



Loveland Archaeological Society, Inc.

A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation

Arrowheadlines



The Newsletter of the Loveland Archaeological Society

December is Jean Steinhoff Appreciation Month

December 2018



Club Minutes

President Andy Coca called the *Jean Steinhoff Appreciation Night* meeting at the McKee Bldg. (The Ranch in Loveland) to order at 7:25pm, after everyone at the well-attended Annual Holiday Potluck enjoyed a huge assortment of food and drink. There were 35 members and guests in attendance. There were no changes to the previous minutes. Andy explained that the Irons Family could not attend and perform at this year's meeting due to the death of Jan Irons' husband the previous week. Andy stated he would meet with Jan to give her the club's holiday donations. Cash and gift card donations were collected by Shellene Stewart Karst. A big thank you to everyone for the amazing of gift cards, cash and gifts donated for Native American families represented by Jan Irons. ***There will not be a January meeting as it falls on the holiday.***

Andy confirmed new officer nominations for 2019: Andy Coca as continuing President for his 12th year, Mitch Fink as Vice President, Mark Boswell as continuing Treasurer and Laura Barnes as Secretary. A vote was taken, and all officers were confirmed unanimously. Laura Barnes explained the new "anonymous" Find-Of-The-Month" trial voting system. Each find of the month is placed on a numbered sheet and members can circle the corresponding number on a slip of paper and place it in the voting box. There were five items submitted for Find-Of-The-Month. The Find of the Month went to Hank Miller with an incredible 3 inch Wray point found in Central Wyoming. We could not reach a consensus on what stone the point was made of. Several of us think that the point is made of a banded Edwards Chert and could possibly have originated in Texas or Oklahoma. We have to mention Steve Campbell's very special and large cooking stone which was excavated from Steve's Kiva Site in Arizona. It was about 3 feet by 2 feet in size and appeared to have a cooking grease patina.

Carries Graves introduced and thanked her friend Chris for all his help in creating and editing the Stone Age Fair TV commercial. Chris talked about his group that runs a Fort Collins, Non-Profit studio that helps teach the many facets of video editing and creation. Carrie also stated that anyone who hasn't seen the commercial can email Rich Savino for a copy.

Andy discussed our new affiliation with CSAS (Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc.). Only one organization per state may join CSAS, and with our membership, CSAS now has a 22-state membership! Please remember to send in your annual dues for 2019 asap if you haven't already done so.



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We have 31 subscriptions for the Central States Archaeological Journal so far, and it would be great to get some more. It is a fantastic publication and we have recruited Tom Westfall to write an article on the Stone Age Fair and our group for publication in the Journal next year. We are also getting a mention for our Spring show on March 23rd and next year's Stone Age Fair in upcoming Journals. The quarterly Journal is published by CSAS and is \$24.00/year, however, \$8.00 for each subscription is returned to the LAS!

December is "Jean Steinhoff Appreciation Month". Andy discussed how much Jean Steinhoff has done and meant to the LAS over the years and thanked her for **50 years** of service to The Loveland Archeological Society as Secretary. We took a group picture with a **"Thank You Jean Steinhoff"** sign held up in front which we will present to Jean. We can never thank her enough for her great service for so many years.

Donors, Items and Winners of our door prize drawing are as follows:

Donors	Items	Winners
Woody Hodgdon	Decorative Socks	Kelsey Barnes
Jaclynn Vealey	Decorative Gourd	Steve Campbell
Laura Barnes	Sea Salt Caramels	Heather Jones
Andy Coca	Colorado Points	Jenna O'Brien
Andy Coca	Book: Crazy Horse	Hank Miller
Andy Coca	Book: Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee	Hank Miller
Elaine Owens Estate	4 Pueblo Placemats	Jim Jones
Elaine Owens Estate	Books: 2 Archaeological books	Steve Campbell
Ed Wells	Tin of Danish Cookies	Jim Jones
Rod Chapman	Bag of Popcorn	Crawford Shield
Rod Chapman	Bag of Popcorn	Brinlee Graves
Ed Wells	Large box of Cereal	Jaclynn Vealey

Our 2 newest Club Officers: Mitch Fink, VP; Laura Barnes, Secretary



UPCOMING MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Date:	Next mtg. is February 2019. There will be no January Meeting due to holiday.
Place:	McKee 4H Building at The Ranch, Loveland
Program:	TBD We'd love if members could sign up for Programs. Please see Andy.
Refreshments:	TBD We need signups for food and drinks for 2019. Please sign up with Laura Barnes.



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From the Editor

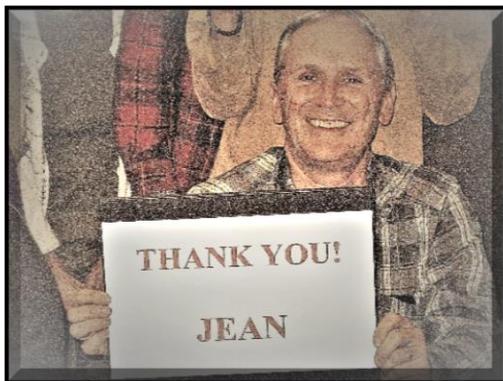
Did You Know?

Many Native American tribes accepted the third gender. They used the term "two-spirit" to describe such people as they represented both male and female traits. And you thought this was a Modern concept!

Here are a few photos from the December meeting-a great turnout. *Lots of good food, friends, and frames.*



Steve's Find





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In Other Words: Stories from our LAS Members

By *Angela Savino*

I've been enjoying my new home in Bozeman, Montana and have never been so excited to start exploring Native American culture, past and present, that is everywhere in this area. I'm surrounded by local tribes and fascinating events that I look forward to sharing with readers in future newsletters.

One of my favorite places to hike is Madison Buffalo Jump State Park, about 20 minutes west of Bozeman, in Three Forks. Overlooking the Madison River, surrounded by limestone bluffs, it's easy to paint a picture of the Shoshone Buffalo Runners and Hazers herding their livelihood off the 30-foot cliffs. Archaeologists indicate that the buffalo jump was used from at least 2000 years ago until as recently as 200 years ago, primarily by the Shoshone, but other nations (Salish, Pend d'Orelle, Crow, Blackfeet) utilized the area's resources as well.



Visitors can walk about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from a paved parking lot to a covered lookout point and observe the trail indelibly trod into the landscape by countless buffalo herds, the buffalo grazing area, drive lanes made from piles of stones or cairns that funneled the herd towards the cliff, and the butchering area below the cliff where the remains of tipi rings are still visible.

At the buffalo jump site, archaeologists have found arrowheads, stone tools, beads, a smoking pipe, and potsherds. I went with my dad (Richard Savino) in July and we found a perfectly round game ball and a thumbnail scraper. I returned in September and my boyfriend Clint (a descendant of the Assiniboine tribe of Eastern Montana) found his first artifact, another perfectly round game ball! Removing artifacts from the site is illegal, so we enjoyed our finds, took lots of pictures, and placed them back on the ground for other enthusiasts to enjoy the thrill of their first find.



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.



The **Find of the Month** for December 2018 was made by Hank Miller as judged by all members present.

Type: 3 inch Wray point

Material: possibly Edwards Chert

Where Found: Central Wyoming



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ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS

Fluted Spear Points Prove Early Native Americans Liked to Travel

Analyses of numerous spear points with fluted edges found in northern Alaska and Yukon, and artifacts from further south in Canada, the Great Plains, and eastern United States, prove that the Ice Age peopling of the Americas was much more complex than previously believed. The findings, published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, could change how scientists view the traveling patterns and routes of early humans from 14,000 to 12,000 years ago as they settled in numerous parts of North America.

“Using new digital methods of analyses utilized for the first time in such a study of these artifacts, we found that early settlers in the emerging ice-free corridor of interior western Canada were traveling north to Alaska, not south from Alaska, as previously interpreted,” said co-author Professor Ted Goebel, an anthropologist with Texas A&M University.

“Although during the late Ice Age there were two possible routes for the first Americans to follow on their migration from the Bering Land Bridge area southward to temperate North America, it now looks like only the Pacific coastal route was used, while the interior Canadian route may not have been fully explored until millennia later, and when it was, primarily from the south.”

“The findings of these fluted spear points provide archaeological evidence supporting new genetic models explaining how humans colonized the New World.”



Fluted point examples included in the analysis: (A) the northern fluted complex, (B) Northeast, (C) Folsom, (D) Clovis and Clovis Caches, and (E) Great Lakes.

Traditional interpretations of the peopling of the Americas have predicted that early inhabitants migrated from Siberia through Alaska, and then followed the ice-free corridor that gradually opened in western Canada to reach the Great Plains of

the western United States. But newer genetic studies of ancient Siberians, Alaskans, and Americans, as well as the discovery of new sites south of the Canadian ice sheets predating the opening of the ice-free corridor, suggest instead that the first Americans passed along the Pacific coast.

“The key is that the projectile points are related in their technology and morphology, and the way in which some of these characteristics vary forms the pattern of an ancestral-descendent relationship,” said lead author Dr. Heather Smith, from Eastern New Mexico University. “This suggests that the people who carried the artifacts to these locations were related as well.” “It shows that these early people in western Canada and Alaska were descendent of Clovis (the first settlers of North America) and they used the same type of weapons to hunt for food, especially bison. These makers of fluted points were not just all over mid-continent North America but were also migrating northward back to the Arctic.” “These artifacts can be used to document migration patterns of prehistoric peoples.”



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Map showing extent of glacial ice at 12,000 and 11,000 years ago, examples of regional fluted-point forms, and inferred dispersal directions of fluted-point technological groups from a Clovis 'heartland' north into the Ice-Free Corridor and Beringia, east to the northern Great Lakes and far Northeast, and back to the northwest along the southern edge of the Laurentide ice sheet.

Clovis existed in the American Southeast, too, but points from this region were not included in the present analysis. "The spear points prove that the peopling of the Americas was much more complex than we had believed and that these early settlers went in a lot of different directions, not just south. We now have a better picture of what weapons they used to hunt and where their travels took them."

"This is tangible evidence of a connection between people in the Arctic and the Mid-continent 12,000 years ago, a connection which may be either genetic or social, but ultimately, speaks volumes of the capability and adaptability of early cultures in North America."



ARTIFUNFACTS TRIVIA QUIZ

The Answer To Last Month's Trivia Question: What utensil was not used by the Pilgrims to eat Thanksgiving Dinner?

Answer: A Fork

This Month's Trivia Question: Match the Archaeological Site with the State it's located in:

Gault Site	Wyoming
Black Water Draw	Virginia
Mummy Cave	Colorado
Lamb Spring	New Mexico
Cactus Hill	Texas

Christmas Bonus Question: Archaeologists claim to have found the tomb of the original Santa Claus, or Saint Nicholas, where?

Answers in Next Month's *Arrowheadlines Newsletter*.

Native American Christmas Traditions

U.S. Native Americans haven't always celebrated Christmas. But, as missionaries spread the word of Jesus Christ and Christianity throughout the country, many Native Americans adapted the religion. Today, thousands of American Indians observe Christmas with a combination of European customs and native culture practices. As Europeans populated the new land of America, they brought their various Christian beliefs with them. Many thought the native peoples of the territories would be better served by this new religion. Thousands of missionaries working independently and with larger churches lived with Native American tribes, teaching them English, helping them barter with European traders, and facilitating relations with the new U.S. government. The Jesuit priests, originally known as the Roman Catholic order The Society of Jesus, introduced Christianity primarily to the Huron and Iroquois tribes in the mid-1600s.



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The Spanish Catholic Franciscans were extremely influential to tribes in the American Southwest and Florida. Protestants of various denominations spread the word of Jesus to native people throughout the Carolinas, the Ohio River Valley, and the Midwest.



The Handsome Fellow

A number of different cultures have a friendly figure who treats children to candy and gifts during Christmas. For many Native Americans, this gentleman is known as the Handsome Fellow. Legend refers to a Creek leader named Chief Hobbythacco, which translates to English as "handsome fellow". He was part of the diplomatic efforts in Colonial America and would often bestow other tribal chiefs with gifts to share among their people. Some American Indians encourage children to believe the Handsome Fellow is responsible for leaving presents on Christmas Day, while others believe Santa comes to visit.

Numerous Native American tribes host dances on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day. In many circumstances, the celebrations include a manger scene and a recreation of the Wise Men offering gifts to the Christ child. Some Indians observe a similarity between the Chiefs of the Great Nations and the Wise Men, as well as the act of bestowing gifts onto the newborn babe to that of the Great Thunderbird offering gifts to braves in the fields.

The Native American Christmas Carol

As the Jesuits encouraged Native Americans to believe in Jesus, customs were combined to tell stories. The Huron people have an original Christmas carol that tells the story of Christ in the manger. Huron legend says the ancient people built a nativity of fir trees, featuring Joseph, Mary, and baby Jesus as Indians, the Wise Men as chiefs, and animals such as a bear, a fox, and a buffalo.

The carol was first translated to French, then English. Here is the English version:

*"Within a lodge of broken bark
The tender Babe was found,
A ragged robe of rabbit skin
Wrapped His beauty 'round;
But as the hunter braves drew nigh,
The angel song rang loud and high:
Jesus, your King is born,
Jesus is born,
In excelsis gloria."*



Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!



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THANK YOU JEAN !!!

