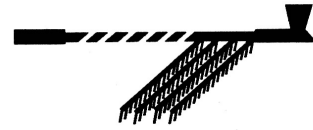


CALUMET



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
April, 2012

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 1

Discussion, Tattered Cover Bookstore in LODO, 2PM, Dr. Brian Billman,
Topic: Saving the Past by Investing in the Future: Archaeological Preservation on the North Coast of Peru Through Community Action
Peru is one of the richest archaeological regions in the world. Despite the importance of these ancient sites and the wealth generated through tourism, the archaeological heritage of Peru is being destroyed at an unprecedented rate. Dr. Billman will discuss how MOCHE, Inc., a nonprofit organization, is working to protect the 10 most endangered archaeological sites on the north coast of Peru within the next five years.

Dr. Billman writes: To solve the intertwined problems of looting, poverty, and lack of heritage education, we form partnerships with poor communities in Peru. We provide communities with heritage education programs and funding for development projects, such as schools, health clinics, potable water and sewage treatment systems, roads, and parks. In exchange for our assistance, communities agree to create and defend archaeological reserves. We fund these community partnerships by offering archaeological tours, field schools, and volunteer programs in Peru. Through these programs we unite communities in Peru with socially committed people in the US. In our view, the best way to save archaeological sites is by investing in the future of communities. Dr. Billman is Associate Professor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill President and co-founder MOCHE, Inc. For details see www.aiadenver.org

April 18-22

2012 Society for American Archaeology 77th Annual Meeting

Memphis Tennessee, for meeting and registration information go to

<http://www.saa.org/AbouttheSociety/AnnualMeeting/tabid/138/Default.aspx>

April 19

IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM, Dr. Robert Brunswig, Topic: Building Transnational Mountain Archaeological Collaborative Research Programs in RMNP and Tatra National Parks.

(note change to 3rd Thursday). See Page 3 for details

May 10

IPCAS Presentation Meeting, 7PM, Kolleen Kralick,

Topic: The Cherokee Trail

The Cherokee Trail went through Boulder County

May 24

Reading and Discussion Group, 7PM, Reynolds

Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa

Drive, Boulder, CO 80305), Topic: Yellow Jacket

Pueblo, Colorado

June 4-July 6

A summer CU anthropology course: Peoples of Mesopotamia in the 2nd Millennium BC

ANTH 1135: Exploring Non-Western Culture,

Instructor: Jeanne Nijhowne, PhD

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- June 5-29 2012 FIELD SCHOOL: Field Methods in Rock Art hosted by SHUMLA School**
 Registration deadline is May 14, 2012
 Are you a looking for an amazing field school opportunity?
 Every summer SHUMLA offers its Field Methods in Rock Art field school course.
 Enroll to spend four intense weeks exploring desert canyons and recording world-class rock art while earning three graduate or six undergraduate college credit hours through Texas State University.
 You will learn:
 How to establish a field research design and data collection protocols
 Current theories regarding the meaning and function of rock art
 Rock art recording methods, laboratory procedures, and data analysis
 The archeology of the Lower Pecos, hunter-gatherer lifeways, and foraging adaptation
 For information visit the SHUMLA website <http://www.SHUMLA.org>, or call (432) 292-4847.
- July 12 Treks From History Colorado. Visiting Camp Amache,**
 Thursday July 12 5PM to Friday July 13 2:30PM
 On this trek, we'll head to the eastern plains for a visit to camp Amache, a world War II Japanese-American internment camp. We'll watch archaeological excavations and hear from researchers making new discoveries. This is a rare opportunity, considering fieldwork at Camp Amache only occurs for a few weeks every other year. We'll see camp artifacts, building foundations and also visit the Amache Museum. \$90 Colorado Historical Society members, \$115 non members (single supplement \$50). Price includes lodging in lamar, three meals and museum entrance fees. Contact the Colorado Historical Society for more information and to sign up.
<http://www.historycolorado.org/>
- July 26 Reading and Discussion Group, 7PM, Reynolds**
 Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305), Topic: Influences of High Plains Native American cultures
- September 27 Reading and Discussion Group, 7PM, Reynolds**
 Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305), Topic: Mimbres pottery
- September 28 Treks From History Colorado, Four Corners Archaeology Trek**
 Friday, September 28 5PM to Monday Oct 1 10AM
 On this off-the-beaten path trek, State Archaeologist Richard Wilshusen and Assistant State Archaeologist Kevin Black will introduce us to the natural beauty of southwestern Colorado as we discover seldom-seen archaeological sites of the Four Corners Region. We'll explore ruins in both the Canyons of the Ancients and Hovenweep National Monuments, as well as lesser-known sites on public lands. We'll also check out towers, kivas, rock art, and some of the last occupied Puebloan sites in the Mesa Verde area. \$350 Colorado Historical Society members, \$425 non members (single supplement \$75). Price includes lodging, six meals and site entrance fees. Contact the Colorado historical society for more information and to sign up.
<http://www.historycolorado.org/>
- November 15 Reading and Discussion Group, 7PM, Reynolds**
 Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305), Topic: Neanderthals
- January 24 Reading and Discussion Group, 7PM, Reynolds**
 Library Meeting Room (3595 Table Mesa Drive, Boulder, CO 80305), Topic: Folsom sites and people

**Developing transnational sister-park cultural resource research partnerships with
Rocky Mountain National Park, the University of Northern Colorado,
and the Tatra National Parks of Poland and Slovakia**

Bob Brunswig, Ph.D., Department of Anthropology
University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado

In 2006, Rocky Mountain National Park signed a sister-park agreement with two shared-boundary national parks in the Carpathian Mountains of southeastern Poland and northeastern Slovakia. In April 2012, that agreement will be renewed. The agreement provides for park staff exchange visits between the three parks and development of partnered technical assistance and research programs. Over the past three years, faculty from the University of Northern Colorado and Colorado State University have visited Polish and Slovakian universities to explore the establishment of collaborative mountain research programs in the natural and cultural sciences within the three parks. One such program, still in a very early stage, is an on-going initiative to develop cultural resource-based research and management-preservation projects involving Poland's Jagiellonian University, the University of Northern Colorado, RMNP, and Tatra National Park-Poland (TANAP). This talk describes progress in development of that initiative and the rich cultural heritage and natural environment of the Tatra national parks which forms the backdrop for their evolving transnational partnership with Rocky Mountain National Park.

Bio-Bob Brunswig

Dr. Bob Brunswig is Professor of Anthropology and Director of UNC's Center for Engaged Research & Civic Action (CERCA). He has done research and published in topics ranging from the archaeology of southern and eastern Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, and the western United States, frequently focusing on reconstruction of ancient landscapes and cultural adaptation associated with paleoclimatic and ecological change. He has authored or co-authored more than 100 professional publications and received a number of awards for funded research and scholarship, including UNC's University Distinguished Scholar Award and its Distinguished Achievement in Sponsored Programs Award. Bob has been professional advisor to Boulder CAS for several years and will become Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at UNC at the end of July 2012.

Summer Archaeology Program in North Park

UNC will be holding its 2012 archaeology field school in North Park Valley in the Colorado Rockies from June 11-15, 18-22, 25-29. This year's fieldwork will include a geophysical survey at the Ballinger Draw Valley sites in week 1 and geophysical surveys, archaeological surveys, and testing at the North Spring Research Area, 5 miles south of Walden, Colorado, in weeks 2 and 3. North Spring sites include ridgeline rock features, ridge swale game drives, and natural spring camp sites with diagnostic artifacts dating between 10,000 and 150 bp.

Summer Archaeology Program at the Dearfield Town Site

Dates: July 11-15 and 18-22.

Contact: Bob Brunswig, 970 351-2138 or robert.brunswig@unco.edu. Also, you can log onto the Center for Engaged Research 7 Civic Action web site and click on the Dearfield link for "Contact Us Today" to indicate your interest in joining the dig. <http://www.unco.edu/cerca/>. The Dearfield Dream Project is a collaborative research program which builds on earlier work by the Black American West Museum and scholars from the Greeley Museums, University of Northern Colorado, University of Colorado (Boulder), Colorado State University, and earlier grant-funded private historical resource consultants. The project, scheduled to occur for several more years, emphasizes archaeological, historical, and environmental studies on the early 20th Century African-American colony of Dearfield, located 25 miles east of Greeley, Colorado. Project research components include archaeological geophysics (subsurface) surveys, excavations and laboratory analysis programs and those involved with archival, historical document, and photographic analysis, all designed to generate new interdisciplinary knowledge, and build a master archival data base on Dearfield's social, economic, political, and environmental history.

Reconnaissance and Survey at the Alonzo Allen Cabin Site

In two successive week-ends in August (August 18-19 and 25-26), the Boulder CAS will begin fieldwork at the historic homestead of Alonzo Allen, namesake of Allenspark, south of Estes Park. Scheduling of participants will be through Boulder CAS.

Hundreds Of Antique Gold Coins Uncovered In Walls

ScienceDaily (Jan. 29, 2009) — A hoard of more than 250 gold coins -- believed to be 1,300-year-old Chanukah money -- was exposed December 11 in Jerusalem as part of excavations that the Israel Antiquities Authority is conducting in the Giv 'ati car park in the City of David, in the walls Around Jerusalem National Park. The excavations at the site are being carried out on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, in cooperation with the Nature and Parks Authority and are underwritten by the 'Ir David Foundation. "This is one of the largest and most impressive coin hoards ever discovered in Jerusalem – certainly the largest and most important of its period," archaeologists said.

Since the archaeological excavations began there about two years ago, they have yielded surprising discoveries that shed new light on different chapters of the city's past. Currently a very large and impressive building is being uncovered that dates to about the seventh century CE (end of the Byzantine period-beginning of the Umayyad period). A large cache of 264 coins, all made of gold, was discovered among the ruins of the building.

According to Dr. Doron Ben-Ami and Yana Tchekhanovets, directors of the excavation at the site on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority, "Since no pottery vessel was discovered adjacent to the hoard, we can assume that it was concealed inside a hidden niche in one of the walls of the building. It seems that with its collapse, the coins piled up there among the building debris."

The archaeologists noted that, for comparison's sake, the only hoard of gold coins from the Byzantine period discovered to date in Jerusalem consisted of only five gold coins. All of the coins bear the likeness of the emperor Heraclius (610-641 CE). Different coins were minted during this emperor's reign; however, all of the coins that were discovered in the City of David in Jerusalem belong to one well-known type in which the likeness of the emperor wearing military garb and holding a cross in his right hand is depicted on the obverse, while the sign of the cross is on the reverse. These coins were minted at the beginning of Heraclius' reign (between the years 610-613 CE), one year before the Persians conquered Byzantine Jerusalem (614 CE).

From the moment that the first coin was exposed, it stood out against the background of its surroundings. The excavators continued to discover many more dozens of gold coins alongside it. These were resting on the ground, in one place where they fell, and were buried there more than 1,300 years ago.

Although gold is not among the ordinary discoveries in archaeological excavations, not long ago a surprisingly well preserved gold earring, inlaid with pearls and precious stones, was discovered at this site.

What is the building where this very valuable cache was hidden and who was its owner? What were the circumstances of its destruction which did not permit the coins' owner to collect them? Should the building's destruction be dated to the time of the hoard? The excavation of the large building in which the hoard was discovered is still in its early stages and the archaeologists hope that they will soon collect further data that will enable them to answer these questions.

Ancient 'Escape Tunnel' Discovered In Israel

ScienceDaily (Sep. 10, 2007) — In excavations the Israel Antiquities Authority is conducting in the City of David in order to expose the main road of Jerusalem from the time of the Second Temple period, the city's main drainage channel was discovered. According to the writings of Josephus Flavius, the residents of the city fled to this channel at the time of the revolt in order to hide from the Romans.

In excavations the Israel Antiquities Authority is jointly carrying out with the Elad Association in the Walls around Jerusalem National Park, approximately 70 meters of Jerusalem's main drainage channel from the time of the Second Temple period have been exposed so far. The channel is located along the route from the Temple Mount to the Shiloah Pool. The channel, which passes beneath the main road of the city and apparently continues to Nahal Kidron on its way to the Dead Sea, drained the rainfall of ancient Jerusalem; the Jewish quarter, the western region of the City of David and the Temple Mount.

The channel is built of ashlar stones and is covered with heavy stone slabs that are actually the paving stones of the street. In some places the channel reaches a height of about 3 meters and is one meter wide, so that it is possible to walk in it comfortably.

According to the excavation directors, Professor Ronny Reich of the University of Haifa and Eli Shukron of the Israel Antiquities Authority, in the last two thousand years the valley has become blocked with thick layers of alluvium and collapse. Therefore the Israel Antiquities Authority was asked to excavate some 10 meters for the purpose of uncovering the main road of Jerusalem and the channel below it.

“There is evidence in the writings of Josephus Flavius, the historian who described the revolt, the conquest and the destruction of Jerusalem, that numerous people took shelter in the channel and even lived in it for a period until they succeeded to flee the city through its southern end”, they added.

Pottery sherds, fragments of vessels, and coins from the end of the Second Temple period, prior to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in the year 70 CE, were discovered inside the channel.

The northern part of the channel, which is still unexcavated, apparently reaches the area of the Western Wall where in the past a large drainage channel was found that is the continuation of the channel that was exposed in the southern part of the City of David. The construction of the channel is characterized by its advanced technology. The further south one goes in the channel the deeper it is below the surface level so as to allow the rainwater to flow to Nahal Kidron.

Archaeologist Discovers Jerusalem City Wall from Tenth Century B.C.E.

ScienceDaily (Feb. 22, 2010) — A section of an ancient city wall of Jerusalem from the tenth century B.C.E. -- possibly built by King Solomon -- has been revealed in archaeological excavations directed by Dr. Eilat Mazar and conducted under the auspices of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The section of the city wall revealed, 70 meters long and six meters high, is located in the area known as the Ophel, between the City of David and the southern wall of the Temple Mount. Uncovered in the city wall complex are: an inner gatehouse for access into the royal quarter of the city, a royal structure adjacent to the gatehouse, and a corner tower that overlooks a substantial section of the adjacent Kidron valley.

The excavations in the Ophel area were carried out over a three-month period with funding provided by Daniel Mintz and Meredith Berkman, a New York couple interested in Biblical Archeology. The funding supports both completion of the archaeological excavations and processing and analysis of the finds as well as conservation work and preparation of the site for viewing by the public within the Ophel Archaeological Park and the national park around the walls of Jerusalem. The excavations were carried out in cooperation with the Israel Antiquities Authority, the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, and the Company for the Development of East Jerusalem. Archaeology students from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem as well as volunteer students from the Herbert W. Armstrong College in Edmond, Oklahoma, and hired workers all participated in the excavation work.

"The city wall that has been uncovered testifies to a ruling presence. Its strength and form of construction indicate a high level of engineering," Mazar said. The city wall is at the eastern end of the Ophel area in a high, strategic location atop the western slope of the Kidron valley. "A comparison of this latest finding with city walls and gates from the period of the First Temple, as well as pottery found at the site, enable us to postulate with a great degree of assurance that the wall that has been revealed is that which was built by King Solomon in Jerusalem in the latter part of the tenth century B.C.E.," said Mazar

"This is the first time that a structure from that time has been found that may correlate with written descriptions of Solomon's building in Jerusalem," she added. "The Bible tells us that Solomon built -- with the assistance of the Phoenicians, who were outstanding builders -- the Temple and his new palace and surrounded them with a city, most probably connected to the more ancient wall of the City of David." Mazar specifically cites the third chapter of the First Books of Kings where it refers to "until he (Solomon) had made an end of building his own house, and the house of the Lord, and the wall of Jerusalem round about."

The six-meter-high gatehouse of the uncovered city wall complex is built in a style typical of those from the period of the First Temple like Megiddo, Beersheva and Ashdod. It has symmetrical plan of four identical small rooms, two on each side of the main passageway. Also there was a large, adjacent tower, covering an area of 24 by 18 meters, which was intended to serve as a watchtower to protect entry to the city. The tower is located today under the nearby road and still needs to be excavated. Nineteenth century British surveyor Charles Warren, who conducted an underground survey in the area, first described the outline of the large tower in 1867 but without attributing it to the era of Solomon.

"Part of the city wall complex served as commercial space and part as security stations," explained Mazar. Within the courtyard of the large tower there were widespread public activities, she said. It served as a public meeting ground, as a place for conducting commercial activities and cult activities, and as a location for economic and legal activities.

Pottery sherds discovered within the fill of the lowest floor of the royal building near the gatehouse also testify to the dating of the complex to the 10th century B.C.E. Found on the floor were remnants of large storage jars, 1.15 meters in height, that survived destruction by fire and that were found in rooms that apparently served as storage areas on the ground floor of the building. On one of the jars there is a partial inscription in ancient Hebrew indicating it belonged to a high-level government official.

"The jars that were found are the largest ever found in Jerusalem," said Mazar, adding that "the inscription that was found on one of them shows that it belonged to a government official, apparently the person responsible for overseeing the provision of baked goods to the royal court."

In addition to the pottery sherds, cult figurines were also found in the area, as were seal impressions on jar handles with the word "to the king," testifying to their usage within the monarchy. Also found were seal impressions (bullae) with Hebrew names, also indicating the royal nature of the structure. Most of the tiny fragments uncovered came from intricate wet sifting done with the help of the salvaging Temple Mount Sifting Project, directed by Dr. Gabriel Barkai and Zachi Zweig, under the auspice of the Nature and Parks Authority and the Ir David Foundation.

Between the large tower at the city gate and the royal building the archaeologists uncovered a section of the corner tower that is eight meters in length and six meters high. The tower was built of carved stones of unusual beauty.

East of the royal building, another section of the city wall that extends for some 35 meters also was revealed. This section is five meters high, and is part of the wall that continues to the northeast and once enclosed the Ophel area.

Valley in Jordan Inhabited and Irrigated for 13,000 Years

ScienceDaily (Dec. 18, 2009) — You can make major discoveries by walking across a field and picking up every loose item you find. Dutch researcher Eva Kaptijn succeeded in discovering -- based on 100,000 finds -- that the Zerqa Valley in Jordan had been successively inhabited and irrigated for more than 13,000 years. But it was not just communities that built irrigation systems: the irrigation systems also built communities.

Archaeologist Eva Kaptijn has given up digging in favor of gathering. With her colleagues, she has been applying an intensive field exploration technique: 15 meters apart, the researchers would walk forward for 50 meters. On the outward leg, they'd pick up all the earthenware and, on the way back, all of the other material. This resulted in more than 100,000 finds, varying from about 13,000 years to just a few decades old.

Based on further research on the finds and where they were located, Kaptijn succeeded in working out the extent of habitation in the Zerqa Valley in Jordan over the past millennia. The area where she undertook her research is also called the Zerqa Triangle; it is bounded by the River Zerqa and forms part of the Jordan Valley. The area covers roughly 72 square kilometers. Kaptijn discovered that the triangle had been inhabited, on and off, for thousands of years, but that this habitation was always highly dependent on the irrigation methods used by those

who lived there. While the soil in the valley is very rich, there was usually not enough rainfall to cultivate plants without some additional irrigation.

Irrigation shapes the community

The irrigation methods exerted a major influence on the people who lived in the valley; power was often dependent on controlling the allocation of water. Kaptijn discovered that the type of irrigation system could result in a community of internally egalitarian tribes, with these tribes being linked to each other in a strict, hierarchical order. At other times, the valley was actually dominated by a large-scale, almost capitalist cultivation of sugar cane. Eva Kaptijn's research is part of the multi-disciplinary project *Settling the Steppe*. The Archaeology of changing societies in Syro-Palestinian drylands during the Bronze and Iron Ages. This project is funded by the NWO's Open Competition scheme.

Arne Woskink received his doctorate within the same project on 28 October 2009.

Religious Beliefs Seen as Basis of Origins of Paleolithic Art

ScienceDaily (Apr. 19, 2010) — The idea that palaeolithic art is based in religious beliefs isn't new. But for years, anthropologists, archaeologists and historians of art understood these artistic manifestations as purely aesthetic and decorative motives. Eduardo Palacio-Pérez, researcher at the University of Cantabria (UC), now reveals the origins of the theory. "This theory does not originate with the prehistorians, in other words, those who started to develop the idea that the art of primitive peoples was linked with beliefs of a symbolic-religious nature were the anthropologists," Eduardo Palacio-Pérez, author of the study and researcher at UC, said.

This idea appeared at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. Up until then, Palaeolithic art had been interpreted as a simple aesthetic and decorative expression. "Initially scientists saw this art as the way that the people of the Palaeolithic spent their free time, sculpting figurines or decorating their tools," Palacio points out. His investigation, published in the last edition of *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, reveals the reasons for the move from this recreational-decorative interpretation of Palaeolithic art to different one of a religious and symbolic nature.

The history of the discovery and study of this art is long and complex. Palaeolithic art is composed of so-called mobiliary art -pieces of stone, horn and bone sculpted or engraved- that are included within archaeological deposits. These discoveries, that spread through the scientific community from 1864, are dated to the same period as the rest of the archaeological material and there was "practically no doubt about their Palaeolithic origin."

"The problem came years later with the discovery of the paintings in the cave of Altamira (in 1879), published by Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola and spread by the Spanish geologist Vilanova and Piera at a scientific conference held in Lisbon in 1880. This art composed of paintings and engravings on the walls and the ceilings of the caves, was not included within the archaeological deposits and it was unknown if it was so old. The international scientific community ignored its Palaeolithic origin for 20 years," states the researcher.

Palacio explains how these studies went unnoticed: "They were heard, but little attention was paid to them because the format of the paintings was too spectacular and too "perfect" due to their naturalistic nature. It was understood that such complex art could not have been done by primitive man; something that did not occur with mobiliary art."

New times for western art

Between 1880 and 1900 the conception of art changed in western society. Anthropologists, archaeologists and historians of Art started to consider other possibilities. Artistic theory and practice that was being made in Europe changed with postimpressionism, the appearance of Art Nouveau or the generalization of photography; in addition, with the mass arrival to museums of the metropolis of artistic pieces from non-Greco-Latin cultures and "primitive arts" of the colonies. "All this produced a transformation in the concept of art itself," pointed out the expert.

"At this time, the conception of the origins and the nature of art that the westerners and scientists had at the time was redefined. From then on Palaeolithic art was reinterpreted in a symbolic-religious key, at the time when the age of parietal art was accepted," concludes the researcher.

Remains Of Minoan-Style Painting Discovered During In Canaanite Palace

ScienceDaily (Dec. 7, 2009) — Tel Kabri is the only site in Israel where wall paintings similar in style to those found in the Aegean 3,600 years ago have been found; researchers say this was a conscious decision made by the city rulers to lean toward Mediterranean culture.

The remains of a Minoan-style wall painting, recognizable by a blue background, the first of its kind to be found in Israel, was discovered in the course of the recent excavation season at Tel Kabri. This fresco joins others of Aegean style that have been uncovered during earlier seasons at the Canaanite palace in Kabri. "It was, without doubt, a conscious decision made by the city's rulers who wished to associate with Mediterranean culture and not adopt Syrian and Mesopotamian styles of art like other cities in Canaan did. The Canaanites were living in the Levant and wanted to feel European," explains Dr. Assaf Yasur-Landau of the University of Haifa, who directed the excavations.

The remains of a Canaanite city from the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1550 B.C.) have been exposed at Tel Kabri, next to Kibbutz Kabri near Nahariya. A palace for the city's rulers stands in the center of the city, which was the most important of the cities in the Western Galilee during that period. Excavations began at Tel Kabri in 1986, conducted by the late Prof. Aharon Kempinski, and were halted in 1993. Over the past years, excavations have been renewed by teams directed by Dr. Yasur-Landau of the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies at the University of Haifa and Prof. Eric Cline of The George Washington University.

Tel Kabri is unique in that after the city was deserted, no other city was built over its remains. Therefore, this is the only Canaanite city that can be excavated in its entirety. The palace too, which has been measured with geophysical tools at 1 to 1.5 acres, is the only such palace of this period that can be excavated fully. "The city's preservation enables us to get a complete picture of political and social life in the Canaanite period. We can reveal whether or not it had a central government, whether taxes were levied, what sort of agriculture there was and how politics were conducted at the time," Dr. Yasur-Landau explains.

The recent excavation season has enabled researchers to conclude what the rulers' cultural preferences were. While excavations at Tel Hazor in the northern Galilee, the largest Canaanite city of that period, revealed numerous remains of sculpture works of Syrian and Mesopotamian style, no such evidence of this style of artwork were discovered at Tel Kabri. Until now the remains of a fresco in a style that had been common on the island of Santorini (Thera), discovered during previous seasons at the Tel Kabri site, might have been considered a solitary occurrence.

However, the remains of additional works reinforce the conjecture that this was a city that not only had trade relations with Mediterranean kingdoms, but also preferred to be culturally associated with them. "Unlike Hazor, which held trading and cultural ties with Syria and Mesopotamia, the rulers of the city at Tel Kabri consciously chose the Mediterranean alternative, relating to Aegean cultures, which doubtlessly seemed more exotic to the local inhabitants," Dr. Yasur-Landau explains.

Additional findings during the past season illuminate other angles of day-to-day life in the Canaanite city. The researchers discovered that the rulers confiscated privately owned lands in order to build both the palace and a ceremonial path encircling the palace. The researchers also began digging a corridor that had been discovered last year and found tens of pottery vessels there, such as storage jars, shallow bowls, cups, and jugs. The corridor, which probably served as a storage area, was blocked off by the ancient inhabitants, and therefore remnants of the substances held in these pottery vessels still remains, as did many animal bones. "We sent the bones and substance remains to be examined, so we should soon be able to know more about the standard diet of that time and in this particular area," Dr. Yasur-Landau added.

Mysterious Desert Lines Were Animal Traps

By [Larry O'Hanlon](#), Apr 20, 2010

Mysterious lines on the deserts of the Near East are massive ancient hunting tools, made up of low stone walls.



THE GIST:

A series of low, long walls are cleverly constructed traps that used the landscape. Gazelle, ibexes, wild asses and other large herding animals were the targets. No one is sure why the kites were abandoned.

British RAF pilots in the early 20th century were the first to spot the strange kite-like lines on the deserts of Israel, Jordan and Egypt from the air and wonder about their origins. The lines are low, stone walls, usually found as angled pairs, that begin far apart and converge at circular pits. In some places in Jordan the lines formed chains up to 40 miles long.

Were they made by some weird kind of fault? Ancient astronauts?

A new study of 16 of what are called desert kites in the eastern Sinai Desert confirms what many researchers have long suspected: The walls form large funnels to direct gazelle and other large game animals into killing pits. What's more, the kites are between 2,300 and 2,400-years-old, were abandoned about 2,200 years ago and are just the right size to have worked on local gazelles and other hooved game.

[SLIDE SHOW: Want a closer look at these desert kites? Click here to find out exactly how ancient hunters rounded up their prey.](#)

"The research shows that the construction of the kite was actually more sophisticated than it seemed before, their use was more diverse than we thought, and the ancients' knowledge of animal ethology was deeper and more intimate than one would think," said Uzi Avner of Ben-Gurion University-Eilat, in Israel.

"We have no doubt at all that the kites were built for hunting, not for any other suggested function."

2012 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER
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Quarterly new member enrollment	Individual	Family	Student
January-March	\$28.50	\$33.00	\$14.25
April-June	\$21.50	\$24.75	\$10.75
July-September	\$14.25	\$16.50	\$7.25
October-December	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$3.75

___ New ___ Renewal Tax-Exempt Donation ___ \$10, ___ \$25, ___ \$50, Other _____

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Please make check payable to: Indian Peaks Chapter, CAS. Mail to: PO Box 18301, Boulder, Colorado 80308-1301

(We) give CAS permission to :

Yes ___ No ___ disclose phone numbers to other CAS members

Yes ___ No ___ publish name/contact information in chapter directory

Yes ___ No ___ publish name in newsletter (which may be sent to other chapters, published on the internet, etc.)

CODE OF ETHICS

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

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

CALUMET

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P.O. Box 18301
Boulder, CO 80308-1301