



Loveland Archaeological Society, Inc.
A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation

Arrowheadlines

The Newsletter of the Loveland Archaeological Society

FEBRUARY MEETING

Date:	Next Meeting is Feb. 6, 2018. Business meeting starts at 7:15 p.m.
Place:	Rialto Theater Center, 222 E. 4th Street in Loveland, Colorado
Program:	The Powers II Site (Video by Keenan DesPlanques), Rick Miller live talk on the Site
Refreshments:	Robin Guthrie, Carrie Graves



From the Editor

2018 is upon us. A new year of monthly programs, the Spring Into Archaeology show, and of course the Stone Age Fair. That's what the public and most LAS members see. What a lot of people don't see is what goes on behind the scenes, the business end of the Club: the paperwork, the tax filings, the negotiations with The Ranch. It's sending out dozens of registration forms for the SAF, contacting potential speakers, balancing the Club's checkbook, processing new members, sending out the membership cards, distributing the newsletter. These and other things are the duties of the Club Officers which we vote on every year. This year they are, once again, President: Andy Coca, Vice President: Carrie Graves, Secretary: Jean Steinhoff, Treasurer: Mark Boswell. In addition to the elected Officers, other Club-related functions include the LAS Facebook page owner Shellene Stewart Karst, and the Arrowheadlines newsletter editor Rich Savino.

The Spring Into Archaeology show will again be held at The Ranch, McKee Building (where the SAF was held this year) on Sat. March 24th from 9AM-6PM. The show is for LAS member exhibitors only and is Free to the Public. Like last year, it will be held in conjunction with the Rocks and Minerals show and the Coin show. Let Andy know if you will be exhibiting and how many tables you may need.

A breakfast discussion meeting was held January 20th at Mimi's Café in Loveland with about 18 members present; the purpose was to get members' thoughts on joining the Central States Archaeological Society, raising Club dues, organizing an Events Committee to work on the Stone Age Fair, Spring Show, Monthly meetings, etc. The group decided to move forward with a full membership vote on raising dues from the current \$10/individual, \$20/family to either \$15/individual, \$30/family or \$20/individual, \$40/family. With expenses rising for building rentals for Club shows and meetings and Promo costs, the group all felt the need to increase dues for the first time in about 15 years. We are also in need of members to join the new **Events Committee** which is critical to the success of the SAF, increasing Club membership, improving monthly meetings and programs, and myriad Club related activities. Please contact me if you'd like to volunteer.



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Club members enjoying the Jan. 20th meeting at Mimi's Café in Loveland.

With regard to the Central States Archaeological Society, Andy discussed in detail the advantages of joining the Society including publicity and recognition nationwide for the Club, possible participation of new exhibitors from Mid-West and Southern member states at the Stone Age Fair, and contributing articles to their quarterly publication. LAS members wishing to join the Central States organization (not to be confused with the Colorado Archaeological Society or CAS), would pay an additional \$24.00 annually, a portion of which comes back to the LAS. The \$24 entitles the member to the Central States quarterly publication which is an excellent full color magazine on artifacts and history of collections and Native American culture. Joining the Central States Society is not mandatory for all members in order for the LAS to join as a Club per se. Central States members do collect artifacts in a responsible manner, which again differentiates itself from the CAS.

Electronic voting via e-mail on the raising of Club dues and joining the Central States Society will have a Feb. 20th deadline. Live voting will take place at the February meeting. Voting forms for those receiving hard copy newsletters will need to be mailed to Andy Coca at 31687 County Rd. #18, Keenesburg, CO. 80643 by the deadline or you can call in your vote to Andy at 303-903-0587. You can also call in to me, Rich Savino at 303-656-1440. Please e-mail your responses (ballots) to me at linge1915@gmail.com. This will give Andy time to tally the voting as the deadline for the LAS to join the Central States Society is early March. We will also try to answer any questions you may have. Below is an example of the quarterly magazine that comes with the Central States Society membership.



Two monthly meeting improvement suggestions will be implemented at the next meeting: scheduling the refreshment/socializing portion of the meeting from 6:30-7:10 so that the meeting will start at 7:15, and letting the members present choose, by vote tally, the Find of the Month.

One last note: Dec. 28th marked the passing of a great friend and exhibitor at the Stone Age Fair, Bob ‘Little Hawk’ Heid. Bob was renowned for his intricate beadwork in the truest Native American style. He prided himself in patiently explaining and showing anyone who wanted to learn how to perfect the art. I have a beautifully beaded medicine pouch made by Bob, as I’m sure others have examples of his handiwork as well. The Stone Age Fair has now lost two master craftsmen over the last several years-Bob Patton and now Bob Heid. Rest in Peace.

Reminder: If you have an e-mail address and would like to receive an electronic newsletter (an expanded version including more photos) please send me your e-mail address.



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Take 5

Each Newsletter we would like to Spotlight a member of the LAS by asking them 5 questions; hence Take 5. It's a way to get to know our members and each other a little better. This month we're spotlighting Club member and LAS Facebook owner Shellene Stewart Karst. We caught up with Shellene and asked:

1. How did you first become involved with the LAS?

Shellene: I first became involved with the LAS because my late grandfather (George Stewart) had been a faithful member for years and I was interested in following his footsteps being I had a bit of passion also!

2. What do you enjoy most about the Club?

Shellene: What I enjoy most about the Club are the members, their finds, and the stories that are shared about our hunting adventures. I have learned a lot from the knowledge of many who have been collectors for years.

3. Tell us a little about your Club lineage?

Shellene: My Grandfather, George Stewart, was a longtime member and well known in the artifact world in Colorado for his knapping skills and teaching his art and beliefs to many.

4. What's your best find?

Shellene: A Folsom point found outside of Ogallala NE on the South Platte in August of 2016.

5. What was your most dangerous episode while artifact hunting?

Shellene: Dropping into a deep hole in the river up to our chests and fighting against the current to get to the other side before being swept away. [Editor's note: Luckily, Shellene survived].



LAS Find of the Month, January 2018

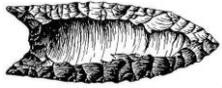
Members can bring an artifact to be entered into the competition at the monthly meeting, which will be judged based on the following rules:

1. Must be a member of LAS in good standing.
2. The artifact must be a personal find.
3. It must have been found within the specified time frame, i.e., within the month prior to the meeting.
4. The artifact doesn't have to be a Colorado find - all that matters is that it was found in the last month.

The Find of the Month for January 2018 was made by Mitch Fink. Andy Coca was the judge.



Type: Colby Clovis Projectile Dart Point
Material: Grey Dendritic Hartville (Wyoming) Chert
Location: South Platte River, Ft. Lupton, CO.
Behind the Find: "I was walking along gravel beds in the river when I received a phone call. While I was talking on the phone I was poking around in the sand with a stick when I flipped over this rock with black slime all over it. After washing it off I realized it was a Clovis! I then wrote 'Clovis' in the sand where I found it."



ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS

STEWARDS OF HISTORY

Preserving the rich record of the past on the Uncompahgre Plateau

By Tanya Ishikawa, Watch Contributor

Alma Evans grew up west of Montrose, next to one of this area's most well known archaeological sites, the Shavano Valley Petroglyphs. She, her family and neighbors were the site's unofficial caretakers, keeping a watchful eye on the ancient field of boulders and cliff walls engraved with symbolic art by native peoples who had lived and passed through the verdant valley over thousands of years.

"I grew up there, and thought everyone had rock art in their backyard," she said. Though she now lives in Cedaredge, Evans continues to monitor the site, prevent and report vandalism, and even guide curious visitors who come to enjoy and learn about the rock art left by the Utes and earlier residents of the Uncompahgre Plateau. She is a docent for the Ute Indian Museum and a site steward through the Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, both in Montrose. Thousands of historic works of art, dwellings and artifacts are scattered on public and private lands around Montrose and Delta counties. Not as publicized nor publicly accessible as other sites in America's Southwest, they are being monitored, documented and enjoyed by a small cadre of dedicated volunteers.

13,000 years of archaeological remains

Archaeologist Glade Hadden worked throughout the West during his 40-year career. Having spent the last 17 years at the Bureau of Land Management's Uncompahgre Field Office in Montrose, he described the area stretching from the San Miguel and Dolores rivers to the Gunnison River as an amazing place for archaeological discovery because "it's the kind of country that people moved through to get somewhere else." "Some of our findings from the past decade or so are extraordinary," Hadden said. He identifies Shavano Valley as well worth the trip from anywhere, as are the petroglyphs in Escalante Canyon between Delta and Grand Junction and the rock art gallery in Paradox Valley, southwest of Telluride.

The area's newest discovery, Eagle Rock Shelter, next to the Gunnison River near Austin, is "world class and unique across the world." Under excavation for the past few years, Eagle Rock is recognized as the oldest human occupation site in Colorado, with artifacts dating from 12,980 to 300 years ago.



“The whole beauty about this area is that no one archaeological feature dominates. Our paleontological sites include formative, prehistoric, early and late archaic periods as well as Ute and everything in between,” he said. “We have one of the most amazing dinosaur trackways in existence, five miles wide and 30 miles long, on the plateau.”

Other local discoveries range from solstice sites to rock shelters and wickiups, branch structures up to 400 years old (hundreds of them are still standing at historic Ute camps across the Plateau). In addition, petroglyphs, pictographs, baskets, pottery, arrowheads, grain-grinding rock implements and a whole range of tools and household items from before and after American settlers came from the East are in this region. Hadden said the second oldest basket in North America was found at the Eagle Rock Shelter.

A few good volunteers

“I think the wonderful, diverse archaeology of west-central Colorado is overshadowed by the cultural resources of the Four Corners, like Mesa Verde, Canyons of the Ancients, and Cedar Mesa,” noted Bill Harris, volunteer coordinator for the BLM’s local Site Stewardship Program and a Field Trip Committee Member for the Chipeta Chapter. But, the findings at Eagle Rock are changing scientific and public perception about the archaeological value of this area of the state and bringing attention to little known archaeological treasures here. To Harris and local archaeology professionals and hobbyists, plenty of local archaeological gems are worth protecting and learning from. Members of his chapter of the Archaeological Society lead many activities that share information about, and preserve, local archaeology, including at monthly presentations. From Delta County to the west end of Montrose County and the Red Mountain mining district of Ouray and San Miguel counties, a total of 52 sites, including mines and other buildings from the frontier era, are monitored by nearly 39 volunteer site stewards. The BLM provides annual training. Each volunteer is expected to visit one or more sites at least a couple times per year, to check for vandalism, looting, deterioration from weather and other general conditions of the resources there. They also assist visitors they encounter, pick up litter and advise the BLM staff on maintenance needs. Some volunteers are out in the field six times a year.

Since Hadden is the sole archaeology-related employee at his field office, which manages more than 900,000 acres of public land as well as helping with archaeological preservation on private land, the stewards provide significant leverage. The office staff estimated that the steward’s contributions in 2016 totaled more than 130 hours, valued at about \$3,000. Greg Larson, who joined the field office as the new manager this spring, said, “It’s great to see how much support we have for managing these resources.



We don't have eyes and ears to be at all these places and monitor this stuff effectively." According to Harris, the site steward program also works with the U.S. Forest Service Priority Heritage Assets program to monitor important historic and archaeological sites within the Ouray District. "Ethical behavior around cultural resources is a prime concern for the program, so we like to enlist volunteers who have been educated in that process, and have a known commitment to preservation," he said. Site stewards must be able to handle the physical demands of hiking at least one-half mile, and sometimes as many as six miles, to get to some sites. As Harris wrote about the role of stewards in the March 2017 newsletter of the Chipeta Chapter: "Rarely are the sites easily accessed, and they often require 4WD capabilities. Negotiating rugged terrain and long hikes are the norm."

"The commitment is significant, but the rewards are great. Whether it's a neat rock art panel, a rock shelter with untouched cultural deposits or petrified dinosaur tracks, the experience is worth the effort," he noted.

10,000-plus recorded sites

In fact, unless a person has volunteered as a steward or lived in this area for decades, most local sites are not easily found, and definitely not well publicized. The Chipeta Chapter offers field trips to some sites, but only for regular members, because a few guests who were not members on previous trips returned to those sites later to dig. "When we found out that was happening we closed the trips to non-members. Members have to sign an ethics form, and we limit our field trips to 12 participants to reduce impacts on sites," explained Harris. At the March steward's training, volunteer Beverly Kolkman reported that the Eagle Rock Shelter had been vandalized the previous weekend. Instead of being caused by theft, the damage came from suspected partiers who had disturbed the excavated areas, stepping on them and leaving litter behind. Such problems are ongoing for the sites with higher visibility. Because most of the sites are not within managed parks, no staff is assigned to daily security, management or guiding. In National Conservation Areas, such as Gunnison Gorge and Dominguez-Escalante canyons, signage identifies sites and instructs visitors in how to leave no trace. Shavano Valley has signage, but is locked and only accessible with guides from the Ute Indian Museum. The BLM has arranged tours for school groups to Eagle Rock, and visitors can get directions, maps and other information for some sites from the Public Lands Office in Montrose. In addition, a few local outdoor guides bring guests to sites in the course of their trips. Hadden said it's a lengthy process to make sites more accessible.



With almost 10,000 archaeological sites on record in this area, there are just not enough financial resources, he added. Meanwhile, he has been successful in getting the Paradox Valley rock art on the National Register for Historic Places, which will help protect it and make it more accessible. Hadden's philosophy is that the more people who know about the sites, the better protected these places will be. "When people — the public, not just site stewards — take ownership of the sites, they start taking care of them better. We've spent so many years saying, 'Hands off; it's not here,' and pretending it's not here and not ours. But the more people that go there, the more understanding and care" there will be, he said.

A central repository for Ute artifacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered from this area are on display in Montrose at the Ute Indian Museum, a community museum of the History Colorado system. The museum, which was renovated and expanded over the past year and will reopen June 10, presents the prehistory, history and contemporary lives of Ute people, including content from the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. "The Ouray-Montrose area is rich in Ute historical archaeological sites. It is in the middle of Ute traditional territory that included Colorado, Utah and parts of New Mexico. Ute people traveled freely throughout the area until their movement was limited by western expansion," said Sheila Goff, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Liaison/Curator of Archaeology for History Colorado. The museum has an exhibit dedicated to the Harris site, a Ute camp in the Montrose area that was occupied from 1879 to 1881. The site was documented in collaboration with the Chipeta Chapter. "We also have a small display of pre-Hispanic artifacts recovered from the grounds of the Ute Indian Museum, including a partial Archaic projectile point that dates to 8000-2000 B.C.," Goff said. "The majority of the objects on display date to the late 1800s and early 1900s and are from our ethnographic collection, donated from across the state. And thanks to loans from the tribes, we have a number of contemporary items." Future discoveries gleaned from archaeological fieldwork by a team of Ute youth, cultural experts and scientists will be included in exhibits at the museum and in a traveling exhibit. The fieldwork is funded by a National Science Foundation grant. When it comes to learning about local archaeology and enjoying cultural tourism in this region, "Visit the museum for an overall understanding and appreciation of Ute people," Goff said. "Visit their reservations in southwest Colorado and northeast Utah. Visit public lands around Montrose to gain an appreciation of Ute traditional territory, particularly the mountains, because the Ute people have close ties to them. Ute people are still here!"



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ARTIFUNFACTS TRIVIA QUIZ

The Answer To Last Month's Trivia Question: What was America's first National Park created to protect human history? Answer: Colorado's very own Mesa Verde Nation Park

This Month's Trivia Question:

Who was the 1st Curator of Cultural Anthropology at the University of Colorado Boulder Museum?
Answer in Next Month's *Arrowheadlines Newsletter*.



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SPRING INTO ARCHAEOLOGY 2018

Thomas M. McKee
4-H, Youth & Community Bldg
LARIMER COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
THE RANCH

Saturday, March 24th
9AM-6PM

- Displays of Artifacts and Native American culture
- Free Artifact Identification Table

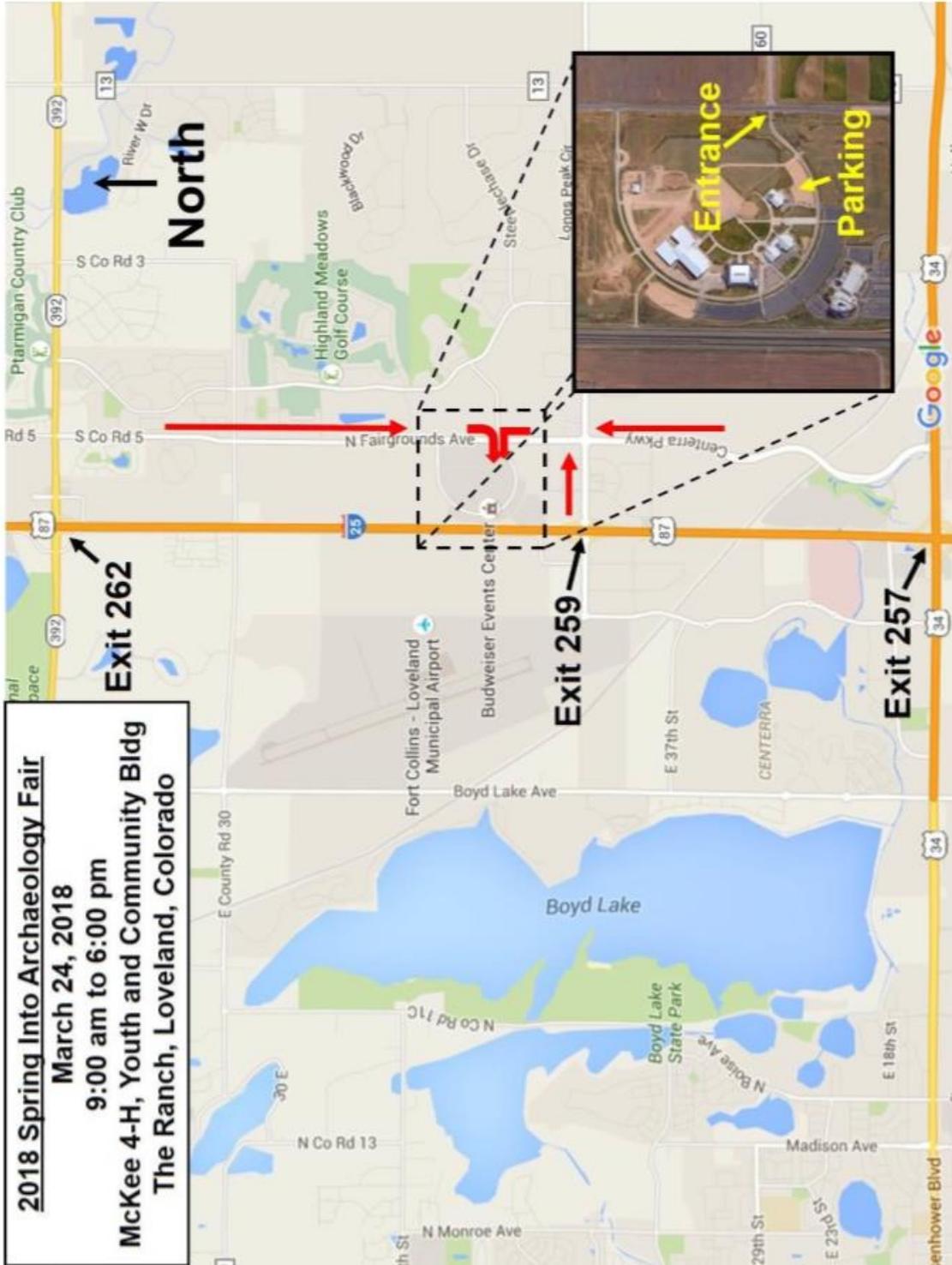
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VOTE BALLOT

1. PROPOSAL #1: Raising Club dues to meet increasing expenses from \$10.00 Individual/\$20.00 Family to: (check one)

- a. \$15.00 Individual/\$30.00 Family
- b. \$20.00 Individual/\$40.00 Family

2. PROPOSAL #2: At no additional cost to Club members (unless they choose individually to join and pay a membership fee to the Central States Archaeological Society and receive a subscription to their quarterly magazine as part of that fee), do you support the Loveland Archaeological Society Inc. joining the Central States Archaeological Society: (check one)

- a. YES
- b. NO