

# ALL POINTS BULLETIN



## Colorado Archaeological Society-Denver Chapter

“...in the future, as in the past, the gathering of information will depend to a great extent on cooperation between

avocational and professional archaeologists.” (H.M. Wormington, 1978)

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### PAAC is Back!

Two PAAC classes are being offered this spring at History Colorado:

► **Basic Site Surveying Techniques**

**Host:** Colorado Archaeological Society - Denver Chapter; Contact: [Ryan Baker](#)

**Date:** Wednesdays - April 29, May 6, 13, 20, 27, and June 3 (6:30 pm to 9 pm); Saturday, May 23 (fieldwork practice off-site TBD - 8 am to 5 pm)

**Location:** History Colorado Center

**Cost:** \$25; \$20 for History Colorado Members

► **Archaeological Practice in Colorado**

**Host:** History Colorado - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Contact: [Becca Simon](#)

**Date:** Tuesdays - May 5, 12, 19, and 26 (3 to 5 pm)

**Location:** History Colorado Center - Emery Archaeology Laboratory

**Cost:** \$15; \$10 for History Colorado Members

For information about PAAC classes being held this spring, sponsored by other CAS chapters, follow this link: <https://www.historycolorado.org/paac-event-schedule>. For general information on the PAAC program of certification, follow this link:

<https://www.historycolorado.org/paac>.

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### Field Work

Field work will resume in June 2020 at the Cherokee Ranch rock shelter. Focus will be on excavation and auguring. CAS Members are welcome to participate. Note that Cherokee Ranch requires a signed release form for participation. Those interested in participating are to contact Jon Kent or Reid Farmer.

**February General Meeting:** Monday, February 10, 7 pm at the Emery Archaeology Laboratory at History Colorado.

**Speaker:** Mary Van Buren

**Title:** Enacting Gender and Class in the Victorian Red Light District of Ouray, Colorado

**Abstract:** This presentation will examine the behavior of miners, sex-workers, and Chinese launderers in the red light district of Ouray from the perspective of gender and class

**Speaker Bio:** Mary Van Buren is a professor in the Department of Anthropology and Geography at Colorado State University. She has long-term expertise in the archaeology of Spanish colonialism in the Andes, and more recently has investigated life on the Vanoli Block, part of the red light district in Ouray, Colorado. In both regions her research focuses on miners and the strategies they used for coping with the harsh labor conditions imposed by industrial mining. Dr. Van Buren has published in *Historical Archaeology*, *American Anthropologist*, and *Latin American Antiquity*, among other journals, and in edited volumes. She is currently working on a book about the long-term history of small-scale mining in Bolivia.

### Upcoming Presentations:

Mar 3: Chris Beckman – W. Mexico Politics

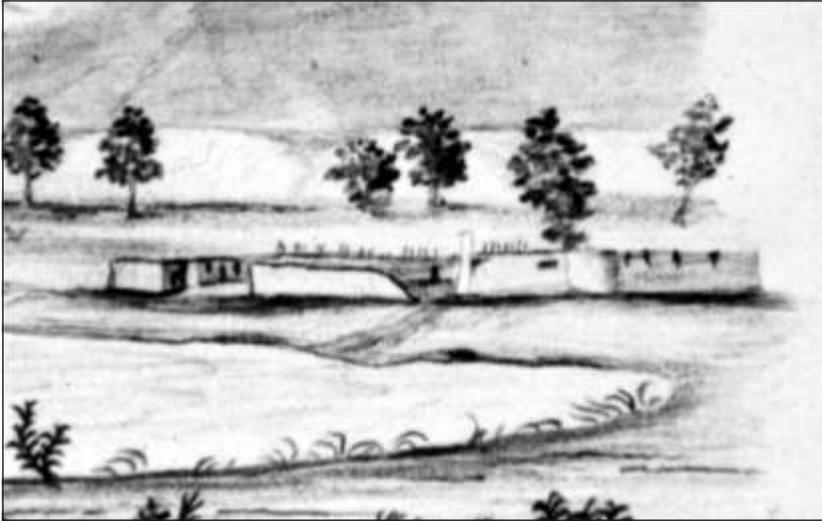
Apr 13: Sarah Kurnick – Maya of Yucatan

May 11: Kelton Meyer (To Be Confirmed) – N. Colorado Rockies Paleo Indians

June 8: Ed Knell – Lamb Spring Tools

## The Mystery of the Butter Pats at the Farris Hotel: The “El Pueblo” Excavation

By Lynn J. Hoy, Laboratory Manager, Emery Archaeological Laboratory at History Colorado



*1William Quesenbury sketch of El Pueblo, 1850*

In 1983, Dr. William (Bill) Buckles began to research the possible location of the “El Pueblo” trading post, which once graced the frontier town of Pueblo, Colorado. An ever-changing Arkansas River, multiple floods, and a raid upon the trading post led to its abandonment and subsequent decay. As the river changed course, moving to the south, the land once occupied by the river was replatted and the exact location of the trading post lost. In 1882, the Farris Hotel was constructed partially over the land that Dr. Buckles thought once occupied by the trading post.

Little is known of the Farris Hotel. Located a short distance from the rail station, it began to decline as travel via train lessened in favor of automobile travel. Before being demolished in 1991, the hotel was mostly abandoned except for a few retail establishments operating from the ground floor.

Dr. Buckles began excavations in the basement of the hotel in 1989, and as might be expected after the hotel was torn down, he encountered a vast quantity of construction debris and hotel-related artifacts. The vast majority of the 20,000 artifacts collected relate to the hotel and the associated commercial area.



*2The Farris Hotel in 1989*

Buckles’ collection includes a few true porcelain wares, but the majority of the collection consists of refined white-earthen wares (commonly referred to as “hotel white wares”), with plates, bone dishes, handle-less cups, small bowls, and soap dishes being the vessel types present.

Having processed all the El Pueblo artifacts in the Emery Archaeology Lab at History Colorado, I became intrigued with the number of small (3.5”), undecorated stoneware and decorated porcelain plates, all excavated from levels one through five (the excavation was conducted in 5 cm levels) in the same area of the hotel basement. Some matching pieces were excavated in adjacent units at both the same level and different levels. By reading Dr. Buckles’ field notes, he proposed that this area was directly under the hotel’s kitchen.

I initially identified these as pieces from children’s tea sets, but subsequently have determined that they are plates known as “butter pats” or “butters.” Only one of the stoneware butters was decorated. Among the porcelain butters are plain and scalloped rims, some with gilding and one with gold “daubs.” Most of the molded pieces have evidence of decorative scrollwork. All of the decorated porcelain butter pats featured floral motifs.

Butter pats were used in Victorian times during formal dinners where bread was served to each guest and placed on the tablecloth to the left of the place setting. The butter pat, also placed on the left of the place setting, held one or two slices, or molded portions, of butter. Butter pats went out of use by the early 1900’s, as bread plates became the standard for semi-formal dining events. Given that I recorded 99 whole and partial pieces made from numerous potteries in the United States, England and Japan, and exhibiting more than 10 different patterns, I was confused why this hotel, admittedly not a first-class establishment, possessed so many butter pats.



3 A typical undecorated stoneware butter pat

The potential answer to this question came when I began examining the Sears and Montgomery Ward catalogs of 1893 (digital versions are available online). I determined that fine (porcelain) china “sets” for 8 or 12 diners always included a butter pat plate for each setting.

Interestingly, a sentence at the beginning of the fine china page offered the purchaser a sample piece in the pattern of choice for five cents; the sample being a butter pat. Both Sears and Montgomery Ward offered various quality dinnerware to restaurants and hotels as open stock. Sometimes both retailers offered the same pattern from the same

manufacturer under different pattern names.

Despite the prevalence of butter pat fragments, only two butter pat pieces could be associated with a standard-sized plate to identify potentially complete settings. (These matches are illustrated in the photos.) With so little evidence of “fine china” among the artifacts, the possibility that the hotel had matching butter pats for all their dinnerware doesn’t appear feasible.

Later editions of the Sears and Montgomery Ward catalogs continued to offer the butter pats with their porcelain china. Butter pats were no longer offered with lesser quality dinnerware. By the Sears catalog of 1907, butter pats had fallen out of fashion and no longer available for purchase.



4 A typical decorated porcelain butter pat

I also discovered, through researching china manufacturers’ catalogs from the Victorian era, that salesmen were known to carry butter pats as samples of china patterns. This solution does seem to explain the wide variety of motifs among the artifacts as presumably, the hotel was visited on a regular basis during its early years and samples, in the form of butter pats, were left behind for consideration.

When tea bags become commercially available in 1908, and the use of loose tea declined, then it is also possible that



they were used to hold used tea at each place setting. However, so many different patterns, this does not appear likely. Possibly an assortment of these plates was ordered for purposes other than dining; as dresser pin r jewelry



bags with also plates.

**Much like a riddle without an answer, the presence of butter pats at the Farris Hotel continues to be a mystery.**

*5 First of two butter pats and matching  
dinnerware plate*

*6 Second of two butter pats and matching  
dinnerware plate*

## **Minutes of the DC-CAS Board Meeting, JANUARY 6, 2020**

The DC-CAS Board Meeting was held at 7:06 pm on Monday, January 6, 2020 in the lobby of Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus, Denver. In attendance were Ken Andresen, Colin Early, Stacy Greenwood, Lynn Hoy, Jon Kent, Linda Sand and Teresa Weedin.

**Speakers Report:** Jon Kent reported that speakers have been arranged for January through August. On Monday, January 13<sup>th</sup>, Amy Gillaspie (CU-Denver) will be speaking on her work at the Baking Pot Site in Belize. Work continues to arrange for speakers for September through December.

**Scientific Report:** Field work will resume in June 2020 at the Cherokee Ranch rock shelter. Focus will be on excavation and auguring. CAS Members are welcome to participate. Note that Cherokee Ranch requires a signed release form for participation. Those interested in participating are to contact Jon Kent or Reid Farmer.

**Membership Report:** Lynn Hoy reported that 50 members have not renewed their memberships. Renewal notices were sent out. For those who do not renew, their names will be removed from the active member list and archived. Lynn also noted that four new members have joined in January. Total membership is currently at 100 members. She has also added 91 new contacts from academia, CRM firms and environmental firms to the member365 email list. Outreach will be made to these new contacts as a means to reintroduce DC-CAS and to invite them to attend DC-CAS general meetings. Also discussed was the possibility of inviting close-by CAS chapters to come hear upcoming DC-CAS speakers.

**Colorado CAS/PAAC Report:** No Report

**Treasurers Report:** Financial Reports for October, November and December 2019 were presented and approved by the Board.

**Trips Report:** No Report

**APB Report:** Lynn Hoy is temporarily filling in as the editor. A discussion was held with regard to expanding the APB newsletter to include such things as articles from board members, general membership and guests, and to include news relating to PAAC and nearby CAS chapters.

**DC-CAS Website Report:** Colin Early has done research on what website platform options are available for hosting an updated DC-CAS Website. It appears that GoDaddy and Square Space are the most economical options with set-up, operating costs and tech support ranging between \$154-\$180 per year. After trial tests of both platforms, Colin felt that the Square Space platform was the best and easiest for board members to access and update. The Board approved \$200 on the DC-CAS debit card to pay all necessary fees related to the set-up and launch of the new website.

**Old Business: Minutes** – November 4, 2019 Board Meeting Minutes were approved. There was no Board Meeting in December 2019.

**CAS January Quarterly Meeting** – The Quarterly Meeting will be held on Sat, January 25<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 am in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus. There has been no response from membership with regard to food donations and set-up volunteers. Board members volunteered to provide food and set-up help.

**CCPA Conference** – The CCPA Conference will be held in Pueblo on March 5-8.

**New Business: New Board Members** – Colin Early (Director and DC-CAS Website) was formally introduced to the Board. **DC-CAS Archives** - A discussion was held regarding finding a new home for the DC-CAS Archives as the current location will no longer be available. The Board will be looking at storage options for the boxed hardcopy records. Teresa Weedin is to forward an inventory list to Board Members. It will also be decided if photos and slides need to be placed in safer conditions and/or digitally scanned for flash-drive and cloud storage. It was decided that current Board Meeting Minutes and Financial Reports will be digitally archived onto flash-drives and, possibly, cloud storage.

**APB Editor** – A new APB Editor is being sought. Lynn Hoy is temporarily filling in as editor. **History Colorado Center** – Lynn Hoy is looking for volunteers to work in the Emery Archaeology Lab. **Stephen H. Hart Awards** – The awards ceremony will be held on Friday, January 31<sup>st</sup> at History Colorado Center from 5:00-8:00 pm. RSVP by Jan 28<sup>th</sup> Magic Mountain Archaeological Site and Chimney Rock National Monument are the award recipients this year. DC-CAS members have been personally invited to attend. Please RSVP to Preservation Communications Officer Philip Clapham ([philip.clapham@state.co.us](mailto:philip.clapham@state.co.us)).

**Future 2020 DC-CAS Board Meetings:** 7:00 pm, Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus, Denver – Monday Feb 3<sup>rd</sup>, Mar 2<sup>nd</sup>, Apr 6<sup>th</sup>, May 4<sup>th</sup>, June 1<sup>st</sup>, Aug 3<sup>rd</sup>, Sept 8<sup>th</sup> (Tuesday due to Labor Day Holiday), Oct 5<sup>th</sup>, Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> and Dec 7<sup>th</sup> (Annual Board Dinner)

**Future 2020 DC-CAS General Meetings:** 7:00 pm, Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center, 1200 Broadway, Denver – Monday Jan 13<sup>th</sup>, Feb. 10<sup>th</sup>, Mar 9<sup>th</sup>, Apr 13<sup>th</sup>, May 11<sup>th</sup>, June 8<sup>th</sup>, Aug TBD (Annual Joint Meeting with Egyptian Studies Society), Sept 14<sup>th</sup>, Oct 12<sup>th</sup>, Nov 9<sup>th</sup>, and Dec 14<sup>th</sup> (Members Night in Room 241, Auraria Campus site)

**2020 CAS Quarterly Meetings: Note that all are welcome!**

January – Denver Chapter hosting on Jan 25<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 am in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan University of Denver, Auraria Campus

April – Hosts: Pikes Peak Chapter, Colorado Springs

July – Hosts: Hisatsinom Chapter, Cortez

October – Annual Conference – Hosts: Indian Peaks Chapter, Boulder

Meeting adjourned at 8:36 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS



**Minutes of the DC-CAS Board Meeting, December 2019**

Please note that no Board Meeting was held in December. Board Meetings will resume Monday, January 6, 2020 at 7:00 pm in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University, Denver, Auraria Campus.



**Minutes of the DC-CAS General Meeting, December 9, 2019**

The DC-CAS General Meeting was held on Monday, December 9, 2019 at 7:00 pm in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus, Denver.

Jon Kent opened the meeting with a welcome to everyone. He canvassed the group to survey length of membership. Jon then announced upcoming speakers for 2020 at the Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center, 1200 Broadway, Denver. They are as follows:

- Jan 13<sup>th</sup>: Amy Gillaspie – Baking Pot site, Belize
- Feb 10<sup>th</sup>: Mary Van Buren – Ouray Red Light District
- Mar 3<sup>rd</sup>: Chris Beckman – W. Mexico Politics
- Apr 13<sup>th</sup>: Sarah Kurnick – Maya of Yucatan
- May 11<sup>th</sup>: Kelton Meyer (To Be Confirmed) – N. Colorado Rockies Paleo Indians
- June 8<sup>th</sup>: Ed Knell – Lamb Spring Tools

The annual Member Night's guest speakers were announced: Amy Gillaspie, Lynn Hoy and Teresa Weedin. The fourth speaker, Tami Coyle, was unable to present as planned. Jon Kent then introduced the newly elected members of the Board: Colin Early, Tom Kubly and Ryan Baker. Jon Kent announced that there would be a PAAC class available in the Spring, and he asked that members check the PAAC website to determine which subject they would like to see taught for the Denver Chapter. Linda Sand provided more details regarding PAAC classes and the reasonable cost for such classes.

The first member speaker for the evening was Amy Gillaspie, a graduate student at CU-Denver. The title of her presentation was, "*Magic Mountain: An Intern's Experience*". Amy began her talk with a synopsis of her early interest and subsequent experiences in archaeology. She then provided some history of the site, Magic Mountain which is located in Golden, Colorado. Archaeologically, the site has been occupied by humans for thousands of years. Historically, the site was once the location of the town of Apex in 1860, a stop on the way up to mining camps in the mountains. The site's name originates from the Magic Mountain theme park which was developed in the late 1950s as a weekend operation and closed down in 1960. Archaeological work at the site began in the 1940s by the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS). In the early 1960s, a dissertation on lithic and ceramic typologies was written by Harvard graduate student, Cynthia Irwin-Williams. From 1994 to 1996, Centennial Archaeology carried out excavation of looted areas at the site. In 2017 and 2019, the DMNS and Paelo Culture Research Group began the current round of excavations at the Magic Mountain site.

Amy became involved with the site after taking a museums class with Dr. Michele Koons, DMNS Curator of Archaeology and Director of excavations at Magic Mountain. Amy was recruited by Dr. Koons to carry out public tours of the site with groups such as the Boys and Girls Club and Teen Scholars. The education aspect for these groups also extended to participation in the excavation of an actual archaeological unit. Amy's work at Magic Mountain continued as an intern accessioning artifacts from the site in 2017 as well as undertaking lithic analysis during the 2017-2018 season. Amy concluded her presentation by characterizing the Magic Mountain lithics as expedient tools, rather than curated, and comprised of flakes under one inch. There is evidence for a long occupation, though possibly only as a seasonal location. To date, the oldest date range for Magic Mountain is between 7,000 B.P. and 9,000 B.P. There are plans to publish the findings in 2020.

The second member speaker was Board Member, Lynn Hoy, who was presenting on her excavation experience at the Israeli site of Bethsaida during the summer of 2019. The title of her presentation was, "*Bethsaida: House of the Fisherman*" (*Beth=house and Saida=fisherman*). The site of Bethsaida is a Tell approximately ten to twenty acres in size, and is dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. There is Roman/Hellenistic occupation at the top of the Tell. The area has a dormant volcano and is located along the African Rift line. Due to tectonic activity, the Sea of Galilee has shifted location. As such, the site of Bethsaida is no longer located by water. At approximately 31 B.C.E., a major earthquake occurred and the site of Bethsaida was abandoned, with the exception of temporary nomadic occupation. Excavations have been carried out at the site for thirty-two years under the direction of Dr. Rami Arav from the University of Nebraska, Omaha.

After providing background on the site, Lynn then highlighted some of the important finds at the site. At one city gate, dating to 12 B.C.E., a Moon-God stela was found. It is one of two such stelae present at Bethsaida. The second Moon-God stela was located at another city gate, dating to 10 B.C.E. Near this gate were four chambers each containing a stela. The Moon-God stela was located in front of a water source which could be reached by a set of stairs. These two Moon-God stelae are amongst only five known worldwide. Another important aspect of Bethsaida is that it is the only walled city of its time to have offset walls, thirteen feet in depth, as a defensive measure. Outside the wall, buried under fifteen feet of fill, Lynn excavated an Iron Age burial containing two individuals. The burial contained a seventeen-year-old male interred with his arm over the chest of a fourteen-year-old female. This type of burial was not a custom of the time, and it was a high-status burial, especially for a female. Lynn noted that it took five years to publish information about the burial as authorities had to determine if the burial was of Jewish origin. If a burial is of Jewish origin, then excavation is shut down. However, it was determined the burial was of pre-Israeli occupation. Lynn also noted that in addition to locating a fisherman's house, the house of a winemaker was also uncovered. She also stated that in the Palace Complex at the site, a tunnel was located at the back of the Palace which led to the outer city wall. Excavation of the tunnel had to cease, however, after the tunnel collapsed. In concluding her presentation, Lynn indicated that coins from several different time periods have been recovered at Bethsaida, including a coin from the "Julia" period (Roman/Hellenistic) of occupation. Also uncovered was a tabun, a solid basalt oven which had been hollowed out.

The third and final member speaker for the evening was Board Director Teresa Weedon. The topic of Teresa's presentation was her February 2019 visit to the site of Tenochtitlan and the National Museum of Anthropology, both located in Mexico City. Teresa presented a brief introduction of the founders of Tenochtitlan, the Mexica (aka the Aztec) who are believed to have come from northern Mexico or the southern U.S. Tenochtitlan was founded in the 1300s and continued until 1521 when Cortèz arrived with his troops, reinforced with native groups hostile to the Mexica. Since her

previous visit to Mexico City six years earlier, Teresa noted that there were a number of new discoveries at Tenochtilan of which she provided photos. By the entrance to Templo Mayor, a couple of Chacmools were uncovered with paint still adhered to them. A skull rack was also found with human skeletons behind it. The skeletons were thought to be sacrificial victims. Additional new discoveries include aqueducts and carved lithic serpent heads. Also, an intact wooden canoe, ten to twelve feet in length, was on display at the National Museum of Anthropology.

At the conclusion of Teresa Weedin's talk, Jon Kent thanked all of the speakers for an enjoyable evening of presentations. Linda Sand then announced that the Denver Chapter would be hosting the next Quarterly State CAS Meeting on Saturday, January 25, 2020. The meeting will be held in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus, Denver. Linda asked for volunteers to provide breakfast foods and snacks, and to help with set-up and clean-up. The cost of food items (with receipts) will be reimbursed by DC-CAS. Those interested in helping are to contact Lynn Hoy who is coordinating the Quarterly Meeting. Linda also noted that the Alice Hamilton Committee would be meeting in April 2020.

The General Meeting adjourned at 8:26 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS



### **Minutes of the DC-CAS General Meeting November 11, 2019**

The DC-CAS General Meeting was held on Monday, November 11, 2019 at 7:00 pm in the Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center, 1200 Broadway, Denver.

Jon Kent opened the meeting with the announcement that the Business Meeting would be held at the end of the evening's talk. He then introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Michele Koons, Curator of Archaeology, Denver Museum of Nature and Science. The title of the presentation was, "*Moche Mayhem and Murals: Exploring Moche Politics in the Borderlands*". Dr. Koons' presentation relates to her recent work at the site of Pañamarca located in the Nepeña Valley in the Ancash Region of Peru. The site is approximately 255 Miles (410 Km) north of Lima, Peru. Pañamarca is of import due to its location at the southern edge of Moche influence on the North Coast.

Dr. Koons began her presentation with an overview of the traditional archaeological view of the Moche culture which occurs between 250 A.D.–900 A.D. The Moche sphere of influence was seen to occur as far south as the Huarmey Valley, Peru and as far north as Ecuador based upon a suite of objects comprised of metal work, wood and ceramics. With respect to Moche ceramics, the most recognizable were the figurative and the fine-line painted ceramics. Amongst the fine-line painted ceramics, the most well-known scene is the Sacrifice or Presentation Theme with 100 known examples. It was initially thought that such scenes represented either a cultural myth or a commemorated an actual event.

Ceramic studies have since identified individuals amongst the figurative ceramics, including individuals depicted at different ages of their lives. This suggested that the figurative ceramics represented actual people. Amongst the examples of the Sacrifice or Presentation Theme, individual figures were identified based upon their clothing and activity within the Theme. In 1987, two tombs were discovered at the site of Sipán. The two individuals were interred with items similar to those associated by Individual A and Individual B from the Sacrifice or Presentation Theme leading researchers to believe that the fine-line painted ceramics were depicting real people as well. Similar burials from Huacas de Moche and San Jose de Moro suggest that real people took on the roles of the personages displayed on the fine-line ceramics for ceremonial purposes.

During the last ten years the views of the Moche culture has changed. Current researchers consider Moche influence to be non-uniform as the northern region appears to differ in architecture and ceramic sequences from the southern region. A comparison of ceramics from both regions suggests that a large change in Moche influence occurs approximately around 600 C.E. Dr. Koon's dissertation research at the site of Licapa II in Chicama Valley appears to confirm this shift. The site is located near the Pampa de Paijan, between the Chicama and Jequetepeque Valleys, which is a boundary between the northern and southern regions of Moche influence. Two excavated huacas at the site contained different cultural material and differed in architectural form. Huaca A contained eight goblets similar to the Sacrifice or Presentation Theme as well as rattle bases and lids. Radiocarbon tests date Huaca A to prior to 600 C.E.–650 C.E. Huaca B

is associated with Moche IV and V ceramics and dates to post 600 C.E. Also of interest is the contemporary presence of both Moche IV and Moche V ceramics as these were thought to be different temporal types.

Dr. Koons then turned her discussion towards the site of Pañamarca which is comprised of a large huaca (mound) of adobe bricks built up around the rocky environment. Several Moche-influenced polychrome murals have been uncovered at the site by earlier researchers including a Priestess mural as well as a Prisoner mural around the main plaza. Most recent is the discovery by Lisa Trever of the Hall of the Painted Pillars murals which display Moche motifs including ceramic jars with ropes around the vessels' necks (symbolic of prisoners). Currently, no dates prior to 600 C.E. have been found at Pañamarca. This is interesting as murals stop being made around 600 C.E. at major Moche sites of Huaca de la Luna and Huaca Cao Viejo/El Brujo Complex. At Huacas de Moche, a new temple contained flat, more realistic art depictions.

Additional work in the Nepeña Valley included an archaeological survey carried out by Donald A. Proulx. The survey identified thirty-seven Moche sites in the mid-to-lower valley. Ceramic analysis suggested that during the Early Intermediate Period (100 C.E.-600 C.E.), the Recuay moved from the highlands into the upper area of the Nepeña Valley while the Moche occupied the mid-to-lower valley. Huari Norteño A and B ceramics and local Nepeña Red-Black-White ceramics were found at over one hundred and two sites in the valley during the Middle Horizon Period (600 C.E.-1000 C.E.). Of note is Huari Norteño ceramics being found in association with Moche ceramics (supposedly earlier). Finally, during the Late Intermediate Period (700 C.E.-1400 C.E.), the presence of the Casma culture in the Nepeña Valley is indicated by the appearance of Piel de Ganzo ("goose-bump" texture) ceramics.

Dr. Koons cautioned that equating ceramic style to people is not exact. She suggested that a re-examination of the data and stronger dating methods would help to better define the period from the Middle Horizon to 1000 C.E. in the Nepeña Valley. In an effort to do so, Dr. Koons began work which focused upon the Middle Horizon occupation by the Moche. During 2018 and 2019 field seasons, soil samples and geological cuts were undertaken to understand where settlement sites were as well as to establish stratigraphy. Examination of a marshy area next to Pañamarca has indicated that it may have been borrow pit for construction. Also, a study of the old river course during Moche occupation and the shift of the river over time to its present location is being conducted.

Dr. Koons also carried out an excavation at the corner of a large adobe structure at the site. A floor was uncovered as a 1-meter by 1-meter excavation unit was opened. Food items such as corn, lucama, gourds and manioc were recovered. Additional items found included a possible woven hat, Casma Incised ceramics, a ceramic face tentatively identified as Casma (700 C.E.-1000 C.E.), and a platform bench. Below this area, beneath the main monument structure, three additional floors were uncovered with fragments of Moche murals. This find suggests that the main monument structure is not Moche, but is possibly of Casma origin.

Plans for the upcoming 2020 field season includes taking a closer look at architecture associated with the Moche. A comparative examination of adobe brick styles will be done to help identify Moche structures. For example, adobe bricks associated with the mural fragments are much neater than the "muffin-top" adobe bricks associated with the upper monument structure. Overall, Dr. Koons hopes to understand the political dynamics of the southern region Moche during the post-600 to 650 C.E. period. She plans to do so by undertaking ceramic and architectural comparisons, identifying local communities as well as influences from the highland region. She also plans to work in the northern region of Moche influence in hopes to gain a better understanding of the ceramics and metalwork which is similar to Moche, but is distinctly not Moche.

Dr. Koons concluded her talk and took questions from the audience. Afterwards, Jon Kent thanked her for her excellent talk and presented her with the Chapter's coin. Jon Kent then called the Business Meeting of the evening into order with the announcement of the slate of candidates for the 2020 elections. The candidates were as follows:

- Candidate for President: Linda Sand
- Candidate for Vice-President: Jon Kent
- Candidate for Secretary: Stacy Greenwood
- Candidate for Treasurer: Michele Giometti
- Candidate for Membership: Lynn Hoy
- Candidate for State CAS Representative/PAAC Coordinator: Ryan Baker
- Candidates for Two Open Director Positions: Colin Early and Tom Kubly

Jon Kent asked if there were any additional nominations from the floor. Seeing none, he asked for a motion to accept the above slate of candidates. Members in attendance took a verbal vote to accept and the motion was passed.

Jon Kent then announced that Members Night will take place on Monday, Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> at 6:30 pm in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus. The meeting is potluck and set up will begin at 6:15 pm. The evening's speakers will be Tami Coyle (Dora Site in Lone Mesa State Park), Lynn Hoy (Bet Saida site, Israel), Teresa Weedon (Aztec Templo Mayor visit), and Amy Gillaspie (Baking Pot site, Belize).

Jon Kent also announced that work at Cherokee Ranch has been suspended due to elk hunting and weather. Work at Cherokee Ranch will resume again in June 2020. CAS members are welcome to participate in the Metropolitan State University of Denver field school. Those interested should contact Jon Kent or Reid Farmer.

Lynn Hoy announced that the Denver Chapter would be hosting the CAS Quarterly Meeting on Saturday, January 25, 2020. The quarterly meeting will be held in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus. Volunteers were being sought to provide breakfast items and afternoon snack items as well as to help with clean up. Please contact Lynn Hoy if you are able to help.

Jon Kent made the evening's final announcement that the 2020 CCPA meeting will be held March 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> in Pueblo. A discussion will be held Monday, Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> to ascertain if the Chapter will make a donation to the CCPA's Native American scholarship fund.

The General Meeting adjourned at 8:02 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS



### **DC-CAS Geeral Meeting Minutes October 15, 2019**

The DC-CAS General Meeting was held on Tuesday, October 15, 2019 at 7:06 pm in the Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center, 1200 Broadway, Denver.

Linda Sand welcomed everyone and opened the meeting with a report about the State CAS Annual Meeting held in Pueblo on Oct 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>. Many positive comments about the Pueblo Chapter's good hosting of the event were expressed by those who attended. As such it was decided the Secretary was to send a thank-you card to the Pueblo Chapter. Teresa Weedon then read the Candidate Slate for the upcoming November Board Election for 2020 to the attending members. Voting will occur during the November 11<sup>th</sup> General Meeting. All positions had candidates with the exception of State CAS Representative/PAAC Coordinator. Jon Kent nominated from the floor Ryan Baker for the position of CAS Representative/PAAC Coordinator. Nominations are now closed, and the final 2020 Election Candidate Slate is as follows:

- Candidate for President: Linda Sand
- Candidate for Vice-President: Jon Kent
- Candidate for Secretary: Stacy Greenwood
- Candidate for Treasurer: Michele Giometti
- Candidate for Membership: Lynn Hoy
- Candidate for State CAS Representative/PAAC Coordinator: Ryan Baker
- Candidates for Two Open Director Positions: Colin Early and Tom Kubly

Linda Sand then announced that the next Board Meeting will be held on November 4<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Campus, Denver. The next General Meeting will be held on Monday, November 11<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm in the Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center (enter at the Security Entrance on Lincoln Street). Jon Kent stated that the November guest speaker will be Dr. Michele Koons (Curator of Archaeology, Denver Museum of Nature and Science). Dr. Koons will be speaking on current interpretations of Moche politics and recent work at the Peruvian site of Pañamarca. He also announced that a fourth member, Amy Gillaspie (Graduate Student, DU-Denver), has been added to the Members Night speaker line up. She will be talking about her analysis of lithic material from the 2018 and 2019 Seasons at the Magic Mountain site. Members Night will be held on Monday, December 9<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm in Room 241, Cherry Creek Building, Metropolitan State University, Auraria Campus, Denver.

Jon Kent also announced the opportunity for CAS members to participate in field work at Cherokee Ranch beginning Friday, October 18<sup>th</sup>. Contact Jon Kent for further information. A reminder was given that the Denver PAAC Class on Laboratory Methods will be held on Thursdays from Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> to Dec. 5<sup>th</sup> (no class Nov 28<sup>th</sup>) in the Emery Archaeology Lab, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, History Colorado Center. **Please note the following correction:** The time for the PAAC class was incorrectly given in the September 9<sup>th</sup> General Meeting Minutes. The correct time for the class is **6:30-9:00 pm**. Finally, Lynn Hoy announced volunteer opportunities in the Emery Archaeology Lab to work with prehistoric and historic collections. Please contact Lynn Hoy for further information.

After announcements were made, Jon Kent introduced the evening's guest speaker, Dr. Kathryn Fay, University of Toledo Distance Learning Program and Warren ICBM & Heritage Museum at F.E. Warren Air Force Base. The title of Dr. Fay's presentation was, *"Immaterial Consumption: Discovering Commonalities Across Rural and Racial Lines on the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Frontier"*. The site of Dr. Fay's research is the town of New Philadelphia, the first legally registered (platted) town founded in 1836 by a free African American family, the McWorters. The site of New Philadelphia is located near the present-day towns of Quincy and Barry in southwestern Illinois, and across the river from Hannibal, Missouri. It is located approximately 1–1 ½ miles from the nearest railroad line. At the time of its founding, the town consisted of 42 Acres. With strong support from McWorter descendants, the surrounding community, and numerous universities and museums, archaeological investigation at New Philadelphia began in 2002 and has continued for nearly 20 years. To date, five percent of the site has been excavated. Oral history, historic research, and archaeological excavations have revealed an interesting unique life in the 1800s in this small corner of southwestern Illinois.

The patriarch and matriarch of the McWorter family were Frank and Lucy McWorter. Both Frank and Lucy were born into slavery in Pulaski County, Kentucky. While enslaved, Frank had been given permission to loan out his services to earn money. He had worked in farming and had a saltpeter mining business. By 1817, Frank had saved enough money to purchase the freedom of Lucy, who was pregnant with their first son (thus ensuring their child's free status birth). Two years later, in 1819, Frank was able to purchase his own freedom. Upon obtaining his freedom, Frank sold his farm and saltpeter mining business, and purchased 162 Acres of land in Illinois from a man who was granted the land through the Military Bounty Lands Act. Taking care to avoid bounty hunters, the McWorters travelled north and arrived in Illinois in 1831. Frank McWorter was then able to raise substantial money (\$1 Million in today's currency) through the sale of his land, killing wolves for bounty payments, and catching escaped horses. This money allowed Frank to return to Kentucky numerous times to purchase the freedom of sixteen family members who remained enslaved. In 1840, Frank successfully sued for the status of personhood in the State of Illinois.

In 1836, as part of his effort to raise additional monies, Frank McWorter divided 42 Acres into smaller parcels and legally registered (platted) the town of New Philadelphia. He sold and rented the parcels to whomever wished to purchase or rent them. As a result, New Philadelphia developed into a racially mixed community of African Americans, European Americans and recent immigrants to America. Most residents owned both town parcels (to provide trade services) as well as parcels outside of town used for farming. The integrated community of New Philadelphia was in stark contrast to the nearby town of Hannibal, Missouri which had an active slave trade. Despite a large KKK presence in southern Illinois, there were no reports of racial problems in New Philadelphia. At the height of the mid-1800s, the town had a population of 100 people but saw a decline shortly after the civil war. By the 1880s, New Philadelphia was no longer a functioning town. Some people postulate that the decline of the town was due to a racially-charged decision in 1869 to establish the rail line 1-1 ½ miles north of New Philadelphia. However, family oral tradition stated that the McWorters were not

interested in having the railway nearby as they did not wish to attract attention to their work with the Underground Railway. Distance to the railway appears not to have been a hardship as historic records indicate the town's cattle were sent to market on that rail line.

The focus of Dr. Fay's work in New Philadelphia was the home of Frank and Lucy's daughter-in-law, Louisa (pronounced Lu-wise-a) McWorter. Louisa had married their son, Squire, in 1843 and by 1853 both are documented to be living in New Philadelphia. By 1855, Louisa was widowed when Squire died of malaria (a disease which also took his father and one brother). She inherited her husband's property and appears to have done well for herself. At the time of her death in 1883, Louisa's probate record indicates that she owned 120 Acres. Louisa's daughter, Lucy McKinney and her husband purchased Louisa's home from the estate and resided in the home until the turn of the century. The McKinney's sold the home to a local family who, in turn, rented out the home. In 1937, newspaper accounts indicate that a house fire broke out when motor oil being heated on the stove caught fire. The damage was so extensive the house was not rebuilt. The land was later cleared and used for farming.

In 2002, a pile of artifacts associated with Louisa McWorter's house was uncovered during a survey. An eyewitness account of the 1937 fire had recalled that the house had been as big as a hotel. The size of the house would seem to be confirmed by historic tax records which indicated the house, with its barn, was the highest valued house in the area. In 2010, a 20 Foot x 20 Foot foundation was located and excavated. A trench dug midway through the foundation contained a large quantity of material. Close to the bottom of the trench, at a depth of four feet, was a six to eight-inch ash layer. The four-foot depth indicated that the house had a full-sized cellar, which was an uncommon feature locally. Typically, local homes had shallow crawlspaces. Evidence from the ash layer and remnants of floor timbers revealed that there had been an additional unreported fire at the house. The occurrence of the second fire may be indicated by Louisa McWorter's move to Quincy for a short period of time.

Over 20,000 artifacts have been recovered to date, and it has taken over two and a half years to process them. The project had been carried out following the National Parks protocols and database system on the chance the site would be made into a park. The artifact assemblage recovered from the house was similar to assemblages found in homes of white residents in New Philadelphia with only minor differences. There were national brand medicine bottles, local stone ware, white ware and Ball mason jar lid liners. Interestingly, the ratio of stone ware to white ware at Louisa McWorter's house differed from the typical pattern. Her house contained 60% stone ware to 40% white ware (the opposite is more common). The higher percentage of stone ware and the Ball mason jar lid liners seems to indicate that Louisa McWorter was processing most of the food for access by her extended family members. The assemblages at the homes of other family members suggests household specialization, and that, overall, the family was functioning as a farming cooperative. No alcohol bottles were present, possibly be due to the fact that Louisa McWorter was against liquor and of strong Baptist faith. However, no privy associated with the house has been located to date which may be an alternate reason for the absence of alcohol bottles. A single pressed glass bowl was recovered along with a number of personal items such as eyeglasses (with the glass preserved), a pocket watch, a suspender button associated with children's clothing, porcelain dolls pieces, a hand wrought trivet, and a civil war uniform button. The button was from a Union uniform, and it is known that two brothers-in-law and one son had fought for the Union Army.

The comparison of the artifacts recovered from Louisa McWorter's house with the assemblages found amongst other New Philadelphia residences provided unexpected results. There appeared to be equal access to what was available with little relation to social, racial, gender or religious differences. Comparisons between rural and urban areas would seem to indicate that it is in urban areas that gaps in material culture appear to display more racial and gender stresses. The results should also be seen a cautionary tale of assuming that similar assemblages mean similar people.

At the end of her presentation, Dr. Fay noted that the site of New Philadelphia was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and was granted status as a National Historic Landmark in 2009. Currently, federal legislation has been submitted to designate New Philadelphia as a National Park. Thanks to supporters, the site of New Philadelphia has walking trails and signage as well as a smart phone app which provides 3D renderings of some of the buildings that once stood in the town. Artifacts from the site may be found at the Illinois State Museum, the Springfield and Central Illinois African American History Museum, and the National Museum of African American History and Culture. For those who wish to learn more about New Philadelphia, Dr. Fay has available the following published article – Kathryn O. Fay (2018)

*“Assumptions and Assemblages: Variation in Material Consumption across the Rural-Urban Divide”*, Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage, 7(1): 17-41. Additional information may be found at the following websites: - <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/NP/>, <http://newphiladelphiail.org/>, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/130newphila/>

Dr Fay then took questions from the audience. Jon Kent presented Dr. Fay with the Chapter’s coin and thanked her for an excellent presentation.

The General Meeting adjourned at 8:43 pm. - Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS



**COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY DENVER CHAPTER**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Balance Sheet December 31, 2019		Income Statement November 1 - December 31, 2019	
		MTD	YTD
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
Current Assets		Income	
Checking/Savings		Membership Dues	8.00    1,135.00
Key Bank Checking	1,815.98	Interest-Savings, Short-term CD	175.98
1st Bank CD 182 day 1/3/20 1.0%	5,764.00	Donations Received	<u>112.00</u>
1st Bank CD 182 day 4/15/20 1.0%	4,869.70	Total Income	8.00    1,422.98
1st Bank CD 1 Yr 2/20/20 1.4%	<u>5,117.80</u>		
Total Checking/Savings	17,567.48	Expenses	
		Bank Service Charges	
Other Current Assets		Postage	22.00
Prepaid Expense	<u>0.00</u>	Insurance	358.00
Total Other Current Assets	0.00	Storage Space	120.00    720.00
		Transfer to Scientific Applications	1.75    150.50
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>17,567.48</u></u>	Website	
		PO Box Rental	176.00    176.00
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>		Speaker Travel	<u>44.50</u>
Current Liabilities		Total Expenses	297.75    1,471.00
State CAS Dues Payable	<u>0.00</u>		
Total Current Liabilities	<u>0.00</u>	Net Income	<u>(289.75)    (48.02)</u>
		Scientific Applications	
Temp. Restricted Net Assets		Income	
Scientific Applications Fund	4,400.41	Transfer from General Fund	1.75    150.50
Swallow Report Project Fund	1,558.81	Donations Received	<u>25.00</u>
D Bucknam Memorial Speaker Fund	1,136.30	Total Income	1.75    175.50
Education Fund	52.40		
Field Trips / Special Events	483.01	Net Income	1.75    175.50
Student Membership Fund	57.50	Speakers' Meals	
Speakers Meal Fund	<u>184.53</u>	Expenses	
Total Temp. Restricted Net Assets	7,872.96	Speakers' Meals	<u>102.71</u>
General Fund	9,742.54	Total Expenses	<u>-    102.71</u>
General Fund Net Income	<u>(48.02)</u>	<b>NET INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>	<b>-    (102.71)</b>
Total Equity	<u>17,567.48</u>		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	<u><u>17,567.48</u></u>		

## DENVER CHAPTER OFFICERS

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The All Points Bulletin is published periodically by the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and is governed by the bylaws of the Denver Chapter. Articles appearing in the All Points Bulletin do not necessarily reflect the views of the officers or members of the Denver Chapter..

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**Colorado Archaeological Society:** [www.coloradoarchaeology.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org)

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