

ALL POINTS BULLETIN



Colorado Archaeological Society-Denver Chapter

...in the future, as in the past, the gathering of information will depend to a great extent on cooperation between avocational and professional archaeologists. ~ H.M. Wormington, 1978

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GUEST ARTICLE:

Archaeology and GIS – Geospatial Data Management Opportunities

There are a wide range of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools applicable to the study of archaeology beyond use as a location tool. While GIS spatial analysis applications have the potential to contribute to a wide range of archaeological studies, it has limitations that are necessary to address as this type of analysis becomes ever more commonplace.

GIS is now an integral part of the methodology of archaeological data collection. It is a powerful tool that allows the user to collect an array of spatial data, such as site boundaries and associated features and artifacts, efficiently and effectively. Early apprehensions regarding the spatial accuracy of data being recorded via Global

Positioning System (GPS) units have largely been quelled as advancements in technology have improved upon accuracy substantially. As the reliability of these devices has improved, so has the dependence of GIS to produce archaeological site maps for purposes of report documentation in compliance with section 106 of the National Environmental Protection Act in the United States (U.S.)

In the U.S., the State Historic Preservation Offices in conjunction with the Department of the Interior provides guidance on data quality standards and practices. These guidelines are mainly applicable to reports and data submitted to these agencies per section 106. The use of GIS in this type of archaeological documentation is limited to mostly simple geographical representations of data on a map. GIS in this regard has become an indispensable tool.

As GIS has become an essential part in data collection and reporting it is worth reflecting upon the broader role GIS has begun to play in archaeology. Mark McCoy in his 2017 article “Geospatial Big Data and Archaeology: Prospects and problems too great to ignore” describes GIS as influencing many aspects of what archaeologists do including describing shared cultural histories, making decisions regarding the protection of archaeological and historical sites, as well as aiding in the interpretation and visualization of the past (2017: 74). Utilizing GIS even in a limited capacity, such as a mapping tool, still poses the potential to influence the field of archaeology on a broad scale.

The influence of GIS has grown more complex as it moves from the realm of a simple mapping tool to an analysis tool. GIS provides archaeologists with a means of processing spatial data to provide evidence to further research goals. As archaeologists have come to rely on GIS to process and analyze data it has become clear that although a powerful tool there are limitations. In his 2017 article, McCoy identifies three major challenges facing archaeologists today including: data quality standards, privacy of the data being shared, and how to manage what has become potentially large, complex geospatial datasets (McCoy 2017).

Adherence to data quality standards is a common problem that affects all users of GIS. Attempts have been made within the field of GIS to identify data standard issues and address them. One such means of ensuring data integrity includes the use of metadata with each GIS dataset, or file, that is created. Metadata is a means of communicating not only who created the data, but how the data was created. Sharing this type of information allows for the evaluation of data integrity. In terms of how to apply better data quality standards in archaeology, it may be wise to utilize metadata more effectively to ensure that data analysis may be reviewed thoroughly in a manner consistent with disciplinary practices.

The second issue highlighted by McCoy involves the concern with questions of the privacy of archaeological data when it is shared. As stewards of archaeological data, archaeologists have a responsibility to restrict access to site and artifact location data.

Although necessary, this practice can hinder the ability to easily share geospatial data easily. In this respect it may be wise to look to other scientific communities to

gain a better understanding of how to share data safely and effectively.

The last of the challenges applies to the standardization of how complex archaeological data is not just collected in the field, but how it is later stored and managed. Compared with other disciplines, such as biology and geology, there are little shared data models that allow for the free exchange of ideas as to what an archaeological geospatial database should contain or how the data should be related. In other words, there are limited data models available. As such, there are limited guidelines for academic researchers, as well as cultural resource managers. Creating a comprehensive data model(s) applicable to both academia and CRM would be one approach to allow archaeologists to build a firmer foundation of the application of GIS to archaeology.

Addressing the limitations of GIS and its applicability to archaeologists has been a daunting task that has at times become a hindrance to utilizing the tool to its fullest capabilities. The use of GIS has the potential to contribute to a wide range of archaeological topics. GIS has become commonplace in a number of other scientific disciplines such as biology and geology. In regard to these disciplines GIS standards and geospatial data models have been studied and researched in more detail than what has been researched in archaeology. Therefore, it may be prudent to look towards these disciplines for guidance on how to attain better standardizations of data and geospatial data modeling.

If you wish to explore the potential of archaeological geospatial data analysis and databases further, please see the below list of websites.

References

McCoy Mark D., 2017. Geospatial Big Data and archaeology: Prospects and problems too great to ignore. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 84, 74-94.

Articles:

Burg, Mariëka Brouwer. It must be right, GIS told me so! Questioning the infallibility of GIS as a Methodological tool. *Journal of Archaeological Science*. 84, 115-200.

Heilen Michael and Shelby A. Manney. 2023. *Refining Archaeological Data Collection and Management. Advances in Archaeological Practice*. 11(1), 1-10.

Websites:

Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery – Web-based database containing interactive maps with the goal of sharing data in hopes of broadening understanding of slave-based society in colonial and ante-bellum periods.
<https://www.daacs.org/>

Historic Preservation Data Model – Provides an overview of the complexities of modeling archaeological data. Available through ESRI.
<https://downloads.esri.com/support/datamodels/Historic%20Preservation%20and%20Archaeology/HistoricPreservation.gif>

Colorado Projectile Point Database – Projectile point database created and maintained by Coal Creek Research, Inc. Available data contains high-resolution scans of projectiles with associated characteristics. An example of how citizen science may be of value to researchers.
<https://p3.coalcreekresearch.org/>

The People 3000 Radiocarbon Database (p3k14c) – Claims to have the most complete database of archaeological radiocarbon dates from across the globe. Dataset is available for download.
<https://www.p3k14c.org/>

Canadian Archaeological Radiocarbon Database (CARD) – Compilation of radiocarbon dates and samples collected from North American sites. One of the largest radiocarbon databases in the world. Interactive map available to aid in research.
<https://www.canadianarchaeology.ca/history>

BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS:

2024 Board Elections: Election season is once again upon us. We have candidates for most of the board positions. Currently, we have two positions which require candidates: Vice-President and Director.

- The Vice-President position is a one-year commitment. Duties are to secure speakers for our monthly meetings (except July), to attend monthly board meetings, and to carry out Presidential duties should the President not be available.

- The Director position is a two-year commitment. Duties are to attend monthly board meetings, to oversee and advise on board activities, and perform and certify annual financial audits as presented by the Treasurer.

Please consider contributing your time to ensuring the success of the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society. If you are interested in either of these positions, please contact Craig Dengel (craig.dengel@usda.gov) or Stacy Greenwood (stacygreenwood@comcast.net) with "DC-CAS 2024 Board Elections" in the subject line.

The Candidate Slate for the 2024 Board Elections will be announced during the Monday, October 9th General Meeting. The Election will be held during the Monday, November 13th General Meeting after the speaker's presentation. The new 2024 Board Members will be introduced to membership during the Monday, December 11th Members Night Meeting.

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 really 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 or directly to Stacy Greenwood (stacygreenwood@comcast.net). We very much welcome your active participation in the organization!

Thank You: The Board wishes to thank Dr. Robert Yohe II, California State University-Bakersfield and Jessica Ericson and Jasmine Saxon of Community Connections, LLC 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. An especially big thank you goes out 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!

ERO Resources Corporation: CAS members have been invited by ERO Resources to participate in this year's excavations at the 5DA3991 Rockshelter in Douglas County. This is a wonderful opportunity for members to obtain valuable field experience. For more information and contact email, please see the ERO listing under Field Opportunities/Colorado below.

2023 International Archaeology Day: This year's event is being held at the Red Rocks Amphitheatre and Park on Saturday, October 21st from 8:30am to 1:30pm. This a free family-friendly event with activities, lectures, tours and thirty-seven exhibitors. CAS will have a table, so if you are to help out for any amount of time, please contact Stacy Greenwood (stacygreenwood@comcast.net) with "2023 IAD" in the subject line. For more information and links about this year's event, please see the International Archaeology Day listing under the Upcoming Events and Tours/Colorado section below.

PAAC Classes: We are very pleased to announce the appointment of Sarah Allaun as the new Assistant State Archaeologist and State PAAC Coordinator. Sarah has been busy restructuring the PAAC program and certification process. For links to learn more and to register for two new PAAC workshops in October and November, please see the PAAC Classes listing under the Opportunities to Get Involved/Classes section below. It should be noted that members will receive credits-earned for the PAAC classes they have completed under the previous format.

For our new members, PAAC stands for Program for Avocational Archaeology Certification. The program provides education in archaeology for those interested in archaeology, but are not planning to pursue a formal archaeology degree.

Members Night Meeting and Potluck: Our annual Members Night will be held on Monday, December 11th at 7:00pm MST. The venue will be announced when arrangements have been confirmed. We plan to offer the meeting as a hybrid one. Members night is a chance for Denver Chapter members to come together to socialize, share a meal, and learn what fellow members have been up to over the past year. For further information, please see Upcoming DC-CAS Lectures/Members Night Meeting and Potluck below.

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*. It is a thoughtful and interesting exhibit which should not be missed. For additional information and tickets, please visit [-\(https://www.historycolorado.org/exhibit/sand-creek-massacre-betrayal-changed-cheyenne-and-arapaho-people-forever\)](https://www.historycolorado.org/exhibit/sand-creek-massacre-betrayal-changed-cheyenne-and-arapaho-people-forever).

UPCOMING DC-CAS LECTURES:

OCTOBER 9, 2023 GENERAL MEETING: Speaker details are pending. An email will be sent out directly to membership with speaker information when arrangements have been finalized.

NOVEMBER 13, 2023 GENERAL MEETING: Our speaker will be Dr. Jack Ives, who will be presenting on his work at Franktown Cave. It is yet to be determined if Dr. Ives will be available to speak to us in person or virtually via Zoom. We

shall update this information when it becomes available. Dr. Ives is co-editor of the book, *Holes in our Moccasins, Holes in Our Stories. Apachean Origins and the Promontory, Franktown, and Dismal River Archaeological Records*.

DECEMBER 11, 2023 MEMBERS NIGHT MEETING AND POTLUCK (Hybrid): Our annual Members Night will take place on Monday, December 11th. Each year members come together to share food and to listen to talks about the excavation experiences, archaeological travels and related research of fellow members. It is also an opportunity to meet the incoming 2024 Executive Board. Those attending in person are asked to bring a dish to share and to arrive by 6:30 pm. This will enable attendees to fill their plates for a prompt start for presentations at 7:00 pm. Arrangements are being made for it to be held in a food-friendly location, and will be announced once it has been confirmed. If you would like to make a 10 to 15 minute presentation about your archaeology-related experiences this year, please contact Amy Gillaspie at amy.gillaspie@ucdenver.edu with "DC-CAS Members Night" written in the subject line. The final speaker schedule will be released in early December.

JANUARY 8, 2024 GENERAL MEETING (Hybrid): Our first speaker for 2024 will be Sarah Allaun, Colorado's new Assistant State Archaeologist and PAAC State Coordinator. We shall update the information for her presentation as soon as it becomes available.

UPCOMING LECTURES – OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

Archaeological Institute of America -

AIA- National – Please visit and select virtual (hybrid) lectures to see upcoming free lectures https://www.archaeological.org/events/month/?tribe_eventcategory%5B0%5D=210&tribe_ecp_custom_24%5B0%5D=Virtual (September through April).

AIA Archaeology Hour (Virtual Lectures): Wednesdays 6:00 pm MDT/MST - Free, but registration is required. Please visit <https://www.archaeological.org/programs/public/lectures/archaeologyhour/>

- **October 18th:** *Ancient Ink: Discovering the Tattooed Women of Ancient Egypt*, Speaker: Anne Austin

- **November 15th:** *Cuisine and Crisis: An Edible History of the Moche of Ancient Peru*, Speaker: Katherine Chiou

- **January 24th:** *Cultural Resource Management: What Most Archaeologists Do For a Living*, Speaker: Jeff Altschul

AIA Boulder Chapter – Visit <https://www.facebook.com/AIABoulder> to see upcoming free lectures.

- **Wednesday, November 8th at 7:00 pm MST (Hybrid)** – *Agricultural Strategies and Environmental Change in Ancient Anatolia*, Speaker: Dr. John M. Marston, Boston University. For more information, please visit https://calendar.colorado.edu/event/aia_lecture_environmental_change_in_ancient_anatolia.

- **Wednesday, December 6th at 7:00 pm MST (In-Person)** – *Landscapes of Predation: Exploring Hostile Social Environments in Small-Scale Societies*, Speaker Dr. Catherine M. Camerson, Professor Emerita, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado-Boulder. For more information, please visit https://calendar.colorado.edu/event/aia_landscapes_of_predation_exploring_hostile_social_environments_in_small-scale_societies.

- **Wednesday, February 21st at 7:00 pm MST (In-Person)** – *Power of the Ancestors at Pylos, Greece*, Speaker: Dr. Joanne Murphy. For more information, please visit https://calendar.colorado.edu/event/aia_lecture_power_of_the_ancestors_at_pylos_greece?utm_campaign=widget&utm_medium=widget&utm_source=University+of+Colorado+Boulder.

AIA Denver Chapter – Please visit <https://aiadenver.org/lectures-events/> to see upcoming free lectures.

The Archaeology Conservancy – (New Mexico)

Thursday, October 26th at 5:00 pm MDT (Free/Virtual Only) – *Meteorites Found at or near Ancient Ruins in Central Arizona*, Speaker: Ken Zoll, Executive Director of the Verde Valley Archaeological Center. Register to receive the Zoom link at <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/virtual-lectures-2023/meteorites-and-ancient-ruins-in-central-arizona/>.

Thursday, November 16th at 5:00pm MST (Free/Virtual Only) – *Geographies of the Sacred*, Speaker: Dr. Matthew Martinez of the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project. Register to receive the Zoom link at <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/event/geographies-of-the-sacred/?ai1ec=>.

A description and recording of their June 29th lecture given by April M. Brown, the Southwestern Regional Director for the Archaeological Conservancy titled, *The Exploration of Tijeras Canyon Archaeology* is available here - <https://archaeologica1.wpengine.com/virtual-lectures-2023/tijeras-canyon-archaeology/>.

Archaeology Southwest – Archaeology Café, (Arizona) - Please visit <https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/things-to-do/cafe/> to see upcoming free virtual lectures and to register. If you are not able to attend the virtual lecture, it will be posted on their YouTube Channel - <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCsRG3vav9m6rbnLM7VYtdaQ>.

Tuesday, November 7th at 6:00 pm MST (Virtual Only) – *Ancient Domestication of the Four Corners Potato: Archaeology, Sex, and Genetics*, Speaker Lisbeth Louderback.

Tuesday, December 5th at 6:00 pm MST (Hybrid) – *More than Substance: How Anishinaabe Traditional Foodways Nourish Culture, Kinship, and Community Wellbeing*, Speaker: Ashleigh Thompson.

Tuesday, January 9th at 6:00 pm MST (Hybrid) – *Indigenous Agriculture: Planting for Survival*, Speaker: Michael Kotutwa Johnson.

Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, (Tucson, Arizona) – Free online lecture. Registration required to receive Zoom link - <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/events/category/lectures/>

Monday, October 16th, 7:00-8:30 pm MST (Virtual access TBA) – *Tree-Ring Dating Techniques for the Desert Basin of Southern and Central Arizona*, Speaker Nick Kessler. Watch for further information at <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/event/nick-kessler-tree-ring-dating-techniques-for-the-desert-basin-of-southern-and-central-arizona/>.

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

Council for British Archaeology – (UK) Online 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>.

Thursday, October 21st at 7:00 pm BST (12:00 pm MDT) – *Broken Pots, Mending Lives – Archaeology as Recovery for the Military*, Speakers: Richar Osgood and Dickie Bennett, Breaking Ground Heritage.

Thursday, November 9th at 7:00 pm BDT (12:00 pm MST) – *Warrior Treasure: The Staffordshire Hoard in Anglo-Saxon England*, Speaker: Jenni Butterworth.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (Cortez, CO) –Free online lectures are on Thursdays at 4:00 pm MDT/MST. For further information and to register to attend a talk, please visit <https://www.crowcanyon.org/archaeology-webinars/>

October 5th – *Creating Community During the Basketmaker II Period in Southwest Colorado*. Speakers: Shanna Diederichs and Kari Schleher.

October 26th – *Transilient Acts: Managing Change in the Ancestral Pueblo World*. Speaker: Mike Adler.

November 16th – *Return Migrations*. Various speakers: Lyle Balenquah (Hopi), Nate Francis (Tewa), Ritchie Sahneyah (Hopi/Tewa), Autry Lomahongva (Hopi/Dine), and others.

Past lectures are available on YouTube - <https://www.youtube.com/user/CrowCanyonConnects>

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

Monday, October 16th at 7:00 pm MDT (Hybrid) – *The End of the Bronze Age: Drought, Famine, Invasion and Death*, Speaker: Dennis Pricolo.

History Colorado Center – (Denver and other Colorado locations)

Wednesday, October 18th at 1:00 pm and 7:00 pm MDT (In Person Only) – *John Taylor & Black Identity in the Ute Borderlands*, Speaker: Greg McAllister, Professor of Ethnic Studies, Northern Arizona University. Rosenberg Lecture Series at History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Cost: History Colorado Members \$10/Non-Members \$15/Student and Low Income \$5. For more information and tickets, please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/rosenberg-lecture-series-history-curious>.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center – (Arizona) –

Thursday, October 19th at 6:00 pm to 7:30 pm MDT (Free/Virtual Only) – Third Thursday Food for Thought Series, *Scientific Evidence For Tonto Basin Salado Polychrome Pottery Production and Exchange*, Speaker: Mary F. Ownby, PhD. To register for Zoom link, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/third-thursday-food-for-thought-program-presents-scientific-evidence-for-tonto-basin-salado-polychrome-pottery-production-and-exchange/>.

Thursday, November 14th at 7:00 pm to 8:30 pm MST (Free/Virtual Only) – *Indigenous Interests Program to Feature Wa'alupe: Yaqui Village in Phoenix Urban Sprawl*. Speaker: Octaviana V. Trujillo (Yaqui), PhD. To register for Zoom link, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/indigenous-interests-program-to-feature-waalupe-yaqui-village-in-phoenix-urban-sprawl/>.

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

Monday, October 30th, 12:00 pm-1:30 pm EST/10:00 am-11:30 am MDT – *Religion in the Andes*, Speaker: Kevin Lane, Archaeologist and Senior Researcher at the National Scientific and Technical Research Council at the University of Buenos Aires. Cost: \$20 Members/\$25 Non-Members. Register here - <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/tickets/religion-in-andes>.

Monday, December 18th, 6:30 pm-8:30 pm EST/4:30 pm-6:30 pm MST – *Machu Picchu: A Virtual Adventure*, Speaker: George Scheper, Cultural Historian. Cost \$30 Members/\$35 Non-Members. Register here - <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/tickets/machu-picchu-virtual-adventure>.

Tuesday, December 19, 6:30 pm- 7:45 pm EST/4:30 pm-6:30 pm MST – *The Trojan War: Did It Happen?*, Speaker: Eric Cline, Professor of Classics and Anthropology, George Washington University. Cost: \$20 Members/\$25 Non-Members. Register here - <https://smithsonianassociates.org/ticketing/tickets/trojan-war>.

University of Colorado – Boulder – Friday, November 3rd, 1:00pm-2:30pm MST (Free/Hybrid) – *CU on the Weekend: Defining Beer in the Ancient World*. For more information and to register, visit https://calendar.colorado.edu/event/cu_on_the_weekend_defining_beer_in_the_ancient_world_7716.

UPCOMING EVENTS AND TOURS:

COLORADO –

Ongoing August through October – Many of Colorado's National Parks and Monuments have ongoing tours. Here are just a few to check out:

Chimney Rock National Monument – Several tours are offered until October 15th at the monument located southwest of Pagosa Springs, CO. For more information, please visit <https://www.chimneyrockco.org/programs/>

Mesa Verde National Park – Located 35 miles west of Durango, CO. Tours are offered until October 21. For more information on Cliff Dwelling Tours, please visit https://www.nps.gov/meve/planyourvisit/cliff_dwelling_tours.htm

Saturday, October 21th (8:30 am – 1:30 pm MDT) (Free) - Save the date for the 2023 International Archaeology Day at Lower South Parking Lot #2, Red Rocks Parks and Amphitheatre, 18300 W. Alameda Parkway, Morrison, CO. This is a free, family-friendly event organized by Community Connections, LLC. Further information on activities, lectures and exhibitors, visit <https://www.communityconnections.biz/iad2023>. Several free cultural and archaeological tours are being offered. To register for a tour time, please visit <https://www.communityconnections.biz/upcomingevents>.

Saturday, November 4th (5:00 pm-10:00 pm MDT) (Free) – Free Night at the Museums – History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. An evening extravaganza offering 16 different exhibitions to explore and experience. Free but advance registration is required to receive ticket. Please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/events#event=free-night-at-the-museums-2:instance=20231104170000?popup=1>.

Saturday, November 18th (8:30am-4:00 pm MST) (Registration Deadline November 6th) – Women’s History Symposium – A gathering of scholars that will explore how women’s history is found in unexpected places and through nontraditional techniques. Location: History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Cost: Members \$30/Non-Members \$35. A discount code is available for students and no-income and low-income households. Please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/events#event=womens-history-symposium:instance=20231118083000?popup=1> for further information.

ELSEWHERE -

Saturday, October 21st & 28th and Sunday, October 22nd (10:00 am MDT) – (Utah) Danger Cave State Monument and Juke Box Cave Tours. Tours are limited to 18 people per tour. Cost: \$20 Adult (16 or older), \$15 (Children 8-15), Children under 6 are free. Payment via credit or debit card only is accepted at the meeting place. To reserve a spot, email Ron at rrood@metcalfarchaeology.com with DANGER CAVE written in the subject line. For more information, visit <https://metcalfarchaeology.com/danger-cave/>.

Friday, October 13th & Saturday, October 14th (7:00 pm – 10:00 pm CDT) – (Oklahoma) The annual Doaksville Candlelight Tour at the Doaksville Archaeological Site in Fort Towson. Tours begin every 30 minutes and last one hour. Advance tickets required. Cost: \$8 General/Free for children under 6. For more information, please visit <https://www.okhistory.org/calendar/event/doaksville-candlelight-tour/2023-10-13/>.

Saturday, October 21st, November 4th & 18th, December 2nd & 16th (11:00 am – 3:00 pm CDT) – (Oklahoma) History Alive! On the Cherokee Strip, Cherokee Strip Regional Heritage Center in Enid. Visit four historic territorial buildings, one-room schoolhouse and learn from historic reenactors. For more information, please visit <https://www.okhistory.org/calendar/event/history-alive-on-the-chokeee-strip-4/2023-10-21/> or <https://csrhc.org/visitor-information/>.

Saturday, November 4th (10:00 am – 2:00 pm CDT/9:00 am – 1:00 pm MDT) – (Oklahoma) Blacksmithing Demonstrations with the Saltfork Craftsmen at the Cherokee Strip Museum in Perry, Oklahoma. This event is free, but donations are appreciated. For more information, please visit <https://www.okhistory.org/calendar/event/blacksmithing-demonstrations-with-the-saltfork-craftsmen/2023-11-04/>.

Friday, November 17th (9:00 am MST)- Saturday, November 18th (1:00 pm MST) – (Arizona) A 2-day car-caravan educational tour led by archaeologists to central Arizona archaeological sites representing the “Salado phenomenon”, a distinct precontact-era culture like the Ancestral Pueblo, Hohokam, Mogollon, and Patayan cultures (all of which were at least partly contemporary with Salado). Sites to be visited are Casa Grande Ruins, Besh Ba Gowah Pueblo and Gila Pueblo, Tonto National Monument’s Lower Cliff Dwelling and the Schoolhouse Point Platform Mound Site. Cost: \$109 donation per person (\$90 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and S’edav Va’aki Museum Foundation members). The car-caravan leaves from Coolidge, Arizona. For more information, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/salado-whatever-that-means-tour-2/>.

Saturday, December 2nd (12:00 pm MST) - Sunday, December 3rd (2:00 pm MST) – (Arizona) *Religion on the Red Rocks Tour.* Led by Scott Newth and Al Dart. The tour will visit rock imagery in the Sedona area, which will include four sites in total to pictographs and petroglyphs from the ca. 1200 CE Sinagua archaeological culture and the 1400+ CE Yavapai. A donation of \$109 per person is requested (\$90 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members and S'edav Va'ai Museum Foundation members), and includes all site entry fees and Old Pueblo's expenses but no transportation, lodging or meals. The registration **deadline is Monday, November 27th** at 5:00 pm MST. For more information and to register, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/religion-on-the-red-rocks-tour-2/>.

Thursday, December 21 (8:00 am – 12:00 pm MST) – (Arizona) *Winter Solstice Tour to Los Morteros and Picture Rocks Petroglyphs Archaeological Sites.* Tour led by archaeologist, Allen Dart. The tour will celebrate the winter solstice day, but not the exact time (The Solstice occurs 8:37pm MST) and will visit Los Morteros, an ancient village site, and Picture Rocks petroglyph site. Participants provide their own transportation. Cost: \$35 Donation for non-members (\$28 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members and S'edav Va'ai Museum Foundation members). Registration **deadline is Tuesday, December 19th** at 5:00 pm MST. For more information and to register, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/winter-solstice-tour-to-los-morteros-and-picture-rocks-petroglyphs-archaeological-sites-3/>

Thursday, December 28, 2023 – Sunday, January 7, 2024 – (Mexico) *The Archaeological Conservancy: Maya of the Yucatán and Calakmul Tour.* Led by Dr. Scott Hutson, Professor of Mesoamerican Archaeology, University of Kentucky. Cost: \$3,395 per person (\$425 Single Supplement). For more information and to register, please visit <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/archaeological-tours/maya-of-yucatan-and-calakmul-23/>.

Sunday, March 10, 2024 – Wednesday, March 20, 2024 – (Mexico) *The Archaeological Conservancy: Guatemala Highlands and Copán Tour.* Tour led by Dr. Scott Hutson, Professor of Mesoamerican Archaeology, University of Kentucky. Cost: \$3,395 per person (\$425 Single Supplement). For more information and to register, please visit <https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/archaeological-tours/guatemala-highlands-and-copan-24/>.

OPPORTUNITIES TO GET INVOLVED:

Volunteering

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 Collection. 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 Amy Gillaspie (amy.gillaspie@dmns.org) or Elizabeth Kriebel (elizabeth.kriebel@dmns.org).

Classes

History Colorado Museum Basic Classes: (Online Only) 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:

- **Wednesday, November 8th (5:00 pm - 7:00 pm MST)**- *Working with Military Collections: Historic Clothing Care and Identification*. This is the last class offering for the 2023 Museum Basics series. Cost is \$25. For further information and to register, please visit - <https://www.historycolorado.org/insights-inperson#event=museum-basics-working-with-military-collections:instance=20231108170000?popup=1>.

(New) History Colorado PAAC Classes: A revamped PAAC Program is now up and running with two Saturday workshop offerings for October 28 and November 18, 2023. General Information on the PAAC Program can be found here - <https://www.historycolorado.org/paac-program-introduction>. Information on the restructuring of the program can be found here - <https://www.historycolorado.org/paac-certification-information>. Please note, those who completed PAAC classes under the old format will receive credit for work already completed. To apply for the PAAC Program and for information on the October 28th Workshop on Site Stewardship (**deadline October 20**) and the November 18th Workshop on State & National Historic Register Nominations (**deadline November 9th**), please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/class-offerings-and-communications>.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Classes: (Arizona) –

Wednesday, January 3 – Wednesday, April 3, 2024 (6:30 pm - 8:30pm MST/Online Only) – *Archaeology of the Southwest*, 14-Session Online Adult Education Class. Cost is a donation of \$109 (\$90 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Arizona Archaeological Society [AAS], and S'edav Va'aki Museum Foundation members. Registration deadline is **December 29, 2023**. For more information and register, please visit <https://www.oldpueblo.org/event/archaeology-of-the-southwest-14-session-online-adult-education-class/>.

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. For further information, course description and to register, please visit <https://www.saa.org/career-practice/continuing-education/upcoming-events>.

- **Friday, October 20th (10:00 am - 11:00 pm MDT/Online Only) –** *Investigating the Palaeoecological Implications for Hominin Dispersal(s) in the Pinjore Formation, Siwalik Hills, Northern India* [SALSA Series], Presenter: Anubhav Preet Kaur, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali. Cost: Free to SAA Members/Not available to non-members.

- **Tuesday, November 7th (1:00 pm - 3:00 pm MST/Online Only) -** *Archaeological Database Creation and Management Basics* [Deeper Digs Series], Presenter: Alanna Ossa, PhD, RPA, SUNY-Oswego, Department of Anthropology. Cost: \$99 for SAA members/\$149 for non-members.

- **Wednesday, November 15th (12:00 pm - 1:00 pm MST/Online Only) –** *The Craft of Public Writing: How to Share Archaeology with Non-Specialists* [Foundational Skills Series], Presenter: Bridget A. Alex, PhD., SAPIENS Magazine. Cost: Free to SAA members/\$69 for non-members.

- **Friday, November 17th (6:00 pm – 7:00 pm MST/Online Only) –** *Investigating the Earliest Human Occupations in Alaska, South of the Alaska Range* [SALSA Series], Presenter: John White, Texas A&M University. Cost: Free to SAA members/Not available to non-members.

- **Wednesday, November 29th (12:00 pm – 2:00 pm MST/Online Only) –** *An Outline for Teaching Curation in the Classroom and in the Field* [Deeper Digs Series], Presenter: Dr. Tamira Brennan, PhD, RPA, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois. Cost: \$99 for SAA members/\$149 for non-members.

- **Wednesday, December 5th (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm MST/Online Only) –** *How Dogs Can Be Useful: When and Why to Use Canines in Your Field Work* [Foundational Skills Series], Presenter: Paul S. Martin, RPA, Martin Archaeology Consulting, LLC. Cost: Free for SAA members/\$69 for non-members.

Fee-Based, On-Demand Classes are also available here -

<https://www.saa.org/career-practice/continuing-education/seminars-on-demand>. Please note you are purchasing a recording of a previously-held class. Cost: \$99 for SAA Members/\$149 for Non-Members. Current offerings are:

- *Reading Flake Scars to Understand Lithic Technologies and Past Human Behavior*

- *Assessing Significance and Integrity to Establish National Register Eligibility of Archaeology Sites*
- *Quantification in Zooarchaeology: Calculating and Critiquing NISP, MNI, and MNE*
- *Characterization of Obsidian and Coarse to Fine-Paste Ceramics with Handheld XRF*
- *Exploring Applications of 3-D Printing in Archaeology for Education, Public Outreach, and Museum Exhibits*
- *Step by Step: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act*
- *Historic Ceramics Identification*

If you are an SAA Member, you have access to 30+ hours of free on-demand recordings in the Online Learning Archive by signing in via the link below -

https://ecommerce.saa.org/saa/SAAMember/MyAccount/Sign_In.aspx?WebsiteKey=b764b3f5-fd1e-4004-a990-89b6b82a096b&LoginRedirect=true&returnurl=%2fsaa%2fMember%2fMember_Center_Login_small%2fOnline_Learning_Archive%2fSAAMember%2fMembers_Only%2fOnline_Seminar.aspx%3fnkey%3d4de39403-5b28-41ee-be5b-d4cf0192df50.

Field Opportunities

Note: Publication of field opportunities by DC-CAS are not to be considered endorsements. Please undertake your own research on the programs listed below.

Colorado -

ERO Resources Corporation: CAS members are invited to assist in a new season of excavation at the 5DA3991 Rockshelter in Douglas County. No experience is necessary. Volunteers will assist in a variety of ways such artifact screening, bag labeling, note taking, sketch map production, and hand excavation. It is a wonderful opportunity for members to gain valuable field experience. Due to the rockshelter's size only one or two volunteers can participate at a time. Excavation begins October 10th through November, depending upon Tribal Consultation and weather. Hours typically are 7:45am-4:00pm and flexible schedules can be accommodated. There is a half mile hike with 100 ft elevation gain from the parking lot (approximately 10-15 minutes). Volunteers must be CAS members and adhere to the Colorado Archaeological Society Code of Ethics (<https://www.cas-denver.org/governance>). Photography is allowed, but geolocated photos are not permitted due to the sensitivity of the site. For further information and to sign up to the volunteer list, please contact Justin Batista at jbatista@eroresources.com.

Ninth Street Historic Park Excavations, Auraria Campus: CAS members are invited to volunteer to participate in the current season of excavation on Auraria Campus on Fridays. Those interested should contact Gene Wheaton at Gene.Wheaton@ccd.edu.

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.

Paleocultural Research Group: Please visit <https://paleocultural.org/participate/> to join their mailing list to receive the latest news on upcoming projects.

South Park Site Stewardship Program: If you hike in the South Park area or would like to get involved in site monitoring, please consider becoming a site steward. For more information, please visit <https://www.southparksitestewards.org/>.

Elsewhere -

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.

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

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>.

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:

- **Ongoing/Online.** *Homestead National Historical Park (NE): Black Homesteading Project.* 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> to contact the volunteer coordinator and to registration.

Rampart Scotland: <http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/index.php/join-the-team/>

- **July 16-26, 2024** – Battle Hill Prehistoric Landscape Project, Huntly, Scotland. Named after a daring raid in 1307 during the Scottish Wars of Independence, the site contains a variety of previously unmapped prehistoric sites including Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic scatters, a possible Iron Age hillfort, and a 3000-year-old upstanding hut circle as well as a potential Neolithic/Bronze Age cairn measuring 20-30 meters in diameter and up to 3 meters high! Hillforts are elite Iron Age settlements often surrounded by banks, ditches and palisades, found in prominent locations such as Battle Hill. For further information and to sign up, please visit <http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/index.php/join-the-team/battle-hill-2024/>.

- **August 6-16, 2024** - King's Park Fort, Stirling, Scotland. 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 and sign up, please visit <http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/index.php/join-the-team/kings-park-fort-2024/>.

UPCOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES:

OCTOBER 2023 –

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

2023 Arizona Historical Preservation Conference: October 25-28, 2023, Tucson, Arizona. Early registration rate ends August 1st. For more information, please visit <https://www.azpreservation.org/conference>.

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>.

NOVEMBER 2023 -

Annual Conference – Recent Archaeological Work at Tayside and Fife 2023: November 4, 2023, Hybrid (9:30 am – 5:00 pm GMT/3:30 am – 11:00 am MDT). Dig into prehistoric settlements, Bronze Age stories, genetic ancestry, crop marks, Pictish culture and more at this annual conference. Cost: 14.75 pounds for online attendance. For more information, buy tickets, and view presentation program, visit <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/recent-archaeological-work-in-tayside-and-fife-2023-tickets-704914467147>.

29th Annual Conference of the Center for Big Bend Studies at Sul Ross State University: November 10-11, 2024, Alpine, TX - The conference brings together historians, archaeologists, folklorists and other researchers studying the past and present of the Big Bend region and northern Mexico. Keynote Speaker is Dr. Mathew R. Bennett, Head of the Institute for Landscape and Human Evolution at Bournemouth University, England. Registration is now open to non-members. For more information and to register, please visit <https://cbbs.sulross.edu/conference/>.

Women’s History Symposium: Saturday, November 18, 2023 (8:30am-4:00 pm MST) - (Registration Deadline: November 6th) - A gathering of scholars that will explore how women’s history is found in unexpected places and through nontraditional techniques. Location: History Colorado Center, 1200 N. Broadway, Denver 80203. Cost: Members \$30/Non-Members \$35. A discount code is available for students and no-income and low-income households. Please visit <https://www.historycolorado.org/events#event=womens-history-symposium:instance=20231118083000?popup=1> for further information.

JANUARY 2024 –

Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology: January 3-6, 2024. Oakland, CA - Online Registration is open October 1-December 15, 2023. For further information and to register, visit <https://sha.org/conferences/>.

Joint Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Society for Classical Studies: January 4-7, 2024, Chicago, IL - The meeting will not be fully hybrid, but will have in-person and virtual attendance options. There is a **deadline of November 1, 2023** for all Lightning Session and Roundtable submissions. For further information and to register, please visit <https://www.archaeological.org/programs/professionals/annual-meeting/>.

MARCH 2024 –

Paleoanthropology Society 2024 Meeting: March 19-20, 2024, Los Angeles, CA - **December 1, 2023 Deadline** for abstract submissions. For further information and to register, please visit <https://paleoanthro.org/meetings/2024/>.

93rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Biological Anthropologists: March 20-23, 2024, Los Angeles, CA - For more information and to register, please visit <https://bioanth.org/meetings-and-webinars/93rd-annual-meeting-los-angeles-california-2024/>.

APRIL 2024 –

UK Archaeological Science Conference: April 3-5, 2024, University of York, UK - Conference will cover a wide of methods and techniques including: Biomolecular Archaeology, Zooarchaeology, Archaeobotany, Geoarchaeology, Osteoarchaeology and Paleopathology, Material Analysis, Heritage Science and Conservation, Archaeological Dating Techniques, and Spatial and Data Analysis. For further information and to register, please visit <https://conference-service.com/UKAS-2024/access.html>.

89th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology: April 17-21, 2024, New Orleans, LA - For further information, please visit <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting>.

56th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association: April 30-May 5, 2024, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan - For information updates, please visit <https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/annual-meeting>.

MAY 2024 –

16th Annual Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference: May 2-5, 2024, Laramie, WY - Please visit to <https://rockymtnanthro.org/ConfRegistration/> for information updates.

The Archaeology Channel Conference on Cultural Heritage Media: May 15-19, 2024, Eugene, OR - **Presenter submission deadline is January 31, 2024.** Registration is \$100 before April 1, 2024 and \$130 after April 1, 2024. For more information, please visit <https://www.archaeologychannel.org/events-guide/tac-conference-on-cultural-heritage-media>.

Society for Industrial Archaeology Annual Conference: May 16-19, 2024, Minneapolis, MN - For information updates, please visit <https://www.sia-web.org/sia-2024-conference-twin-cities-minnesota/>.

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 –

July: 1953 – Loveland Chapter member, Dr. E. P. Evans requested that Mrs. Willena D. Cartwright and Mrs. Harold H. Bennet of the Denver Chapter and Mrs. Harry H. Hard of the Fort Collins Chapter be judges for the upcoming 8th Annual Stone Age Fair. He stated in his letter, “Yes, it’s a new departure, but we feel you ladies are equally qualified.” **1969** – It was noted in the APB that, “There are two kinds of luck....one is epitomized by the finding of a Folsom point – the other by losing it again. Both were recently experienced by our President, Ivor Hagar.” He wasn’t the only one to have such luck as member Ralph Johnson had a similar experience earlier in the Spring. **1971** – The APB published a letter written by Miss Arminta Neal, Curator of Graphic Design at the Denver Museum of Natural History. Addressed to President Richard M. Nixon, the letter admonished the government for its poor record of honoring and keeping treaties with various Native American groups. Miss Neal was critical of the building of the Kinzua Dam on Iroquois land by the Army Corp of Engineers, which forced the relocation of the Iroquois from their fertile farm land. She was also critical of the Black Mesa Project which permitted a coal company to strip mine on sacred land in the extreme Northern corner of the Hopi Reservation in New Mexico. The project also threatened Hopi water resources with the drilling of a deep water well which would lower the water table. **1973** – During the July General Meeting, Ray Lyon announced that Colorado State House Bill #1569 – the Historical, Prehistorical and Archaeological Resources Act had been passed by the Legislature and on its way to Governor Love’s desk for his signature. Bill #1569 established the Office of the State Archaeologist, which was to be housed at University of Colorado until the State Historical Building was ready. Ray Lyon was acknowledged for his hard work to get the Bill passed.

August: 1969 – The APB highlighted a publication called, “Many Smokes”. It was a National Indian Magazine circulated by the Intertribal Council of Indians. It was published quarterly out of Reno, Nevada and subscriptions cost \$2.00. **1972** – Denver Chapter Member, Jane B. Stone gave a slideshow talk on a dig in Peru she worked on. **1986** – DC-CAS Members were invited to attend Pikes Peak Chapter’s Annual Picnic and atlatl contest on August 24th at Ute Pass Historical Museum in Cascade. **1990** – An open house at the Swallow Site was scheduled for August 26th. Vice-President, Teresa Weedon had invited Martin Marietta employees, Ken-Caryl Ranch residents, and DC-CAS and other Front Range CAS Chapters. Keith Abernathy was providing a flintknapping demonstration while Bill Tate was to demonstrate atlatl throwing.

September: 1977 – Denver-Chapter had been asked to conduct a number of site surveys for the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. State Parks in need of survey work were Roxborough Park, Castlewood Canyon, Barr Lake and Golden Gate Canyon Park. Also, Denver Regional Council of Governments had requested the Denver Chapter to review the South Platte River Chatfield Dam to Denver Project. **1979** – Denver Chapter members took a field trip to the Sand Dunes to help Dr. Dennis Stanford on one of three Folsom sites there. **1987** – During the board meeting it was reported that as the Alice Hamilton Fund had exceeded \$1,000, it would be combined with the State CAS fund. **1991** - A letter was received from the Colorado Historical Society requesting participation of CAS to develop rules and regulations to implement the state statute protecting cultural and fossil resources and unmarked human graves. Public meetings would

be held October 7th at CU Center in Cortez, October 29th at Mesa College in Grand Junction, and November 12th at Colorado Historical Society in Denver.

FROM THE DENVER CHAPTER VINTAGE POETRY CORNER:

As Man today

I greet you, Ancient Brother Man

And point with gratitude

To these the artifacts you made in eons past.

The signature of man's slow rise

Is on each tool, each point, each axe

And we can sense the human impact still.

Who smoked this pipe? Who played this flute?

Who used this hoe? Who threw this spear?

And was it made for enemy—or deer?

As Man today

I kneel upon a mountain circled flat

To feel the ancient ashes yield, and see

A kinship gift which you have left for me.

I grasp within my hand a perfect tool

So long ago chipped carefully from stone,

And know but for the timing of our fates

It might have been my own.

I touch with care its edges keen and fine,

Where once you placed your thumb

There now is mine

Poem written by Robbie Kunnuson and given to Edith Carr Bennet, DC-CAS Charter Member on April 12, 1976.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NEWS:

July

Archaeologists Find New Evidence in Southern Oregon That Suggests Human Habitation 18,000 Years Ago:

Archaeologists have new evidence suggesting that humans occupied Oregon more than 18,000 years ago. This makes it one of the oldest known sites of human occupation in North America.

<https://www.opb.org/article/2023/07/15/archaeology-southern-oregon-human-habitation-18000-years-ago/>

Ancient DNA Reveals Diverse Community in 'Lost City of the Incas':

Who lived at Machu Picchu at its height? A new study, published today in *Science Advances*, used ancient DNA to find out for the first time where workers buried more than 500 years ago came from within the lost Inca Empire.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/07/230726171255.htm>

Giant Stone Artefacts Found on Rare Ice Age Site in Kent, UK:

Researchers at the UCL Institute of Archaeology have discovered some of the largest early prehistoric stone tools in Britain.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/07/230706002155.htm>

When Did Humans Start Settling Down?In Israel, new discoveries at one of the world's oldest villages are upending the debate about when we stopped wandering.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/when-did-humans-start-settling-down-180982328/>

August

Archaeologists uncover Europe's oldest lakeside village underwater, find "treasure trove": Beneath the turquoise waters of Lake Ohrid, the "Pearl of the Balkans," scientists have uncovered what may be one of Europe's earliest sedentary communities, and are trying to solve the mystery of why it sheltered behind a fortress of defensive spikes.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/oldest-lakeside-village-europe-lake-ohrid-albania-treasure-trove/>

Famed 5,300-Year-Old Alps Iceman Was a Balding Middle-Aged Man With Dark Skin and Eyes: Genetic analysis shows that Ötzi was descended from farmers who migrated from an area that is now part of Turkey.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/famed-5300-year-old-alps-iceman-was-a-balding-middle-aged-man-with-dark-skin-and-eyes-180982744/>

Southwest

Evidence that People Bred Macaws at Mimbres Site: This is the first evidence of macaw breeding north of Paquimé, located in northwestern Mexico, where macaw breeding likely occurred nearly 200 years later, after 1275.

<https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/2023/08/29/evidence-that-people-bred-macaws-at-mimbres-site/>

Indigenous Sustainability and "Little Elders": "I'm Diné from Cove, Arizona—a community that is unofficially known as the "place of widows" due to the devastation of the uranium industry. My community remains haunted by the ghost of the nuclear age and grieves the loss of miners and their families, but I fight to turn tragedy into a rebirth. I fortify my identity with a need to protect my culture and the land of my ancestors. In honor of my community, I remind myself that I must walk the path of life with intent."

<https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/2023/08/28/indigenous-sustainability-and-little-elders/>

White Mountain Apache Perspectives on Protection and Healing at Ancestral Sites: Ndee (Western Apache) communities often avoid ancestral sites and places associated with the past out of respect. Ndee communities demonstrate such respect in the form of avoidance to protect both community members and archaeological sites from potential harm. Most importantly, avoidance helps maintain Gózhó, a state of balance and harmony in the world.

<https://savehistory.org/white-mountain-apache-perspectives-on-protection-and-healing-at-ancestral-sites/>

Meet the Newest US National Monument, Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni: Declaring it good "not only for Arizona but for the planet," President Joe Biden on Tuesday signed a national monument designation for the greater Grand Canyon, turning the decades-long visions of Native American tribes and environmentalists into reality.

<https://apnews.com/article/grand-canyon-national-monument-biden-9382960f18408dce7aec52f103404e11>

Sept

Evidence for the Earliest Structural Use of Wood at Least 476,000 Years Ago: Wood artifacts rarely survive from the Early Stone Age since they require exceptional conditions for preservation; consequently, we have limited information about when and how hominins used this basic raw material¹. We report here on the earliest evidence for structural use of wood in the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits at the archaeological site of Kalambo Falls, Zambia, dated by luminescence to at least 476 ± 23 kyr ago (ka), preserved two interlocking logs joined transversely by an intentionally cut notch.

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06557-9?utm_medium=affiliate&utm_source=commission_junction&utm_campaign=CONR_PF018_ECOM_GL_PHSS_ALWYS_DEEPLINK&utm_content=textlink&utm_term=PID100052172&CJEVE NT=112bb0ea67c811ee818100a80a1cb82a

Ancient Amazonians intentionally created fertile 'dark earth': The rich soil holds thousands of tons of carbon, sequestered over centuries by indigenous practices, a new study suggests.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/09/230920152306.htm>

Ritual use of human remains dating from the Neolithic: An international study has documented post-mortem bone modifications not linked to consumption.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/09/230921105725.htm>

Study Confirms Age of Oldest Fossil Human Footprints in North America:

New research reaffirms that human footprints found in White Sands National Park, NM, date to the Last Glacial Maximum, placing humans in North America thousands of years earlier than once thought.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/study-confirms-age-oldest-fossil-human-footprints-north-america>

Pareidolia May Have Stimulated Paleolithic Humans to Make Cave Art: Durham University archaeologist Izzy Wisler and colleagues investigated whether pareidolia — a psychological phenomenon where people see meaningful forms in random patterns, such as seeing faces in clouds — may have influenced the artists who painted depictions of animals in the Las Monedas and La Pasiega caves, in Northern Spain.

<https://www.sci.news/archaeology/paleolithic-pareidolia-12293.html>

Examining Ethical Considerations for Human Remains: In 2022, the Penn Museum announced that it would rebury the skulls of dozens of Black Philadelphian individuals whose remains were unethically obtained in the mid-1800s.

<https://phys.org/news/2023-05-ethical-considerations-human.html>

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:

Please note there was no General Meeting nor Board Meeting in July 2023.

DC-CAS AUGUST 14, 2023 GENERAL MEETING

Due to technical issues, the Monday, August 14th General Meeting was rescheduled for Wednesday, September 27th at 7:00 pm as a virtual meeting on the Zoom platform. See below for the minutes of the rescheduled September 27th General Meeting.

DC-CAS SEPTEMBER 11, 2023 GENERAL MEETING MINUTES

The September General Meeting was held virtually on Monday, September 11, 2023 at 7:00 pm via the Zoom platform. Craig Dengel opened the meeting with several announcements. Due to the technical issues experienced on August 14th, the Joint Meeting with the Egyptian Studies Society had been rescheduled for Wednesday, September 27th as a virtual-only meeting via the Zoom platform. Dr. Robert Yohe II would be presenting on his work at an early Coptic cemetery from Byzantine Middle Egypt at Tell El-Hibeh. A reminder was made of the upcoming CAS Annual Meeting in Colorado Springs taking place on September 29th

through October 1st. The meeting included speakers, a banquet, a keynote speaker, and archaeological tours. For additional information and registration was available on the State CAS website. Board elections for 2024 are scheduled to take place during the November 13th General Meeting. Candidates for open positions were being sought. Those interested in serving on the board should contact Craig Dengel or Stacy Greenwood. The slate of candidates will be announced during the October 9th General Meeting. Stacy Greenwood announced there would be another flintknapping workshop on either Saturday, October 7th or Sunday, October 8th. The

workshop would be led again by IPCAS member, Christian Driver and would be limited to 10 to 15 people. An announcement would be sent out to membership once the date was confirmed. Prior to introducing the evening's speakers, Amy Gillaspie announced the October 9th speaker was still being confirmed. The November 13th speaker is Dr. Jack Ives, who will be presenting on his work at Franktown Cave. Members Night will be on December 11th. It is a time for members to gather to share a potluck meal and listen to the work and travels of fellow members. Anyone interested in presenting a 10 to 15 minute talk should contact her.

The evening's speakers were Jessica Ericson and Jasmine Saxon from Community Connections, LLC. The title of their presentation was, *Revolutionizing Community Engagement with History and Archaeology*. They began their presentation by providing background on the development of their archaeological careers and their shared interest in public archaeology. Ericson noted there was a push towards public archaeology in the 1970s. However, this largely meant that public involvement was limited to paying for archaeological projects. Based upon the statement made by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), today's public archaeology has the goal to engage and involve the public directly with archaeology and history. This goal can be accomplished through outreach, public archaeology, community archaeology, community empowerment, collaborative archaeology, and applied heritage research and tourism. A January 2023 poll conducted by the SAA indicated that 73% of the American public felt that archaeology was important and sites should be protected. Archaeology was also viewed by 40% of people to help the economy by way of heritage tourism. With regard to education, 56% of Americans were familiar with archaeology with 49% learning about archaeology through television. However, half of those familiar with archaeology thought archaeologists studied dinosaurs. These results suggest more effort to educate the public about archaeology should be made through television¹. Ericson and Saxon then went on to describe several projects Community Connections, LLC have recently engaged in here in Colorado, which were based upon community connection and collaborative archaeology.

One of the first projects they undertook was at the Astor House in Golden, which sought to connect stories of Astor House to the community. The building was constructed as a hotel in the 1860s by influential businessman and entrepreneur, Seth Lake. Seth named the hotel Astor House to bring a sense of luxurious, high-class accommodation to Golden. Later, Ida Goetz purchased the property and renovated the building. She successfully promoted the hotel through the 1930s and 1940s, going as far as to invite the School of Mines football team to practice in the hotel's backyard. Today, the Astor House is to be the future home of the Foothills

Art Center. In June and July 2021, ahead of adding an extension to the building, a three-week archaeology project was undertaken in the backyard of Astor House. The project was led by Michele Koons and Amy Gillaspie of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science and conducted with help of twelve collaborative partners. During the three weeks, 20,000 artifacts were recovered. Community Connections, LLC organized the social media campaigns and news coverage. They led public tours for 200 people during Golden's Arts Week as well as providing a tour for the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists.

In 2022, Community Connections, LLC was invited to conduct an archaeological inventory survey of the Red Rocks Park and Amphitheatre in Morrison, which had been developed over a fifteen-year period. In 2023, they opened the project to the public for a hands-on experience in archaeological survey. As a result, ten CAS members of the Denver Chapter were able to participate in site surveying. In addition to future volunteer opportunities in archaeology work, Community Connections, LLC have plans to draw the public into Red Rocks. They are working with Factor Earth™ Adventures to create public access to the Park by way of virtual site tours which will be updated as additional information develops. Community Connections, LLC is also working with Western Imaging to create high-resolution digital elevation models (DEMs) of a site found at Red Rocks in 2022. The DEMs will be used to create images for Denver Public School students and Recreation Center youth programs to explore virtually. The images can be enhanced with casts of projectile points from nearby sites and mock digs. It is hoped that through youth programming, the virtual classroom experiences can then transition into in-person visits to real surveys and excavations out in the field. Ericson and Saxon hope to have this project implemented in Spring 2024.

Also in 2022, Community Connections was approached by Evolution Laboratories to create a program promoting education in science, technology, engineering, arts and math (STEAM). The aim was to serve underprivileged students, and to encourage them to consider entering STEAM-related fields. Community Connections, LLC began the project by undertaking a survey to create programming for the community. The survey was conducted with sixteen non-profit and for-profit organizations. As a result, the idea of mini camps was developed through which students could learn about STEM and have resources provided to them. A non-profit partner, All About Bliss applied for and was awarded an Archaeological Assessment Grant from the Colorado Historical Fund. This award enabled Community Connections, LLC to conduct a cultural resource inventory survey of 147 acres in Pueblo County in October 2022. This acreage is part of 475 acres purchased by Evolution Laboratories to be developed for

community-based STEAM projects and events. The survey located several historical artifacts including amethyst and aqua glass medicine bottles and ceramics pieces from the early 1900s. A homestead site, patented to the Buffington family, was also located. The plan is to place geodesic domes on the landscape, each acting as a mini-campus for students.

Community Connections, LLC was then able to incorporate all of the survey information to create a public archaeology event called, *Digging into History* which was held on the surveyed Pueblo County property in June 2023. Ericson and Saxon worked to make the event accessible to many Pueblo communities. Promotional materials were available in Spanish and English. The Pueblo Historical Association provided support, and the presence of a food truck and music helped to make the event an enjoyable one. Participants included members of three Boys and Girls Club Houses. Five stations were created for children to tour and learn about what it was like to be an archaeologist. The first station was the Historic Literature station where they learned about how to use research materials such as primary documents and topography maps. The second station was the Artifacts-From-The-Site station. At this station the children learned about what artifacts were found on the site. The third station was the Survey-Like-An-Archaeologist station. Here they learned how to flag-pin replica artifacts and how to use graph paper to draw a site map. The fourth station was the Mock Excavation station at which children got to experience excavating replica artifacts. Finally, the fifth station was the Mock Laboratory station where they got to learn how to piece replica artifacts together. The event was very successful.

Guardians of Historical Lakewood was another collaborative project between Community Connections, LLC and the Lakewood Historical Society. The project was conceived in response to the 2022 passage of the Colorado State Turf Replacement Program Bill HB22-1141. In a forward-thinking move, the Lakewood Historical Society wished to establish a Citizen Archaeologist Program to enable people to register any archaeological finds they encountered while doing landscaping projects. A website was set up where Lakewood residents could post and share the artifacts they found. The website stressed the protection and preservation of Lakewood's heritage. With support from of a State Historical Fund grant, a 25-page *Archaeology Handbook for Citizens* was also created to help people identify their finds. In addition to information on

The meeting ended at 7:55 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS.

archaeological finds and water conservation, a partnership with the Butterfly Pavilion provided information on how to make gardens environmentally friendly to insects and pollinators. This project was a great example on how to combine two areas into a larger community project. The public response has been so positive that Lakewood Historical Society is looking to share and duplicate this experience with other historical societies.

Ericson and Saxon concluded their presentation with a discussion of their involvement with International Archaeology Day (IAD). In 2022, Community Connections, LLC was invited by Roxborough State Park to organize the 2022 IAD. It was held at Roxborough Intermediate School and included several exhibitors, lectures, and tours of nearby archaeological sites. This year's 2023 IAD event will be held on Saturday, October 21st, 8:30am-1:30pm at the Lower South Parking Lot #2 at Red Rocks Park and Amphitheatre (18300 W. Alameda Parkway, Morrison 80465). This archaeology event will also include two food trucks and a beer garden. There are twenty-seven confirmed archaeology exhibitors with tables, booths and activities. The Northern Arapaho will be attending and providing demonstrations on earth watercolors and teepee construction. Lectures will be provided by Jon Hedlund of ERO Resources Corporation, Camryn Samples, a descendent of the Amache Internment Camp, and Ernest House Jr., Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Member and former Executive Director of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs. For more information, please visit <https://www.communityconnections.biz/iad2023>. There will also be five free off-site tours available. The Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave will be offering two tours. Red Rocks will be providing tours to their Civilian Conservation Core Camp and the backcountry Seven Ladders Rock. There will also be archaeological site tours at Lamb Springs Archaeological Preserve and Roxborough State Park. Visit <https://www.communityconnections.biz/upcomingevents> to register for tours. Community Connections, LLC were also seeking volunteers to help with the set up and running of the event. Volunteers can contact Community Connections, LLC via this link <https://www.communityconnections.biz/iadvolunteer>. Attendees thanked Ericson and Saxon for an interesting presentation. More information on the projects mentioned above is available on the Community Connections, LLC blog page at <https://www.communityconnections.biz/blog>.

¹ A poster summary of the SAA 2023 poll can be seen at https://documents.saa.org/container/docs/default-source/doc-publicoutreach/poll2023_value.pdf?sfvrsn=ab461bb_4&_gl=1*py8j6r*_ga*NjU2MzUzNTE5LjE2OTM3MTc1OTY.*_ga_6SSR7BY1NJ*MTY5NzQwMTE0My44LjEuMTY5NzQwMTE5Nz4wLjAuMA..

DC-CAS/ESS SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 RESCHEDULED ANNUAL JOINT MEETING MINUTES

Due to technical problems, the Monday, August 14, 2023 DC-CAS/ESS Annual Joint Meeting was rescheduled for Wednesday, September 27, 2023. The rescheduled meeting, hosted by DC-CAS, was held virtually via the Zoom platform at 7:00 pm.

Craig Dengel introduced the evening's speaker, Dr. Robert Yohe II, Professor of Anthropology at California State University-Bakersfield and Associate Director of the Tell El-Hibeh Project. The title of his presentation was, *Salt of the Earth: Christian Mummification Practices in Byzantine Egypt: The Evidence from Tell El-Hibeh*. Tell El-Hibeh is a fortified site located in Egypt north of Al Minya, south of the Fayum (or Faiyum), and thirty-five miles south of Banī Suwayf (or Beni Suef). The ancient Hassidic-Coptic name for the site was *Teudjoi*, which means, "Their Walls". North of the site is the nearby village of El Ogra, whose modern buildings are constructed similarly to those from a thousand years ago. The site is situated next to the Nile River at the frontier between Lower and Upper Egypt. Its thick fortified walls served to prevent Lower Egypt forces from invading Upper Egypt. However, Tell El-Hibeh was later invaded by the Nubians from the south where the site's walls were less-fortified. The site has a deep and intense occupation which begins during the Third Intermediate Period (Dynasties 21-25; 1064 BC-656 BC) and continues through to the Arab Period (AD 640-AD 1517). Tell El-Hibeh is an important site as little is known about the Third Intermediate Period, which is known as the Egyptian "Dark Ages". Information available for this time period is very outdated, and what is found at Tell El-Hibeh is not what is typically described in existing literature.

Overall, the site is triangular in shape with tens of thousands of looted shaft tombs across the landscape. The northeastern side of the site is less preserved and contains the remnants of two gates. Isometric contour mapping of the Tell indicates the site's walls were at their greatest height at the northern end and along the eastern side. The walls were estimated to have been seventy feet in height and thirty feet in thickness. They were constructed of mud bricks which were covered in stucco and plaster. A temple to the God Amun of the Great Roarings, dedicated to Sheshonq I, founder of the 22nd Dynasty, was discovered at the site. At the time, the Theban priests had great influence in Egypt. Cartouches of the High Priests of Amun are found impressed on mud bricks at Tell El-Hibeh, which indicates they were responsible for the construction of Tell's walls. Wall construction appears to have begun during the 10th Century BCE. To date, only a small

portion of the site has been investigated by archaeologists.

During the late 1890s, there was evidence of looting at the site when papyrus documents, known as the Petition of Petiese and the Tale of Wen-Amun, were discovered on the antiquities market¹. In 1901, British papyrologists Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt arrived at Tell El-Hibeh to dig up burials in search of papyri cartonnage². They uncovered Byzantine burials, but discarded them as they contained no papyrus nor grave goods. Grenfell and Hunt also recovered cartonnage burials with Fayum encaustic mummy portraits from the Roman Period. A female burial, whose name was Isadora, was dated to between AD 114 and AD 120 based upon the hairstyle and jewelry depicted in the encaustic portrait. Some archaeological work had been carried out at the site prior to the arrival of archaeologists from the University of California-Berkeley. In 1914, archaeologists from the University of Heidelberg excavated the Temple of Amun of the Great Roarings. At the time, the temple was in better condition than other structures at the site. Since that time, the temple has experienced much deterioration. The Heidelberg team, led by Egyptologist Hermann Ranke, recovered a number of reliefs, including one depicting Sheshonq I and his wife, and a relief displaying both Sheshonq I's birth name and throne name. They also found a number of sarcophagi, constructed in wood or stone, as well as a gilded cartonnage mummy³. In the 1930s, an Italian archaeological team conducted investigations in the latest occupied area of Tell El-Hibeh, known as "Roman Town". They found structures, and recovered papyrus documents and a cache of Ptolemaic-period coins.

The University of California-Berkeley began their investigations at Tell El-Hibeh in 2001. In 2003, Yohe was invited to join the University of California-Berkeley's excavation project at Tell El-Hibeh by Dr. Carol Redmount, then-Chair of Near Eastern Studies and the Egypt Curator at the Hurst Museum. The project has worked to establish good infrastructure on and off site. Over the years, on-site research, security and storage facilities have been built, and electricity and water was brought to the present-day village of El Ogra. Excavations, test trenches and core sampling were carried out in various locations on the site. Unfortunately, the University's work was interrupted in 2007 due to the Arab Spring Uprising. In 2011, control of the archaeological site was commandeered by a group of looters until they were driven out by armed residents from the village of El Ogra. The University of California-Berkeley team did not regain access to the site until 2017. The looting activity had been severe,

and that year's field season was spent assessing the damage done to the site. Excavations continued again until the onset of the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020, at which time work was suspended.

Yohe's work at the El-Hibeh has centered upon excavation and analysis in the areas of lithics, zooarchaeology and human osteology. Of special interest to Yohe was the Roman occupation of Egypt, which began in 30 BC. It was during the Roman occupation that a blending of Egyptian and Roman traditions was visibly expressed. For example, a 1st Century AD image depicts a figure in Roman soldier regalia with a head of the Egyptian god, Horus. A continuation of cultural blending can be seen in later Coptic Christian imagery, as depicted in a 17th-Century panel of Coptic Saints with Anubis heads. Remnants of the past also echo in the present through the incorporation of Byzantine stone columns from AD 550-600 into the architecture of a Coptic monastery, Deir Al Bayad, located in Banī Suwayf. During the 4th Century AD, there was a ban on mummification in Egypt by Saint Anthony the Great of Egypt, who was the founder of Christian Monasticism. Saint Anthony was critical of Pagan rituals, especially mummification which he viewed as particularly evil. The Christian Roman Emperor, Theodosius I, known for the implementation of the *Creed of Nicaea*, also outlawed mummification in Roman Egypt. However, evidence from Tell El-Hibeh indicates the practice of mummification continued well after the ban was imposed.

Between 2002 and 2004, investigation and salvage excavation took place in the northeastern portion of the site near the North Gates. Investigations were carried out at a cave designated as Burial Cave No.1 (BC-1) which contained burials, a looted tomb designated as Skeletal Collection Unit No.1 (SKU-1), and a disturbed cemetery designated as the North Gate Looters Pit (NGLP). Burial Cave No.1 is a small natural limestone-solution cave which has been culturally-modified by chiseling. The cave was in use up until the 4th Century AD, based upon cultural materials retrieved from inside of the cave. Examination of the cave in 2002 found evidence of earlier looting. Inside were one intact adult mummy, a child mummy and a mummified arm. Returning in 2003, the team found all three burials had been disturbed causing major damage to the remains. However, four additional intact mummies were discovered undisturbed in the rear of the cave. Upon Yohe's return in 2004, the wrappings of all four mummies had been destroyed and their heads and hands were missing, which likely had been sold on the black market.

In an effort to retrieve any remaining information, the dirt inside the cave was screened with a fine mesh screen to see what might still be there. Several items were

recovered including a bone scarab, an amulet, an Eye of Horus wadjet, a string of Faience beads, and a number of loose Faience beads. The earliest artifact from the cave was a heavily damaged Ptolemaic Mummy Mask coated in mud stucco, then plastered and painted. Based upon other examples, the mask likely dated between 332 BC and AD 30. Probably the oldest artifact recovered from the cave was a Roman coin depicting Emperor Constantius Gallus and dating between AD 332-353. Skeletal Collection Unit 1 (SKU-1) was located in an open area of the site. The tomb was heavily disturbed and contained a minimum of sixteen individuals. The ages for these individuals ranged between twelve-years-old and older than fifty-five-years-old, with most individuals being twenty to thirty years-old. This age distribution is typical of what is found elsewhere in Egypt. The tomb was possibly a single-family tomb from Byzantine times. Pottery recovered from within the tomb provided a date for the tomb's use to be between 400 to 500 CE.

The NGLP cemetery turned out to be a very important location at Tell El-Hibeh. The cemetery was found within a 2nd Century CE Roman midden. At first, the disturbance of the cemetery was thought to be due to looter activity. However, upon closer examination of the cemetery and the notes written by Grenfell and Hunt, it was determined the disturbance was the result of their activities. In 2003, the ends of Coptic burials were visibly eroding out of the hole dug by Grenfell and Hunt. Excavation of the area began in 2004 which exposed two trenches, each containing four mummies stacked on top of each other. It appeared that they had been buried in a hurry all at once. As the burials were intrusive into the Roman-period midden, they were estimated to have been interred between the 4th and 6th Century AD. NGPL Mummy No.1 had sustained damage at the distal end of the body where it had been exposed. Both NGPL Mummy No.1 and NGPL No.2 had strange facial projections. NGPL Mummy No.1's facial projection was triangular and tightly wrapped. NGPL Mummy No.2's facial projection was wrapped and had a woven rattan ring placed around the face. Both mummies were noticeably heavy. For example, NGPL Mummy No.2 was quite tall at six feet and weighed one hundred pounds. Normally, bodies which have gone through the mummification process were quite light in weight. NGPL Mummies No.3 and No.4 were found to be similarly wrapped. Yohe noted all of the mummies appeared to have been very similar to Byzantine mummies found at the site of Karara, located thirty miles south of Tell El-Hibeh. Karara had been excavated by the University of Heidelberg team back in 1914.

In 2005, the team continued their excavation at NGLP to remove NGPL Mummies No.7 and No.8 as they were in the most danger of looting and damage. Three additional mummies were noted, but were kept *in situ* and not excavated as there was no onsite storage facility

at the time. The NGPL Mummies No.7 and No.8 were covered in a cap of mud and topped with limestone blocks taken from the Temple of Amun of the Roarings, which had been destroyed by Coptic Christians. Once removed from the ground, the mummies were taken to the field laboratory for cleaning. Black and tan, tan as well as red cordage wrapped the mummies, and was found to be typical of cordage from between the 2nd and 5th Century CE. In 2006, colleague, Salima Ikram from the American University of Cairo brought a portable x-ray machine to the site and took x-rays of both NGPL Mummy No.7 and NGPL Mummy No.8. Surprisingly, it was difficult to see the bodies due to something obscuring the bones. Between 2006 and 2007, permission was obtained to perform necropsies on both mummies. Rather than unwrapping the mummies as was traditionally done, it was decided to create a single incision around the mid-body. This technique created a lid which could then be easily removed in one piece.

When NGPL Mummy No. 7 was opened, seventy kilos (154 lbs) of Natron (sodium carbonate) was found packed around the body, which was buried nude and treated with resin. The body had been tied to a platform of palm frond ribs, known in Arabic as *jerids*. The *jerids* were wrapped along with the body to help keep it rigid prior to mummification. The soft tissue was well-preserved including the right eye, right facial tissue, neck muscles, and back tissue. Additional soft tissue was preserved elsewhere on the body as were the organs, which had not been removed.

Ten-centimeter-long locks of hair were found intact on top of the head. Yohe pointed out that the Coptic Christians were trying to do mummification without doing mummification. Traditional methods of mummification required 70 to 120 days to complete the process. As Christian burial customs dictated the body was to be buried within three days of death, packing the body in Natron seemed to work well as a substitute method. They would have been aware of Natron's properties from seeing other burials in Natron-rich soils. During the necropsy, it was determined that NGPL Mummy No.7 was between 20 and 30 years-old, with short black hair, of average build, and stood between 5 foot 6 inches and 5 foot 8 inches tall. Endoscopic results of the lung tissue indicated serious pulmonary issues. The lungs looked similar to that of a smoker who smoked three packs of cigarettes a day for 45 years. The evidence suggested this individual had worked in an environment where he had been continuously exposed to heavy smoke. The liver also shows serious pathologies likely caused by schizomycosis. Finally, an oblong fracture was discovered on the back of his skull. The injury had occurred perimortem, and it was likely the cause of death as no healing of the bone around the wound was visible. To determine what may have caused the injury, several experiments were carried out. It was determined that a sling bullet was the likely weapon to have caused the oblong fracture, and the injury had occurred while he

was running away. Therefore, it was concluded that NGPL Mummy No.7 had died during a battle or attack on the Tell.

NGPL Mummy No.8 was found beneath a limestone block from the Temple of Amun of the Great Roaring, which contained a relief carved image of Sheshonq I and hieroglyphics. Only the upper torso of the mummy was intact, still tied to its *jerids*, as a result of looting activity. A rope which had been used to lower the mummy into the burial pit was preserved *in situ*. NGPL Mummy No.8 was determined to be a later burial, and displayed different treatment to that of NGPL Mummy No.7. The mummy was wrapped in two layers of flax linen, when four-to-five layers was typical. Nor did it have the facial projection seen in earlier mummies. Only a simple gauze pad was placed over the face. The body was not packed with Natron. Instead, there appeared to be a ritual sprinkling of Natron around the body. As a result, the body was largely skeletonized with soft tissue only being preserved on the upper torso, buttocks and one of the hands where the natron had settled. The body had been wrapped in three tunics which were decorated with patches of embroidery, *clavi décor* (Roman-style military regalia) over the shoulders, and painted depictions of a vine plant with fruit and peacocks. In Christianity, peacocks were a symbol of resurrection. NGPL Mummy No.8's age was ascertained to be 17 to 19 years-old, based upon the examination of teeth and sternal ends of ribs. The skeleton showed evidence of hard labor in life as seen in the presence of Schmorl's Nodes in the lumbar vertebrae due to herniated discs. The mummy also exhibited *cribra orbitalia*, a porosity in the orbital area of the head found in younger people. It is associated with anemia caused by schizomycosis, which was endemic in Egypt at the time. It occurs when a schizomycete organism lays eggs in the bladder. This can lead to the infected having neurological problems. In males, it can cause bleeding during urination. Such bleeding was so common in ancient Egypt that it was thought to be male menses. Overall, NGPL Mummy No.8 post-dates NGPL Mummies No.1 through No.7 by approximately 150 to 200 years. Radiocarbon dates indicate NGPL Mummy No.7 dated to AD 255 while NGPL Mummy No.8 dated to AD 450.

An evolution of Coptic Christian burial practices can be seen amongst the NGPL mummies with a shift from the heavy use of natron in early mummification and constructed facial projections to the highly ritualized use of Natron and simpler facial coverings. The Tell El-Hibeh Coptic burials provide a first look at the transition between paganism to Christianity in Roman Egypt. This transition occurred between AD 250 and AD 640, just before the Arab Conquest. Yohe concluded his presentation by noting there was another burial yet to be examined. X-rays indicate the presence of a dense patch of unknown material inside the skull. The material could be resin or asphaltum. Identifying the material

may uncover even more complex behavior. Yohe then took several questions from the audience.

For those interested in learning more about Tell El-Hibeh Coptic burials, see Yohe's 2012 publication with Jill Gardner at https://www.academia.edu/en/74894002/New_Methods_of_Coptic_Mummification_Techniques_from_Tell_El_Hibeh_Egypt

and the 2009 Master's thesis of Deanna Heikkinen at <https://scholarworks.calstate.edu/downloads/9z9034375>. Also, for those with access to Discovery+, the series, *Bone Detectives* visited Tell El-Hibeh in their Season 1 , Episode 6 titled, *Mass Grave on the Nile*.

The meeting adjourned at 8:53 pm. Submitted by Stacy Greenwood, Secretary for DC-CAS.

Footnotes:

¹ The Petition of Petiese (<https://www.attalus.org/egypt/pediese.html>).

Tale of Wen-Amun (<https://www.livius.org/articles/person/wen-amun/>).

² Papyri cartonnage is flexible plastered fiber and papyri paper used to cover a body. It often consists of recycled documents such as receipts, census records and even poetry (<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/museums-static/digitalegypt/burialcustoms/cartonnage.html#:~:text=Cartonnage%20is%20the%20term%20used,the%20mummified%20and%20wrapped%20body.>)

For further information on the Grenfell and Hunt El-Hibeh papyri, please see their 1906 publication, *The Hibeh Papyri, Part I* (<https://ia600206.us.archive.org/1/items/hibehpapyri01egypuoft/hibehpapyri01egypuoft.pdf>) and 1955 publication, *The Hibeh Papyri, Part II* by E. G. Turner (<https://archive.org/details/TheHibehPapyriPartII/mode/2up?view=theater>).

³ University of Heidelberg photos of Temple of Amun of the Great Roaring (<https://elhibeh.wordpress.com/2017/03/05/the-wall>), and the 2017 work of Kristian Howald to create a virtual model of the temple (<https://elhibeh.wordpress.com/>).

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