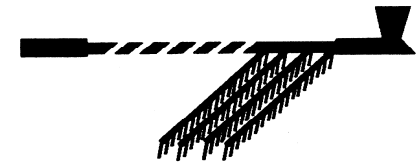
CALUMET



CONSERVATION PRESERVATION
EDUCATION EXPLORATION

Newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society
May, 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

May 5 Executive Board, The Atrium, 30th 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". See Page 2
May 21 **Lyons Survey,** See Page 2

June 3-4 IPCAS Fourth (more-or-less annual) Garage Sale.
June 13–17 Volunteer Opportunity for IPCAS Members, Nebraska NF, Survey and Site Testing on the Oglala National Grassland, See Page 2

September 24-25 Morey Stinson will lead a field trip to the Dinosaur / Vernal area over the weekend of September 24th and 25th. The group will meet the evening of the 23rd at a campground in Dinosaur or Vernal. More details will be provided later in the summer. Contact Morey: 303-530-7727 or morey.stinson@comcast.net to sign-up for the trip or get more information.

Inside This CALUMET

Membership Renewals

Expired in February: Sheila Goff, Elaine Hill
Expired in March: Monty Moorman
Expired in April: Andrew DeCoursey, Mike/Hal/Zack Landem, Tom and Beverly Meier, Marie Palowoda and Brad Culp, John and Kathy Wilson.
Expiring in May: Sandy and Muriel Jacobs, Martha Patterson
Expiring in July: Russell D. Smith

Renewed in April: Norma Boslough, Paula Edwards, Bob Grigsby, Anne and Bob Mutaw, Ann and Dave Phillips, William Rosquist, and Thomas Van Zandt

Glad you are with Indian Peaks!

May Presentation

Sierra Standish

"A Subtle Story: The Trails of Rocky Mountain National Park"

At Rocky Mountain National Park, trails arguably facilitate the most meaningful interface between people and nature. Visitors seek out a trail for scenery, wildlife, or a sense of adventure. The pathway itself seems like the barest version of a human structure..or is it?

Most of the trails at Rocky Mountain National Park were meant to draw attention away from them selves. This subltety of design disguises the important role that trails play in the region's history. Over the past 100 years, several park trails have played a part in the expansion of local tourism and the development of National Park Service (NPS) Rustic Design/ Naturalistic Architecture; two of these trails have been recently nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sierra's Biography

With the support of park staff, Sierra Standish recently prepared the nominations that placed two of Rocky's trails on the National Register of Historic Places. She received an M.A. in History from Colorado State University, and has enjoyed using her history background as a California State Park interpreter and a High Country News intern. She currently works for CSU as a project sepecialist, preparing a bibliography on the history of Colorado's agriculture and rural life.

Volunteer Opportunity for IPCAS Members

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

June 13–17

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.

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, and volunteers may "buy in" on group food preparation by CU Field School (strongly recommended by your editor).

Nearest towns: Crawford, 15 miles; Chadron, 37 miles; Harrison, 42 miles

Lyons Survey/Documentation

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 – currently a construction zone). If you would like to participate in either of the workdays, or any future workday, please contact Tom Cree at tomcree@earthlink.net.

Getting the Point
Plainview

Projectile Point Type: **Plainview**
Period: Paleo, 10000 to 7000 B.P.
Range: Colorado eastward
Material of this point: Alibates Flint, with streaks of pink
Source of this point: Field find from the Howard Henderson Collection

Plainview - A medium to large size, thin, lanceolate point with usually parallel sides and a concave base that is ground. Some examples are thinned or fluted and is believed to be related to the earlier ***Clovis*** and contemporary ***Dalton*** type. Flaking is of high quality and can be collateral to oblique transverse. A cross type between ***Clovis*** and ***Dalton***.

Many ***Plainview*** points are found in eastern Colorado and occur in petrified wood, jasper, agate, chalcedony, chert, and Alibates flint, as in this example from Texas. Please note the "dings" in this piece – the large chip in the upper blade surface and the numerous small chips in the lower blade surface (probably cow stomps or erosion damage). This projectile point is heavily patinated.

The ***Plainview*** point is named after City of Plainview, Hale County, Texas. In the Bonfire Shelter near there, the ***Plainview*** point was found in association with ***Folsom*** and possible ***Clovis*** points. For additional information, check: http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/bonfire/bb2.html. The ***Plainview*** point shown is larger than the ones found at the Bonfire site.

More on Plainview
American Antiquity, July 1999

Plainview and Firstview are two of the principal post-Folsom Paleoindian artifact assemblages on the Great Plains, but good radiometric age control for these artifact styles is relatively poor, due in part to lack of reliable age control on the type collections. This study reports the results of AMS-radiocarbon dating of specific amino acids from Bison antiquus bone associated with the type Plainview and Firstview assemblages from the Plainview and Olsen-Chubbuck sites, respectively.

Seven samples of bone and teeth from Plainview produced a surprisingly wide array of ages. As a result, the age of the bone bed and the type Plainview collection remain uncertain, but it is most likely older than 10,000 B.P. (but late or post- Folsom) given the dating and stratigraphic relationships at Plainview and other sites. Seven samples of bone from Olsen-Chubbuck yielded a tight cluster of ages averaging ca 9400 B.P., fitting well with other dated Firstview features on the Southern Plains. These results show that much better age control from more sites is needed in order to understand the Paleoindian record.

AMS-radiocarbon dating of specific amino acids from bone has revolutionized such issues of chronology in archaeology, but like any other method, it can provide confusing results and must be used in conjunction with other chronometric data.

An 11,000-year-old Spearhead and a Race Against Time
Discover Channel Report, Tamar Simon, June 10, 1999

An ancient Plainview spearhead -- thought to be about 11,000 years old -- has been found in Banff National Park. It's shedding new light on theories about how man migrated to North America. And its throwing the archaeologists involved into a kind of digging frenzy, because the site where it was found may be lost to erosion within the next two decades. But it's also evidence of a really old mistake -- that probably made an ancient human really mad.

"You can almost hear the cursing," chuckles Dr. Dale Walde, Director of the University of Calgary archaeology field school, whose student found the artifact. "The point was broken in its manufacture. You can see the individual had put a lot of effort into it. There's a flaw in the stone, and the individual pressed too hard and snapped it off."

The Plainview point was found on the shores of Lake Minnewanka, a man-made reservoir north of the Bow Valley. It was discovered about one meter down, below a type of red soil known as a Banff "horizon marker": it contains organic materials carbon-dated as being 7,000 to 9,000 years old. The team of field school students had first uncovered a perfectly unbroken Agate Basin spearhead, just below the red soil. The Agate Basin point is dated, with the help of the carbon-dated remains of an extinct giant bison found nearby, as being 10,000 years old. But the Plainview point was even farther underground.

"The Plainview point was found 30 centimeters below the Agate Basin," Dr. Walde explains. "So we're fairly confident it will be dated at 11,000 years old."

But what makes this discovery so exciting is not so much the spearhead's age as its context. Older Clovis spear points have been found in eastern Canada, Walde says, and artifacts 14,000 years old have been found in the Yukon. But this is an undisturbed sight that is yielding a plethora of artifacts. The field school students, working under the direction of archaeologist Alison Landals, have uncovered a hearth where a prehistoric family may have warmed their hands and cooked their food.

The location of the Plainview point also lends support to one of two competing theories regarding the arrival of man in North America. Some scientists believe people came down the west coast in boats during the Ice Age, then migrated from south to north, as the glaciers that covered the continent receded. But others believe they moved from north to south in glacier-free pockets.

The discovery of the Plainview point at Lake Minnewanka, Walde says, places humans in the theorized "ice-free corridor" 11,000 years ago, lending support to the north-to-south migration theory. And Walde thinks more artifacts

are sure to be dug up at the site. It's a tantalizing find for the archaeologists -- especially because the spring run-off floods the site every year. That's putting both a yearly -- and final -- time limit on how long they can dig.

"Because of the spring run-off there's a very restricted time period to work each year," Walde explains. "This year the run-off was very late, so we could get in four weeks of excavation. That's the next best thing to miraculous -- once Alison was chased out after one week. We're not looking over our shoulders every second, but it's a daily issue." The archaeologists must anticipate when the water will reach the site because they have to fill in the pits they've dug first, or else they will accelerate the erosion already at work. It's erosion that has put a final countdown on the site, until the time when it's lost forever. "The site won't last more than 20 years because of the erosion," Walde predicts. "So we want to put as many people as possible working there every year."

That's why Walde got together enough grant money to put eighteen first-year archaeology students on the site this year, to help Landals, who has been working there basically on her own since 1997. But the run-off has brought this season to an end. Now the spear points and other discoveries will be analyzed for further clues to how the people who made them lived.

"We will try to do blood residue analysis," Walde says. "We will try to identify the animals killed by the spear heads, or the animals whose parts were used as glue or sinew wrapping to make the spear. We will also look for pollen to try to find out what the environment was like, and we will look at the charcoal found in the hearth to determine the plants that were burned."

Plainview spear points are named after the Texas town where they were first found. They, as well as Clovis and Agate Basin spear points, are from the "early prehistoric" period when humans used thrusting spears, that were thrust into animals at close range. While different styles of thrusting spear heads were created, the only thing necessary to their construction was a sharp tip. Spears designed for throwing from a distance did not appear until much later -- 7,000 to 8,000 years ago.

ROCKY is 90!

On January 26, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill into law establishing **Rocky Mountain National Park**. In 2005, the Park is celebrating its 90th year of "conserving the scenery...and providing for the public enjoyment". Literally millions of visitors from around the world have been attracted to its lofty peaks, abundant flora and fauna, and outstanding recreational opportunities.

Two speakers will present the following programs in upcoming months at IPCAS to highlight pre-historic and historic archaeology and research ongoing at Rocky Mountain National Park.

Thursday, May 12, 2005
A Subtle Story: Historic Trails of Rocky Mountain National Park

Usually hikers don't think too much about the trail they are on...they're busy looking at the scenery, catching their breath, or chatting with companions. But Rocky Mountain National Park's trails - some over 100 years old - play an understated role in the story of the park. See slides of some of the park's earliest trails and hear about their history.

This free program is presented by historian Sierra Standish, who has pieced together a trail history through newspaper articles, letters, photographs, and other original documents. Sierra has done a lot of research in the Park collections and has prepared nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for several of these trails. She is also presenting a seminar through the Rocky Mountain Nature Association later this year. This is your chance to see and hear about her research without actually going on a hike!

Thursday, October 13, 2005

Dr. Bill Butler, Park archaeologist, will present "What's New at Rocky". Program details will be published at a later date. Please mark both these dates on your calendars to enjoy two excellent programs and celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the creation of one of the "Crown Jewels" of the National Park System!

Kris Holien - Co-President, IPCAS, and RMNP employee

Old Cancun

Ancient Mayan Ruins Just a Few Miles from Beaches

Latrice Davis, *The Associated Press*

Longmont Times-Call, February 20, 2005

CANCUN, Mexico -Most people know Cancun as a beach resort and spring break destination. But if you're an adventurous traveler looking to channel your inner Indiana Jones, there are also ancient Mayan ruins to be explored within a short drive of the beach. Places like Coba and Tulum offer something for both curious tourists and those with a deeper interest in anthropology and archaeology.

Located in the jungles of Quintana Roo, Mayan culture in Coba dates back 3,000 years. As the largest archaeological site in the Yucatan Peninsula, Coba also holds the distinction of being the least excavated. Archaeologists have explored only a few of the 20,000 structures that once stood here. Coba was a major Mayan economic center, and La Iglesia -the church- is one of the first structures you'll see upon entering. Mayans came here to make sacrificial offerings to the gods, including jewelry, food; animals and even humans.

Nohoch Mul - Great Hill- is the tallest pyramid in the area, at 138 feet high. Its steps are crumbling and steep, and I wasn't sure I'd make it to the top. A sturdy rope is attached to the steps to help visitors make the climb. The view from the summit is worth the trek. The dense emerald jungle stretches before you, dotted with gray where the ruins are visible.

Sapphire lakes glisten in the distance. At the peak is a small temple decorated with a figure of the descending god -a winged deity heading to earth. You can still see portions of the white limestone roads called sacbe that the Mayans built through the jungle, straight and wide, to link Coba and other Mayan centers like Chichen Itza.

You'll also encounter plenty of exotic birds taking flight and a few iguanas on the grounds. Use insect repellant; mosquitoes are thick. Tulum, a half-hour southeast of Coba, is more accessible and in some ways more beautiful. After walking down a barren road to the entrance, and through a long corridor to the ruins, you'll find yourself in a walled oceanfront city that once served as a trading post for merchants to exchange goods. The crown jewel of this place is El Castillo, the castle.

The Mayans came to this shrine, perched on a limestone cliff, to show reverence to the gods. It also served as a watchtower for them to keep sight of enemies approaching by sea. Other buildings worth seeing are Gran Palacio - Great Palace -and Templo del Dios Descendente - Temple of the Descending God. They are roped off to protect their fragile frescoes, but can still be viewed.

Relaxing on the beach is a nice way to end the day at Tulum. Its pristine sands and alluring waters rival those found in Cancun. Back in Cancun, Mayan history can be found not only along dirt roads, but also on major thoroughfares.

Kukulcan Boulevard is the heart of Cancun's hotel zone, even though the street is surrounded by water – the Caribbean Sea on one side, and a lagoon, Laguna Nichupte, on the other. This l4-mile strip bears the name of the l3th-century ruler of Chichen Itza, who sacrificed himself to the rain gods by being cast alive into a 60-foot well. He survived the ordeal from dawn to midday, and rose to power throughout the Yucatan Peninsula. El Rey, the main archaeological ruin in Cancun, is located on Kukulcan. This site is small compared to Coba and Tulum, but is worth visiting. You can walk amid the stone plazas and buildings that made up this fishing village, believed to have been inhabited from the l0th to l6th centuries.

El Rey means the king; a skeleton found at the site may have been Mayan royalty. Also known for its high iguana population, El Rey is an easy way to sample the world of an ancient civilization.

Garbage Suggests Earliest Americans Hugged Coast

The Associated Press

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. - Rubbish dug a generation ago from an ocean-side archaeological site first occupied around 8,000 B.C. is being re-examined for clues that could bolster the theory some of the first Americans to stream into the New World hugged the Pacific coast, reaping the bounty of the land and the sea.

This month, anthropologist Terry Jones and his colleagues began poring over the estimated 10,000 to 15,000 broken bones and shells, salvaged in excavations hastily carried out 36 years ago to make way for construction of a nuclear power plant on the Central California coast. Now, more exhaustive analysis could support the controversial idea that some pioneering Paleo-Indians moved into North America along the West Coast, skipping inland routes that traditionally have been considered the most likely avenues into the continent from Asia.

"If you have, very early, people pursuing a life that's different from that of the big game hunters, that could suggest a different people and a different entry route, " said Jones, 49, of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

At the time the site originally was excavated, archaeologists focused on the rich assortment of skeletons, stone tools, fishhooks, whistles and other artifacts pulled from the layers upon layers -stacked more than 12 feet deep -of detritus. They carried out only a basic analysis of the accompanying bits and pieces of long-dead otters, seals, deer, fish and other creatures and then placed them in storage. "The bones have been lying in bags since 1968, waiting for someone to look at them," Jones said. That garbage now may prove to be gold.

Scientists believe the collection of bone and shell is unparalleled in both its size and its sweep, since it traces -apparently without interruption -a staggering 10,000 years or more of persistent occupation of the site, which sits perched on a bluff 60 feet above a half-moon cove.

“It was certainly one of the major villages along the entire Central Coast, " said Roberta Greenwood, the Los Angeles archaeologist who led the original dig.

Sorting, identifying and cataloging the remains should give scientists a fuller picture of how the village's inhabitants lived through the ages, including the range and number of species they hunted and fished, Jones said.

On a recent afternoon, Judith Porcasi, 64, and Angela Barrios, 25, sat side-by-side sifting through crinkled, brown bags of remains, separating the spoils into neat piles: bird, mammal, shellfish, fish and artifact. "You've got apiece of bunny in with the fish. You can't do that," Porcasi gently scolded Barrios at one point. Eventually, statistical analysis of the jumbled remains will allow "patterns to emerge," Porcasi said.

The dig site lies about 12 miles southwest of modern-day San Luis Obispo. It is partly occupied by Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s hulking Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Only a small percentage of the site was excavated; the bulk likely remains intact, Greenwood said. Although little heralded, Diablo Canyon may be the oldest mainland coastal site anywhere in North America -something further carbon dating planned by Jones could confirm. The dating work done at the time of the original excavations was met with skepticism, since it came up with ages far older than anything else from the region known at the time. "It was a huge surprise. 'Bombshell' might be appropriate," Greenwood said.

If the ages hold up through testing planned for the summer, they could bolster claims made by some scientists that separate, coastal-dwelling populations of humans were among the early colonizers of the New World, moving in pulses independent of the big-game-hunters thought to have traveled by inland routes at the dwindling of the last Ice Age. "That's what the smart money is on, on the coastal migration. It's just that it's a whole lot easier to compete on the coast than it is on the tundra. You get a good mammoth, yeah, it will last you long time, if you have facilities to take care of it -but most didn't. But if you came down the coast, you've always got groceries, " said Dennis Stanford, of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

The remains dug from six locations strung along a short stretch of coast represent the dozens and dozens of species that nourished the native Americans who occupied Diablo Canyon from as early as 8420 B.C. until the first European explorers reached the region in A.D.1769. The refuse heap, or midden, preserved evidence of more than 70 species of mollusk alone –a number likely unmatched by the offerings of any present-day seafood market. Mussels were an apparent favorite.

Jones is especially interested in sea otters, which were hunted for food and their pelts. Tracing the history of their exploitation as a species should dispel notions that Europeans stumbled on a pristine environment in the 18th century, Jones said. "We should think of it as an environment harvested for 10,000 years. It's naive to think that harvesting didn't have some kind of effect," Jones said.

Preliminary analysis published by Greenwood in 1972 suggested no drastic shifts in the diet of the site's inhabitants over thousands of years, nor much change in the artifacts they produced. That consistency suggests the people were established exploiters of the resources available to them on the coast and not necessarily Ice Age big-game-hunters who suddenly developed a taste for seafood, Jones said. "They seem to have a coastal adaptation from Day One," he said.

Even older remains, dating as far back as perhaps 11,000 B.C., have been found on the Channel Islands off the Southern California coast. That suggests the people who called the region home were navigating the open ocean nearly contemporaneously with the Clovis people, who hunted large mammals farther inland. "Once you had that figured out, oceans, rivers and big lakes became highways rather than barriers. The water is actually going to facilitate the spread of cultures and ideas. That's what we're looking at.

People dismissed it for years. I am not at all surprised you have a huge 10,000-year-old midden there on the California coast, " Stanford said.

Archaeologists have yet to find any coastal evidence that predates what's been discovered at Clovis sites farther inland - nor might they with any ease. The rise in sea level that inundated the Bering land bridge that connected Asia with the Americas presumably flooded any coastal sites that might have been occupied before about 12,000 B.C.

"Finding the hard evidence, the field evidence, the concrete evidence -like finding a site that's older than anything inland is eluding us, " said Gary Baynes, a University of Nevada, Reno, anthropologist and coastal migration theory skeptic. "When that evidence comes in, I will be glad to say the coast was first."

Federal Judges Rule Kennewick Man is Not Native American

By William McCall, August 19, 2004

http://www.katu.com/news/story.asp?ID=70281

PORTLAND, Ore. - A federal judge has barred Northwest Indian tribes from further participation in the Kennewick Man lawsuit by ordering the case limited to government defendants and the scientists who want to study the ancient skeleton, attorneys said Wednesday. The tribes had argued they have "spiritual, cultural and property" interests in the 9,400 year-old skeleton discovered in 1996 along the Columbia River near Kennewick, Wash. The Umatilla, Yakama, Nez Perce and Colville tribes claimed they were entitled to the bones under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and wanted to have them reburied without any scientific studies. The bones are stored at the Burke Museum at the University of Washington in Seattle.

But a three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in February that "no cognizable link exists" between the skeleton and the tribes, allowing the scientists to begin their studies barring further legal action. U.S. Magistrate Judge John Jelderks, who has heard the case since it was filed, ruled Tuesday that any remaining legal action be limited to the anthropologists seeking to study the bones and government agencies involved in the case. Alan Schneider, attorney for the anthropologists, said the only decision left is what kind of studies of the skeleton will be allowed, if no other challenges are filed.

But Rob Roy Smith, an attorney for the Nez Perce and other tribes, said additional legal action is being considered. "We're obviously disappointed by Judge Jelderks' decision," Smith said. "He continues to alter cultural resource protection law." Smith said the tribes believe they have standing to participate in any new phase of the trial to determine how the bones are studied.

Tribes appeal bones ruling

This story was published Wednesday, February 16th, 2005

By Anna King, Herald staff writer

Northwest tribes have filed an appeal in the Kennewick Man case in hopes of being involved in a planned study of the 9,400-year-old bones. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled last July that the tribes had no right to influence the study because Kennewick Man was not related to any existing tribes. But the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and Yakama Indian Nation disagree. "They have had a plan out there for quite a while, and they are negotiating it with the feds not us," said Audie Huber, intergovernmental

affairs manager for the Umatilla Reservation's Department of Natural Resources. "Our voice is not being heard right now. We need some way to participate."

Huber, who has been involved in the case since the bones were found on the banks of the Columbia River in 1996, said the long battle has been difficult and disappointing. "It's a fundamental right to protect the grave of your ancestor," he said. The tribes made the appeal Monday. Huber also said the court's decision might come too late for the tribes to have any say in the study. "The 9th Circuit Court is glacially slow," he said. "We think the decision will come after the study plan is implemented."

James Chatters, the Richland archaeologist who recovered many of Kennewick Man's bones from the riverbank in Columbia Park, said some of the leading scientists in the nation plan to study the bones as early as this spring or summer.

Huber said the tribes' appeal may not help in the Kennewick Man case, but it will influence how other artifacts and remains are dealt with in the future. The court found Kennewick Man didn't fall under the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which requires museums or other agencies to return remains found to have cultural affiliation with an existing tribe. Huber said the tribe now is fighting for the old bones through the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which protects archaeological sites and artifacts. "There are thousands of collections of Indian artifacts, and the law says that there needs to be consultation with the tribes when those remains are studied," Huber said.

Paula Barran, Portland-based legal counsel to the group of scientists that wants to study the bones, said she thought the study would go ahead as planned. "The court said the case is over and you've (the tribes) already been heard," she said. "You have made these arguments and lost." Barran said the scientists took an initial two-day look at the bones a couple of months ago. "I think everyone was really excited because the best scientists in the world were looking at it for the first time," she said. Chatters said he is excited he and other scientists will be able to study the bones after nearly nine years of delay. "I am just holding my breath until it starts," he said. The study will be carefully conducted and may lend answers to some of Chatters' questions about Kennewick Man while raising others, he said. "We are doing this in a methodical way," he said. "We don't want to rush in and do it all at once."

Chatters said he would like other scientists to study a chip in Kennewick Man's shoulder blade area to see if it was an injury that happened before he died. Chatters also said he also would like to test some of the soil that coats the inside of the skull to discover the location of Kennewick Man's bones when he died. "Every time you look at one of these individuals, something new comes out," Chatters said. Kennewick Man's remains are being stored at the University of Washington's Burke Museum in Seattle.

Scientists Protest Bill to Change Indian Graves Law

This story was published Friday, April 8th, 2005

By The Associated Press

http://www.kennewick-man.com

WASHINGTON - Scientists hoping to study the ancient skeleton known as Kennewick Man are protesting a bill they say could block their efforts. They say a two-word amendment to a bill on Native Americans would allow federally recognized tribes to claim ancient remains even if they cannot prove a link to a current tribe. Scientists fear the bill, if enacted, could end up overturning a federal appeals court ruling that allows them to study the 9,300-year-old bones. The skeleton was discovered in 1996 along the Columbia River in Kennewick and has been the focus of a bitter nine-year fight.

The scientists successfully opposed a similar bill in the last Congress sponsored by then-Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell, R-Colorado, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. Campbell retired in January, but the bill has been revived in this Congress by the panel's new chairman, Sen. John McCain, R-Arizona. "What they are trying to do is to change the statute so that it comes up with the absurd result that tribes can now claim skeletons to which they have no cultural connection," said Alan Schneider, a Portland-based attorney for the scientists. It is far from certain what tribe, if any, Kennewick Man would be assigned to, Schneider said: "He may not even be Indian at all."

Four Northwest tribes - the Umatilla, Yakama, Nez Perce and Colville - claimed they were entitled to the ancient bones under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The tribes wanted the bones reburied without any scientific studies.

Last year the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that no direct link exists between the tribes and the skeleton. Scientists say McCain's bill, with a two-word change, could nullify that ruling. The change would add the words "or was" to a definition. It would then say that in the context of ancient remains, the term "Native American" refers to a member of a tribe or culture that is or was indigenous to the United States. The Senate Indian Affairs Committee approved the bill on a voice vote last month. Rob Roy Smith, an attorney for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington, and other supporters say the bill would apply to future archaeological finds, and would strengthen the case of tribes across the country that want to claim and bury ancient remains.

But Andrea Jones, a spokeswoman for McCain, said attorneys told the committee the bill would not apply to Kennewick Man because the 9th Circuit has already made a decision. Spokesmen for Sens. Gordon Smith, R-Ore., and Maria Cantwell, D-Wash., also say the bill does not apply to Kennewick Man.

Author explores Kennewick Man theory

This story was published Sunday, April 17th, 2005

By Anna King, Herald staff writer

Kennewick Man Virtual Interpretive Center http://www.kennewick-man.com

Jon Turk took to the seas to prove his theory of where the ancestors of Kennewick Man came from. But he almost quit after he spent about a day and a half battling a Pacific Ocean whirlpool in his tiny boat.

"Most adventures happen very quickly," he said. "But when the pressure is on for 36 hours, your mind almost goes dull. You are just reacting. You are just trying to cope." When Turk finally reached shore, he realized the island he had landed on was uninhabited, and with no radio he couldn't call for help. The whirlpool left Turk shaken, exhausted and back where he started. But he continued on, feeling he had no choice but to continue deeper into his 3,000-mile quest for answers about the origins of Kennewick Man.

Turk wrote about his theory and adventures in the book *In the Wake of the Jomon*. He plans a slide show and book signing Monday at Whitman College in Walla Walla. The book floats the theory that Kennewick Man might have not been either Native American nor a Caucasoid, but a Jomon or ancient inhabitant of Japan. He thinks the people may have paddled primitive dugout canoes across the North Pacific to reach the Western Hemisphere.

Turk decided to set out to see if it was possible to ply a craft nearly 3,000 miles from Japan, across Eastern Siberia to Alaska's St. Lawrence Island as the ancients would have. "It got a hook in my soul, and it's what I've been doing for seven years," he said. Turk wanted to find out if the long trip could be made, with no extra support or food, other than what he could find along the way. He also wanted to understand why one might embark on such a journey.

The author said he's sure there will be people who disagree with his theory about Kennewick Man, a 9,400-year-old skeleton found along the banks of the Columbia River in 1996 - and that's OK with him. "I expect controversy," he said. "If people read my book carefully enough to disagree with me I would be delighted."

Turk made his journey in two separate trips in 2000 and 2001. He said he encountered many of the same challenges that an ancient mariner might have dealt with like gales, fog, dangerous currents and hunger. Some of his modern-day challenges included immigration officials and Russian officers. He went hungry and went without sleep, but it all made good fodder for his book, he said. And some of the lessons learned on his voyage won't be forgotten. Since his experience with the whirlpool, Turk said he always packs one thing extra. "I've been carrying a radio," he said.

Meet Kennewick Man

by Jim Chatters

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/first/kennewick.html

Rarely do the ravages of time allow us to gaze directly upon the faces of our remote predecessors. Except for those few who have been frozen in the arctic, pickled in the peat bogs of Northern Europe, or sculpted by their skilled contemporaries, all we have of earlier peoples' visages are their bare, often fragmentary skulls. These skulls, however,

hold valuable clues to the physiognomy of the dead. The superstructure on which the soft tissues of the face hung during life, each provides a map of the face it once supported. Facial-reconstruction artists can read this map and produce an approximation of the deceased's appearance.

Forensic scientists and others conduct facial approximation for two quite distinct but related purposes: to identify the recently dead so that they can be reunited with their kin, and to give the people of today a glimpse of our forebears as they might have appeared in life. Either way, facial approximation is a closely integrated blending of science and art, the result of a fruitful collaboration between scientists and sculptors. In the NOVA film "Mystery of the First Americans," for example, sculptor Thomas McClelland and I produced Kennewick Man's image, while artist Sharon Long and anthropologist Douglas Owsley created the approximations of the Spirit Cave mummy. The best known facial-approximation team is led by Richard Neave of the University of Manchester, England, who, with John Prag, co-authored the book *Making Faces: Using Forensic and Archeological Evidence* (Texas A&M University Press, 1997). Neave's team includes not only a medical artist and archeologist, but also specialists in medicine, dentistry, and genetics.

Such teams fashion approximations either sculpturally or by computer. Sculptural methods such as those documented in the NOVA film allow the artist a freer hand than computer techniques. Specialists using the sculptural approach belong to two schools, which I will call the Gerasimov and American schools. (The Gerasimov method was developed by the late Russian paleontologist Mikhail Gerasimov.)

Both schools follow similar basic protocols. Practitioners begin with a skull or, in the case of ancient specimens, a model of a skull, and, at standard locations on its surface, place a set of pegs cut according to average tissue thicknesses. These thicknesses vary according to the ancestry and health of the individual and differ for males and females; people of emaciated, average, or obese condition; and Europeans (or white Americans), Africans (African Americans), or Asians (Japanese). (Experts have not yet developed measurements of average tissue thicknesses for other peoples.) The artist chooses these thicknesses according to information the anthropologist provides based on clues gleaned from the skeleton and any associated clothing and/or preserved soft tissue.

With the markers in place, the artist centers the eyes in the sockets and roughs out the size of the nose and mouth. The sculptor determines the profile of the nose by one of two means. One approach, used primarily by the American school, estimates the projection of the nose at three times the length of a bony spur located beneath the nasal opening in the skull. The width of the nostril wings is a set distance from the lateral edges of the nasal openings, six millimeters for Europeans and Asians and eight millimeters for Africans. The Gerasimov school, as practiced by Neave's team, creates the outline of the nose by extending one line from the bridge of the nose and a second line from the floor of the nasal opening, and then rounding their point of intersection to make the tip of the nose. They estimate nose width as 1.67 times the width of the nasal opening. The width of the mouth is either the distance between the inner edges of the irises in the eyes or the distance between the lateral edges of the canine teeth—measurements that are typically very close to the same.

The schools differ most in how they place tissue on the face. The American school relies heavily on the skill of the artist and less on the underlying structure of the skull. The artist first connects tissue-thickness markers with walls of clay pressed against the skull, tapering each bar so that its height is even with the markers at both ends. This creates an open, grid-like pattern. The artist then fills the spaces between the grid lines with clay, and a mannequin-like face begins to take shape. Finally, the artist uses personal experience and input from the scientific members of the team to humanize the face and decide what eye-form and lip characteristics the person should have. In the hands of a skilled

artist such as Sharon Long, this approach has proven highly effective, particularly as an aid to identification of the recently dead.

Part of the method's effectiveness in the forensic realm lies in the nonspecific appearance that it produces. When the police broadcast faces approximated in this manner, they are likely to stimulate a large number of responses from people missing friends or loved ones. From this large pool of possible identities, the authorities have a good chance of determining the actual identity of the deceased. If the face looked like only one particular individual, the police might get fewer calls and may never identify the subject.

The final reconstruction of Kennewick Man

Reconstruction with hair added (but badly)

Another “Bone of Contention” over Kennewick Man

Kate Riley / Times staff columnist, Tuesday, April 5, 2005
http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/opinion/2002229762_riley04.html

Kennewick Man is poised to tell his secrets. Almost nine years after the 9,300-year-old remains were found on the banks of the Columbia River and a fierce legal battle, federal courts agreed unequivocally scientists should be able to study Kennewick Man.

However, U.S. Sen. John McCain has colluded with those who want to stifle the stories of similar old bones and the light they can shed on the earliest Americans and where they came from. The Arizona Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, supported a sweeping policy change in Senate Bill 536, which is billed erroneously as a technical corrections bill. At the risk of invoking our former president's imbroglio, the issue really does boil down to what the definition of "is" is.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act currently defines "Native American" as "of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that *is* indigenous to the United States."

That wording was key to the scientists' victory in federal court, because it required proof of connection to modern tribes. But tribes who sought to bury Kennewick Man could not prove a link. In fact, limited studies found the remains more closely resembled the Ainu of Japan than modern, Native American tribes.In response to the federal court ruling, the Indian Affairs Committee approved SB 536, which would insert two seemingly innocuous words into the repatriation law. It would read: "... is, ***or was,*** indigenous. ... " That means modern tribes could claim remains with no discernible link to them except that they were found in an area where the tribes lived.

Proving a connection over more than 400 generations is problematic. How can we know the extent of early migration 10,000 years ago? If a possible connection between Kennewick Man and the Ainu is substantiated, would the tribes really want to deprive the Ainu of news of their long-lost wandering relative?

"The effect is to push science and scientists out of the picture," says Alan Schneider, a lawyer for the scientists in their federal court battle. "The issue would be solely between the government and the tribes."

A member of the committee, Sen. Maria Cantwell, D-Wash., raised concerns about such a substantive policy change being tucked into a technical corrections bill. But she voted for it because of other items in the bill. Another Northwest senator, Republican Gordon Smith of Oregon, also serves on the committee. The Society for American Archeology, while generally supportive of the change, objected to a similar effort last year because there was no hearing: The society said, " ... we are strongly opposed to the process through which this amendment is being put forward."

The battle over Kennewick Man and other ancient remains, found and yet to be found, is a battle between sincere intentions. Many tribes believe Kennewick Man and other ancient remains are ancestors. It disturbs them because the remains are not buried in accordance with their beliefs. The repatriation act is a righteous law that sought to put an end to desecration of Native American burial sites and to return ancestral remains and artifacts to descendants.

But the scientists are not grave robbers with ill intent. Their values are to preserve the bones and study them in the least intrusive way possible. Among them is Doug Owsley, curator and division head for physical anthropology at the Smithsonian's National Museum, who has studied more recent remains to facilitate repatriation.

The repatriation law does not adequately address remains like Kennewick Man and others exceptional in their age and physically distinct from modern-day tribes that would claim them. U.S. Rep. Doc Hastings, D-Pasco, previously introduced legislation to amend the repatriation act to ensure these ancient remains not linked to modern tribes could be studied. He set the effort aside, pending the federal court case. But given this threat to scientific inquiry in the Senate, he should consider reintroducing it — and push this debate back into the open before the secrets of the earliest Americans are stifled.

Executive Board Meetings
March 3, 2005

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM at The Atrium in Boulder
Attendees: Holien, Hofmeier, Cree, Turner, Pitre, Damon
Secretary's Report: Minutes from February Executive Board Meeting accepted
Treasurer's Report: Ending Balance Feb 28, 2005 $2079.71

Note: When reporting memberships as new or renewed, for state records, if renewal is more than 3 months after due date, will be recorded as new member; for chapter records, will continue to count these as renewals so it is clear when there is new membership.

President's Report:

- Spring field trip that was planned is cancelled; will look for opportunities for field trip in SE Colorado and contact officers from other chapters for suggestions.
- Membership brochures – cannot place in Colorado Visitor Centers if fee included; Need to get more printed: Damon to contact Lora (membership chair) for copy of file
- No response on grant application as of Board meeting
- Holien provided update on Alice Hamilton Scholarship; will put basket for donations at chapter meetings
- Speakers lined up for May and October

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM

Executive Board Meeting
April 7, 2005

Meeting called to order at 7:30 PM at The Atrium in Boulder.
Attendees: Cree, Damon, Holien, Pitre, Turner.
Secretary's Report (Holien acting): Approved March Executive Board Meeting minutes taken by Damon.
Treasurer's Report (Pitre): Account Balance as of March 31, 2005 is $2204.35.
4 membership renewals, 1 expired renewal, 1 new membership. Received grant check of $230 for Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month event.
Presidents' Report (Damon and Holien): Damon will modify state CAS brochure format with IPCAS membership information. Issue of name tags for board members and/or chapter members was tabled. Holien will be attending the CAS Quarterly Meeting in Cortez on April 23.
Old Business: Speaker list for 2005 is complete except for November. Holien continued to work on organizing Archives and remnants of library. Lyons Historical Survey work will continue on scheduled dates of April 9 and May 21. There will be a sign-up sheet at next week's meeting. Damon still pursuing a Spring field trip opportunity.
New Business: Garage Sale will be Friday, June 2 and Saturday, June 3rd, at the Cree residence with set-up on Thursday. Assignments set for April and May meetings. Landem producing poster design for promotion of May program.
Open Floor: none
Meeting adjourned at 8:55 PM.

Kris Holien, IPCAS Co-President, Secretary Pro Tem

2005 IPCAS Officers, Board Members, and major functions

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Please check the chapter web-site at: **http//www.indianpeaksarchaeology.org**

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