

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

Vol. 61, No. 1

March 2023

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GUEST ARTICLE:

Cooper's Ferry: A Fun to Think About Site By E. A. Seabold

We all have an anthropological question we wish we could spend more time on. Something that pops into our brain at the end of the night to keep us awake and thinking. Something we accidentally deep dive for information on when we are supposed to be working on more pressing questions. We all have something that digs at us, pun intended, and most of the time we really don't have the words to tell you why. "It's really cool!" doesn't even begin to cover the wonder. We love mystery and we hold up time-honored questions. Where is Cleopatra's Tomb? What happened to the bones of the Zhoukoudian Man? Well, for me, that something is

the question of when humanity's wanderings first brought them to these two lost continents now called The Americas. One would think that there is a simple answer to this question. What time/date did humans arrive here? I desperately want to be able to say something like, "9:37AM on June the 10th, 20,000 BCE." But that is a fantasy of exactitude.

No matter what angle you come at this question, be it genetics or archaeology or linguistics or ethnography, the answer is lacking and hints at all the things you'll never know about the deep history of these two continents. One such site currently being evaluated is that of Cooper's Ferry, Idaho. As it stands right now, it is the oldest radiocarbon dated site in North America with dates between 15,000 and 16,500 years ago. These dates take their place aside Monte Verde in Chile, The Gault and Friedkin Sites in Texas, and Meadowcroft

Rockshelter in Pennsylvania. This site shows people well established- cooking, hunting, possessing the knowledge of where to attain resources needed for everyday life- in Idaho at least a thousand years before the ice free corridor existed.

Cooper's Ferry sits on the Columbia River Basin and contains deposits that show humans repeatedly occupied this area. According to Loren Davis, an archaeologist at Oregon State University in Corvallis who led the excavations, this makes sense because this is the first "off ramp" below the ice. This early highway rest stop from the waterways leading from the coast contains many extinct, butchered animals, including horses. Found here are stemmed points which resemble some found in Japan, although not everyone is convinced. These were once thought to have succeeded Clovis Points but Oregon's Paisley Cave shows that they may have actually predated Clovis entirely. This site has been under excavation for over a decade and may even have a lot more to give.

189 stone artifacts were found. The lithics found are stemmed spear points, bifaces and blades used for preparing food and hides, as well as pieces of debitage from their production. 27 were stone tools. 86 bones fragments from large and medium sized game animals were recovered from the site as well. Hearths, domestic pits, and a food processing center were also uncovered. Of special note in the faunal remains, was a Pleistocene horse tooth.

The Coastal Migration Theory has been gaining traction since the 1990's as the number one theory on how humans first traveled here. Evidence of seafaring and knowledge of life on the water is found here as well as Monte Verde. The boats they would have used would be long decomposed but much like the question of the peopling of Australia, we have ancient sunken coastlines to extrapolate from. We also have the flow of genetic material to compare timelines to. This method also begs a deeper time than Clovis for entering The Americas.

The Nez Pierce or Niimípuu, who occupied the land before being coerced into a treaty in 1869, have oral traditions that also add more color to the picture emerging. In their oral tradition, this area was a village that was washed away by a flood and rebuilt. The village was called Nipéhe. They are among many Nations who have worked with archaeologists to provide ethnographic context to scientific study of the ancient ancestors of this

continent. They are not alone in being able to date themselves into deep time with oral tradition. They consider this early dating as merely confirmation of something well known. The Niimípuu also had a foot in the excavation with their own archaeologists and interns participating in the dig. Coalitions such as this open up opportunities for both Tribal Members and Academics to learn from each other and form long lasting partnerships that raise the level of equity in archaeology through representation and support of diversity in our field. This also gives us a better idea of how to support the legal compliance to NAGPRA, as it is mandated that oral tradition be consulted to ascertain cultural affiliation of very old skeletons and funerary goods.

(Side Note: I feel like we shouldn't forget the lesson in eurocentricity we learned from Kennewick Man. He was, after all, most closely genetically related to the people whose ancestral land he was found on, the people who claimed him first. The Coleville Tribes knew this man had to be their kin based on their traditional knowledge. This case became highly politicized with conspiracy theories based in white supremacy running rampant and once the genetic testing came through, the most probable answer was confirmed and after years of fighting, Kennewick Man was returned to his people.)

DNA analysis of 12 South American whole genomes may show us why the tribe's TK (Traditional Knowledge) says that they've always been here and the Western knowledge of ancient human migration routes might actually be ideas that do not conflict. The genetic information shows that there have been people here in the Americas for a very, very long time, time immemorial for sure, AND migrations never actually ceased and may have become more prevalent over time. These later, more unexpected migrations from Asia, as well as other factors that played into sampling bias, gave a skewed genetic picture of all Indigenous American peoples as being descended from recent Asian migrants. I'm anxious to see how genetic scientists will realign our timelines and open the floor to evidence and sites that were previously written off.

The Late Upper Paleolithic dates are exciting. Those of us fascinated with this question are now wondering if this will open up an even deeper time period of human history in the Americas or if this will fizzle out as the definitive earliest set of sites and a new model will emerge. It's fun to think about! Either way, I'm settled in with my popcorn. It's going to be a long show.

15,700-year-old projectile points found in Idaho |
Sci.news. *Science News*, Smith, Cathay Y. N.

Ancient DNA analyses add new complexity to South
America Settlement: Emory university: Atlanta ga. *News*.

Oral tradition and the Kennewick man. *The Yale Law
Journal - Home*

BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Membership: The Board would like to extend a warm welcome to our new members, and to thank existing members for renewing their memberships. Your support means a lot! Should you have any questions, or you have ideas for speakers or activities, please be sure to contact the Board using the information listed on the last page of this newsletter. We very much welcome your active participation in the organization!

Thank You: The Board wishes to thank Caitlin Calvert, Dr. Jade Luiz, and Natalie Patton for their excellent presentations during this past quarter. Also, an appreciative thank-you is extended to History Colorado Center for their continued support, and for providing access to the Emery Archaeology Lab for our monthly meetings. And, finally, a big thank-you goes to Shawn Fausett, Emery Archaeology Lab Coordinator for his time and efforts to make sure our meetings are accessible in person and virtually to our members and guests. We couldn't do it without you!

Alice Hamilton Scholarship Award Application Deadline: A quick reminder that the deadline for student applications for the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Award is April 5th. Students studying in archaeology or archaeology-related fields have an opportunity to receive \$200-\$1,000 towards their research. Additional information and the application form can be found at the State CAS Website - <https://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/alice-hamilton-scholarship>. Awards will be decided on April 29th and notification will go out shortly thereafter.

2023 Stephen H. Hart Awards: The annual Stephen H. Hart Awards for outstanding Colorado archaeology and historic preservation projects will take place on Wednesday, April 19th, 5:00-8:00 pm, at History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. The following projects will be honored for their important work: Penrose School, Pancratia Hall Lofts, Significant State Document Retrieval and Archival, Granada Japanese-American Internment Camp, and La Junta Downtown. Attendance is free. For further information or questions, please contact Sara Kappel at sara.kappel@state.co.us or (303)549-6190.

Wray Museum 50th Anniversary Celebration: Denver Chapter have received a personal invitation from Wray Museum Director, Ardith Hendrix to attend the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site excavations on Saturday, May 13, 2023 in Wray, Colorado. This event dovetails perfectly with our March 13th presentation on the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection by Natalie Patton. A visit to the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site will take place from 9:30 am to 12:00 pm. Driving directions to the site can be picked up at the Wray Museum. There will also be information on the Rosenkrans Ranch, and the Yuma County School Project. From 12:00 pm to 4:00 pm, enjoy free admission to the Wray Museum. There will be fun activities for kids including flintknapping, an atlatl throwing area, kids excavation dig, and an artifact identification station.

There will also be several presentations given to attendees. Amy Gillaspie and Natalie Patton, from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, will give a talk on how the museum has been caring for the collection since it was returned to Colorado from the Smithsonian Institute. Tom and Myra Westfall will speak on their unique business, Mammoth Run Lithic Casting, LLC, which provides high quality lithic casts of high plains artifacts, and their work with the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection. Scott Chartier, past Museum Board President, will give a presentation on the installation of the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site exhibit at the Wray Museum. Lastly, Steve Brethauer, the current President, will talk about the future plans for the Wray Museum. There will also be a private reception for the Reunion of the East Yuma County Spike Society to be held at the Wray Museum from 5:30pm to 7:00 pm.

For further information, please email the Wray Museum at wraymuseum@cityofwray.org. Also, if you know anyone who worked at or has an interest in the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site, be sure to pass on this information for this event.

2023 Miles-Bancroft Awards Deadline: The Caroline Bancroft History Project Award and the Josephine H. Miles History Award each provide \$1,000 monetary prize for the best community projects which highlight Colorado's rich history. If you or your organization are working on a historical project, or you know of local historians or other institutions who deserve recognition, please consider applying. To qualify for this year's awards, the project must have occurred, been presented or been completed between August 1, 2022 and May 1, 2023. Deadline: Submissions must be emailed by June 1, 2023. For further details and how to apply, please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/miles-bancroft>. To request an application package, please call (303)866-2306 or email curator@state.co.us (please put "Miles Bancroft Awards" in the subject line). Awards will be announced on Colorado Day (August 1, 2023).

The Sand Creek Massacre Exhibit at History Colorado: Please be sure to check out the relaunched exhibit, *The Sand Creek Massacre: The Betrayal that Changed Cheyenne and Arapaho People Forever*. Visit History Colorado's website for additional information (<https://www.historycolorado.org/exhibit/sand-creek-massacre-betrayal-changed-cheyenne-and-arapaho-people-forever>). It is a thoughtful and interesting exhibit which should not be missed.

The Denver Elephant Project: The next time you are at History Colorado, be sure to check out the Emery Archaeology Lab exhibit window, located in the *Zoom In: Centennial State in One Hundred Objects* exhibit on the 3rd floor. Shawn Fausett has put together a mini-exhibit about the 1979 Denver Elephant Project.



Photo Courtesy of Shawn Fausett, Emery Archaeology Lab, History Colorado

During the Summer of 1979, an elephant named Margie had fallen ill from ingesting contaminated hay while in New Mexico performing for the Carden Johnson Shrine Circus. Margie was enroute to Denver in hopes of improving her condition when she passed away. The elephant's death provided an opportunity for the archaeology community to conduct experimental penetration and tool-wear studies on her remains. The project was coordinated by Colorado State Archaeologist, Bruce Rippeteau and involved numerous archaeologists from five states. Several members of the Denver Chapter of CAS participated in the project. Additional services were provided by Denver Recycling Companies, Inc. (rendering plant) and the Public Service Co. of Colorado (use of their large crane).

On June 11, 1979, replica wooden spears and stone tools were used to "attack" and butcher the elephant. This experimental archaeology study was deemed to have made an important contribution to the understanding of the hunting and butchering techniques of early mammoth hunters. The mini-exhibit includes replica stone tools used in the project as well as a preserved piece of Margie's hide. The DC-CAS archive is home to several photographs documenting the project, some of which were shown at the end of the DC-CAS 75th Anniversary Video (at 46:06 minutes). Watch the video on the DC-CAS YouTube Channel's playlist - <https://www.youtube.com/@denvercas7623/playlists>.

Denver Chapter Website: You may have noticed that our website now has a new look! If you haven't, please check it out! - <https://www.cas-denver.org/> The website redesign was done by our Webmaster, Aiden Kent. We are super appreciative of Aiden for donating her time and her talents to create a more user-friendly experience for our members and guests.

UPCOMING DC-CAS LECTURES:

April 10, 2023 General Meeting at 7:00 pm MDT (Hybrid): Our April General Meeting will be held in the Emery Archaeology Lab at History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. For those folks planning to attend in person, please enter the building through the afterhours security entrance on Lincoln Street. The Emery Archaeology Lab is located on the third floor. Once off the elevator, turn right, then right again, enter through the glass doors and turn right once more. Please be sure to exit through the entrances you came in, so you don't set off alarms. We will also send out a Zoom link for those who wish to attend remotely.

If you are attending in person, please join us for a pre-lecture dinner gathering between 5:00-5:15 pm at Stoney's Bar & Grill, 1111 Lincoln Street (1/2 block south of History Colorado). Metered street parking is available on Lincoln Street, and is free after 6:00 pm. Paid garage parking is available on the northwestern corner of 12th Avenue and Broadway, across the street from History Colorado.

SEARCHING FOR LT. WILSON

Speaker: Dr. Erin Baxter (speaker will be in-person)

Abstract: In World War II, more men died in the 8th Air Force than died serving in the US Marine Corps. Missions over the Western Front were highly dangerous. Despite the odds, three million combat missions were flown by the 8th, despite the loss of 135,000 men. This is the story of the search for one of those men – lost in action since July 8, 1944. In the summer of 2021 and 2022, archaeologists (many from right here in Colorado) attempted to locate Lt. George “Frankie” Wilson. This talk will tell the story of Lt. Wilson, his role in the 8th army, the years long battle for air supremacy of Europe, his last days of war, and how his family, the U.S. military and archaeologists from Colorado are trying to bring him home.

Biography: (requested to be printed VERBATIM by the Speaker)
Erin is an archaeologist who has made a series of questionable life choices.

Upcoming in May 2023: We are planning for a joint General Meeting with the Indian Peaks Chapter. The tentative date is **Sunday, May 14th**. Please note this differs from the normal schedule of the 2nd Monday of each month. We are planning on holding the joint General Meeting at a different location centrally located between Denver and Boulder. Once the location is known, we will determine if we are able to provide remote access to the meeting. Please check our website, Facebook and Instagram for updates for the May 2023 General Meeting. An email will also be sent out directly to membership as well via member365.

UPCOMING LECTURES – OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

Archaeological Institute of America -

- National – Archaeology Hour – **April 18, 2023, 8:00pm MDT and April 19, 2023, 8:00pm MDT (Online)** – *With, For, and By: Digging Archaeology in Grande Ronde Way*, Sara Gonzalez. For further information for this talk and other talks, please visit <https://www.archaeological.org/programs/public/lectures/archaeologyhour/>.

Additional free virtual lectures – **April 3, 2023, 7:00-8:30pm EDT (Online)** - *Stymphalos: A Planned City of Ancient Arcadia*, Hector William, University of British Columbia. Visit https://www.archaeological.org/events/month/2023-04/?tribe_eventcategory%5B0%5D=210&tribe_ecp_custom_24%5B0%5D=Virtual and select virtual (hybrid) lectures.

- Boulder Chapter – **April 4, 2023, 7:00pm MDT** – *The People of Angkor Wat*, Dr. Alison Carter, University of Wisconsin Madison. In Person at CU-Boulder (free). For further information, please visit https://calendar.colorado.edu/event/aia_lecture_the_people_of_angkor_wat?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=University+of+Colorado+Boulder#.ZCSV5HbMK3A

- Denver Chapter – **April 29, 2023, 1:00pm MDT** – *Toys, burial goods or ritual objects? West African figurines and their archaeological traces*, André Luiz Ruivo Ferreira Burnmann, Ph.D. Candidate, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main

(Germany). Virtual lectures are free. For further information for this talk and other talks, please visit <https://aiadenver.org/lectures-events/>.

Archaeological Paths – May 17, 2023, 6:00pm MDT - *Secrets of Ancient Egypt – New Discoveries: An Evening with Dr.Zahi Hawass*. (In-Person) Colorado Convention Center, Bellco Theatre. Tickets: \$99 General Admission, \$199 Preferred, and \$995 VIP. For more information and tickets, please visit <https://zahilectures.com/>.

Archaeology Southwest – Archaeology Café – (Arizona) - April 4, 2023, 7:00-8:00 pm MDT (Online) – *Archaeologies that matter: Heart-centered Practice, Indigenous Knowledge, and Restorative Justice in Canada* – Kisha Supernant. Online lectures are free, but registration is required. For further information on this and other talks, please visit <https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/things-to-do/cafe/>. If you are not able to attend the virtual lecture, it will be posted on their YouTube Channel - <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCsRG3vav9m6rbnLM7VYtdaQ>.

British Archaeological Association – For those interested in European/Old World archaeology, recordings of 2023 lectures (and earlier) are available to view on the association's YouTube Channel - <https://thebaa.org/videos-of-baa-lectures/>.

Council for British Archaeology – Lectures are Five Pounds for non-members. To register, please visit <https://www.archaeologyuk.org/get-involved/events-and-activities/this-is-archaeology-lecture-series.html>.

April 6, 2023, 7:00pm BST(-7)/12:00pm MDT (Online) – *Dead Isle – Endangered heritage ecologies*, Lesley McFadyen.
May 25, 2023, 7:00pm BST(-7)/12:00pm MDT (Online) – *Footmarks: A journey into our restless past*, Jim Leary.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center – April 6, 2023, 4:00pm (Online) – *Crow Canyon lithic analysis as a tool to reveal sociopolitical organization from A.D. 600 to 1280 in the Central Mesa Verde Region* – Fumi Arakawa. Online lectures are free. For further information on this and other talks, please visit <https://www.crowcanyon.org/archaeology-webinars/>

Egyptian Studies Society – Please visit <https://egyptianstudysociety.org/lectures.htm> to learn more about their free monthly lectures.

History Colorado Center – The following lectures are scheduled as part of the Rosenberry Lecture Series. In-person attendance is at History Colorado Center. See <https://www.historycolorado.org/rosenberry-lecture-series> for further information and tickets.

- **April 19, 2023 (1:00pm-3:30pm Hybrid/7:00pm In-Person Only) - *The Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site: From its Establishment to its Essential Role Today***, presented by Alexa Roberts, Chairperson of the Sand Creek Massacre Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting the educational initiatives of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.

- **May 17, 2023 (1:00pm-2:00pm/Hybrid) - *Legacies of Colonialism, Possibilities for Democracy: Colorado's Public Lands***, presented by State Historian, Jared Orsi Professor of History at Colorado State University.

Here are additional lectures which may be of interest. For further information on the following lectures/exhibit, please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/events-experiences>.

- **April 5, 2023 (6:00-7:00pm/Online Only) - *John Taylor and Black Identity in the Ute Borderlands***, presented by Fort Garland Museum. Attendance is free, but registration required to receive Zoom link.

- **Map May-hem 2023 (6:00-7:00 pm In-Person Only) - *Maps of the American West Series***. Free, but registration is required. The lectures are at History Colorado Center. Co-presented by History Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Map Society.

May 2, 2023 - *The Cartographic Roots of Colorado*, Wes Brown.

May 9, 2023 - *Unveiling of the Continent's Spine: the discovery and mapping of the Rocky Mountains*, Chris W. Lane.

May 16, 2023 - *Drawing the Line: War, Treaty and Exploration*, Steve Hoffenberg.

May 30, 2023 - *Early Denver Maps*, Tom Overton

- **June 24, 2023 - Exhibit Opening – at Fort Garland Museum: *Buffalo Soldiers: reVision***.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center – (Arizona)

- **April 20, 2023, 8:00-9:30 pm MDT (Online)** -Third Thursday Food for Thought Presentation: *The Civilization Conservation Corps in Southern Arizona and the Creation of a Transformed Landscape*, William B.Gillespie. Free, but registration is required. Please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/third-thursday-food-for-thought-presentation-the-civilian-conservation-corps-in-southern-arizona-and-the-creation-of-a-transformed-landscape/>.

-**May 18, 2023, 8:00-9:30 pm MDT (Online)** – Third Thursday Food for Thought Presentation: *Making and Breaking Waves: Feminist Thought in Anthropology's History*, Dr. Ruth Burgett Jolie. Free, but registration is required. Please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/third-thursday-food-for-thought-presentation-making-and-breaking-waves-feminist-thought-in-anthropologys-history/>.

Smithsonian Institute – (Online Lectures) – For additional information or to register, please visit <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/events/archaeology>

- **April 18, 2023 (12:00-1:15pm EDT)** – *Three Masterpieces of Etruscan Art*, Laura Morelli, Art Historian and Author.
- **June 8, 2023 (6:30-7:45pm EDT)** – *The Bronze Age: Civilization and Collapse*, Eric Cline, Historian.
- **June 13, 2023 (6:45-8:15pm EDT)** – *Remnants of Life: The New Science of Ancient Biomolecules*. Dale E. Greenwalt.

UPCOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES:

April 2023:

- **High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology:** April 21-22, 2023 – Virtual Conference. For more information, please visit <https://hpsfaa.org/event-5102864>.

- **104th Annual Conference of the New York State Archaeological Society:** April 21-23, 2023, Suffern, New York. For further information, please visit <https://nysarchaeology.org/conference/>.

- **Iowa Archaeological Society Annual Spring Meeting:** - April 28-29, 2023, Cherokee, Iowa. For more information, please visit <https://iowaarcheologicalsociety.org/2023-spring-meeting/>.

- **Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists and the Wyoming Archaeological Society Spring Meeting:** April 28-30, 2023, Worland, Wyoming. For further information, please visit <http://www.wyomingarchaeology.org/2023-was-spring-meeting.html>.

May 2023:

- **Experimental Archaeology Conference:** May 1-3, 2023, Torun, Poland – In Person/Online. For further information, please visit <https://exarc.net/meetings/eac13>.

- **55th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association:** May 3-6, 2023, Membertou, Nova Scotia. For further information, please visit <https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/annual-meeting>.

- **Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting:** May 5-7, 2023, Ruidoso, New Mexico. For further information, please visit <https://archaeologicalsocietynm.org/events/asnm-annual-meeting-2023/>.

- **The Archaeology Channel Conference on Cultural Heritage Media:** May 18-20, 2023, Eugene, Oregon. For further information, please visit <https://www.archaeologychannel.org/events-guide/tac-conference-on-cultural-heritage-media>.

June 2023:

- **Historic Preservation Annual Conference:** June 9, 2023, South Salt Lake, Utah. For further information, please visit <https://ushpo.utah.gov/conference/>.

August 2023:

- Pecos Conference: August 10-13, 2023, Flagstaff, Arizona. For further information, please visit <https://www.pecosconference.org/>.

- 29th European Association of Archaeologists Annual Meeting: - August 30-September 2, 2023, Belfast, Northern Ireland. For further information, please visit <https://www.e-a-a.org/EAA2023>.

September 2023:

- International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences XX World Congress: September 3-10, 2023, Timișoara, Romania. For further information, please visit <https://uispp2023.uvt.ro/>.

- World Neolithic Congress: Scheduled for September 18-22, 2023, Şanlıurfa, Turkey. Conference has been postponed to 2024 due to the earthquake. For further information, please visit <https://worldneolithiccongress.org/>.

- 2nd Edition of Global Conference on Geology and Earth Science: September 21-23, 2023 – Virtual Conference. For further information, please visit <https://geology.magnusconferences.com/>. There will be a session on Geo-Archaeology (<https://geology.magnusconferences.com/program/scientific-sessions/geo-archaeology>).

- First Conference on Public Archaeology: September 22-23, 2023, Pensacola, Florida. For further information, please visit <http://www.fpan.us/projects/conference-on-public-archaeology/>.

- Colorado Archaeological Society Annual Conference and Member Meeting: September 29-October 1, 2023, Colorado Springs, Colorado. For further information, please visit <https://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/annual-conference>.

October 2023:

- 16th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Association 2023 Conference: October 5-8, 2023, Laramie, Wyoming. For further information, please visit <https://rockymtnanthro.org/ConfRegistration/>.

- Utah Rock Art Research Association Annual Symposium: October 5-9, 2023, Price, Utah. For further information, please visit <https://urara.wildapricot.org/>.

- Midwest Archaeological Conference 2023 Annual Meeting: October 12-14, 2023, Bowling Green, Kentucky. For further information, please visit <https://www.midwestarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/upcoming>.

- 80th Plains Conference: October 18-21, 2023, Rapid City, South Dakota. For further information, please visit <https://plainsanthropologicalsociety.org/annual-meeting>.

- 2023 Arizona Historical Preservation Conference: October 25-28, 2023, Tucson, Arizona. For more information, please visit their calendar page <https://www.azpreservation.org/calendar>.

- 90th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation: October 26-29, 2023, Ocean City, Maryland. For further information, please visit <https://esaf-archeology.org/annual-meeting.html>.

OPPORTUNITIES TO GET INVOLVED:

Emery Archaeology Lab: If you have archaeological field or laboratory experience, please consider volunteering your time to work on various projects in the Emery Archaeology Lab at History Colorado. Contact Shawn Fausett, Emery Archaeology Lab Coordinator (shawn.fausett@state.co.us) for further information.

Colorado Council for Professional Archaeologists: The CCPA Education Committee is always interested in having new members working together to bring Archaeology to students and the public everywhere. If you are interested in

joining the CCPA and the CCPA Education Committee, or just have questions or ideas you would like to share, please contact Amy Gillaspie (amy.gillaspie@ucdenver.edu).

Denver Museum of Nature and Science: There are opportunities to carry out volunteer work on the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection, or another legacy project, the WS Ranch. Read more about these projects in the “Anthropology Rehousing Projects” section at <https://www.dmns.org/support/volunteer-at-the-museum>. If you are interested, please contact Natalie Patton (natalie.patton@dmns.org), Amy Gillaspie (amy.gillaspie@dmns.org), or Elizabeth Kriebel (elizabeth.kriebel@dmns.org).

History Colorado PAAC Classes: DC-CAS is still awaiting news about 2023 class offerings. We have recently received word that interviews to fill the State PAAC Coordinator position are underway. We are hoping to hear something soon. If there is interest from membership, the Board may consider putting together educational workshops as an alternative to the PAAC classes.

History Colorado Museum Basic Classes: The Insights and In-Person program at History Colorado Center is offering fee-based classes for those who work or volunteer at cultural institutions such as museums, libraries and archives. Classes are also suitable for graduate students who are interested in pursuing this line of work:

- Accessioning and Cataloging – Wednesday, May 10, 2023 – 5:00pm to 7:00pm MDT
- Increasing Access to Collections – Wednesday, July 12, 2023 – 5:00pm to 7:00pm MDT
- Oral Histories – Wednesday, September 13, 2023 – 5:00pm to 7:00pm MDT
- Working with Military Collections – Wednesday, November 8, 2023 – 5:00pm to 7:00pm MDT

For further information and to register, please visit -

<https://www.historycolorado.org/insights-inperson#:~:text=InSights%20%26%20InPerson%3A%20How%2DTo,your%20own%20pieces%20of%20history>.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Online Classes: (Arizona) - Archaeology of the Southwest, 12-Session Online Adult Education Class, Instructor: Allen Dart, Archaeologist. Dates: May 10-July 26, 2023 (7:30-9:30pm MDT). Cost is a \$99 donation for non-members. For further information and to register, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/archaeology-of-the-southwest-12-session-online-adult-education-class-3/>.

Society for American Anthropology Online Classes: Per their website - SAA Continuing Education offers free and fee-based online professional development opportunities designed for students and archaeologists seeking to enhance their skill sets or knowledge base. Upcoming classes are applicable for RPS Continuing Professional Education Credits, and cost \$99 for SAA members and \$149 for non-members.

- Obsidian Hydration Dating – April 18, 2023 – 1:00-3:00pm EDT
- Reading Flake Scars to Understand Lithic Technologies and Past Human Behavior – May 9, 2023 – 12:00-2:00pm EDT
- The Practice and Ethics of Skeletal Excavation and Conservation – September 15, 2023 – 2:00-4:00pm EDT

For further information or to register, please visit

<https://www.saa.org/career-practice/continuing-education/upcoming-events>.

2023 Field Schools: It's not too early to start looking for opportunities to do archeological fieldwork. The following field school opportunities will have varying requirements and application deadlines. Please visit their respective websites for full information on their programs. Note: Publication of field school opportunities by DC-CAS are not to be considered endorsements. Please undertake your own research on the programs listed below. Additional projects will be posted as they become known.

University of Colorado, Boulder: - ANTH4350/4390 Archaeological Field School – Date: Summer Session A: June 5 to July 7, 2023. Focus is on the Plains Village Period (roughly AD 1250-1400) occupation of northeastern Nebraska. Instructor: Dr. Douglas Bamforth. For information on registration deadlines and costs, please visit - <https://www.colorado.edu/anthropology/undergraduate/undergraduate-student-opportunities/archaeological-field-school>.

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs: The following field schools are being offered for 2023:
- ANTH 3190/4200 Field Practicum in Applied Archaeology – At Jimmy Camp near Colorado Springs

- ANTH 4300 Advanced Topics in Biological Anthropology - Primate Behavior and Ecology Field School in Costa Rica.
- ANTH 4340 Primate Behavior and Ecology Methods – at the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo.

For further information on dates, registration and costs, please visit - <https://anthropology.uccs.edu/opportunities>.

Additional Field Opportunities:

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA): AIA posts fieldwork opportunities available worldwide. For further information, please visit <https://www.archaeological.org/programs/professionals/fieldwork/afob/> to search for upcoming projects.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Archaeological Research Program: *Archaeological Survey, Hawkins Preserve, Cortez, CO.* Dates: Session I – September 4, 2023 to September 8, 2023, Session II – September 18, 2023 to September 22, 2023. Each session is limited to ten participants. For further details and to view an informational video, please visit <https://www.crowcanyon.org/archaeology-research-program/>

Dominquez Archaeological Research Group: If you are interested in working in the Upper Colorado River Basin area, please visit <https://www.dargnet.org/index.html> for more information about this organization. One current project listed is Phase II of the archaeological reassessment of rock art in Canyon Pintado National Historic District. Additional ongoing projects are also listed on their home page.

Earth Watch: Visit <https://earthwatch.org/expeditions/browse?f%5B0%5D=expedition-focus%3A66&f%5B1%5D=travel-date%3A127> for information on volunteer opportunities available for archaeology fieldwork.

Ethos Heritage CIC: Excavation of High Hunsley Deserted Medieval Village, Yorkshire, England. Date: July 13 – August 13, 2023. For further information and to register, please visit <https://www.archaeologyuk.org/get-involved/events-and-activities/event-calendar/excavation-of-high-hunsley-deserted-medieval-village.html>.

Forest Service Passport in Time Program: Visit the following website from time to time to see if there are Forest Service projects available in your area - <http://www.passportintime.com/available-projects.html>. The following new opportunities have been posted:

- The Apex of Archaeology: Investigating the Historic Apex Logging Camp (Arizona)
Located in the Kaibab National Forest in Arizona. **Date:** June 10-14, 2023 (including weekends). For information and to apply, please visit - <http://www.passportintime.com/apex-logging-camp-2023.html>.
- Investigating Chinese Miners' Experiences in Josephine County (Oregon)
Located in the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon. **Date:** July 17-21, 2023. Volunteers must commit to the entire session. For further information and to apply, please visit - <http://www.passportintime.com/chinese-miners-experiences-2023.html>.

Institute for Field Research: Various fee-based opportunities to conduct archaeological field work in the U.S. and around the world. The website states, *IFR programs are open to any individual, of any nationality, major or university across the world. You do not need to be an active, matriculating student to apply. However, you must be at least 18 years old by the day the field school begins....* Some of this year's opportunities include digs in New Mexico, Ecuador and Colombia. For further information, please visit their programs section at <https://ifrglobal.org/>.

National Park Service:

- Public Archaeology Field School at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and Cannon Beach, Oregon:
Date: June 26 to July 28, 2023. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site OR, WA 2023 Public Archaeology Field School. Work is with Portland State University, Washington State University, Vancouver and the National Park Service. For further information, please visit <https://www.nps.gov/fova/learn/historyculture/fieldschool.htm>.

- Homestead National Historical Park (NE): Black Homesteading Project: (Online Project)

Date: Ongoing. The project is to transcribe records of Black homesteaders who obtained titles for about 650,000 acres of prairie land from the General Land Office in the 1870s-1930s. Online volunteers will transcribe original historical documents into digital formats so they can be shared with scholars and the public worldwide. For further information, please visit <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/citizenscience/be-a-citizen-scientist.htm>.

Paleocultural Research Group: Please visit <https://paleocultural.org/participate/> for upcoming 2023 field opportunities and to join their mailing list. The following new projects have been listed:

- Vogel Canyon Excavation: June 7-14, 2023
- Peeled Ponderosa Pine Documentation: June 26-July 1, 2023
- Bunker Site Excavation and Survey: July 25-31, 2023
- Windy Ridge Quarry Survey: August 11-17, 2023

Rampart Scotland: King's Park Fort, Stirling, Scotland. **Date:** August 8-18, 2023. The project is an ongoing research program to learn about the Firth Valley's Late Prehistoric settlement pattern and to understand how the native peoples interacted with the Roman conquest. For further information, please visit <http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/index.php/join-the-team/>.

South Park Site Stewardship Program: If you hike in the South Park area, please consider becoming a site steward. For more information, please visit <https://www.southparksitestewards.org/>. **2023 Season Events** – May will be the start for South Park Site Stewardship training. Archaeology training will run June 1 – 7, 2023. Instructor: Dr. Susan Bender. For further details for the 2023 season, please visit <https://www.southparksitestewards.org/events>.

BLAST FROM THE PAST:

A look at the rich history of the Denver Chapter, now in its 76th year

This Quarter in DC-CAS History –

January: 1958 – Wayne Kraxberger was the speaker for the January 15th General Meeting held at Bird Hall, Denver Museum of Natural History. His presentation was titled, *Excavating the Lindenmeier Site*. **1976** – Denver Chapter's first president, Paul D. Harrison passed away at the age of eighty. **1985** – A tree borer was purchased by the Denver Chapter. It was to be used by Don Nordstrom and Alice Hamilton later in the year to establish a tree-ring sequence in Las Animas County. **1987** – APB Editor, J. Keith Abernathy put out a call for fresh green bones to be used for a prehistoric tools workshop he was teaching at the Denver Museum of Natural History. He requested, *[t]he bones should look like, or be about the same size as a turkey leg bone. So, check in, under, and around your frig [sic]. Information on friendly neighborhood butchers, and/or dogs would also be helpful.*

February: 1969 – Denver Chapter membership dues were \$5.00 for a Senior State or DC-CAS Member, \$2.00 for Associate Member, wife of a Senior Member, and \$1.00 for a Junior Member, school-aged of Senior Member. **1978** – Bob Frye, Business Manager for Southern Ute Tribal Enterprises sent a letter to the Denver Chapter offering a commemorative plate, with original art work by South Ute Tribal Member, Russell Box Sr., celebrating the signing of the 1977 Ute-Comanche Peace Treaty. The two tribes initially met in 1877 on the plains of northern Texas to end hostilities, but the treaty was never completed due to a shot being fired. They met again on July 24, 1977 to sign the treaty, and breaking the Arrow of War forever. The plate cost \$25.00 plus \$2.50 handling. Only 1,000 plates were produced. **1984** – Colorado State Representative, Ben Nighthorse Campbell was the speaker for the February 1st General Meeting. The subject of his talk was Native American Art. **1987** – It was reported in the January APB newsletter that February speaker, Bruce Bradley would be giving a lecture, followed by a flint knapping demonstration. However, a correction was made in the February APB which read, *All has gone according to plan except for one thing. Because of time constraints, Bruce will lecture and flintknapp at the same time.*

March: 1947 – A charter was granted by State CAS to the Denver Chapter (Chapter No. 20). The original sixty-nine members who attended the first meeting were given the status of Charter Members. The listed officers were Paul D. Harrison (President), George I. Cropley (Vice President), Carol Cox (Secretary), and H. Summerfield Day (Treasurer). **1959** – A meet-up at 8:30 am on Sunday, March 15th was planned to visit an old campsite just beyond the New Cherry Creek Dam. **1968** – Basil Lowry wrote an article for the APB newsletter about his excavations at Litherland Shelter No. 1,

Litherland Shelter No. 2, and Lehman's Primitive Man Shelter. **1976** – Alma Hollingsworth published an article in the *APB* newsletter regarding thirteen lithic blades found in close proximity to each other in a Highways Department stockpile on Highway 24, east of Colorado Springs. Research determined the soil containing the blades had likely originated from a housing development built some ten years prior. The soil came into the possession of the Highways Department at the time of the home construction, and had since been moved several times.

Did You Know? - The State CAS Alice L. Hamilton Scholarship Award was named after a much-loved and long-time Denver Chapter member. Alice L. Hamilton was an avocational archaeologist for eighteen years, and was very active in all facets of the Chapter's activities. She was known to be extremely welcoming to newcomers, enthusiastic about archaeology, and a strong promoter and supporter of Denver Chapter projects. Together, she and Don Nordstrom provided numerous excavation opportunities for Chapter members (e.g. Dolores Project, Canero Cave and Torres Cave), gave several enjoyable slideshow talks, and produced a number of Colorado archaeology videos for broadcast on local and national T.V. stations. After her death on February 24, 1986, the Denver Chapter created the Alice Hamilton Memorial Fund in Alice's honor. An early creative effort to fund raise was selling packages of 25-30 beans for use as house plants or a food crop for \$2.00, with all proceeds going to the fund. However, these weren't any old beans. As noted in the original post, they were beans *descended from others dating to circa A.D. 1200-1500 found by archaeologists in southwestern Arizona*. Alice L. Hamilton had given the descendent beans to a farming family many years prior, who were able to increase production of the bean over the years. The beans were described as, *similar in size to pinto beans, are a mottled red and white in color and are a type that were grown by the Anasazi and other prehistoric horticulturists of the southwest*. It was recommended they be cooked like pinto beans, and to add baking soda to alleviate 'the tooters'. There is no word on how they tasted.

From the Denver Chapter Vintage Poetry Corner –

In honor of Alice and this year's Alice L. Hamilton Scholarship Award applicants, the following is a poem written at the time of her passing:



She set up programs
for the new,
and was there when someone
needed to review.
We will miss her greatly
as her kind are few.
She was there to help
in any way,
even gave her son,
A Green Beret,
for a land that was far away.
There is little one
can do or say,
but her death hit me
in a very big way,
it happened to fall
on my 47th birthday.
She and Don,
known as D'al to most,
were always there to
play gracious host.
She has left us now
for her final post.

Written by H.M. Quinn
Originally published in April 1986
In the *APB* Newsletter (Vol. 23, No.4, p.2)

Alice and Don at Plum Creek Canyon 1981
Photo from the DC-CAS Archive

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS:

WEST/SOUTHWEST

What can prehistoric ceramics of the California deserts tell us about the past? (January)- A Q&A With Archaeologist Greg Haynes. DRI archaeologist Greg Haynes, Ph.D., recently completed a synthetic report on the prehistoric ceramic artifacts of the Colorado and Mojave deserts for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) California Desert District (CDD). <https://www.dri.edu/prehistoric-ceramics-of-california-deserts-tells-us-about-the-past/>

Alternate Approaches to Archaeology: Lessons from the 18th Southwest Symposium (February)- How the discussion of ancient footwear is bringing together descendant communities and archaeologists. <https://www.crowcanyon.org/news/alternate-approaches-to-archaeology-lessons-from-the-18th-southwest-symposium/>

Archaeology and genomics together with Indigenous knowledge revise the human-horse story in the American West (March)- When Did Horses Return to the West? A New Genomic Study Points to Earlier Dates Than the Previously Thought. <https://www.newstimes.com/news/article/archaeology-and-genomics-together-with-indigenous-17869494.php>

ELSEWHERE

Frozen in Time: National Marine Sanctuary Researchers Discover Lost Shipwreck Ironton (March)- "Researchers from NOAA, the state of Michigan, and Ocean Exploration Trust have discovered an intact shipwreck resting hundreds of feet below the surface of Lake Huron. Located within NOAA's Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the shipwreck has been identified as the sailing ship *Ironton*. Magnificently preserved by the cold freshwater of the Great Lakes for over a century, the 191-foot *Ironton* rests upright with its three masts still standing." <https://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/news/mar23/ironton-discovery.html>

5 stunning archaeological discoveries that may finally be unearthed in 2023 (January)- "Here are five predictions about what archaeologists may dig up in 2023." Have a little fun read about some cool things that may be found this year. <https://www.livescience.com/archaeology-predictions-2023>

World's oldest runestone found in Norway, archaeologists say (January)- "The 2,000-year-old inscription is among the earliest examples of runic writing..." "Archaeologists in Norway have found what they claim is the world's oldest runestone, saying the inscriptions are up to 2,000 years old and date back to the earliest days of the enigmatic history of runic writing." <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2023/jan/17/worlds-oldest-runestone-found-in-norway-archaeologists-say>

Jungle Realm of the Snake Queens (February)- "How women ascended the ranks in the high stakes world of Maya politics." This article charts the history of the Kaanul Dynasty of "Stranger Queens" that married into the Maya elite. "The investment of the state in their biological reproduction was huge." <https://www.archaeology.org/issues/494-2301/features/11025-maya-snake-queens>

Check Up on Turkey's Incredible Archaeology After the Deadly Earthquake (February)- Gobekli Tepe was unharmed but other sites were not so fortunate. <https://turkisharchaeonews.net/article/february-2023-turkish-archaeology>

DC-CAS BOARD MEETING MINUTES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS : Please note that the monthly Board Meeting Minutes and the quarterly Financial Statements are no longer published in the *All Points Bulletin*. These documents are available to all Chapter members upon request. Please contact us should you wish to receive them.

DC-CAS GENERAL MEETING MINUTES:

DC-CAS DECEMBER 12, 2022 GENERAL MEETING (MEMBERS NIGHT):

The December Members Night was held on Monday, December 12, 2022 at 6:30pm in the Martin Family Foundation Room at History Colorado, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Virtual access for members attending remotely was provided via the Zoom platform. As Members Night is a potluck, those attending in-person provided a dish, dessert and/or beverage to share. Craig Dengel opened the meeting and welcomed attendees. He thanked History Colorado and Shawn Fausett for providing the room for the meeting and technical support for remote access by DC-CAS members. Craig introduced the evening's program which comprised of two speakers, Amy Gillaspie and Michael Kolb, and a video presentation celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Denver Chapter of CAS.

The first speaker of the evening was Amy Gillaspie. The title of her presentation was, *The Astor House Community Archaeology Project*. The Astor House is an early historic sandstone structure located in the heart of Golden at 822-12th Street. It was built in 1867 as a hotel by the first owner, Seth Lake when Golden was the capital of the Territory of Colorado. After several years as hotel, the building then became a boarding house up until 1971. The building was in poor condition and was slated to be demolished by the City of Golden. Through the effort of a citizens' preservation group, Golden residents voted to save the building. After renovation, Astor House became the home to a local history museum until 2015. Currently, the Astor House is leased from Golden by the Foothills Art Center who planned to expand the building's footprint to provide classroom, public gathering and gallery space for its artists. The proposed addition to the building presented an opportunity to conduct an excavation of the Astor House grounds through a partnership between the Foothills Art Center, Denver Museum of Nature and Science and Metcalf Archaeological Consultants. With the help of several additional community partners, the goal was to learn about the evolution of Golden as reflected by the 154-year-old Astor House building, and to share the results of the research with the community.

Initial research began with a review of Sanborn fire insurance maps to identify potential locations of structures. Statistical Research Inc. conducted ground penetrating radar to identify areas of interest, the results of which were overlain on the Sanborn maps. Three excavation blocks totaling six units were selected to be investigated. Excavation took place between June 21 and July 12, 2021 led by Amy Gillaspie and Michele Koons from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Thirty-five volunteers provided 854 hours of work to move 7.85 cubic meters of dirt. Participants included

local college and university students, Denver Museum of Nature and Science teens scientists and numerous community partners. There was also an opportunity for site visits exchanged between the Astor House excavation crews and the Cherokee Ranch excavation crews in Sedalia. No buildings were encountered, but a clay pipe fragment was found without reference to a structure. A total of 19,535 artifacts were recovered from the Astor House grounds. Majority of the artifacts were bone, beads, glass and metal. In smaller amounts, there was also brick, buttons, bullets, ceramics, coins, fabric, plastic, leather, lithics, marble and shell. Special artifacts found were a lice comb, a Grand Army pin, a 1700s Chinese coin, a piece of carved bone, and a Pelican Lake projectile point.

During the excavations, project members were able to share information via social media and conferences as well as with the public passing by the excavation site. The Foothills Fine Art Festival was held July 10-11, 2021 which gave over 250 visitors an opportunity to tour different stations to view excavation activity and to visit an artifact booth. Metcalf Archaeology also launched the free *Factor Earth Explore*™ application for the public to download which featured *Territorial Days in Golden*. It turned out to be so popular that Metcalf Archaeology created a new adventure featuring the Astor House preservation effort. Overall, there were no areas of historic interest found on the Astor House grounds. Excavators were able to investigate the purposes of individual buildings through materials found nearby. With respect to seeing the evolution of Golden, materials recovered can be viewed level by level to identify changes through time. For example, the type of animal bones consumed at the site changed from lamb and smaller animals in the earliest days to beef in later years. Through public engagement, the project was also able to gather oral traditions about Astor House from community members. The artifacts recovered from the site are now housed at the Golden History Museum. Gillaspie's talk concluded with several questions from the audience.

The second speaker of the evening was Michael Kolb. The title of his presentation was, *Excavations of Lyden/Grimes House, 9th Street, Auraria Historical Park*. The excavation project was headed by Gene Wheaton and Michael Kolb, and ran from the end of August to December 9th, 2022. Community College of Denver, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Auraria Higher Education Center, the displaced Auraria community, and Cheyenne and Arapaho community partners came together in support of the project. As the Auraria Campus contains the oldest part of Denver City, a brief history of the land use was provided. Native Americans,

especially the Arapaho, were frequent visitors to the area due to its strategic location at the confluence of Cherry Creek. The location provided a good view of the surrounding area as well as being good place to hide out of sight. In the 1850s, the area was occupied by miners from Georgia. By 1858-1859, settlers began to arrive into the area. An image from the Rebecca Hunt Collection shows Native Americans inhabiting one side of Cherry Creek while settlers inhabited the opposite side. Kolb noted the confluence area near Cherry Creek was subject to multiple flooding events. During more recent history, the original Euro-American settlers moved out of the area as new immigrants arrived from places such as Eastern Europe and Latin America, thus transforming this part of Denver into an ethnically diverse working-class neighborhood. The neighborhood's new occupants were later displaced in the late 60s and early 70s when the City of Denver selected the area as the site for the Auraria Campus. The city used the pretext of flooding as the justification to condemn the existing residences. The neighborhood was then leveled to make way for the new campus. However, two churches (St. Cajetan's and St. Elizabeth) remained, and the 9th Street Historic Park was created to preserve one and a half city blocks of residences.

Auraria Campus is home to approximately 100,000 students, majority of whom are not aware of the campus's history. Descendants of the displaced residents actively work to preserve the neighborhood's legacy. This inspired the development of the 9th Street excavation project. Excavations on the campus have occurred since the 1980s by predecessors such as Jon Kent and contract archaeologists. However, they had been spotty as the Auraria Higher Education Center didn't always follow regulations and state law. In 2017, Gene Wheaton conducted an investigation of the northeast and west sides of the 9th Street Historic Park. Ground penetrating radar conducted by Larry Conyers, from University of Denver, identified a variety of features on both sides of the street. Features found in the rear of some buildings along an alleyway appeared to be promising areas for excavation. Two features, designated Features E and F, were selected for excavation in 2022. Historic research was carried out in an effort to identify the origins of the two features. The street name had changed from Cheyenne Street to 9th Street, and numbering had also changed over time. After consulting historic resources such as the 1889 Robinson Atlas, 1933 and 1963 aerial photos, and city tax assessor records, it was determined the features were associated with addresses of 1038, 1040, or 1044 – 9th Street. Tax records indicate the Lyden family occupied the lot from 1874-1906. The original lot had been parceled up into smaller lots when Features E and F appear. A structure in front of Feature E was destroyed by fire in 1963 or 1964. Today, the lots remain vacant after the houses were torn down.

Another goal of the project was to train students in excavation techniques, screening, mapping and drawing. Three classes from two schools were involved as well as other individuals interested in archaeology. In total, twenty participants from diverse backgrounds and experience carried out excavations every Friday until backfill day on December 9th. Feature F was encountered 20 centimeters below surface revealing the foundation of the house at 1038/1040/1044 - 9th Street. Associated with the foundation was a pipe believed to be part of a sewer line. Excavation of Feature E uncovered the exterior walls of the back of the house which dated to 1903 or earlier. Additional walls found were identified as a cellar based upon similar structures in the area. At a depth between six to eight feet, a 130-centimeter opening to the cellar was found which included inserts for steps. A ceramic drain from 1880s was also encountered, which had been damaged and repaired at a later time. Also, mason bricks found in Feature F possibly delineated a garden wall. Approximately 1,200 artifacts were recovered dating from the late 1800s to the early 1960s. Items included a bead, a shell button, medicine bottles, a clay marble, ceramics and glass. A 1960s thermos bottle and Cracker Jack toys were also recovered. Cut bone from chickens, pigs, and cows were also found outside the building.

Towards the rear of the lot, near the alleyway, a lined cistern lay 30 centimeters below the surface. The cistern was associated with a dirt floor. Also present were fragments of a later asphalt floor possibly associated with a print shop destroyed by fire in 1973, or another out-building such as a carriage house or garage. Concrete footings from the turn of the century also were revealed, which may be associated with one of three structures seen in a period photo. The cistern was largely complete, and measured 63 inches across and 63 inches deep. It would have held up to 725 gallons of water likely delivered by horse cart. It was constructed with locally-made unmarked bricks possibly produced at a nearby factory located where the current *Ball Arena* stands. The bricks were plastered to retain water with a possible pedestal for a bucket or post. There was good stratigraphic context with the lower levels dating to 1816 or earlier. Most of the recovered artifacts were deposited early, and included a medicine bottle, a thimble and a variety of ceramic bottles. Also found were wood fragments from a cistern lid or a nearby building. Burn layers with trash and bone occurred at a level where the plaster was not longer intact. The upper most layers contained items from the 1940s and 1950s. Based upon the cistern's location near an alleyway, it may have used been by multiple households and ceased to be used after waterlines were built. A geomorphologist took a core sample from the cistern to do micro-stratigraphy. There was evidence for two high-energy deposits, but no evidence of wide-spread flooding. Rather, the high-energy deposits may have been attributed to smaller localized flooding likely

produced from water overflow from of a neighboring canal. Kolb concluded his talk by stating future work included analyzing the material recently excavated. It is hoped a museum would be established on-campus to consolidate and display archaeological materials recovered from the Auraria campus for students to learn about campus history, and to honor the legacy of the displaced residents. Kolb then answered several questions from the audience.

Next, the 2023 Board Members were introduced, and the outgoing 2022 Board Members were thanked for their service. Shawn Fausett and Rebecca Simon were also

Michael Kolb's presentation can be viewed on the DC-CAS YouTube Channel - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXGHPoxsBF0>. Due to technical issues, Amy Gillaspie's presentation is not available. The 75th Anniversary video is available on the playlist - <https://www.youtube.com/@denvercas7623/playlists>.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS.

DC-CAS JANUARY 9, 2023 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

The January General Meeting was held on Monday, January 9, 2023 at 7:00 pm at the Emery Archaeology Lab, History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Remote access for members was provided via the Zoom platform.

Stacy Greenwood opened the meeting and welcomed attendees. Amy Gillaspie then introduced the evening's speaker, Caitlin Calvert, a recent graduate from Metropolitan State University of Denver with a BA in anthropology and history. The title of Calvert's presentation was, *Prehistoric Occupation in an Area of the Colorado Piedmont as seen through Survey at Cherokee Ranch*. She began her talk by providing some historical background for Cherokee Ranch. The ranch is located in Sedalia, approximately thirty miles south of Denver. It is partially located in a paleo valley upon a small mountain with sweeping views of the Rocky Mountains to the west. The mountain is capped with Castle Rock Conglomerate, which was deposited during flooding and contains a variety of lithic materials. The most used area of the Ranch is at the southern end of the property. The south boundary runs parallel to Highway 285. It is also one hundred meters north of East Plum Creek. The area is populated with yucca, prickly pear cacti, poppy, and scrub oak as well as a few coniferous trees. The Blunt Family homesteaded the area in the 1860s. Later, the Johnson Family purchased the property next door to the Blunt Family Homestead, and in the 1920s built the Charlford Castle from local rhyolite sources. The structure was built to resemble a 14th-Century Scottish castle, and was designed by Denver architect, Burnham Hoyt. In 1954, Mildred Montague Genevieve (Tweet) Kimball purchased both the Blunt and Johnson properties. She named the

thanked for their technical support during the past year. Director, Joe Garrett then introduced a video he produced in celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Denver Chapter receiving its charter from State CAS. The video was narrated by current President, Craig Dengel and featured interviews with five past Denver Chapter presidents. Sharon and Terry Murphy, Jon Kent, Gordon Tucker Jr. and Jack Warner shared how they became involved in CAS, what were their fondest memories as a member, and what they wished to see in the future for the Denver Chapter. The video concluded with numerous photos from past excavation projects carried out by the Chapter.

property Cherokee Ranch, and renamed Charlford Castle to Cherokee Castle. During this time, Kimball started a substantial, successful ranching operation. In later years, she focused her energies on protecting the land by working with Douglas County to create a conservation easement. Kimball also placed the Cherokee Ranch property into a trust and provided funding for educational programs. In 1994, Cherokee Ranch was placed upon the National Historic Register. Today it continues to be a working ranch with public events held at the castle.

In 1971, Kimball permitted avocational archaeologists, Bruce Nelson and Charles Stuart to undertake the first archaeological survey of the property. During the survey, they discovered and excavated a rock shelter. They published their findings in 1973. Subsequent archaeological investigation at Cherokee Ranch has been carried out by Reid Farmer, Jon Kent and Michael Kolb from the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Metropolitan State University of Denver from 2016 to the present. In addition to excavating in the area of the rock shelter, survey work has been conducted with students each field season from east to west across the southern section of the property. The survey area is primarily high mountain prairie with rolling hills which move upwards towards the central part of the ranch. Calvert noted it was important to remember that many factors have changed the landscape over one hundred and fifty years. Activity from humans and cattle have disturbed the ground significantly, and major landscape modifications were made. Significant land modifications from the 1930s are seen in the central survey area. During the 1940s, there was extensive plowing in the eastern and central portions of the survey area as well

as the construction of large berms in the western portion. Flooding in 1965 was also known to have washed out artifacts from the rock shelter located higher up. The flooding likely also affected sites located in the lower areas below. A surface survey can also be skewed by humans collecting artifacts such as projectile points, and by variance in vegetal overgrowth depending upon the time of year. The result of all these activities can greatly affect where sites and their materials are preserved and identified.

Data from the multi-year survey were consolidated and analyzed to determine what happened in the area during prehistoric times. A total of thirty-one sites (defined as five artifacts or more) and seventy-four isolated finds (defined as four or less artifacts) were identified in the survey area. Majority of the artifacts were lithics of locally available rhyolite, quartzite and petrified wood. In lesser amounts were exotic materials. One obsidian flake sourced from Malad, Idaho was recovered as well as some chalcedony. A small sherd of black and white Toas ceramic ware was also found. The presence of these exotic items demonstrated a broader connection outside of the immediate area. Local geology is largely comprised of Castle Rock Conglomerate and, to a lesser amount, Wall Mountain Tuff. There was an abundant choice of lithic material for users as well as petrified wood. Quantitative analysis of material usage found a high preference for petrified wood. Rhyolite was the next frequent material to be used, followed by quartzite. This was interesting as petrified wood was the least available material in comparison to rhyolite and quartzite. Rhyolite is found everywhere on the property, and quartzite comes from Castle Rock Conglomerate as cobbles. Although a brittle material, the appeal of using petrified wood was perhaps due to its beauty and ability to produce a sharp edge. Rhyolite, on the other hand, was the least used material for edge modified lithics and projectile points. There is evidence rhyolite was valued

with the presence of the quarry site of *Raccoon Knob*. However, the quarry was not located in a convenient location compared to petrified wood and quartzite, and is distant from other natural resources. The *Raccoon Knob* quarry is a unique site located in the central survey area, and may be associated with rhyolite flake scatter found on the conglomerate plateau of Cherokee Mountain. While most of the recovered artifacts were found at locations which appeared to be occupied for a short period of time, the site of *Soderquist 2* may represent a longer occupied site. Seven Hundred and twenty artifacts were recovered from *Soderquist 2* which suggested it was a lithics workshop. The site is spread over the low hills in the eastern portion of the property with the lithic workshop on one hill, and a possible habitation area with three hearths located on a nearby hill. When the *Soderquist 2* artifacts are removed from the total number of artifacts recovered, the mean artifact count was twenty-six. With respect to site distribution, 67% of sites were in the lowland plains area while 33% of sites were located in the upland rocky area. Calvert noted that the difference between the two areas may be due to poor site preservation in the upland areas as the result of erosional forces.

In conclusion, Calvert noted there was evidence for prehistoric use of the Cherokee Ranch property. The area had frequent habitation and, perhaps, was an important stop in the seasonal migration of peoples. The survey of the southern end of Cherokee Ranch would likely be completed during the 2023 field season. Then survey work would continue northward along the western boundary of the property. With regard to excavation, one would need to consider to what degree an excavation would add to what was found on the surface. Calvert felt that *Soderquist 2* would most likely provide additional important information if it were excavated. The audience thanked Calvert for an interesting presentation and asked several questions.

The meeting adjourned at 8:10 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS.

DC-CAS FEBRUARY 13, 2023 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

The February General Meeting was held on Monday, February 13, 2023 at 7:00 pm at the Emery Archaeology Lab at History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Remote access for members was provided via the Zoom platform. Craig Dengel opened the meeting and made several announcements. He noted that Webmaster, Aiden Kent had completed a redesign of the Denver Chapter's website which would be launched soon. The website redesign was to provide site visitors a more user-friendly experience. He also announced the Board are organizing a joint meeting with

the Indian Peaks Chapter for either April or May. Speaker schedules and venue were being finalized. Finally, Craig informed members the Board were putting together a survey to send to membership to identify interests for future talks, workshops and tours. Amy Gillaspie announced that Natalie Patton from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science would be the March speaker. Patton will be presenting on the Jones-Miller Collection.

Amy Gillaspie introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Jade Luiz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Metropolitan State University of Denver. The title of Luiz's presentation was, *Archaeology of a Brothel in 19th-Century Boston, Massachusetts: Erotic Facades*. The presentation was based upon her dissertation work, and subsequent book, on materials recovered from a 19th-Century privy at 27/29 Endicott Street, Boston. The site was located in a north-end neighborhood, close to docks and shipyards, in the Bullfinch Triangle on the Shawmut Peninsula. The neighborhood was the oldest European/European-American occupied area in Boston. During the 19th-Century, it was densely populated with tenements and slums housing the working class and poor. The site no longer exists due to the construction of a major artery of the subway corridor through the area. Ahead of construction, archaeologist worked to identify 17th-Century and 18th-Century sites. In particular, archaeologists were focused upon the cribbing wharves built out to feed milling ponds and sluice gates from the Bullfinch Tidal Pond. No consideration was to be made for post-1830 sites. However, when a post-1830 double-chambered, brick-lined privy was encountered in 2009 or 2010, a group of archaeologists volunteered to properly excavate the privy. The structure measured two feet by four feet with a depth of four feet, and contained eight thousand artifacts, most of which were in intact. Luiz noted that this provided an interesting glimpse into everyday artifacts. There was evidence of emptying structures and dumping their contents into the privy. Little in the way of stratigraphy was recovered. Instead, the stratigraphy was by types of artifacts. Such evidence suggested an episode of eviction or abandonment.

A graduate student had begun to study the recovered artifacts, but had run out of funding. The project then came into the hands of Luiz to complete for her dissertation. Luiz defined historical archaeology as pertaining to colonial and global networks occurring post-printing press during the age of exploration forward. She noted it was important that documents be examined within the context they were produced and used. Luiz carried out her research with theoretical considerations related to embodiment (embodied shared experience). What is the lived experience of the body as a social, experiencing being? How much of the experience is controlled? Representation and manipulation of the body can create a visual way to construct social identity. Therefore, construction of identity is very much tied to an individual's experience of the world. Archaeological investigation of sensory experience entails identifying what the stimuli might have been. Sensory experience is universal and cross-cultural. A five-sense schema of sight, smell, touch, taste and sound work together to produce experience, the emotional and physical responses to stimuli.

Luiz began her research by consulting available historic maps and documents to gather further information on the property which contained the privy. The privy appeared on an 1852 map along with a brick structure and a smaller wooden structure. The privy no longer appeared in the 1870s when municipal sewage lines came into the neighborhood, at which time it was likely filled. The address for the lot varied on historic maps, listed at times as 27 Endicott Street and as 29 Endicott Street at other times. Census records and city directories indicated the property was occupied consecutively for fourteen years by Mary A. Adams, Louisa Cowen, and Mary Lake. Tax valuations and specialized sex worker directories¹ indicated the women were Madams, who ran a brothel out of the property. The brothel was ideally located near Haymarket and the railway hub. Records indicate the brothel was not the only one located on Endicott Street. Luiz noted that one had to evaluate and verify historic documents relating to prostitution as many had been written with an inherent bias towards the sex industry. Often documentation fell into narratives of either erotica, the *fallen dove* (a victim of sex trafficking), or the duty to end sex work as female prostitutes were sources of disease. Much of the documentation is written by external sources without direct expertise. Sources known to be written by sex workers were written on the behalf of the Church or law enforcement. As such, it is not clear what life for the sex worker was truly like.

Mary A. Adams occupied 27/29 Endicott Street from 1853 to 1856. Not much is known about her. Documentation indicates a grocer was on the ground floor of the building with the brothel operating on the upper floor. It was common in Boston during this time to have brothels paired with a grocer, liquor store, or pharmacy. Between 1856 and 1865, the property was occupied by Louisa Cowen. Cowen possibly may have worked for Mary Adams. Cowen's time in the property is well-documented. Under her supervision, the brothel was very successful, very quickly. The entire property was now operating as a brothel, without the typical

¹ Luiz's presentation showed an image of the 1856 *A Directory to the Seaglios* published by A. Free Loveyer. The term Seaglios refers to the women's apartments (harem) in an Ottoman palace (https://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/harris/GothicNovelF11/Handouts/seraglio_OED.pdf). Few of these sex worker directories are preserved as they were published on cheap paper and were meant to be disposable. A digital image of an 1859 directory is available at <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/17380967>. A listing for Mary A. Adams at 27 and 29 Endicott Street can be seen on Page 38.

secondary business. Cowen's success was reflected in her purchase of her family's farm in Vermont, and renting it back to her parents. A will left by Cowen also indicated a significant accumulation of financial wealth. Upon her death, Cowen was interred with her family in Vermont. This is contrary to the general assumption that prostitutes ended up penniless and alone. From 1865 to 1867, 27/29 Endicott Street was occupied by Mary Lake. The 1865 Census indicates Lake is working as prostitute under Louisa Cowen. It is possible Lake took over the brothel when Cowen becomes incapacitated. An indication of a close relationship between the two women is evident in Cowen bequeathing gold to Lake in her will. Lake was the only non-family beneficiary in Cowen's will. Historic documentation on Lake shows that she operated under five or six aliases. She may also have had a child out of wedlock, by the name of George, in Vermont. Afterward, she goes to Boston. While living at 27/29 Endicott Street, Lake married physician, William Padelford, who had a poor reputation and may have also provided abortion services. Lake, now Mrs. Padelford, ceases her brothel business, and the property appears to be operating as a boarding house. By the 1870s, William Padelford was behind in paying his taxes and the couple left the property.

Examination of the artifacts left behind in the privy provided an opportunity to find evidence of the sensory experiences in a brothel for both the prostitutes and, to some degree, their customers. For example, lots of mirror fragments were recovered which would have been used in décor and to reflect light. Though there were large light fixtures, the presence of smaller finger lamp remnants suggests their portable use between certain areas. Evidence of dining experiences in the boarding house and the brothel is found amongst the recovered faunal remains. Animal bones from cheap meat cuts on a large scale (e.g. roast cuts) are indicative of the operation of a boarding house. Luxury meat cuts (e.g. pigs feet), geese, other fowl, shellfish (e.g. clams and oysters), and lobster are indicative of the operation of a brothel. Nuts from around the world (Brazil and coconuts) and a variety of fruit were also found. These items may have been served to customers in the brothel's parlor as a service in addition to the sex offering. Not much evidence for alcohol consumption was found. There were some matching glass bottles and a few flasks, including an intact Washington-Jackson whiskey flask from an earlier time. Instead, there was an abundance to tea ware. A total of eight matched tea sets were pulled out of the privy. Their presence suggested a level of gentility.

Another expression of experience found amongst the artifacts were related to personal hygiene care. A number of bone toothbrushes, once holding boar bristles, were recovered, some of which were highly personalized with carvings of a snake or the name of apothecaries (one local and one in London) Bottles of

the popular Van Buskin's Fragrant Sozodont tooth powder were also recovered. Both French (e.g. Eau de Lubin) and domestic American (New York and Philidelphia) perfume bottles were also present. Items related to feminine hygiene and venereal disease prevention included bottles of Copaiba oil² and glass vaginal syringes (for douching). These items were commonly found in smaller numbers in middle-class homes of the period. However, the 27/29 Endicott St. privy contained thirty-seven glass syringes, which probably was reflective of the brothel operation. Their presence demonstrated an effort to preserve the health of the sex workers. While there was little evidence of children, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was found in the privy. It was made mostly of alcohol and opium, and was used for teething infants. It was also used to treat cholera and false cholera (caused by poor bottle sanitation). The presence of the syrup may be related to Alice Padelford, daughter of William and Mary (nee Lake) Padelford.

Finally, a few artifacts related to clothing were retrieved from the privy. Buttons of metal, bone and shell were the most numerous item. Bone grommets from a French corded-corset were also recovered as were leather shoe fragments. Personal jewelry such as a gold ring and lace pins were found. Amongst the jewelry pieces were possible memorial or mourning pieces in the form of a glass-fronted locket (to hold hair of a deceased loved one) and a black glass cross. Interestingly, the black cross may have belonged to Louisa Cowen as her will bequeathed a black glass collection to her sister. The sensory experience of clothing can come in many forms. For example, wearing tight-fitting corsets affected the manner in which a woman moved, sat, breathed and ate. The older French corded-corset found in the privy was not used in the 1850s, and was more common in the 1830s and 1840s. It may have been kept and reused as it would have been more comfortable than rigid boned corsets. Clothing purchased by sex workers would have also been seen as investments which could later be resold. Historic documents from New York indicate sex workers would purchase clothing from French fashion houses to be worn on Sundays while riding in carriages around the park. While displaying their social identity as fashionable women, the sex workers were signaling to societal women what the latest French fashions were, thereby creating a desire and demand for the latest French designs.

Luiz turned the conversation towards how assumptions of gender, sexuality and race can complicate the ability

² For medicinal properties of Copaiba Oil, see <https://www.google.com/search?q=copaiba+oil+medicinal+properties&aq=Copaiba+oil+medicia&aqs=chrome.2.69i57j33i10i160l4.14113j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#ip=1>

of researchers to assess sites for sex work. She noted that one cannot assume that all sex workers were female. There was a lot of gender fluidity associated with sex work and brothels, such as cross-dressing and transgender expression. There was more societal leeway given to these expressions due to the marginalized space which brothels and prostitution occupied. Luiz provided an example of two historic documents providing contradictory information. In an 1856 sex directory, a Miss Louisa Atwell is listed at 103 W. Cedar St, Boston. However, the 1850 U.S. Census shows a L. Atwell residing at the address and listed as male. Luiz notes the researcher needs to question who provided the census information. Is L. Atwell a female identifying as male, or did a neighbor providing information think L. Atwell was a male based upon dress? Instances of women dressing as males were known, and it was considered a jailable offense. Female prostitutes were also seen as a public health risk due to the belief that venereal disease was produced in their bodies. As such, their work as prostitutes was seen as a criminal offense. Conversely, male prostitutes were viewed as guilty of committing sodomy, which was not viewed as being the same as prostitution. Luiz stated it was more difficult to find documentation of male prostitution in comparison to female prostitution as they were not reported in the same way. However, there are reports of brothels with male prostitutes kept on retainer, who would be available to come in when a customer requested a male. With respect to race, Boston was a highly segregated city, with people of color being restricted as to where they could go. Often, it is assumed the presence of a person of color in a brothel. For further resources, please visit the links listed below:

City of Boston web page on the archaeology of the brothel at 27/29 Endicott Street - <https://www.boston.gov/departments/archaeology/indicott-street-brothel> . This website includes a link to Dr. Jade Luiz's dissertation as well as additional reports written on the project.

Dr. Jade Luiz's book on the brothel - <https://www.amazon.com/Archaeology-Brothel-Nineteenth-Century-Boston-Sexuality/dp/1032047062>

A recording of Dr. Jade Luiz's talk is available on the DC-CAS Website - <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRCijvBjpbh7S3Wxwm7SACQ/videos>.

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

DC-CAS MARCH 13, 2023 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

The March General Meeting was held on Monday, March 13, 2023 at 7:00 pm at the Emery Archaeology Lab at History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Remote access was provided for members via the Zoom platform. Craig Dengel opened the meeting and welcomed attendees. Stacy Greenwood announced the 2023 deadline for applications for the Alice Hamilton

meant they were a servant or a sex worker. However, in the context of the 19th-Century, it might not be unusual for a white male brothel customer to assume a person of color employed as a domestic servant would also be available for sex. Luiz showed 1893 images of Jenny Shears, a woman of color, who was photographed both in the attire of a domestic servant and that of a sex worker. She also noted when Elizabeth Cowen was Madam at 27/29 Endicott St., there were two women of color listed in the census as domestic servants, who were the same ages as the white sex worker residents.

In closing, Luiz outlined possible new directions in sex work research she hoped to conduct in Colorado. Most sex work studies are done after the fact with very few studies involving students. Luiz stated students have a different perspective on sex work and sexuality due to their lived experience with access to the internet, working as a casual sex worker, or knowing others who are sex workers. Luiz intends to study the current industry by engaging contemporary sex workers to help inform her of sex work in the past. Historically, sex work bolstered the economy in many communities, but reports of it were couched within Victoria virtue. It does raise questions about the ethics of such a study as well as the benefits and risks to current sex workers participating in research. It is hoped this type of study not only enlightens the past, but also raises the public's attention to view sex work with more empathy. The presentation concluded with Luiz taking several questions from the audience.

Scholarship Fund was April 5th. The scholarship was open to all undergraduate and graduate students studying in archaeology or archaeology-related fields. Further details and the application form were available on the State CAS website. Stacy also announced several upcoming archaeology lectures presented by other organizations. Craig also announced the speaker

for the April 10th General Meeting would be Erin Baxter, who will be speaking on the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency's work in France on a remains recovery mission. Craig also announced the scheduled joint meeting with the Indian Peaks Chapter was tentatively set for Sunday, May 14th. Further details were to come regarding speakers and venue. Finally, Craig noted the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists just held their annual meeting at which they announced an education outreach program. They are looking for volunteers to work on the Education Committee to implement the new program.

Craig Dengel introduced the evening's speaker, Natalie Patton, Anthropology Collections Assistant at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS). The title of her presentation was, *How to Hunt Bison...and what to do when they end up in a museum*. Patton began her talk by providing her background experience in zooarchaeology and museum work. She has worked in Museum Studies since 2018. In 2022, Patton completed her Masters in Science for Museum and Field Studies at the University of Colorado, Boulder conducting data reconciliation for the Olsen-Chubbuck Bison Kill Site. She also had the opportunity to excavate at a bison butchering camp site and bison kill site over two field seasons in the Oklahoma Panhandle. Next, Patton provided a summary of the excavations at the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site. The site is located in Yuma County, along the Arikaree River near the Colorado/Kansas/Nebraska border. It was discovered in 1972 when landowner Robert Jones Jr. was expanding the irrigation system on his property, and he came upon a dense concentration of animal bones. Jones asked friends, Jack and Ruben Miller to have a look at what he had uncovered. Additional trenching uncovered a large number of bones. In 1973, Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institute began excavations at the site with funding support from National Geographic. By 1975, one hundred percent of the site had been excavated. As the excavated materials were found on private land, it was Robert Jones Jr.'s wish that the collection remain in Colorado. However, it was agreed the materials would be placed on a long-term loan to the Smithsonian Institute.

The recovered materials consisted of 41,000 bison bones, 200 lithic tools, 11,000 pieces of micro-debitage, 500 liters of soil samples, as well as micro-fauna and other faunal remains (including domestic dog). The bison bones were from 300 individuals identified as *Bison antiquus*. *Bison antiquus* were 25% larger than today's bison, stood 7 ½ feet high and weighed 3,500 pounds. Amongst the disarticulated bones were lithic tools, including Hell Gap-style projectile points typical to the area 11,000 years ago. Patton stated bison are a pulse-birth species, which means they mate and birth at the same time yearly over a two-week period in Late April/early May. By studying tooth eruption in the

Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection, evidence indicated the presence of two-month-old and nine-month-old bison. Therefore, the bison appear to have been killed in two events during late Fall/early Winter and late Winter/early Spring.

Patton also noted to hunt such a large animal, it helped to understand bison herd in a predictable manner. Normally, the lead cow was in front, with babies in the middle, and other bison around the perimeter. It was easier to control the herd than individual bison. Therefore, if one could get the smaller nursery herds to separate from the main herd, the entire herd could be manipulated. As bison have poor eyesight, they could also be easily spooked to move in any particular direction. Common hunting methods to manipulate bison herds was to run them off of cliff jumps (e.g. Head-Smashed-In), to herd them into naturally-formed dead-end arroyo traps (common on the Plains), or to herd them into constructed bison pounds (most common on the eastern Plains). Bison pounds were a fenced circular space lined with wooden stakes or stone cairns, with an entrance constructed so as to prevent escape once the bison entered. The bison pound was the hunting technique used at the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site. Patton did indicate a post hole was found at the center of the site, although its exact purpose had not been determined. She also stated that bison have one pleural (lung) cavity to hold both lungs (otherwise known as an incomplete mediastinum). Therefore, if a hunter punctured a bison's pleural cavity, both lungs of a bison would quickly deflate. While it might seem wasteful to kill so many bison at one time, Patton stated hunts were large community events which would end up feeding many people. What was left behind by humans was fed upon by other carnivores such as bear and wolves. At the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site, there were lots of carnivore bite marks found on bone.

In 1997, the Smithsonian Institute returned the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site projectile points to DMNS. Then arrangements were made in 2017 for DMNS staff to go to the Smithsonian to pack the remainder of the collection for its return to Colorado. Not much had been done to the collection while it was at the Smithsonian. Bones were still in their original excavation bags, which was not the best situation for long-term storage. In 2021, DMNS applied and received a Save America's Treasures Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services. A new plan was developed to rehouse the material. Solutions had to be found for protecting and storing each individual bone. This would be accomplished with mount-making as well as using bags, tissue and pillows. When it came time to catalog the collection into the DMNS system, the faunal materials were reorganized by bone type (e.g. mandible, ribs, etc.), and they received a catalog number along with references to the originally assigned excavation unit number and field number. By doing the

cross-referencing, the integrity of the collection was maintained. The original field notes were also linked to the faunal materials and placed in the DMNS Archives. While reorganizing the faunal materials, efforts were made to create economic and efficient storage with clear labeling for easy access to the collection. For example, with cavity mount storage, bones such as mandibles were stored in pairs. Small fragments were placed in labeled bags and boxed together. With over 3,000 vertebrae in the collection, it was cost-prohibitive to build cavity mounts for each vertebra. As an alternative, tissue donuts or nests were formed to hold each vertebra, with several vertebrae stored in one layer in a single box. For long bones, custom pillows were made from Tyvek* material which allowed for seven to eight long bones to be stored per box.

In closing, Patton explained why it was important to take the time and expense to preserve the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection. It was important to create accessibility to the collection for both researchers and the public. There is worth in preserving the data (objects and data) over time as the focus of future research can change. Advances in technology can also provide new avenues of inquiry. And, preserving and maintaining the collection ensures a standard of care. Finally, Patton felt the investment in the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site Collection was worth the effort as the site was the only Hell Gap Complex site in Colorado. The audience thanked Patton for an interesting presentation and asked several questions.

* For more information on the properties of Tyvek, please visit - <https://www.dupont.com/what-is-tyvek.html#:~:text=Tyvek%C2%AE%20is%20a%20100,of%20applications%20across%20multiple%20industries>.

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS.

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Suggestions for book reviews should be sent to the editor. Books for review should be sent to: Denver Chapter CAS, P.O. Box 100190, Denver, CO 80250-0190

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