



Loveland Archaeological Society, Inc.

A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation

Arrowheadlines



The Newsletter of the Loveland Archaeological Society

June 2019



Club Minutes

The June meeting of the Loveland Archaeological Society was held on Tuesday, June 4th at The Ranch in Loveland, Colorado. Andy called the meeting to order at 7:20 PM. There were 26 folks present including 2 guests (Jan Valentine's sister Cherry and Roger Hoffman), as well as one new member (and flintknapper) Levi Evensiosky.

First up was the unfortunate news that we are losing two Officers: Vice President Mitch Fink who will be moving to Montana in July, and Secretary Laura Barnes who is stepping down as Secretary due to personal commitments and her schedule. Rick Miller has volunteered to assume the Vice President position for the remainder of the year; the Secretary position remains open. Let Andy know if you are interested in assuming this position. The LAS would like to thank both Mitch and Laura for their efforts on our behalf and we wish them well. **The July meeting will be held the second Tuesday in July (the 9th)** due to scheduling problems at the Ranch. Please mark your calendars as this is highly unusual scheduling!

The June program (after some early technical difficulties...How many members does it take to get the projector to communicate with the PC? Don't ask!) was on the Early Archaic Period, 8,500 to 5,000 ybp and presented by Andy with Power Point photographs and documentation of the various Complexes that make up the era. There was great group interaction as members contributed their knowledge to the discussion. We then had our Find of the Month contest with 5 great entries. The winner was Al Brookes (as voted on by all members present) with a Serrated Corner Notch Arrowhead made from Wyoming Bog Chert. The Club would also like to say a big *Thank You* for the Mexican themed foods cooked/supplied by Barry Bosley, Jeannie Stewart, and Shellene Stewart-Karst, and other goodies provided by Andy Coca and Hank Miller. We also want to thank member Lary Pachner for his expert repair of our Raffle ticket cage wooden crank handle.



Our program for July will be presented by Diane Neifeldt and Connie Harris who are coming in from Lincoln, Nebraska. Diane's mother grew up on the Lakota Sioux Reservation as her parents ran the reservation trade store. Diane will discuss what life was like on the reservation and will present stories and Sioux artifacts, clothing and bead works which her family received in trade for purchases by Lakota Sioux at the trade store. Sounds like a rare opportunity to take a peek into a fascinating aspect of the American Western experience...don't miss it! It's sure to be a highlight of our always interesting and varied monthly Programs to date. Remember, it'll be on July 9th. Let's get a big crowd to welcome these folks and show them what the LAS is all about.

The Powars II archaeological project is asking for volunteers to help in their excavations at the Hartville, Wyoming site in June through the middle of July. Anyone interested in volunteering can contact George & Geri Zeimens at ggzzk@embarqmail.com. "Archaeology at Sunrise Mine", a 3 hr. guided tour of the Powars II site will be Sat. June 22. Call George Ziemens at (307) 575-2010 for more information. See attached flyer.



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Drawing Results

Donor	Item	Winner
Ed Wells	A Box of Honey Bunches of Oats cereal (the 'feed a family of 8 every day for a year' size)	Jeannie Stewart
Rich Savino	2 Bags of Artifacts	Ed Wells, Shellene Stewart-Karst
Shellene Stewart-Karst	Dream Catcher and Dream Pen	Hank Miller
Rich Savino	Hearts Wall Decoration	Levi Evensiosky
Rich Savino	Painted Welcome sign	Levi Evensiosky
Barry Bosley	Black Elk Speaks book	Levi Evensiosky
LAS Club	Amateur Archaeologist and The Maya books	Ed Wells
LAS Club	The Navajos and The Arapaho books	Barry Bosley
Elaine Owens Estate	Altamira (book)	Levi Evensiosky
Elaine Owens Estate	Carnival Glass bowl	Bill Mills
Elaine Owens Estate	3 Fairy Tale mugs	Levi Evensiosky
Andy Coca	2 bags of 3 Colorado Arrowheads per bag	Hank Miller
Ed Wells	Box of Horehound candy	Jim Jones
Ed Wells	Bag of Vet Dog Food	Jim Jones
Hank Miller	Large Framed Elk Photo	Levi Evensiosky

UPCOMING MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Date:	Next mtg. is July 9, 2019 [Note Date Change]
Place:	McKee 4H Building at The Ranch, Loveland
Program:	Diane Neifeldt and Connie Harris-Life on a Lakota Sioux Reservation Trading Post
Refreshments:	Rich Savino



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Did You Know...

State's Name	Native American Origin
Alabama	Alabama is the name of an Indian tribe native to the state. This tribal name may have come from the word <i>albina</i> , which means "campsite" in their own language, or from the words <i>alba amo</i> , which mean "clearing brush."
Alaska	<i>Alaxsxi</i> , which is a name from the Aleut language. This name means "place the sea crashes against."
Arizona	<i>Arizonac</i> , which is a Spanish corruption of a local Indian name - possibly the Tohono O'odham word <i>alishonag</i> , which means "little spring."
Arkansas	<i>Acansa</i> , which is the name of a Quapaw Indian town. Literally the name means "southern place."
Connecticut	<i>Quinnitukqut</i> , which is the Mohegan Indian name for the Connecticut River. Literally the name means "long river."
Illinois	<i>Illiniwek</i> , which is the tribal name of the Illini tribe. Literally the name means "best people."
Iowa	<i>Ayuhwa</i> , which is one of the tribal names of the Ioway Indian tribe. Literally the name means "sleepy ones."
Kansas	<i>Kansa</i> , which is the name of the Kansa Indian tribe. Literally the name means "south" and is a shortened form of their own tribal name for themselves, People of the South Wind.
Kentucky	<i>Kentake</i> , which is an Iroquois placename meaning "meadow land."
Massachusetts	<i>Massachuset</i> , which is a Wampanoag Indian name meaning "by the range of hills."
Michigan	<i>Mshigem</i> or <i>Misigami</i> , which are the native names for Lake Michigan in the Potawatomi and Ojibwe languages. Both names mean "great lake."
Minnesota	<i>Mnisota</i> , which is the native name of the Minnesota River in the Dakota Sioux language. Literally the name means "cloudy water."
Mississippi	<i>Misiziibi</i> , which is the native name of the Mississippi River in the Ojibwe language. Literally the name means "great river."
Missouri	Missouria is the name of an Indian tribe native to the state. Their tribal name came from the word <i>mihsoori</i> , which means "big canoe people."
Nebraska	<i>Nibthaska</i> or <i>Nibrathka</i> , which are the native names for the Platte River in the Omaha-Ponca and Otoe languages. Both names mean "flat river."
North Dakota	<i>Dakota</i> , which is the tribal name of the Dakota Sioux Indians. Literally the name means "the allies."
Ohio	<i>Ohio</i> , which is the name of the Ohio River in the Seneca Indian language. Literally the name means "it is beautiful."
Oklahoma	<i>Okla Homma</i> , which means "Red People" in the Choctaw Indian language.
Tennessee	<i>Tanasi</i> , which was the name of a Cherokee Indian town in the region.
Texas	<i>Taysha</i> , which means "friend" in the Caddo Indian language.



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Utah	Ute is the name of an Indian tribe native to the state. This tribal name may have come from the word <i>nuutsiu</i> , which means "the people" in their own language.
Wisconsin	<i>Wishkonsing</i> , which is the Ojibwe name for the Wisconsin River



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 June 2019 was made by Al Brookes as judged by all members present.

Type: Serrated Corner Notch Arrowhead

Material: Wyoming Bog Chert

Where Found: South of Wamsutter, Wyoming



ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS - Local Focal Point The Roberts Ranch

Buffalo Jump

The Roberts Ranch Buffalo Jump in northern Larimer County is a Protohistoric period (1540-1860 CE) bison kill and butchering site that dates to about 1663-84 and represents one of the southernmost bison jump sites on the Great Plains. Discovered in 1957, the site was excavated in the late 1960s by amateur archaeologists from Denver and students under the supervision of W. James Judge of Colorado State University (CSU). Starting in 2012, Christopher Johnston of CSU reanalyzed the site and its artifacts using recent research to reconstruct the spatial division of task areas at the site.



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Discovery and Excavation

The Roberts Ranch Buffalo Jump is located on Roberts Ranch near Livermore in northern Larimer County, about fifteen miles south of the Wyoming border. It is at the base of a cliff on the south bank of the North Fork of the Cache la Poudre River. Ranch owner Evan Roberts discovered it in 1957 when he saw bones sticking out of the riverbank while using a bulldozer to open the river channel. He reported his find to archaeologists and encouraged them to excavate the site. The first excavations took place in 1966 under amateur archaeologist Raymond Barker, who led a team from the Denver chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society. They focused their efforts on the base of the cliff that rose from the south bank of the river and recovered many artifacts, including part of a flat-bottomed ceramic vessel. A new round of excavations started in 1969 under W.



James Judge of CSU. Judge dug a test trench from the riverbank to the base of the cliff, which showed that the site contained a major bone bed. Judge returned the next year with the CSU Archaeology Field School. Students performed detailed excavations on a large portion of the riverbank. Max Witkind reported the results of the 1966, 1969, and 1970 excavations in his 1971 CSU master's thesis, in which he interpreted the site as a combination bison kill and processing site. His work was one of the first scholarly accounts of a Great Plains bison jump. Over the next four decades, significant new research into mass bison kills revealed more information about when and how they occurred, leading Jason LaBelle and Christopher Johnston of the CSU field school to revisit the Roberts Ranch site to reanalyze its artifacts starting in 2012. This work culminated in Johnston's 2016 master's thesis, in which he confirmed Witkind's basic analysis but added substantial new details and context to help interpret the site.

Site Description and Significance

Communal bison killing played an important role for human groups on the Great Plains from the area's earliest inhabitants to the nineteenth century. Kills used a variety of methods, but the basic goal was always to gather bison in a group and drive them to a kill point such as a trap or jump. These coordinated kills often occurred in late fall or early winter. By the Late Prehistoric period, most communal bison kills seem to have taken place north of Colorado, but a few kills from that period—including the Roberts Ranch site—have been found in northern Colorado. The kills are important for archaeologists because the large collections of bones and artifacts found at the sites provide valuable information about prehistoric human behavior. In his investigations at the site, Johnston found a series of fourteen small rock cairns running for more than 350 feet along the crest of a gentle slope near the top of the cliff. He suggested that the cairns were perfectly positioned for bison hunters to turn a stampeding herd north toward the cliff. The bone bed at the base of the cliff contained 3,005 bone elements, indicating that a minimum of nineteen bison jumped at the site. Johnston's spatial analysis of the bones and artifacts recovered from Roberts Ranch showed that the site was divided into three clearly defined task areas: primary butchery, secondary processing, and immediate consumption. Some bison survived the jump and had to be killed using projectile points. The carcasses were then divided into sections at the spot of the kill. The hindquarters were carried to a separate part of the site for further processing. The herd included at least eight fetal bison; these were considered delicacies and were carried to a spot upslope from the main processing area to be consumed on-site. Based on radiocarbon samples from five bison bones and the lack of European trade goods at the site, Johnston dated the kill to roughly 1663-84 CE. The gestational age of the fetal bison indicated that the kill probably occurred between mid-December and mid-April.



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ARTIFUNFACTS TRIVIA QUIZ

The Answer To Last Month's Trivia Question: Who is regarded by many as the "Father of American Archaeology"?

Answer: Many regard *Thomas Jefferson* as the 'Father of American Archaeology' based on his scientific examination of Indian Mounds near his home in Virginia. [In *Notes on the State of Virginia (1787)*, *Thomas Jefferson* described a systematic investigation he conducted of a Native American burial mound near his home at Monticello. Based upon this early excavation and Jefferson's report of the contents of various layers he observed in the mound, authors of introductory archaeological textbooks frequently refer to Jefferson as the "father" of archaeology in the United States.]

This Month's Trivia Question: What do the namesake origins of Ft. Collins, Colorado and Casper, Wyoming have in common?

Answer in Next Month's *Arrowheadlines Newsletter*.

Seeking Treasures With My Son



By *Tom Westfall* Guest columnist, the *Journal – Advocate* newspaper

POSTED: 05/03/2019 Reprinted here with the kind permission of Tom Westfall

Our plan, my son and I, was to seek out ancient treasures throughout the west. Since he was just tiny, Grayson has spent literally thousands of hours searching for Native American artifacts. He has amassed a sizeable collection. However, he now lives in Alaska, where the majority of land isn't privately held, but rather is state, federal and tribal; artifact collecting on these lands isn't legal. Several times a year, he needs what he calls "an artifact fix" and he will come to Colorado in pursuit of those stone and bone remnants of this land's prehistory. Although the majority of our collecting is done here in eastern Colorado and largely now on our farm, early last fall, Grayson called me and invited me to join him in April for a 2-week "artifact extravaganza," which would include time in the Four Corners area of Colorado, several days on a large, private ranch in the New Mexico desert, followed by some creek hunting in central Oklahoma. Needless to say, I was honored that my son would want to include me in this adventure. Although we've always been close, I think it is not necessarily the norm that a son would want to spend two weeks in close confinement with his old man. And although this type of trip is typically out of my "comfort zone" the opportunity to spend quality time with my son pre-empted whatever qualms I might have had. I cleared my schedule and counted down the days!

Our sojourn began when I picked him up at the airport and we headed through the mountains to a place over near Cortez. Grayson owns forty acres of Ancestral Pueblo ruins there that abut the famous Lowry Ruins archaeological site. For three days we did a variety of surface surveys on his property. We hiked many miles and climbed up and down the steep walls of Little Cow Creek Canyon any number of times. Just past his property line on land managed by the BLM, we encountered the "Preacher's Cabin." Legend has it that Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid used to steal cattle in Utah and drive them up the canyon into Colorado. They built a small cabin and pastured the cattle in the verdant meadow. When questioned by the town folks of Pleasant View and Dove Creek about what they were doing up on Little Cow Creek, it is rumored that they said they were itinerate preachers - hence the cabin's nomenclature. We did manage to find a few artifacts; arrowheads, knives, bone tools, a broken stone bead; but the most fascinating thing we discovered was an incredible panel of petroglyphs that included depictions of Kokopelli, zoomorphic carvings and sun symbols. We marveled at the artistry and wished we had a time machine with which to find answers to the questions these rock art renderings raised. Grayson attended Eastern New Mexico University in Portales, and our next stop was there in his old stomping ground.



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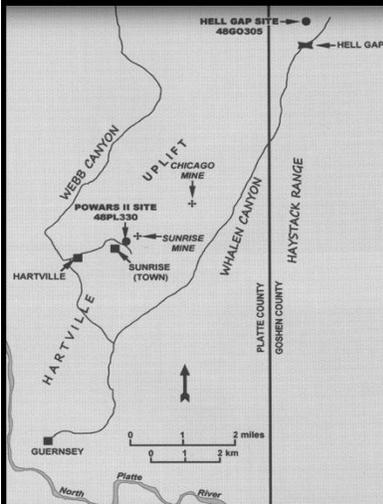
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He hadn't been back in nearly 20 years and there was a good bit of nostalgia as he related stories about his college days that he never would have shared when he was in his 20s! There was an openness about the sharing of his experiences that made us both smile and now that he's an adult and I'm no longer just his "father," we could relate as friends and as men and the stories were offered and listened to without parental judgment. Two days in the desert sun witnessed many miles of hiking. The GPS we used somehow failed to record our location and although we didn't wander in the wilderness for forty years, at one juncture I was beginning to feel somewhat akin to Moses (minus the tablets). We did eventually make our way back to our vehicle and although we both stated publicly that we knew where we were all along, I'm guessing that there was as much bravado in these statements as there was actual truth! Along our trail we met with several collectors, visited archaeological sites and spent many hours driving from place to place. Grayson is much more techno than his father and his collection of music albums on his device was impressive - made even more so by the fact that many of his favorite selections were mine as well; James Taylor, George Jones, John Denver, etc. Both Grayson and I enjoy music and there were very few songs that neither of us joined in singing! I was reminded of the first time Grayson sang in public; he was 2 years old and I was playing the guitar for a church dinner. He escaped his mother's grasp, ran up to where I was playing and began singing "Thank God I'm a Country Boy." Some things haven't changed. We logged nearly 2,500 miles driving and hiked another 50-60 more over the time we spent together. We shared many laughs, told stories of our years together, became sentimental when we talked about his biological mother who died when he was only 7, were drawn in by the spirituality of ancient ruins, rejoiced at the plethora of wild animals we encountered, and were awed by the pastoral splendor of God's firmament. We joined together on an adventure which ostensibly had the goal of seeking out ancient Native American treasures. What we discovered was many, many treasures, only some of which were stone and bone remnants of ancient civilizations.



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ARCHAEOLOGY AT SUNRISE MINE A GUIDED TOUR OF Powars II SATURDAY • JUNE 22, 2019



PALEOINDIAN RED OCHRE MINE & HISTORIC TOWN OF SUNRISE MINE TOURS

Proceeds to benefit the Western History Center

**11:30 am lunch on your own
Miners & Stockmen's Steakhouse
Hartville, Wyoming**

**3-hour mine & town tour leaves at 1:00
\$20 for adults • \$35 for family
No-host BBQ at Miners & Stockman's Steakhouse
to follow the tour**

**Call George Zeimens for info
(307) 575-2010**

**Don't miss this once in a life-time opportunity
(wear old shoes - they will get stained red)**



Poster Designed by Deidre Newman