



Loveland Archaeological Society, Inc.

A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation

Arrowheadlines



The Newsletter of the Loveland Archaeological Society

UPCOMING MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Date:	Club Picnic is August 7th starting at 6 PM. Next mtg. is Sept. 4, 2018
Place:	Dwayne Webster Park 401 W 13th St Loveland
Program:	The September program will be a DVD "Native Clays, The Magic of Paddle and Anvil Indigenous Art and Pottery of Tony Soares presented by Steve Campbell
Refreshments:	Need signups for refreshments for Sept. mtg.



From the Editor

It amazes me to listen in on the singular and collective knowledge of our members at the monthly Club meetings. For many Club members, attending the monthly LAS meetings is not always an option, and therefore miss out on some great talks by members on topics like pottery of the Southwest and lithics of the High Plains. I think a great use of the Newsletter would be for the presenters to perhaps write up a short synopsis of their presentation, along with photos perhaps, that could be included in a subsequent Newsletter. In this manner, other members not present at the meeting could still feel a part of it and learn a little more about our shared avocation.

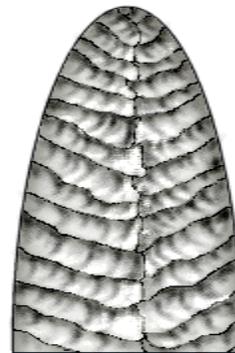
Another way to impart knowledge, especially for the novice collector, is to write a short article for the Newsletter on any aspect of artifact hunting or collecting you'd like to share. Looking forward to some great articles, photos, or just informative pieces like this one:

FLAKING TECHNIQUES

While there are many techniques or forms of flaking, these 6 are most prevalent. There are many variations of each form. Although each of these can be found being practiced in any time period, some were known to be utilized more frequently by fewer peoples.

CHEVRON

Chevron flaking is not common but can be found sparingly in all artifacts of most time periods. Chevron flaking is achieved by conflicting oblique flakes, meeting in the center and forming a "V" pattern.



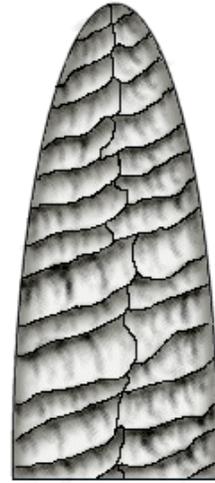
COLLATERAL

Collateral flaking is achieved by flakes being at right angles to the longitudinal axis of an artifact, being of uniform size and regularity to the opposite edge. Flakes extend to the middle from both edges, meeting in the center.



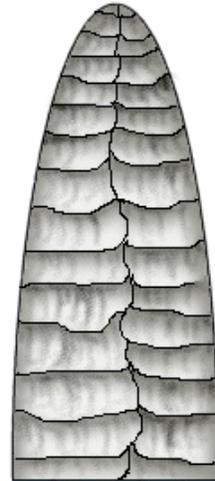
OBLIQUE PARALLEL

Oblique Parallel flakes are slanted or deviated from a perpendicular line. The flakes are uniform in size, shape and regularity.



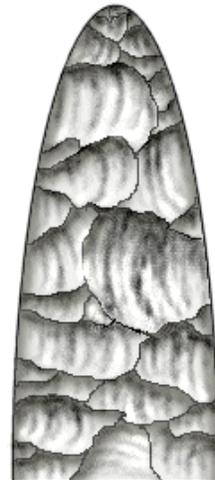
PARALLEL

Long, consistent chipping scars running sequentially parallel. They are uniform in size, shape, and regularity.



RANDOM

Non-patterned flakes. Random is the most common of all flaking styles and can be found in all time periods.



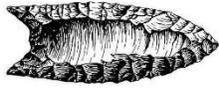


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TRANSVERSE

Flakes extending from one side of a blade face to the other. Outre-Passe is a form of Horizontal Transverse Flaking.





Take 5

Each Newsletter we 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's Take 5 features not one, but two Club members, *Eric and Helene Binder*.

1. Were you both artifact hunters before you met or did you pick up the hobby after you met?

I started hunting after I met Eric. Before that It wasn't on my radar. But Eric had been to a lesser degree hunting for a lot of years. He found his first artifact with his grandfather at the age of 7. He always had an interest but not a lot of opportunity until he was older.

2. Do you do most of your hunting now in Utah? How do you find it differs from Colorado or Wyoming hunting areas?

Because we spend so much time in Utah, we do most of our hunting there. The terrain and lack of vegetation makes surface hunting a bit easier than in a lot of Colorado and Wyoming.

3. Of all the club activities, Spring show, SAF, club meetings, field trips, which do you enjoy the most and why? What would you like to see more of and ideas on improving the Club?

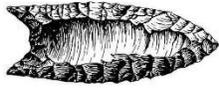
We haven't participated in the field trips yet. We have enjoyed the Stone Age fair and the meetings of course. We've learned a lot and enjoy everyone we've had the pleasure of meeting in this group. You've all been very friendly and welcoming from the beginning. We've also enjoyed and learned a lot from the speakers that have presented to the club. Eric would like to see name tags available for the members Why you ask? Because he can't remember sic[people's names].

4. Every couple hunts differently; how do you like to hunt? Do you go off in separate directions, hunt together, or...?

We start off together and then usually I (Helene) wanders off, gets lost, uses the whistle I have around my neck for just such an occasion and Eric comes to find me. I'm pretty competitive so I'm pretty protective of my turf! But other than that, we're together.

5. Do you have other hobbies besides artifact hunting and what are they?

We have several other hobbies: trail running and competing in ultra races, grape growing and wine making, harvesting natural clays and pottery making, trying to replicate how the ancient potters made their pots, we have bee hives in Utah. We spend a lot of time learning about everything that we can. We have 4 children between the two of us and 2 grandsons.



LAS Find of the Month,

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.

There was no Find of the Month for July as there was no meeting. July's Find of the Month will be selected at the August Picnic.



ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS

We dug deep through our extensive Artifactual *Arrowheadlines* Archives to unearth these vintage articles on our Guest Speakers at this year's Stone Age Fair, Dr. LaBelle and Dr. Todd Surovell.

Stone circles at Tepee Rings Conservation Easement offer well-rounded insight of local ancient history

Reprinted from the North Forty News April 25, 2012

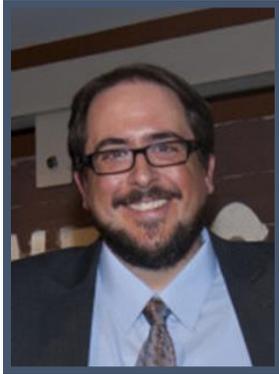
Prime properties, great views, fantastic for foraging. That's how ancient real estate agents might have marketed these lands to prehistoric home-seekers thousands of years ago. But such pitches would have been unnecessary. The appeal already was apparent to the peoples plying this piedmont from Canada to Mexico. Hordes of them - from stone-tool times to modern Native Americans with rifles - stopped to rest on this foothills freeway for at least a little while. Now Colorado State University archaeology professor Jason LaBelle is continuing the university's long-standing commitment to learn more about those who continuously occupied this territory for more than 13,000 years. Director of the Center for Mountain and Plains Research in CSU's anthropology department since 2005, he has led the university's renewed efforts to locate, map and in some cases excavate archaeological sites. So far that work has been focused on sites in properties acquired or protected as part of the Laramie Foothills: Mountain to Plains Project.



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However, LaBelle said he also identified other sites and would welcome speaking with private property owners about other archaeological sites on their properties or others they may know of. What archaeologists know about the inhabitants over the centuries is based entirely on what they left behind. And there are plenty of leavings. So far, LaBelle said he and his students have identified more than 300 archaeological sites in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming. Most are on publicly owned lands such as the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area and Red Mountain Open Space properties and the city of Cheyenne's Belvoir Ranch. By far what they left behind was evidence of their housing, not unlike modern mortgage holders forced to move on for the loss of resources. Most of the sites documented by LaBelle and his students offer lithic evidence of residence, making Larimer County one of the most prolific regions for the presence of stone circles. LaBelle prefers that term to the more widely used tipi rings. He said the latter tends to evoke a false image of conical structures supported by interlocking lodge poles transported across the plains by horses.



Dr. Jason LaBelle

And lacking the horses that would arrive hundreds of years later, these earliest inhabitants would have had no way to transport such substantial structures. They instead depended on dogs to haul their belongings, which were necessarily meager by virtue of being constantly on the move in search of food when nearby forage was exhausted. "The horse was like gold to the mountain-plains tribes," said LaBelle. These prehistoric people left behind literally hundreds of thousands of stone circles constructed starting 1,400 or more years ago.

The most prolific collection of those rings is located in the Soapstone Prairie Natural Area. LaBelle once described it as the New York City of the Folsom people, with hundreds of sites in the area. Such large collections are "pretty darn rare," he said. More typical are sites with a few rings such as the one opened to a recent unprecedented tour sponsored by the Legacy Land Trust with the permission of the private property owner. Working collaboratively with landowners, other nonprofits, and other land protection agencies, the Trust has protected more 40,000 acres of scenic vistas, wildlife habitat, and agricultural lands in northern Colorado. Acquired in 2002 in a partnership between the Trust, Larimer County and the property owner, the Tepee Rings Conservation Easement covers 504 acres of ranch land including a pair of stone circles.



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The Tepee Rings Easement also is part of the Laramie Foothills: Mountains to Plains Conservation Project. It so far has protected some 55,000 acres through the combined funding and contributions from Larimer County, the city of Fort Collins, the city of Cheyenne, the Nature Conservancy, the Legacy Land Trust, Great Outdoors Colorado and willing landowners.

LaBelle said the recent finds offer a tantalizing taste of sites not yet discovered. "It's underfoot for us to see," he said.

Dr. Todd Surovell



Then (2nd from the right) and Now

Archeologists Turn to Professional MythBusters for Stone-Age Experiment

June 22, 2007

In the Stone Age, prehistoric peoples created weapons by making stone projectile points and affixing them to arrow and spear shafts. Until now, no one has researched the technological advantage or disadvantage of the arrowhead to prehistoric culture. With the help of Discovery Channel MythBusters Jamie Hyneman and Adam Savage, two University of Wyoming archeologists pledged to find out about the arrowhead's significance to ancient cultures. Nicole Waguespack and Todd Surovell, both in the UW Department of Anthropology, a few years ago began to question the purpose of arrowheads. The objects had long been accepted in their profession as an important component of prehistoric weaponry.

The concept that projectile points were used to advance hunting has been perpetuated throughout history, but wasn't based on any meaningful evidence, according to the UW researchers.

"The importance of the arrowhead was a myth, so-to-speak," Waguespack says.

"Archeologists are absolutely obsessed with (projectile points). They are some of the prettiest things we find from the Stone Age and exemplify some of the more difficult objects to make," Surovell says. He adds those factors alone didn't make them significant.



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"Nicole proposed that perhaps you didn't even need an arrowhead because a sharpened wooden arrow would do the trick. In fact, attaching the chipped stone projectile point to the end of an arrow adds more work to the production of the arrow," he says.

"It sounds really fundamental, but no one has ever explained why the projectile point makes an arrow or a thrown spear so much more effective. Is it the weight? Is it the fact it has a better cutting edge?" Waguespack says. "We find (arrowheads) all over the world in all times and places. It seems like a very basic question and archeologists should know why everyone made them." While watching episodes of "MythBusters," a popular cable series that aims to separate truth from urban legend, Surovell and Waguespack realized the show could help shed light on Waguespack's hypothesis. "It became very clear to us that this experiment was a pretty simple thing for them to do, they had all of the necessary equipment," Surovell explains.

He wrote an e-mail to Hyneman and proposed collaborating on the experiment. He didn't pitch the experiment for the show, but two weeks later, the researchers were invited to San Francisco to record the segment.

"For the show, Adam sharpened arrow shafts and Jamie tried to make a chipped stone projectile point. They timed each process and discussed the fact that the pointy stick was a lot easier and faster to make," Waguespack says. Then the team shot uniform arrows with and without arrowheads into a ballistics gel torso. The gel provided a consistent medium. A rig was used to fire the bow automatically and control draw tension. They measured each shot to see which weapon had greater penetration.

The UW researchers never intended for their experiment to be shown on television, they just wanted to take advantage of some hard-to-come-by equipment. Even so, Waguespack says the segment might serve a dual purpose: to resolve the questions about arrowheads' significance to prehistoric cultures, and to peak public interest in archeology.

"I think to have a little segment on the show questioning the use and benefits of arrowheads will make people more curious about artifacts and the questions archeologists face," Waguespack says. "We are trying to figure out how these things fit into the technological repertoire of prehistoric peoples."

So, how did the arrowhead fit into the technology of prehistoric peoples? To discover whether superiority of an arrow with an affixed projectile point was busted as a myth or confirmed as fact, tune into MythBusters.



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ARTIFUNFACTS TRIVIA QUIZ

The Answer To Last Month's Trivia Question: Can you name at least 6 Indian tribes that have called Colorado their ancestral home over the centuries?

Answer: The Apache, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Shoshone, Pueblo, and Ute. Other tribes who have lived in Colorado are the Kiowa, Comanche, and Navaho.

This Month's Trivia Question: How old was Dr. George Frison when he found his first artifact, and what type artifact was it?

Answer in Next Month's *Arrowheadlines Newsletter*.

Please see the 2018 Stone Age Fair flyer attached, next page. Feel free to print it, make copies, and post around town: the Library, Senior Center, schools (when they open), store fronts and coffee shops, etc. The goal is to get our attendance up from last years' and the key is to get as much exposure and publicity as we can and to spread the word around.



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Presents the 2018

LOVELAND STONE AGE FAIR

Featuring Displays of Prehistoric Artifacts
Saturday, September 22 - 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM
Sunday, September 23 - 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM
McKee 4-H, Youth & Community Building
5280 Arena Circle, Loveland, Colorado 80538



Public is Welcome! Admission is FREE!
NON-COMMERCIAL - NO BUYING OR SELLING OF ARTIFACTS

**** PROGRAMS ****

Saturday, September 22, 1:00 P.M.

Dr. Todd Surovell
Professor and Head of Department of Archaeology
University of Wyoming

Dr. Jason LaBelle
Associate Professor of Anthropology
Director, Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology
Colorado State University

**** FREE ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION ****

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More Info at: <http://stoneagefair.com>