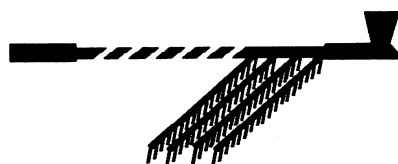


CALUMET

CONSERVATION
EDUCATION

PRESERVATION
EXPLORATION



Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
April, 2005

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2005 Event Calendar

April 7	Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
April 9	Lyons Survey
April 14	Presentation by Doug Bamforth , Topic: Industrial Middle Woodland Bison Hunting on the Great Plains. Doug is an Associate professor at CU, PhD (1986), MA (1983) U of California Santa Barbara, BA (1978) U of Pennsylvania. He works primarily on the Plains and has a secondary research emphasis in the Irish Neolithic and neolithic. See the Nebraska PIT Project on Page 2.
April 21-22	Field Trip to Ute Mountain Tribal Park, prior to CAS Quarterly Meeting, Cortez.
April 23	CAS Quarterly Meeting, Cortez.
May 5	Executive Board, The Atrium, 30 th and Iris, 7:30 PM.
May 7	Rock Art Chapter meeting in Norwood with speakers.
May 8	Field trips associated with Rock Art Chapter meeting.
May 12	Presentation by Sierra Standish (NPS) , Topic: "A Subtle Story: The Trails of Rocky Mountain National Park"
May 21	Lyons Survey
June 2-3	IPCAS Fourth (more-or-less annual) Garage Sale

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Membership Renewals

Expired in February: Patricia Adler, Sheila Goff, Elaine Hill, William Rosquist

Expired in March: R.J. Grigsby, Monty Moorman, Thomas Van Zandt

Expiring in April: Norma Boslough, Andrew DeCoursey, Paula Edwards, Mike/Hal/Zack Landem,
Tom and Beverly Meier, Anne and Bob Mutaw, Marie Palowoda and Brad Culp, John and Kathy Wilson.

Renewed in March: Tandra Casserly, Jim Morrell, and Steve Montgomery

New Member in March: Sally Bell – Welcome!

Glad you are with Indian Peaks!

Nebraska Passport In Time (PIT) Projects

Nebraska NF, Survey and Site Testing on the Oglala National Grassland

June 13–17, Must commit to full session

You're invited to join the Nebraska NF, in partnership with the University of Colorado at Boulder 2005 Archaeological Field School, in a survey and site-testing program on the Oglala National Grassland, in northwestern Nebraska. We will join the field school as they survey in the vicinity of the Hudson-Meng site, a large bone bed consisting of the remains of an extinct species of bison, *Bison antiquus*, and artifacts associated with the Paleoindian Alberta complex. In addition to survey, we will assist with a site-testing program. Potential sites to be tested range from Paleoindian to protohistoric in age. Testing results will help us evaluate sites for listing in the NRHP and determine the potential for future research. Volunteers will help conduct pedestrian survey, record sites, set up and excavate test units, participate in the initial analysis of recovered artifacts, and document all fieldwork. Volunteers will be trained to use survey-grade GPS units, and documentation will include field notes, sketch maps, and photography. **Number of openings:** 10 **Minimum age:** 16 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Camping at Hudson-Meng Education and Research Center in a developed campground with a field kitchen, restroom with showers, flush toilets, drinking water, and limited electrical and water hookups; volunteers responsible for own food **Nearest towns:** Crawford, 15 miles; Chadron, 37 miles; Harrison, 42 miles **Applications due:** April 15

Colorado Passport In Time (PIT) Projects

Comanche National Grassland, Cimarron Canyons Archaeological Research Survey VI

September 25–30, Must commit to full session

Located in the rugged canyon country of southeastern Colorado, the tributaries of the Cimarron River shelter a wide variety of archaeological sites, including prehistoric quartzite quarries, protohistoric aboriginal rock art, and 19th-century homesteads and cemeteries. Over the past five years our efforts have focused on portions of Holt Canyon, Sand Canyon, Whitby Canyon, and Little Black Mesa. This year, we will continue to focus on unexplored portions of these areas. Working with FS archaeologists, participants will conduct a pedestrian archaeological inventory of the area. Volunteers will learn how to plan and implement an archaeological survey and record their findings. Project tasks will include topographic map reading, artifact identification, basic lithic analysis, photography, and sketch mapping. Volunteers will also help collect detailed data on the area's many large quartzite quarries. Please come and explore this little-known corner of Colorado! **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Must be in good health and able to hike over rough terrain in highly variable weather conditions; previous survey experience helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 16 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Free camping near project area, with vault toilets, but no potable water; it may be possible to bring small campers into the project area; volunteers responsible for own camping gear, meals, and drinking water **Nearest town:** Springfield, 35 miles **Applications due:** June 15

Picketwire Sites Inventory and Documentation XII

June 5–10, Must commit to full session

Tired of the city and crowds? Want to get away? Then join us! The Picketwire Canyonlands is a spectacularly remote and rugged area containing a great variety of prehistoric and historical-period sites. We are recruiting volunteers for our continuing search of the canyonlands for traces of past cultures and preparation of detailed records of what is discovered. Among the dazzling prehistoric resources expected are complex architectural sites dating to the Ceramic period (a.d. 800–1500), camps used by the antecedents of modern tribes, and spectacular rock art dating to all periods. We have even found dinosaur bones during past surveys. We also anticipate finding Hispanic pioneering settlements from the late 19th century and traces of historical-period cattle ranching operations. We will safari from our base at a historical ranch house each morning and spend the daylight hours exploring the canyon. Please consider joining us for our 12th year in this spectacular meeting place of nature and American heritage. **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Participants must be in good health and able to hike over rough terrain in hot weather for a full day; experience in survey, rock art identification, and nature studies helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 15 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** No commercial lodging available; FS will provide bunkhouse facilities with kitchen, showers, and flush toilets; space for tents and small campers; volunteers responsible for own meals and drinking water; dinners are "family affairs"; full services in La Junta **Nearest town:** La Junta, 35 miles **Applications due:** April 15

Grand Mesa–Uncompahgre–Gunnison NF, Ute Trails and Rock Art

September 11–17, Must commit to full session

Please join FS and BLM archaeologists in a search for sites along ancient Archaic and Ute trails in canyon tributaries of the mighty Gunnison River in western Colorado. We will walk from the forest meadows of Grand Mesa down to the pinyon-juniper country below, and using GPS units, we will locate and record sites in Kannah Creek, where Ute burial platforms have been reported. Then we will move upriver and hike Big Dominguez Canyon on BLM land, reevaluating and doing condition assessments of known rock art panels originally recorded in the 1970s. If time allows, we will explore new areas in search of unrecorded rock art panels. A midweek evening program may consist of a visit by “old-timers” who have driven cattle on these Indian trails for decades. **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Must be able to hike in high altitudes up to 6 miles a day; previous experience recording rock art helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** Numerous motels available in Grand Junction, just north of the project area, and in Delta, to the southeast; KOA campgrounds available in the Grand Junction area **Nearest towns:** Grand Junction, 20 miles; Delta, 30 miles **Applications due:** June 15

Medicine Bow–Routt NF, Rock Creek Canyon Wild and Scenic Archaeological Survey

August 22–26, Must commit to full session

The remote Rock Creek Canyon is a unique feature on the landscape on the Medicine Bow–Routt NF. It has been identified as an eligible Wild River in part because of its cultural significance. Evidence suggests that the canyon was a corridor for prehistoric peoples traveling to the higher elevations to hunt game and collect materials for stone-tool manufacture. However, many areas of the canyon have not yet been surveyed and we lack substantive archaeological information about this early use. Such information will be a valuable contribution to achieving Wild River designation, so we need your help. While hiking in this beautiful area, you will have the opportunity to learn skills in archaeological survey and site documentation and to polish your orienteering skills. We will also visit known sites in the vicinity that span from the Archaic period (8000–2000 b.p.) to possible historical-period Ute manifestations. **Number of openings:** 6 **Special skills:** Must be in good condition for rigorous hiking **Minimum age:** 15 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** primitive camping using leave-no-trace skills; FS will provide water **Nearest towns:** Toponas, 13 miles; Yampa, 22 miles; Steamboat Springs, 46 miles **Applications due:** June 15

Pike–San Isabel NF, Guanella Pass Sites Inventory and Documentation III

August 29–September 2, Must commit to 3 days

Guanella Pass (11,666 feet) is located about 50 miles west of Denver near the Continental Divide and the Mt. Evans Wilderness. There is evidence that it was used by American Indians for thousands of years and later was an important route for miners and pioneers. The rural road crossing the pass is a designated Scenic Byway, as it passes through glacier-sculpted valleys with spectacular vistas of looming peaks over 14,000 feet tall in the wilderness. Our surveys will take us along the southern approaches to the pass, focusing on the open valleys. Prehistoric occupation of the area dates from about 7000 b.c. to a.d. 1860. We can expect to find stone tools and the flaking debris from their manufacture. Historical-period use of the pass is related to logging, ranching, and especially mining dating to the 1870s and 1880s. Ghost towns and miners’ cabins are hidden in the forest. We will be surveying areas at an elevation of 9,000–10,000 feet, and the terrain is open meadow to moderate forested slopes. We encourage seasoned archaeological surveyors and interested beginners to apply. The Colorado High Country is an ideal place to enjoy nature in the late summer. **Number of openings:** 8 **Special skills:** Must be in good health and able to hike over rugged terrain at high elevations; photography skills and botany knowledge helpful but not required **Minimum age:** Under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Tent or trailer camping at FS Geneva Park Campground, chemical toilet and potable water; volunteers responsible for own camping gear and food; full services are located in Georgetown and Bailey; FS will provide transportation to the project area from the AG Ranch Work Center for those people commuting from the Bailey area, and from the Geneva Park Campground **Nearest towns:** Georgetown, 17 miles; Bailey, 20 miles **Applications due:** June 15

Iron City/Vicksburg Cemetery Recording and Restoration

August 22–26, Must commit to full session

The iron smelter was the reason for Iron City’s and nearby Vicksburg’s existence; most of the towns’ inhabitants worked at the smelter. Gold- and silver-laden ore were carted in from nearby mines, the ore was processed, and the precious metals were extracted. The exact locations of the smelter and the townsite of Iron City are unknown. All

remnants of the town were washed away when a dam at the nearby Iron City power plant gave way. The Iron City cemetery is located next to an FS campground and is in need of a general cleanup and restoration of grave markers and fencing. Dead trees and debris have accumulated near graves, and many markers are damaged from time and neglect. A ditch associated with a historical-period hydroelectric power plant has caved in, and the damage has extended into a portion of the cemetery. Volunteers and FS archaeologists will stabilize the surrounding ground and undertake other erosion-control measures to protect the cemetery from further damage. Nearby Vicksburg was settled by southern Civil War veterans who came from Virginia to strike it rich in the Colorado mountains. A few structures and the main street are all that remain of the once-thriving town. In the Vicksburg cemetery, only one grave has been located and identified. PIT volunteers will survey the cemetery and document the locations of existing markers and various site features. Volunteers will help us fill out site documentation forms, create site maps, and photograph and identify all site features. **Number of openings:** 10 **Special skills:** Compass use, mapping, and photography skills helpful but not required **Minimum age:** 16 years old; under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Space for 6–8 people in the Henry Brown Cabin near the Iron City Campground, wood stove for heating, modern kitchen and bath facilities; FS will provide campsites for small to midsize RVs at the Iron City Campground **Nearest towns:** Buena Vista, 16 miles; Salida, 20 miles **Applications due:** June 15

Pony Park Sites Inventory and Documentation VI **June 26–July 1, Must commit to 3 days**

Pony Park is nestled in the foothills on the east side of Buffalo Peaks Wilderness in central Colorado. From previous investigations, we know the park contains a high density of significant prehistoric sites and artifacts. Prehistoric use of the park may date as early as 7000 b.c.–1870 a.d. We are recruiting volunteers to assist with our continuing systematic survey of Pony Park and the recording of historical-period and prehistoric archaeological resources. We expect to find numerous prehistoric campsites with flaked stone tools, ground stone, and culturally scarred trees. Ultimately, we plan to prepare an NRHP district nomination based on this work. Pony Park is located at an elevation of 9,500 feet, 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 archaeological surveyors as well as interested neophytes to apply. We will have a group “ice breaker” dinner on Sunday, June 26, 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 **Minimum age:** Under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Tent or trailer camping at FS Buffalo Springs Campground, with chemical toilet and potable water; volunteers responsible for own camping gear and food; full services in Fairplay; FS will provide transportation to the project area from Fairplay and Buffalo Springs Campground **Nearest town:** Fairplay, 20 miles **Applications due:** April 15

White River NF, Ashcroft Boundary Testing **June 5–17 (including weekend), Must commit to 7 consecutive days**

Volunteers and FS archaeologists will lay out a grid over the suspected area of the historic mining town of Ashcroft. We will then use metal detectors to locate artifacts and features using the grid to map the locations of the items and refine the boundary of the townsite. Some limited testing to verify items detected will also take place. In 1879, silver deposits were discovered in this area west of Denver by prospectors from Leadville, Colorado. After negotiating the rugged Taylor Pass in pursuit of “the great mineral belt,” they found a serene and habitable valley surrounded by the Elk Mountain Range. In June 1880, 97 pioneers led by C. B. Culver organized a Miner’s Protective Association and laid out an ambitious townsite of 840 lots to be divided among its members. Admission fees were “one days labor and one dollar in money, or five dollars cash.” Following that, Ashcroft’s life span was fast, furious . . . and brief. By the end of 1881, the population had climbed to 500. Log buildings quickly went up. A public school was established, and amenities such as telegraph, daily mail, and stage service opened Ashcroft to the towns of Aspen, Independence, and Leadville. By 1885, Ashcroft reached its peak with a population of 2,500, “half again as many transient prospectors,” 6 hotels, 17 saloons, Ed Nathan’s Gents’ Furnishing, a bowling alley, a doctor, a jail, a female faro player, and a suburb, known as Hunley’s Addition. In 1887, the Denver & Rio Grande steamed into Aspen and the population center shifted. Many Ashcroft residents packed up and moved out; in some cases, their houses went with them on wagons or skids. As Aspen boomed, Ashcroft declined, and by 1890 most of the businesses had closed their doors. Devaluation of silver in 1893 proved to be the fatal blow. Ashcroft remains today as an impressive example of a Colorado mining town. Now a ghost town, wind blows through the doorways once frequented by miners, dance hall girls, and prim schoolmarms. With the exception of extant buildings, dumps, and foundations, much information is

buried under the soils and vegetation of this glacial valley. We need volunteers to help us find the boundary of this important townsite by locating the spread of historical-period implements (metal), features, and other items (buttons, glass, coins, dolls, bottles, clocks, leather pieces) left from its heyday. **Number of openings:** 14 **Special skills:** Must be in good condition for arduous mountain hiking in high altitudes; experience with metal detectors helpful but not required; FS has a limited number of metal detectors, but please bring your own if you have one and indicate on your application if you will do so **Minimum age:** 18 years old **Facilities:** Primitive camping near the project area, FS will provide portable toilet and drinking water; volunteers responsible for own camping gear; FS will provide meals in a “Chuckwagon” setting for a \$75 fee per week; commercial lodging in Aspen **Nearest town:** Aspen, 12 miles **Applications due:** April 15

Wyoming Passport In Time (PIT) Projects

Black Hills NF, Williams Spring Archaeological Excavation Research II

June 30–July 6 (including weekend), Must commit to full session

The Williams Spring site (48CK624) contains material spanning 8,000 years of human occupation in the northern Black Hills of Wyoming. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include a variety of Paleoindian, Archaic, and late prehistoric projectile points. Material from the historical homesteading period has also been found at the site. Prehistoric artifact densities are high, with some locations yielding more than 1,500 artifacts per cubic meter. The Williams Spring project is a long-term archaeological research partnership with the University of Wyoming (UW). The UW faculty are some of the leading experts in Northern Plains archaeology. In 2000, test excavations and geological studies were conducted by PIT volunteers and UW archaeological field school students. In 2004, volunteers and students began excavation of a large block unit in an effort to add to our knowledge of adaptation and settlement by native populations in the Black Hills. In 2005, PIT volunteers and UW field school students will continue excavating, mapping, recording, and possibly expanding the block opened in 2004. The Williams Spring site is located near a small spring in an open meadow that is surrounded by a beautiful ponderosa pine forest. The site is remote, but it is accessible by well-maintained FS roads. **Number of openings:** 12 **Special skills:** Archaeological excavation, mapping, and recording experience helpful but not required **Minimum age:** Under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Primitive camping at the site, with toilets and drinking water provided; volunteers responsible for own camping gear, food, and incidental water **Nearest towns:** Sundance, 20 miles; Spearfish, South Dakota, 30 miles **Applications due:** April 15

Medicine Bow–Routt NF

Surveying and Recording the Historic Corridor of the Laramie, Hahn’s Peak and Pacific Railroad

July 17–22, Must commit to full session

Come walk the historic Laramie, Hahn’s Peak and Pacific Railroad line with us. One of the nation’s highest elevation standard-grade railroads, the line has approximately 23 miles through the forest that offer some breathtaking views of the adjacent mountain ranges in Wyoming and Colorado. We will be mapping sites and recording and sketching artifacts located along the 200-foot-wide corridor. Some limited test excavation is also possible. Prehistoric settlements and historical-period mining-, logging-, and railroad-associated sites are located along the line, providing a chance to see and live the big picture of the early Medicine Bow Mountains. **Number of openings:** 8 **Minimum age:** Under 18 with a responsible adult **Facilities:** Reserved camping for PIT volunteers at Lake Owen Campground, with water, firepits, and pit toilets; limited services, including cabins and rooms in Albany; full services in Laramie **Nearest towns:** Albany, 10 miles; Woods Landing, 13 miles; Laramie, 37 miles **Applications due:** April 15

Lyons Survey/Documentation

April 9 and May 21

This will be our third year of survey and documentation of sites on private property above Lyons. The sites are historic and related to sandstone mining activities. All the sites fall within the Lyons Historic Archaeological District. The survey areas are on a ridge southwest of the abandoned township of Noland. The view is terrific. And the sites are easy to access. We will meet at a parking area at the bottom of the hill for car-pooling. To get to the parking area, go west on Hwy 66 to the Diamond/Shamrock service station (on the left, east of Lyons). Then turn on the next right, on Stone Mountain – Nolan Road. Go about ¼ mile to the parking area (on the left). If you would like to participate in either of the workdays, or any future workday, please contact Tom Cree at tomcree@earthlink.net.

Adams State College
Field School in Historical Archaeology
Fort Garland, Colorado
July 5 to August 11, 2005



Adams State College announces its third season of excavations at Fort Garland, Colorado. The field school will provide training in basic survey and excavation techniques applicable to either prehistoric or historic archaeology. It will also stress geophysical survey, electronic data collection, and GIS applications in archaeology, as appropriate. Basic field laboratory techniques for historic artifacts will also be taught.

THE COURSE carries 6 undergraduate or graduate credits in anthropology or history. There are no prerequisites. However, an introduction to archaeology and/or a course in western history is desirable. Instruction will be provided in three, 10-day sessions, separated by 4-day breaks. High school students, 16 years old or older, will be considered.

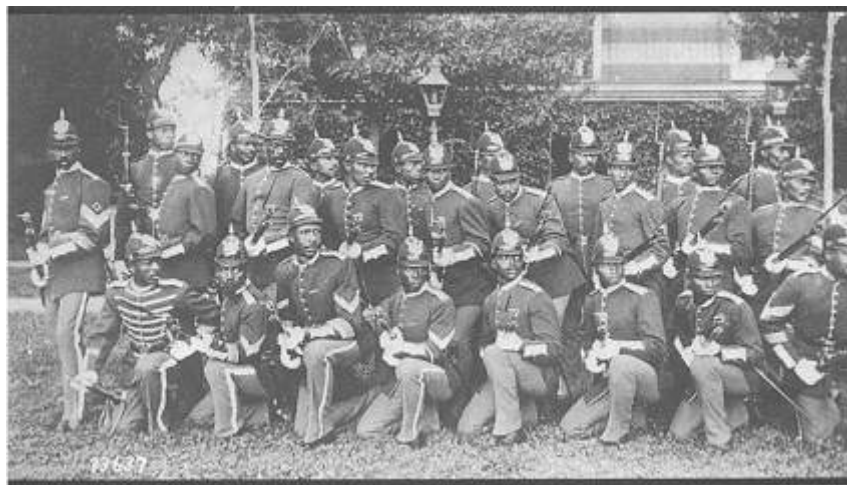


Col. Christopher Carson

Soldiers” unit.

In response to Native American unrest in the area, Fort Garland was established in 1858 in southern Colorado’s San Luis Valley. Although no military engagements occurred at the location, the fort provided the base of operations for various military campaigns. During the Civil War, a detachment of Colorado volunteers stationed at the fort participated in the Battle of Glorieta Pass. Fort Garland is perhaps best known for its most famous resident, Kit Carson, post commandant from 1866 to 1867.

From 1876 to 1879 Fort Garland was the home of Company K of the 9th Cavalry. This was an African-American “Buffalo



The Site of Fort Garland is an historical museum operated by the Colorado Historical Society. Five of the



original 22 adobe buildings have been restored and an additional building has been reconstructed from the ground up. The museum facility only occupies a few of the site's 100+ acres.

Accommodations Students will be responsible for their own living accommodations. We encourage students to camp on the museum grounds. Full bathroom and kitchen facilities are available. There is ample space for tents or trailers (no hookups). There are motels, restaurants, grocery stores and an RV park, within a mile of the site or in nearby communities.

Costs Tuition and fees are \$1550. All necessary equipment will be provided, although students are welcome and encouraged to bring their own dig kits.

Staff The Director, Dr. Richard A. Goddard, will be assisted by two, graduate students, and various technical specialists.



Recreational and Educational Opportunities During the 10-day sessions, visits to local sites of prehistoric and historic interest may be included. Also during these sessions, speakers, knowledgeable about local history will address the students on some evenings. One optional field trip to major prehistoric or historic sites in the region (such as Chaco Canyon) will be offered on one of the 4-day breaks. The San Luis Valley is near the archaeologically-rich Four Corners area, and students are encouraged to take advantage of these opportunities as well as the numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation that the surrounding mountains present.

For further information or an application form, go to <http://artsandletters.adams.edu> and click on the [Archaeology Field School](#) link at the bottom of the page.

Or contact Dr. Goddard at dick_goddard@adams.edu (719-587-7267); Department of HGP, Adams State College, 208 Edgemont Blvd., Alamosa, CO, 81102

AFOB Online Listing
Archaeology Fieldschool: A Colorado Rocky Mountain High!
PRELIMINARY LISTING

Location: Colorado, USA

Season dates: May 23, 2005 - July 02, 2005 Session dates: None given

Application Deadline: Rolling - May 15, 2005 <http://www.usu.edu/anthro/intothefield.html>

Program Type Field School

Affiliation Utah State University

Project Director Dr. Bonnie Pitblado, Asst Prof, Utah State University

Description Utah State University's archaeology field school, Anth 5300 (worth 5 credits) will be offered May 23 - July 2, 2005, and will be based out of Lake City, in southwestern Colorado. Costs (which are the same for Utah and non-Utah residents); logistical details; and an application form can be accessed online. Hosted by Paleoindian archaeologist Dr. Bonnie Pitblado, the 2005 field school will introduce students to all elements of archaeological field work. We will begin with a survey module where students will learn to find and record artifacts and archaeological sites of all ages; then we will test-excavate a high altitude Paleoindian site (likely around 9,000 years old; but students will help determine the age for sure); and finally we will investigate historic sites, including mining camps prevalent in the area.

Lake City, Colorado, is one of the prettiest places in the American west, and field school students will stay in a developed campground with showers, laundry, phones and other amenities. You can visit the Lake City chamber of commerce at <http://www.lakecityco.com/> to get a sense for the resources the area offers.

We will work three 10-day sessions, with 4-day breaks between sessions when you may hike the many "14-ers" (14,000' mountains) in the immediate area; go white-water rafting or kayaking; fish; explore Lake City and nearby Ouray (with its fabulous public hot springs), Silverton and Durango...or engage in any number of other recreational opportunities.

Questions: contact Dr. Pitblado at bpitblado@hass.usu.edu. Only 16 students will be accepted for this experience. Volunteer slots are full; only field school positions remain for this project, and applications are piling up rapidly. Qualified applicants will be accepted in the order in which their applications are received.

Period(s) of occupation Paleoindian - Historic

Minimum length of stay for volunteers Entire field school; not negotiable

Minimum age College freshman

Experience required A college archaeology course or instructor permission

Room and Board arrangements See "Project Description" and web link for details.

Cost: Tuition & course fee cover all costs

Academic credit Number of credits: 5

Offered by: Utah State University

Tuition: Approximately \$800.00 + \$500 fee (for food, lodging, transportation)

Contact information

Dr. Bonnie Pitblado

Utah State University, 0730 Old Main Hill

Logan, UT 84322-0730

USA

435-797-1496

435-797-1240

bpitblado@hass.usu.edu

Paleoindian Archaeology at the Edge of the Rockies/Advanced Archaeology Field Studies, ANTH 5860

PRELIMINARY LISTING

Location: Wyoming, United States

Season dates: May 23, 2005 - July 01, 2005

Session dates: May 24-29; June 1-10, June 15-24, and June 27 - July 1, 2005

Application Deadline: Exact date - May 13, 2005

<http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/anth/COURSES/AAFS/default.htm>



Program Type Field School, Volunteer

Affiliation University of Wyoming

Project Director Dr. Marcel Kornfeld, University of Wyoming and Dr. Mary Lou Larson, University of Wyoming

Description The Hell Gap Site, located at the edge of the ponderosa pine covered Hartville Uplift and adjacent open plains of southeastern Wyoming contains the most complete sequence of Paleoindian deposits known - from Goshen to Lusk (12,900-8,800 calendar year BP). Within these levels are the remains of many different occupations - from short to long term camps, from lithic production to animal processing. Artifacts include projectile points, chipped stone tools and debitage, bone, and red ochre. Summer 2005 will be the sixth year of intensive field work at this significant Paleoindian archaeological site.

One of the strengths of the archaeological program at UW is our ecological and multi-disciplinary focus. We are beginning to understand the environments and landscapes of Paleoindian times through our research at Hell Gap. Some of the specialists on the project are pedologists, geoarchaeologists, and macrobotanical specialists.

The 5th biennial AAFS will be held at the Hell Gap Site in southeastern Wyoming. The program instructs graduate students and advanced undergraduate students in advance archaeological field techniques, project coordination, planning, and reporting. Tours to Spanish Diggings Quartzite Quarry and other archaeological sites in the vicinity form part of the field school events.

For additional information contact Dr. Marcel Kornfeld (anpro1@uwyo.edu) or Dr. Mary Lou Larson (MLarson@uwyo.edu).

Period(s) of occupation Paleoindian

Minimum length of stay for volunteers Duration of field season (Field school); 5 days (volunteer)

Room and Board arrangements Students and volunteers must provide their own camping and personal excavation equipment. Food, some transport, and some supplies while in the field will be provided. Accommodations are available at the University of Wyoming during stays in Laramie for approximately \$17.25 per day for students. Contact the Frison Institute for additional questions.

Academic credit Number of credits: 6 credits

Offered by: University of Wyoming

Tuition: Graduate \$1,903.50; Undergraduate \$1,555.50

Contact information

Dr. Marcel Kornfeld

Dept. of Anthropology, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Ave.

Laramie, WY 82071

USA

307-766-6920 (Telephone)

307-766-2473 (FAX)

anpro1@uwyo.edu

Mitchell Springs Field School

PRELIMINARY LISTING

Location: Colorado, United States

Season dates: May 15, 2005 - May 27, 2005

Session dates: May 15 - May 27

Application Deadline: Rolling <http://users.sisna.com/mitchell/>

Program Type Field School

Affiliation Glendale Community College

Project Director Linda W. Smith, Ph.D. & Don Dove, M.A., Glendale Community College

Description The Mitchell Springs Ruin Group is in the Montezuma Valley in southwest Colorado, nine miles from the entrance to Mesa Verde National Park. The ruins are on a small hill with views of mesas and mountains in all directions.

Previous excavations at Mitchell Springs have indicated the presence of continuous Anasazi occupation from late Basketmaker through Pueblo III phases. Excavation plans for this summer are to conduct further exploration of the Pueblo II era great kiva, to better delineate its features.

This introductory field school includes lectures on basic archaeological field techniques and Anasazi culture, daily field work at the Mitchell Springs site, and visits to Mesa Verde and the Anasazi Heritage Center. Mitchell Springs is an intensive twelve-day, ten-hour-per-day experience, which is exhausting but very rewarding.

Period(s) of occupation Basketmaker III - Pueblo III

Minimum length of stay for volunteers 12 days

Minimum age 18

Experience required None

Room and Board arrangements Students provide own room and board. (Camping and motels are inexpensive). All other fees are included in the tuition.

Cost: Depends on lodging choice.

Academic credit

Number of credits: 4 semester credits

Offered by: Glendale Community College

Tuition: \$585

Contact information

Linda W. Smith, Ph.D., Glendale Community College, 6000 W. Olive Ave., Glendale, AZ 85302, USA
623-845-3703 linda.smith@gcmail.maricopa.edu

Mountaineer Archaeological Project

Location: Colorado, United States

Season dates: June 01, 2005 - August 01, 2005

Session dates: None given

Application Deadline: Contact for details - April 15, 2005

Program Type Field School, Volunteer

Affiliation Western State College of Colorado

Project Director Dr. Mark Stiger, Western State College of Colorado

Description Project will continue excavation of Folsom camps and structures. Large block excavation in Colorado mountain environment. Site has numerous camps and structures showing lifeway 10,400 years ago.

Period(s) of occupation Folsom, Paleoindian

Minimum length of stay for volunteers 1 week

Minimum age 18

Experience required None for field school

Room and Board arrangements Some dorm rooms available. Otherwise participant will be responsible for obtaining room. Food is responsibility of participant.

Academic credit Number of credits: 4
Offered by: Western State College of Colorado
Tuition: Contact director

Contact information

Mark Stiger, Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado 81231, USA
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Crow Canyon Adult Research Program

Location: Colorado, United States

Season dates: May 29, 2005 - September 10, 2005

Session dates: May 29-June 4, June 5-11, June 12-18, August 28-Sept 3, Sept 4-10, 2005 (a few more may be added)

Application Deadline: Not applicable

<http://www.crowcanyon.org/Research/currentresearch.html>

Program Type Volunteer

Affiliation Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Project Director Kristin Kunkleman

Description For more than 20 years, Crow Canyon participants have been excavating alongside professional archaeologists, generating new insights into the ancient peoples who inhabited the vast archaeological region surrounding spectacular Mesa Verde National Park. In 2004, we will complete our research at the Albert Porter Pueblo. This beautifully protected site, which was occupied between A.D. 600 and A.D. 1225, appears to have served as a community center during and after the reign of the Southwest's great and powerful civilization at Chaco Canyon in New Mexico. Crow Canyon archaeologists believe it holds many clues to the nature of Chacoan influence over the Mesa Verde region.

No experience is necessary to participate in this intensive hands-on research week. Archaeological educators and researchers will teach you about the Mesa Verde region's prehistoric and historic past. Practical lessons in excavation and artifact analysis are provided throughout the week.

A biography is available online: <http://www.crowcanyon.org/Research/bibliography.html>

Period(s) of occupation Ancestral Puebloan Indians

Minimum length of stay for volunteers 1 week

Minimum age 18

Experience required None

Room and Board arrangements The cost of the program includes comfortable, shared housing, great meals, and local transportation.

Cost: Novice: \$975; Senior Novice \$950; full-time student: \$775

Contact information

Registration Manager

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Getting the Point

Lindenmeier Folsom



Projectile Point Type: **Folsom**

Period: Paleo, 11000 to 9000 B.P.

Range: Indiana westward to Texas, northward to the Dakotas and West to Montana

Material of this point: Maroon Jasper

Source of this point: Determined to be a Modern Replica

Folsom – A small to medium size, thin, high quality, fluted point with contracted to slightly expanding, pointed auricles and a concave base. Fluting usually extends the entire length of each face. Blade flaking is extremely fine. The hafting area is ground. This is a very rare type, even in the area of highest incidence. Usually found in association with extinct bison fossil remains.

The *Lindenmeier Folsom* is a small, stemless, fluted point, probably used to tip a spear. It is commonly called a *Lindenmeier Folsom* because of its similarity to the classic *Folsom*. However, the *Lindenmeier* is quite different from all other types identified as *Folsom*.

The workmanship employed in the fabrication of the *Lindenmeier Folsom* is outstanding. Broad flutes were struck from each face leaving a thickness of only 1.5mm at the center of the blade. Its length-width ration is 2.25 to 1. It has a tip which is more pointed than the usual *Folsom*, and its sides are nearly straight, with only a slight taper toward the base. Its maximum width of 20mm is located 17mm aft of the tip, and its base width is 18mm.

Two types of fluted points were found at the Lindenmeier Site in Colorado (north of Fort Collins, near Wyoming). One was long and slender, with a residual striking platform nipple in the center of the base. The other form, shown here, was shorter and more expertly made, but had no residual striking platform nipple. The *Lindenmeier Folsom* is dated to 10,500 B.P.

The *Lindenmeier Folsom* point shown here was examined by Mr. Gregory Perino and judged to be modern. This point was obtained from the estate of an archaeologist family.

This point can be viewed in color on the chapter web-site.

A Tour of the Lindenmeier / Folsom Site
Fort Collins Library Tape Collection
September 1, 1980

According to the transcriber, "the tape recording of speakers and participants made during the tour of the Lindenmeier site, was made to the background of mooing cows and blowing wind, so that some of the voices were unintelligible." The following is a condensed version of that transcription.

The presenters were: Dr. Elizabeth Morris, Dr. Jim and Dr. Dolores Gunnison from the University of Nebraska State Museum, Dr. David Harris, and Bob Shot. Joining the academics were three men who had worked with the Smithsonian Institute on the original dig: Jim Greenacre, Bob Easterday, and Bob Stafford.

The first speaker was Dr. David Harris, who said he'd first been at the site about thirty-five years before as a young geology teacher with Major Coffin. Harris taught with Major Coffin for a year prior to his retirement and praised him for being so generous of his time and knowledge. "Coffin shared his finds of garnets up on Long Gulch, beryl up on Crystal Mountain, the Lindenmeier site . . . even his favorite fishing spot."

Coffin was one of the discoverers and early developers of the Lindenmeier site, starting in 1924. According to Harris, if they had published immediately, we would be here talking about Folsom Man, for that site was not discovered near Folsom, New Mexico until two years after the discoveries at the Lindenmeier site.

Harris outlined the geological history of the area. He began with "the white material" from the Oligocene epic of the Tertiary Period, which the participants had observed on their way to the site, saying it had special significance. When examined it would reveal volcanic rock and volcanic glass shards. So the formation is largely of volcanic origin, and because it is thick there is a lot of volcanic ash. After this white formation, the Burele, part of the White River Formation was laid down as streams coming out of the mountains carrying gravel and sands, which were deposited as a smooth surface extending eastward. All the streams flowed eastward. Here at the site a tributary of Rawhide Creek diverted the water to the south. Had this "stream capture" not taken place, the "Folsom horizon" would still be buried under about eleven feet of alluvium. The deep gully wouldn't be there and the Folsom remains would not have been discovered. "So here is a site that is both geological and archeological - one depending upon the other."

Having dealt with "thirty million years of geologic history in about fifteen minutes," Harris answered questions, about how Major Coffin happened to make the discovery. Several people pointed out that Major Coffin and his brother Judge Coffin were very interested in Indian artifacts of all kinds and often hunted for them.. One person remembered that he was trailing a bear in the area when he came upon Judge Coffin down on his hands and knees picking up arrowheads. The Coffins were very thorough and "covered every square inch of northern Colorado on foot and perhaps on hands and knees!"

Someone asked how much different the area looked in 1980 than at the time of Folsom Man, and Harris concluded by conjecturing that the amount of organic carbon in the Folsom horizon is evidence that at least the local climate was considerably more moist than the present climate. Someone then commented that there was a beautiful spring about three hundred yards down the arroyo and the water would have attracted early man. Another person asked if the volcanic activity had killed Folsom Man, but Harris explained that the Oligocene was about thirty million years ago and Folsom Man from eight to eleven thousand years ago.

The second speaker was Dr. Elizabeth Morris. She began by conjecturing the lives of the Indians who lived in the valley bottom about 10,000 years ago. They were absolutely dependent on the local resources, mainly a now-extinct form of bison: "A very large buffalo with long, straight horns. He would resemble a modern buffalo in the way that the Texas Longhorn resembles our modern cows today."

Major Coffin, she declared, must have been a very careful researcher to find the site. In the ten years she had been doing archeological research with the help of students, they had never found a site as old or as interesting as the Lindenmeier site.

Every archeologist in the world knows about this site and so the tour group was lucky to see and hear about it on the spot. "The reason it is so important is because it is so old. Its' date of ten thousand or ten thousand five hundred years before the present is older than most of the sites in the Americas." There are sites in Europe, Africa and Asia, which are older, but in this hemisphere, few are older. "And none of them produced as many artifacts, as many spear points and knives and scrapers and skinning tools as this one."

She reminded the group that many aspects of Indian culture did not survive the ages, as did the stone artifacts made of flint, chert, petrified wood and agate. In many cases these were "beautifully flaked and shaped by methods which are beyond most of us." The men must have had a complex knowledge of tracking, stalking and killing the animals and the women been very smart to collect the wild onions, cactus fruits, nuts off the pine trees, and other foods. Their adjustments to their environment must have been delicate and educated and handed down generations after generations.

Many aspects of their lives are extrapolated on the basis of the lifestyles of the Indians when Europeans arrived on the scene. We thus imagine their religion as having to do with weather prediction, hunting conditions, and fertility. Their clothing was probably all of animal hides. It is not thought they knew much about textiles, although there is evidence dug up in the caves of places like Mesa Verde, that later people did have knowledge of weaving.

Bone needles had been recovered from the site on several occasions as had other bone tools such as ribs and leg bones of animals sharpened to make awls and scrapers and other useful tools. The majority of the artifacts, however, were of stone.

Dr. Morris stated that the Fort Collins museum has "a better collection than anywhere in the world, except the Smithsonian in Washington of such artifacts." Like the Plains Indians in modern times, these people must have used every bit of the animal. She pointed out some natural features and that the excavations were made very carefully, so that as well as the beautiful spear points, the less spectacular artifacts were found. "Broken fragments take an educated eye to find and a lot of hard work goes into separating artifacts from dirt, sand and gravel."

She pointed out several other test pits and a place further downstream where thick layers of buffalo bones indicated many animals had been slaughtered at different times. Only a few fireplaces had been excavated at different points. These are important because charcoal from fireplaces can be dated by dating the radioactive remnant, and these crumbs of charcoal are how the dates of fifty-five hundred and fifty-seven hundred BC were arrived at. Because then, as now, the area was windy, some of the fireplaces held so little charcoal that the archeologists and their student helpers used tweezers to pick tiny crumbs of black charcoal out of the banks.

She briefly explained the significance of the term "Folsom people". "We can't relate them to a modern tribe but it is handy to think of them as a tribe of Indians, and . . . if the sequence of discovery has been a little different, we'd be talking about the Lindenmeier culture instead of the Folsom culture. Folsom, New Mexico, is the site where the first of these particular type of points were discovered, found in the ribs of ancient bison with the long, straight horns."

The Lindenmeier site is the largest that has ever been dug (in 1980) and some of the reports that had been written about it, mostly in the 1930s and 1940s may be seen at the museum.

Someone from the audience asked if the scientists felt they had gotten all of the artifacts out, or if they had quit. Morris answered: "They quit. Archeologists almost always run out of time and money before they finish the job." She indicated that there was probably as much remaining as had been recovered, but most is deeply buried, perhaps eleven feet under where the group was gathered. Without the arroyo the site might not have been discovered. Underneath the side of the arroyo is the bed where most of the Folsom artifacts were found as the bed comes up to the surface. People have found artifacts on the surface up there, but most of it is deeply buried.

Another question was about burials. No burials have been found, although there is a skull from Texas that is supposed to be of Folsom age. It is speculated that the burial practices might have involved scaffold burial. When bodies are thus exposed to the elements, there is nothing left for the archaeologists to discover.

As to the length of occupation, it is speculated that the Folsom people were nomadic and were in the area just part of the year and possibly not every year; perhaps only once a decade.

There was some discussion as to the site of the Coffin's first discovery. A participant described their artifact hunting technique as to walk all the bottoms and look into the banks. He also indicated that when he'd worked the sites, artifacts were found in more than one geological layer, indicting a long, if sporadic, occupation and that almost all the points were of the same type. He had himself found a "herring point," but it was three or four feet higher than the Folsom Man discoveries.

To the discussion of length of occupation, Morris commented that generally a lot of depth in a site means it was occupied over a long time, but this doesn't always hold true. Sometimes the sides of a valley can wash very rapidly and pile sand and gravel in on top of the modifications, and the same Indians can come back and clean them up and deposit this year's camp debris on top of several feet of fill.

It was then time for observations from some of the original workers: Bob Easterday, Jim Greenacre, and Bob Stafford. Easterday began by recalling that when he was there forty-three years ago, he "knew more and was wiser," but now he was less certain of his memories of the location itself. He humorously recalled that when he'd looked at old photos of the digs, he found lots of shots of the men relaxing and he thought Frank Roberts was a wonderful boss and a lenient man.

Easterday then recalled that their techniques were much the same as used today. The surface was laid out in five foot squares or sections. Each excavator worked his own section "not just gashed away with a pick and shovel, but carefully filed and crumbled and sifted through a fine screen." Every artifact was put in a separate bag and labeled according to section and depth. The depth is important in that an effort is made to see if time elements can be developed from the strata.

The crew worked from June through mid-September, when the wind became a problem. The Smithsonian provided a good cook and they rigged a shower "room" near the spring. The men enjoyed joking and playing tricks on each other and someone, inspired by the privy, wrote a poem about Folsom man and his view.

The crew varied from twelve to as many as fifteen, with visiting archeologists or geologists spending a week before moving on. It wasn't easy to get a job and Easterday said he "begged" for his job. Bob Stafford worked three summers.

One of the crew recalled it was a great thrill to uncover a Folsom point and an even greater thrill to find the point stuck into a vertebrae, or between two rib bones. Then you knew you'd found something of great value and you felt privileged.

He also recalled that many people had asked him if he kept a little something for himself. "I want to assure you, that when you work for Frank Roberts, you don't keep anything." Most of the artifacts are in the Smithsonian collection, but an excellent collection of Judge and Roy Coffin's material is in the Fort Collins Museum.

Bob laughingly recalled that the dig was so hot that the men often worked in breechcloths, but Dr. Coffin insisted they wear more clothing when visitors were coming, so the men would watch for the cloud of dust in the valley that indicated someone was coming. They'd thus have at least twenty minutes warning to put their pants on, unless someone had hidden a pair of pants so that man would have to retreat to the bushes until the company left!

T t a k l g l

Here is another page from the "long ago" Calumet. This page shows the Officers and Board Members for 1988.

March 1988

ISSUE Three, VOLUME Seven

Lyons Chapter, CAS, Executive Board For 1988

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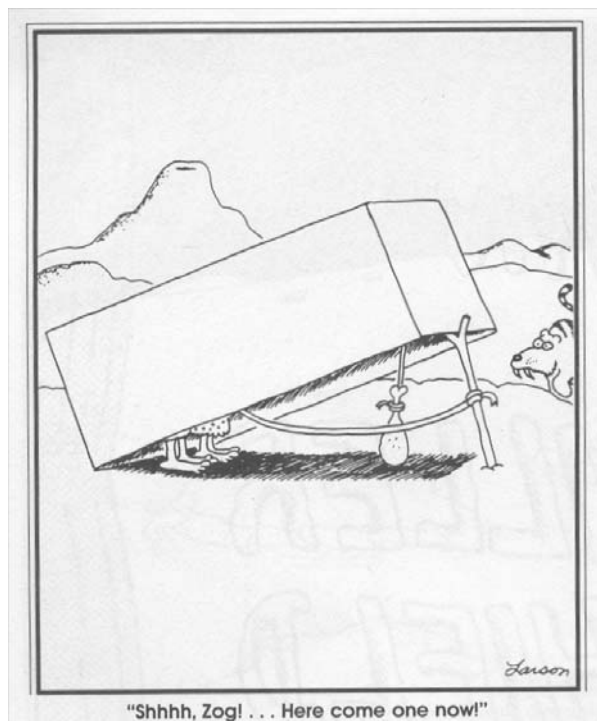
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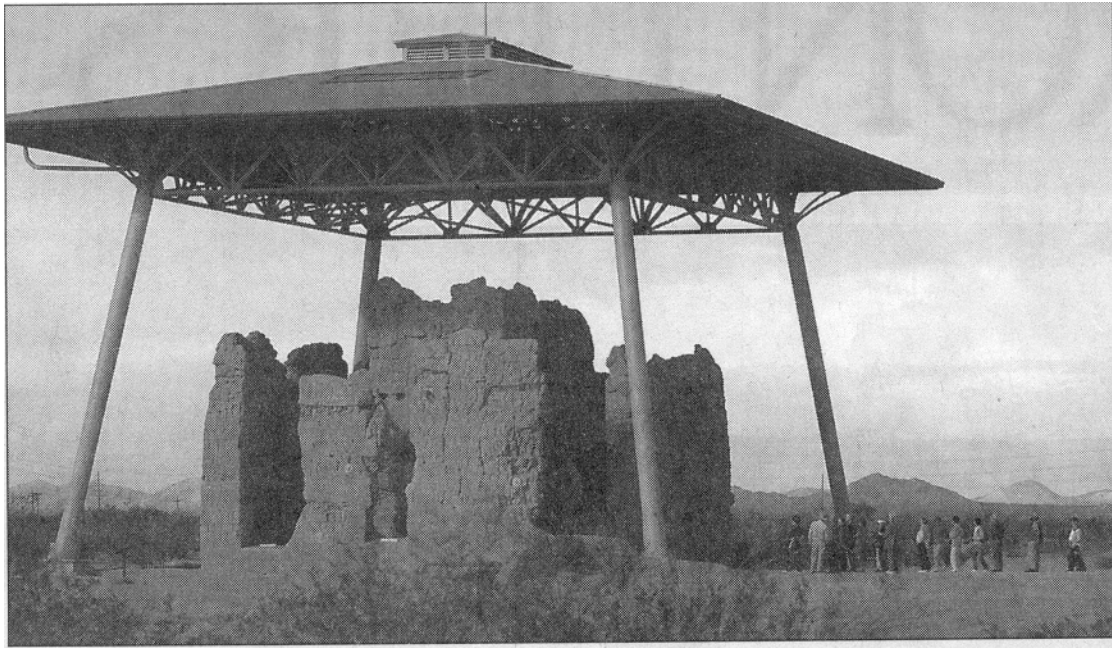
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Desert Animals a Threat to Casa Grande Ruins

By Arthur H. Rotstein, The Associated Press

COOLIDGE, Ariz. -The four-story Casa Grande Ruins, the hand-built centerpiece of a prehistoric Hohokam Indian village, have baked under Arizona's desert sun and withstood its rains for perhaps seven centuries. But now, even as the ruin made of concrete-like clay becomes an island surrounded by urban development, those walls face an unlikely threat from the air and ground: birds and squirrels. Cooing pigeons roost in round holes that once held the stout wooden ceiling and floor beams hauled at least 30 miles from the nearest mountaintops. The birds peck at the hardened clay and foul the ruins with droppings, while underground burrows dug by the native ground squirrels hold water that undermines some of the low-lying perimeter walls in the compound surrounding the Great House.



AP photo by Paul Connors A **group of tourists** views the Hohokam Indian structure at the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument on Dec. 8 in Coolidge, Arizona. The protective canopy was erected in 1932 to keep rain and desert sun from eroding the walls, but now roosting pigeons and pesky ground squirrels threaten the main structure.

Officials at the ruins 60 miles south of Phoenix are pondering ways to cope with the threats and minimize further degradation of the nation's first archaeological preserve and one of its first national monuments. "It's serious if we don't deal with it right now," said Paige Baker, the monument's superintendent. If not addressed, Baker added, "Then we'll see this building start to deteriorate. If water gets underneath and starts to settle, and there's some holes right there ...that's a real issue."

"The birds are at least equal to the problem and the threat that we're having with the ground squirrels," said Carol West, chief ranger at the monument operated by the National Park Service. Primarily pigeons, but also finches, occasional starlings and other migratory birds have been attracted to the area by ample open feed available at nearby cattle feedlots, dairy and other farm operations. "So the community's feeding them and then we have this absolutely fabulous place for them to sleep and nest," West said.

At least a few dozen pigeons have adopted the Great House for their nest, and in migratory periods, starlings can number in the hundreds -despite the presence of a great horned owl in the canopy's rafters.

"Their droppings are pretty bad, but worse than that, they enlarge the cracks and the already existing holes in the walls in order to roost and nest," West said of the pigeons. A giant metal canopy has kept rainwater from pooling under the walls of the now-roofless Casa Grande, or Great House, since 1932. The canopy helped with long-term

preservation of the house "but it provided just the perfect harbor for birds, and now they just love it and they're causing all kinds of trouble," West said. .

Volunteers collect two or three gallons of debris weekly from inside the structure, looking for droppings and loosened clay to quantify how much material is being lost from the walls, West said. "It's not difficult to imagine how, at that rate; it's accelerating deterioration of the building." The squirrels have dug scores of tunnels in the open compound surrounding the main structure and countless passages beneath much of the 472-acre complex, which is walled or fenced off from Coolidge on three sides. The problem, West said, is that in many places, rainwater has collected in the critters' burrows beneath berm-like perimeter walls. "That standing water's the worst thing that could happen to caliche, because it'll soften it up and it will be more pliable," she said.

The squirrel problem has been noted before, including in the early 1970s. A University of Arizona researcher reported in August that she had caught and tagged 135 adult squirrels and 55 juveniles in just a small portion of the monument. The squirrel population has swelled to the thousands in large part because with development on the monument's perimeters, "we're cut off from the natural ecosystem that did exist." Large predators that once dined on squirrels are gone, Baker said. Only an occasional coyote still wanders through the park. Badgers are gone, as are foxes and mountain lions.

The vegetation also has changed; mesquite has given way to creosote, a desert plant that the squirrels love. Even hawks and other predatory birds come looking for squirrels less frequently; development has "affected those migration patterns or impacted their interest in looking for prey around here," Baker said.

Ancient bones

Longmont Daily Times-Call, February 21, 2005

DENVER—February 14, 2005— Bones of now-extinct animals and a rock fragment discovered last summer in northwestern Kansas could rewrite the history of humans on the Great Plains. The bones, which appear to have been fractured by humans, were collected from a site in Sherman County, Kansas, and studied by scientists at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, the Kansas Geological Survey and the University of Kansas. Dated by carbon-14 methods at 12,200 years old, the bones could be the oldest evidence of human occupation in Kansas, and may be the oldest evidence of humans on the Great Plains.

The research was conducted by Steven Holen, curator of archaeology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, archaeological geologist Rolfe Mandel at the Kansas Geological Survey, and archaeologist Jack Hofman at the KU Anthropology Department. Scientists previously dated the earliest confirmed evidence of humans on the Great Plains at 11,000-11,500 years ago. That is based on several mammoth kill-sites in Western North America including the first find near Greeley, Colo., excavated by the Denver Museum of Nature & Science in the 1930s.

The new discoveries could challenge that benchmark. "If we have evidence of people here more than 12,000 years ago, we have to rethink our ideas about human colonization of North America," said Hofman. The finds include bones from a now-extinct Ice Age camel and two mammoths. In addition, a rock fragment found with the bones might be a piece of a stone hammer. "Fracture patterns on the bones suggest they were broken by humans who may have been processing them for marrow or to make bone tools," said Holen. "The radiocarbon dating shows that these finds are a thousand years older than the best documented evidence of humans on the Great Plains."

The location was probably a campsite that was occupied for a few days or weeks by a small group of nomadic peoples. "This location has the potential for shedding new light on the timing of human entry into the Western Hemisphere," said Mandel. "This could be the oldest site of human activity on the Great Plains." In addition to the older material, the site has produced artifacts that are about 10,900 to 11,000 years ago, which scientists refer to as Clovis age. These artifacts include stone flakes, tools, and pieces of mammoth bone. The material probably represents a hunting camp. Some tools were made from stone from the Texas panhandle, suggesting the group was highly mobile.

"Clovis materials have been found in Kansas before, but usually on gravel bars along streams," said Mandel. "This site represents the first central Great Plains discovery of Clovis-period stone tools that are still in place." The fact that both Clovis-age material and possible pre-Clovis material were found at the same location is probably no accident, say the scientists. "Something, probably water, kept attracting people back to this location," said Mandel. "There were likely seeps and springs here that attracted game animals, and then people, to this spot."

Mammoth bone at the site was originally discovered in 1976, and excavated in the 1970s and 1980s by the Denver Museum of Nature & Science. The recently discovered materials were recovered during digs in the summer of 2003 and 2004, conducted jointly by the Kansas Geological Survey and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science.

The work was supported by the Denver Museum of nature & Science and the Odyssey Archaeological Research Fund, an endowed program at KU with a directive to search for the earliest evidence of humans in the Great Plains. Additional excavations are scheduled for the summer of 2005.

Find adds weight to Roman myth

By Sarah Barden, The Associated Press

ROME -Legend has it that Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus and Remus, the twin sons of Mars, the god of war, who were suckled as infants by a she-wolf in the woods. Now, archaeologists believe they have found evidence that at least part of that tale may be true: Traces of a royal palace discovered in the Roman Forum have been dated to roughly the period of the eternal city's legendary foundation.

Andrea Carandini, a professor of archaeology at Rome's Sapienza University who has been conducting excavations at the Forum for more than 20 years, said he made the discovery over the past month at the spot where the Temple of Romulus stands today. It is next to the Sanctuary of Vesta -the Roman goddess of the hearth -just outside the Palatine walls, site of the earliest traces of civilization in Rome. Where previously archaeologists had only found huts dating to the 8th century B.C., Carandini and his team unearthed traces of regal splendor: A 3,700-square-foot palace, 1,130 square feet of which were covered and the rest courtyard.

There was a monumental entrance, and elaborate furnishings and ceramics. The walls were made of wood and clay, with a floor of wood shavings and pressed turf. Carandini said the residence had "absolutely extraordinary dimensions, dimensions not formerly known." Carandini also found a hut where vestal virgins are believed to have lit a sacred flame.

Eugenio La Rocca, the superintendent for monuments for the city of Rome, said Carandini's interpretation of the ruins appears to be accurate. "It seems to me that what is emerging from the excavation of Carandini... is a very coherent archaeological reading," La Rocca told the newspaper *Messaggero*.

"Whoever created the legend did so with the knowledge that behind it there was a historical foundation," he told the newspaper. "That doesn't mean the story of Romulus and Remus necessarily happened that way, but only that memory as it was handed down by the majority of the Latin writers is much more than a hypothesis."

In Rome's founding myth, the daughter of a king deposed by his brother was forced to become a vestal virgin to prevent her from having children. But Rhea Silvia became pregnant with sons of the god Mars. When the infants were discovered, the princess was imprisoned and the babies were set adrift in a basket on the Tiber River - which today winds its way through Rome. The twins floated ashore safely and were suckled by a she-wolf until they were rescued by a shepherd, who raised them.

No Secrets Are Safe from DNA Analysis

By Scott Sonner, The Associated Press

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev. -Archaeologists combing through artifacts beneath the burned floorboards of this 19th-century mining town are using DNA testing in a way never used before to learn new secrets about the Old West. Some of the tests just down the hill from the Bucket of Blood Saloon might tell a story of the frontier rarely seen in Westerns or on the old "Bonanza" television series that helped make Virginia City famous.

Beneath a small home at 18 North G Street, traces of morphine were detected on a 125-year-old glass hypodermic syringe. Researchers believe they found either an opium den or the office of a doctor who treated prostitutes and their customers on the edge of the town's rollicking red-light district in the 1860s and 1870s.

It is believed to be the first time DNA residue has been extracted from historical artifacts other than human remains, according to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office. "Hollywood has made us think of Virginia City as a 'Bonanza' -type setting, and even tourism today has carried that theme," said Julie Schablitsky, an archaeologist in Portland State's Urban Studies and Planning Department. "As archaeologists and historians, we need to set the record straight," she said. "This is an area where people from all over the world toiled hard above and below the ground. Back then, you could get morphine and a syringe at the local pharmacy. It was not a big deal."

"Schablitsky's innovative application of DNA analysis opens up an entirely new way of documenting and understanding their lives from the material things that they left behind," said Donald Hardesty, an anthropology professor at the University of Nevada. In the 1860s, Virginia City was "one of the great mining districts of the world, one of the richest places ever in human history," said Ron James, Nevada's state historic preservation officer.

Earlier research has established that Virginia City, with a population of 60,000 at its peak, was unusually diverse for its time. Large populations of ethnic groups -including Africans, Jamaicans, Chinese, Irish and Germans -worked area gold and silver mines. Most of Virginia City burned during a great fire in 1875, providing a clear mark in the soil that archaeologists can use to gauge the age of artifacts.

When Schablitsky began digging in the summer of 2000, she expected to find beads, buttons and straight pins used by a dressmaker who once operated a shop there, as well as marbles and children's toys from the family that later lived there. "We didn't expect to discover a syringe and needles and an irrigator," said Schablitsky. "I started considering my options. DNA is a household name now. We have shows like "CSI: Crime Scene Investigation." I thought, maybe we can get some DNA off this," she said.

The morphine on the syringe was confirmed by Dr. Raymond Grimsbo at the Intermountain Forensic Laboratories Inc. in Portland, Oregon. He tested for morphine because historical medical manuals discuss the frequent hypodermic injection of morphine during the 1870s and 1880s. In addition to the needles and syringe found beneath the floorboards, researchers discovered a urethral irrigator used to treat venereal disease. Historical documents indicate the home at 18 North G Street likely was built in the 1860s in the working-class neighborhood between Chinatown and the red light district. The dressmaker, Mrs. M.A. Andrews, operated a shop at the location in 1873. But by 1875, a British immigrant family, the Coopers, moved into the home. Thomas Cooper was a carpenter and lived in the house with his wife and three children.

Forensic results eliminated Mrs. Andrews and the Cooper family as the syringe users. One possibility is that during the late 1860s or early 1870s, at least four adults were involved in a social gathering in which morphine was injected for euphoric effects, Schablitsky said. When the needles became dull or damaged, they could have been discarded into the floor.

Schablitsky said a more realistic theory is that a doctor who specialized in treating venereal diseases was operating out of the house.

Southern Slave Site

By Russ Bynum, The Associated Press

OSSABAW ISLAND, Ga. –Sifting through dirt from the floor of a small cabin made from oyster shells and sand, archaeologist Dan Elliott is finding unexpected treasures. He unearthed a doll-sized porcelain plate, clay marbles, lead shot and a French-made gunflint -fascinating finds from a cabin that once housed plantation slaves. "We're dealing with the facts. These are all things they left behind," says Elliott, noting that toys and firearms' material "could suggest their masters were letting them have a little bit of latitude."

Researchers say three cabins made of tabby -a cement mixture of oyster shells, lime and sand -on this undeveloped, state-owned barrier island are among the best-preserved slave quarters in the South. Now, 142 years after slavery ended, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the nonprofit Ossabaw Island Foundation are conducting the first archaeological digs here, hoping artifacts buried beneath the cabins will yield a better picture of how Southern slaves lived in the 18th and 19th centuries.

"It is easily one of the most important African-American slave sites in the South-east," said Dave Crass, Georgia's state archaeologist. "Normally it's a big, white-columned plantation house that's still there. And the people who made the place work, their houses are long gone." Since most records on slaves were kept by their owners, "you're seeing their world through white eyes," Crass said. "You need archaeology to put a face on these very abstract ideas about what slave life was like."

Ossabaw Island remains one of coastal Georgia's wildest places. Hogs, deer, armadillos and Sicilian donkeys roam the island's 11,800 acres of wishbone-shaped up-lands among towering live oaks and Indian burial mounds. Roads crisscrossing the island are all dirt. There is no bridge to the mainland.

The first slaves arrived in the 1760s, when Jim Morel bought the island and established North End plantation to harvest live oaks for shipbuilding timber and to grow indigo and other cash crops. Researchers believe Morel had about 100 slaves. More came later to work three additional plantations his sons established on the Island, which is about 6 miles from Savannah. The island had no clay suitable for making bricks, and they were expensive to ship, so slaves constructed their homes using oyster shells plentifully piled in trash heaps left by Indians.

Elliott, the lead archaeologist for a \$1.3 million study, has located buried tabby foundations indicating 18 slave cabins once stood at North End. Only three survived intact, built 32-by-16 feet and divided into two living quarters sharing a chimney and hearth in the center wall. Architectural conservator George Fore, hired to assess the cabins' condition and origins, found that the original wooden ceiling boards had marks from a circular saw, indicating the cabins were likely built after 1840 when the first steam-powered saws became available.

Original window sashes in one cabin suggest it had glass windows, another unusual touch for a slave house. "We don't have that many plantation slave quarters that are fully intact like that," Fore said. "All three of these have their internal plaster intact. Nails are in the walls where they obviously hung various things, clothes to dry. It gives you a personal touch with that time."

Elliott has unearthed even more personal relics, many dating to the 18th century – a sign slaves may have built their tabby quarters on top of older housing. The finds include a small lice comb of carved bone and shards of an Indian pottery called Colono-ware - rare in Georgia. Bones from fish, birds, pigs and alligators hint at what slaves may have eaten. Ironically, the three slave cabins survived not because they were left alone, but because they continued to be used as living quarters until the 1990s by staff of the state and the island's last private owners.

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