakawa, University of Colorado

Three stone artifacts from a 13,000-thousand-year-old Clovis-era cache unearthed recently in the city limits of Boulder, Colorado are shown by University of Colorado at Boulder anthropology Professor Douglas Bamforth and Boulder resident Patrick Mahaffy, who owns the property where the cache was found. Two of the more than 80 implements in the cache were shown to have protein residue from now-extinct North American camels and horses.



Photo courtesy of CU

Douglas Bamforth, an anthropologist at the University of Colorado, places his hand on one of more than 80 artifacts unearthed about two feet below Boulder resident Patrick Mahaffy's front yard during a landscaping project last summer. The artifacts, which may have been made during the Clovis period nearly 13,000 years ago, were neatly arranged in a cache near where this portrait was taken, suggesting that the users of these instruments may have intended to reuse them.



Photo by Mark Leffingwell

Douglas Bamforth, archaeologist at the University of Colorado, displays the stone tools discovered in a Boulder man's yard.

BOULDER, Colorado - Patrick Mahaffy was just getting a little routine landscaping done outside his home at the foot of Flagstaff Mountain — a work crew was shaping a small drainage ditch — when a shovel hit stone.

The “chink” of the impact sounded odd, so the crew poked around, and just 18 inches beneath the soil surface they made an extraordinary find: 83 stone tools left in a cache 13,000 years ago by people who used the sharpened rocks to butcher ice-age camels.

Of course, the biochemical evidence that the tools were used for prehistoric camel slaughter — along with the discovery of protein residue from sheep, bear and horses — didn't come until later, when curiosity drove Mahaffy, who guessed the tools were just a few hundred years old, to call the University of Colorado. His call was routed to anthropologist Douglas Bamforth, who tends to field questions from locals who have found something odd in the dirt.

“Sometimes they're interesting things, and sometimes they're just cool rocks,” said Bamforth, who studies the culture and tools of Paleoindians, who lived in the Boulder area at the end of the last ice age. But a good anthropologist leaves no rock unturned, so to speak, and so he headed out to Mahaffy's front yard the next day, discovering among the artifacts the first tool found in North America that is known to have been used on the hide of a prehistoric camel.

“This is the only time in my career that this is ever going to happen to me,” Bamforth said. “To have something like this appear — to have it be what it turns out to be — it's quite spectacular.” Bamforth sent the stash of tools, which were left neatly in a shoe-box-sized hole by people who probably intended to return for them later, to Robert Yohe at California State University in Bakersfield for chemical analysis. The proteins on the artifacts, which were tested three times to ensure accuracy, were compared against the known biological makeup of mammalian families.

“I was somewhat surprised to find mammal protein residues on these tools, in part because we initially suspected that the Mahaffy Cache might be ritualistic rather than utilitarian,” Yohe said in a news release. The camel proteins also helped date the tools because, as Bamforth points out, we haven’t had camels on the Front Range for quite some time.

“We know (13,000 years ago) there were elephants and camels and horses and ground sloths,” he said, “animals you’d be really surprised to see in downtown Boulder.” At that time, when the receding glaciers of the last ice age would have been prominent along the foothills of northern Colorado, all kinds of large mammals roamed North America, including woolly mammoths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, saber-toothed cats and woolly rhinos.

Eagle-eyed Boulder County hikers, gardeners and wanderers have found evidence of some of these animals and the people who hunted them in the area before, Bamforth said. But the tools found recently in Boulder are from only one of two caches from the Clovis era ever discovered in North America. The other was found in Washington state. Artifacts found on private property belong to the land owner, Bamforth said, except in some cases involving human remains. Mahaffy said the tools found on his property will likely wind up in a museum, except for a few smaller pieces, which will be reburied where they were found.

Bamforth said he worries some land owners may not report discoveries of artifacts, fearing that any projects they’re working on could be stopped, but in reality, archaeologists have no such power. “We can learn a lot from them — it’s a huge value to archaeology,” Bamforth said. “It helps us to tell a piece of history. We really appreciate it when people are willing to share these kinds of things.”

So Bamforth tries to return all the phone calls he gets from inquiring locals. One never knows when the next prehistoric camel-butchered knife might be found. In fact, he recently got an intriguing call from a person outside of southeast Denver.

“They had found a ring-shaped mound,” he said. “I’d really like to call them back, if only I hadn’t lost their number. If they read the article, I hope they give me a call.”

An Archaeologist’s Tour of Mesa Verde

See Mesa Verde National Park—Colorado’s only UNESCO World Heritage site—through the eyes of Society archaeologist Kevin Black. Mesa Verde has more than 4,000 archaeological sites, including its famous cliff dwellings, and extensive backcountry with abundant wildlife. Enjoy all the area has to offer without the crowds. This tour will examine the park’s cultural history, focusing on its prehistoric farming era. The bus from Denver will follow a different route on the return trip to highlight other important archaeological sites.

Trip includes deluxe motor coach transportation, a three-night in-park stay at the Far View Lodge, three lunches and a wine and cheese party, park admission, Anasazi Heritage Center admission, and guide services.

Meet: Colorado History Museum, Denver

When: Friday, May 22, 8 a.m. to Monday, May 25, 6 p.m.

Cost: \$595 members double occupancy, \$675 nonmembers (single supplement \$190)

Reservations are necessary and can be made by calling 303/866-4686.

Fall PAAC Class

The Fall 2009 IPCAS Program for Avocational Archeological Certification (PAAC) Class will be either:

- (a) Perishable Materials,
- (b) Field and Lab Photography,
- (c) Historic Archeology, or
- (d) Colorado Archeology.

Detailed information about these classes is at

<http://coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/paac/classinfo/classdescription.htm> .

Please provide input (see below) during the next month so a final decision on the subject of the class may be made, and the class then more widely advertised. This course will take place on Wednesday evenings, at Foothills Nature Center in Boulder, during the approximate time period mid-October thru early December (final dates to be announced when the subject of the class is finalized). Total cost for the class remains a \$22 – a true bargain in this economy! Please provide Dave Hawley, IPCAS PAAC Coordinator, with your subject choice(s), in order – at either 303-443-2332, or dave_hawley@comcast.net.

Maya Blue Mystery Made Clear

Thomas H. Maugh II, Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

March 1, 2008

Scientists determine that the creation of the bright, durable pigment was a part of the ritual process -- sacrificial or otherwise. Chicago anthropologists have solved the mystery of how the ancient Maya produced Maya blue, a vivid and virtually indestructible pigment that was used for painting religious objects and human sacrifices.

In the process, they have also explained the creation of a 14-foot-thick layer of blue sediment at the bottom of the Sacred Cenote, a deep well in the Yucatan Peninsula city of Chichen Itza into which more than 100 victims were thrown after their hearts had been cut out on a ritual altar.

The pigment, which mimics the brilliant Caribbean sky, was used on murals, pottery, rubber, wood and other items thrown into the well to placate the rain god Chaak and bring moisture to the region, which suffers a seasonal drought from January through mid-May.

Researchers have long known that Maya blue results from a strong chemical bond between indigo dye and palygorskite, an unusual clay mineral that, unlike other clay, has long interior channels. They have re-created the pigment by slowly heating a mixture of indigo and palygorskite, but it was not clear how the Maya made it. The key was a three-footed pottery bowl that has been sitting in Chicago's Field Museum for three-quarters of a century.

Anthropologist Dean E. Arnold of the museum and his colleagues reported Tuesday in the online edition of the journal *Antiquity* that the bowl contained copal incense and two other substances. Scanning electron microscopy showed that one of them was palygorskite. Combining that with other evidence, they concluded that Maya blue was produced on-site during rituals by burning a mixture of copal incense, palygorskite and probably the leaves of the indigo plant. The pigment was then brushed onto sacrificial objects immediately before they were thrown into the cenote.

Although the pigment is long-lasting, it can be easily washed off painted objects unless special binders are used to set it. Hence, the blue sediment was the result of pigment washing off the large number of objects thrown into the cenote, Arnold said.

The Lost Treasure of Machu Picchu

By Eliane Karp-Toledo, The New York Times, February 23, 2008

Sure, it seemed like a great idea when, last September, President Alan García of Peru reached a preliminary agreement with Yale about the disposition of more than 350 artifacts taken from Machu Picchu. Everyone hoped the settlement might be a break for cultural understanding in the cloudy skies of international cooperation. News reports suggested that Yale would return more than 350 museum-quality artifacts, plus several thousand fragments thought to be of interest mainly to researchers — all of which were taken from the mountaintop Inca archaeological complex nearly a century ago — and that legal title to all the artifacts, even those to be left at Yale for research, would be held by Peru. But having finally obtained a copy of the agreement, I can see that Yale continues to deny Peru the right to its cultural patrimony, something Peru has demanded since 1920.

When, in 1912 and 1914-15, the explorer Hiram Bingham III excavated the treasures from Machu Picchu — ceramic vessels, silver statues, jewelry and human bones — and took them from Peru, it was supposed to be a loan for 12 months (a period that was later extended a half-year). The National Geographic Society, which co-sponsored Bingham's explorations, has acknowledged that the artifacts were taken on loan and is committed to seeing them returned to Peru.

From 2001 to 2006, when my husband, Alejandro Toledo, was president of Peru, I participated in negotiations with Yale over the artifacts. Peru requested the return of everything Bingham had removed from Machu Picchu, and President Toledo, with the support of both the National Geographic Society and Senator Christopher Dodd, of Connecticut, discussed the request directly with the president of Yale, Richard C. Levin. Those talks broke down, however, when Yale refused to accept our first condition: recognition that Peru is the sole owner of the artifacts. The university also would not allow us to conduct an inventory of the pieces, under the pretext that the archaeologist we had selected was not qualified. The Peruvian ambassador in Washington tried to revive the conversation with Yale, but by early 2006, it was clear that the university was stalling for time. President Toledo left office in July 2006, and a little over a year later, the latest agreement was announced. Fortunately, a final agreement has been delayed.

Under the “memorandum of understanding” between Yale and President García, Peru would promise to build a museum and research center in Cuzco, the city closest to Machu Picchu, where some of the collection would be displayed. Yale would act as adviser for the center, and would also be allowed to select which pieces would be released to the museum. Peru's sovereign right to the entire collection is not acknowledged, and it is clear that Yale would keep a significant proportion of the materials. Peru would still not be allowed to conduct its own inventory. Only when a museum has been built to Yale's specifications would even a portion of the materials return, allowing Peruvians to enjoy artifacts they have never seen.

I fail to understand the rationale for Yale to have any historical claim to the artifacts. Bingham had no authority to transfer ownership to begin with. The agreement reflects a colonial way of thinking not expected from a modern academic institution. In fact, Yale has gone a step further than it did in its negotiations with President Toledo; the university is now brazenly asking to keep a significant part of the collection for research for an additional 99 years.

I wonder if it is pure coincidence that Yale delayed negotiations with Mr. Toledo, Peru's first elected indigenous president, until Peru had a new leader who is frankly hostile to indigenous matters. Why is it so hard for Yale to let go of these collections after almost a century of loan default? It is time for Peruvian scholars and citizens — especially the indigenous descendants of those who led Bingham to the ancient complex — to have access to the collection. The present agreement should be discarded and new talks should begin, based on the recognition of Peru's sovereign right to all that was taken from Machu Picchu. Yale must finally return the artifacts that symbolize Peru's great heritage.

Eliane Karp-Toledo, the former first lady of Peru, is a visiting lecturer at Stanford.

Ancient Shipwreck's Stone Cargo Linked to Apollo Temple

Helen Fields, National Geographic News, February 23, 2009

For a few days back in July 2007, it was hard for archaeologist Deborah Carlson to get any work done at her site off the Aegean coast of western Turkey. She was leading an underwater excavation of a 2,000-year-old shipwreck, but the Turkish members of her crew had taken time off to vote in national elections. So things were quiet at her camp on an isolated cape called Kızılburun.

The shipwrecks' main cargo was 50 tons of marble—elements of a huge column sent on an ill-fated journey to a temple, Carlson thought. But she didn't know which temple, so she used all her days off to drive around the area looking at possibilities.

There were a lot—western Turkey, once part of ancient Greece and later in the Roman Empire, is home to sites like Ephesus and Troy. But Carlson had narrowed down her choices to a list of nearby temples that were in use in the first century BC—the likely date of the shipwrecks' column.

The Temple of Apollo at Claros, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) from Kızılburun, was at the top of her list during the July 2007 election holiday. She drove up to the deserted site and knew she was on to something when she looked at the fallen-down marble columns scattered on the marshy land. "I was struck pretty much right away," she recalls. The columns were Doric, the same as the marble on the ship, and looked like the right size. She waded around in the spring water which floods the site, checking chunks of columns with a tape measure. "I thought, wow, this is definitely a candidate."

A year-and-a-half later, it looks like Carlson's first impression was right. Using a variety of techniques, she has linked the column in the Kızılburun shipwreck to its likely intended destination, the Claros temple—as well as to its origin, a marble quarry 200 miles (322 kilometers) away on an island in Turkey's Sea of Marmara.



Oldest Human Footprints With Modern Anatomy Found

John Roach, National Geographic News, February 26, 2009

About 1.5 million years ago, human ancestors walked upright with a spring in their steps just as modern humans do today, suggests an analysis of ancient footprints found in northern Kenya. The prints are the oldest known to show modern foot anatomy. 20,000-year-old footprints have been found in Australia. The discovery also helps round out the picture of a cooling and drying episode in Africa that compelled tree-dwelling human ancestors to venture into the open landscape for food, said John Harris, a paleoanthropologist at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The ancient footprints indicate a rounded heel, pronounced arch, and a big toe parallel to the other toes just as modern humans have, Harris noted. The big toes of chimpanzees, by contrast, splay outward, which is useful for grasping branches.

"We've lost that, but what we've created is a platform from which we can step up on and balance ourselves on and push off on in bipedal locomotion," said Harris, who is a co-author of a paper describing the footprints in tomorrow's issue of the journal *Science*.

Embedded in Mud

The rare prints were found embedded in what was once muddy soil among tracks of ancient birds, lions, antelopes, and other critters. Harris said the print makers were likely walking to or from a watering hole. The size and spacing of the footprints indicate that they were made by people with bodies similar to modern humans. Given their age, the prints were most likely made by *Homo erectus*, the first human ancestor to sport long legs and short arms, Harris said.

At the time *H. erectus* emerged, about 1.5 to 1.7 million years ago, global climate was cooling and the African landscape was changing from tropical forest to open savanna. Food sources—nuts, fruits, vegetables, and animals—were becoming more dispersed. "There was selection for creatures, including ourselves, that could walk over longer distances on the landscape between the patches of more productive food," Harris said.

Adapted for Running?

Daniel Lieberman is an anthropologist at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts and an expert on the evolution of human locomotion. In an email exchange, he said the "prints unambiguously indicate that by 1.5 million years ago *H. erectus* had a human-like foot."

Other human ancestors such as the australopithecines may have also been efficient walkers, he said. But a more modern foot anatomy with spring-like arches and short toes is important for running, which may have contributed to the success of *H. erectus*. A fossil study suggests that humans were born to run.

"I would be surprised if this were not the case," Lieberman said. "Because how could *H. erectus* have hunted more than a million years before the invention of tipped spears—as we know it did—without the ability to run well?"

Morey's IPCAS Rock Art Trip

Tentative Schedule for Morey's IPCAS Rock Art Trip is for the weekend 9th through the 12th. The location is tentatively planned for sites in and around Moab, Utah. The weather should be nice in October and the dates don't seem to conflict with other CAS meetings. There will be more hiking than normal required to reach most of the sites that will likely be included in the trip. Most are probably not known to most of the group. Please send me any comments and suggestions that you may have concerning the schedule or place. I'll have more information later in the summer.

morey.stinson@comcast.net

Minutes - IPCAS Executive Board Meeting – March 5, 2009 – 7:30pm to 9:10pm

Attendees: Kris Holien, Tom Cree, Cheryl Damon, Joanne Turner, Dave Hawley

Secretary's Report (vacant): None

Treasurer's Report (McComb): 7 renewals; \$30 donations; ending balance \$2,595.45.

President's Report (Holien):

- *New Program for Avocational Archeological Certification (PAAC) Coordinator:* Dave Hawley has volunteered for this position. He was duly appointed by the Executive Board. Thanks to Cecil Fenio for her support as prior Coordinator – Cecil will continue to assist Dave until one or more Assistant Coordinators are recruited.
- *CAS Quarterly Meeting, Alamosa, April 4, in conjunction with the Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists (CCPA) Annual Meeting* – Kris will attend.
- *Jason LaBelle's program at the Estes Park Museum, tomorrow night at 7pm.* Kris H. and Tom Cree plan to attend.
- *CAS Confidentiality Policy clarification* – Kris will send it out to Board members – applies to sharing of contact information of members within the Chapter and between CAS Chapters.
- *Community / Education Outreach* – We are seeking a volunteer to enlist as the Education Chairperson for IPCAS. Kris will email members, address in the *Calumet*, and at the next general meeting discuss the Outreach Program. Also discussed was possible posting of the *Calumet* at the Museum – subject to their rules. Kris will check on this.
- *Open Secretary's Position:* Dave Hawley volunteered for this position after discussion of the duties of the office. He was duly appointed by the Executive Board.

Old Business:

- *Upper Rock Creek Survey / Boulder County Parks / Open Space (Gleichman):* Still pending
- *Amazon.com / book selections (Damon):* The payback has dropped from 15% to 4%, and the Board agreed it was no longer worth the effort to maintain the link. The link to Amazon will be removed from our website by Tom.
- *Volunteers for Refreshments (Cree):* Tom has commitments for March and April.
- *April Meetings:* The April General meeting will be at Boulder Creek Room, Boulder Public Library (the Museum is booked for the Conference on World Affairs). Joanne has secured return of a deposit made to a church that was a backup meeting location. The April Board Meeting is cancelled.

New Business:

- *Subscribe to The Hale Herald at anthro@colorado.edu:* Tom will include information in the *Calumet* about this free weekly email newsletter.
- *Mini-grant – up to \$250 – for May meeting:* Kris will apply for this grant from CAS to support our May meeting (Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month celebration). Dr. Brunswig and Dr. Sellet have been booked as our keynote speakers.
- *Fall Speakers:* None lined up at this point, but several candidates were discussed. Update: Dr. Doug Bamforth has agreed to speak at the September meeting on the Boulder Clovis Cache.
- *CU Museum Fall Dates Reserved?* Cheryl will book the appropriate dates.
- *Reserve the Venue for the Dec 10 Xmas Party:* Joanne will book St. Andrew Presbyterian Church in Boulder.
- *2010 CAS Annual Meeting:* Venue will be determined later this year but likely it could be Boulder since we have not hosted since 1994. Would take a lot of work / volunteers.
- *Officers and Board for 2010:* We need to recruit new Board members for 2010 (and new members).
- *Website Update:* Kris asked Tom if he could arrange to have the website updated / refreshed.

Open Floor: None.

Dave Hawley
IPCAS Secretary

