Ancient Coloradans occupied the Ken-Caryl Ranch area repeatedly for over 9,000 years. In historic times, it was a working cattle ranch before it was developed in the past few decades. Today it is a residential, commercial, office, and park area that spans part of both sides of the Dakota Hogback between Deer Creek and Dutch Creek, near the Ken-Caryl Ave. interchange of the C-470 highway, in South Jefferson County. Prior to development, the landowners had the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) do an archaeological survey of the land. This work uncovered evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation of this area. As a result, from 1973-1998 CAS excavated seven significant, and many small, archaeological dig sites. In addition, the construction of the C-470 highway in the 1980’s lead to the excavation of two more ancient Indian sites by the Colorado Department of Transportation. The thousands of ancient Indian artifacts uncovered have helped us understand a considerable amount of information about the people who lived in this area repeatedly for the past 9,000 years. Archaeological research is still being done on this collection. Two of the northern Ken-Caryl Ranch sites and much of the South Valley are registered in the Colorado and National Register of Historic Places. The Jeffco Open Space South Valley Park contains much of the listed Ken-Caryl South Valley Archaeological District.

Archaeologists refer to the oldest occupation era as the Early Archaic. This is generally the period from the oldest artifacts found, carbon 14 dated at about 9,000 years ago, to 5,000 years ago. Four of the Ken-Caryl Ranch sites yielded Early Archaic artifacts. Studies have shown that climate change is not a recent phenomenon, and that during this period the eastern plains suffered strong winds and drought. The ancient Coloradans, and the game they depended on for food, sought refuge in higher elevations closer to reliable water. These people were hunters and were focused hunting big game like bison herds on the eastern plains and mule deer in the hogback and foothill area. They hunted on foot using a spear and spear thrower, often called an atlatl. They had no draft animals to ride or assist them. Horses would not be available until the Spanish brought them to Colorado in the 1500’s AD. The bow and arrow would not come until the last 2,000 years at the earliest. It is likely that they hunted in groups of a few hunters and used ambush-hunting techniques. The archaeologists found characteristic Early Archaic spear point styles like these:
Many other types of stone and bone tools have been found during the digs, including: scrapers, drills, awls, grinding stones, hammer stones, hearths, etc. Due to space considerations, we will focus on the most time period diagnostic artifacts, projectile points, in this report.

One of the attractions of the Ken-Caryl Valley is the availability of south and southwest facing red rock formations. The ancient people built their winter sleeping areas to benefit from the winter solar heating and radiation properties of these formations. They used areas with natural cave-like rockshelters as well as nearly straight walled formations.

Archaeologists call the next time eras the Middle Archaic, 5,000-3,000 years ago, and the Late Archaic, 3,000-1,850 years ago. The artifacts found and climate data indicates that the human lifestyle was very similar throughout this whole time period. 8 of the 9 major dig sites yielded artifacts in these eras. The climate was wetter in summer and winters were stormy. The people continued to hunt bison and mule deer, but now they also hunted smaller animals, particularly rabbit. In addition, there is now evidence that they gathered more wild plants and nuts and used stone grinding platforms and stone pestles. The archaeologists found characteristic Middle to Late Archaic spear point styles like these (note how the shape, particularly the hafting notches and size, differ from the Early Archaic points):
This is an ancient grinding platform found on a dig, often called a metate:

The most evidence of the ancient occupation of the Ken-Caryl Ranch area is in what archaeologists call the Ceramic or Woodland era, 1850-300 years ago. The climate during this period was fairly stable and generally cooler and moister than now, with occasional drought periods. As the era name implies, these early Coloradans learned to make and use pottery. Pottery is relatively heavy and breaks fairly easily. Usually groups that use pottery are less likely to move their base camps often and can process plant food much better than when there was no pottery. The pottery found is generally of a distinctive unpainted, cord marked style shown here and is always broken into sherds:
Ceramic era arrow points are generally smaller, accommodating the recently developed bow and arrow to partially replace the spear and thrower, and the hunting of smaller game.

This report is focused on the archaeological work done on Ken-Caryl Ranch land. It should be noted important archaeological sites have been excavated and reported on all along the Dakota Hogback from the area near Golden in the north (the Magic Mountain site in particular) to Roxborough State Park in Douglas County to the south. In addition, just south of Chatfield State Park is the Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve that has yielded human activity dates in the range of 10,000-16,000 years ago, and the butchered bones of many now extinct mammals including Columbian Mammoth, camel, sloth, and ancient bison.

Summarizing the archaeological findings from the extensive prehistoric sites excavated in the Ken-Caryl Ranch area, it appears that ancient Coloradans wanted to live in this area for at least the last 8,000 years. Why? Our best archaeological analysis suggests:

- Reliable water was available here
- Wildlife that could be hunted or fished for good food lived near
- Wild plants that yielded seasonal berry and nut harvests were close
- Plants that were a source of fiber for cordage and sewing hides grew nearby
- Good tool stone sources were close
- Wood for fuel and cooking was close
- Sources of clay used in making pottery are close
- The rock formations provided better protection from cold in the winter
- Climate studies have shown that the hogback valley has a milder climate than the surrounding areas

Much has changed in human culture over the past 8,000 years, but one thing has remained the same. People have found it pleasant to live in the Ken-Caryl Ranch area and in Jefferson County, Colorado.

References

Dr Bill Hammond, Principle Investigator Ken-Caryl Ranch Swallow Site, private Communications, 2016


February General Meeting: Monday, February 19, at DMNS in the VIP Room at 7 PM.

Speaker: Dr. Kathryn Reusch
Title: That Which Was Missing: The Archaeology of Castration

Abstract: Castration has a long temporal and geographical span. Its origins are unclear, but likely lie in the Ancient Near East around the time of the Secondary Products Revolution and the increase in social complexity of proto-urban societies. Due to the unique social and gender roles created by castrates' ambiguous biological state, human castrates were
employed heavily in strongly hierarchical social structures such as imperial and religious institutions, and were often close to the ruler of an imperial society. This privileged position, though often occupied by slaves, gave castrates enormous power to affect governmental decisions. This often aroused the jealousy and hatred of intact elite males, who were not afforded as open access to the ruler and virulently condemned castrates in historical documents. These attitudes were passed down to the scholars and doctors who began to study castration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, affecting the manner in which castration was studied. Osteometric and anthropometric examinations of castrates were carried out during this period, but the two World Wars and a shift in focus meant that castration and castrate bodies were not studied for nearly eighty years. Recent interest in gender and sexuality in the past has revived interest in castration as an academic topic, but few modern studies of castrate remains have occurred. As large numbers of castrates are referenced in historical documents, this lack of castrate studies may be due to a lack of recognition of the physical effects of castration on the skeleton. The synthesis and generation of methods for more accurate identification of castrate skeletons was undertaken and the results are presented here to improve the ability to identify castrate skeletons within the archaeological record.

Speaker Bio: Kathryn Reusch has known she wanted to be an archaeologist since she was 9 years old. In pursuit of this goal, she gained a BA in Archaeology and an MSc in Palaeopathology from Durham University, UK, and a PhD in Archaeological Science from Oxford University. Her interest in combining the cultural and biological aspects of archaeological research led to her study of the archaeology of castration for her thesis, and a new research project into the social and physical effects of a decrease in the age of pubertal onset in European populations. She is currently an adjunct faculty member of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Metropolitan State University of Denver.

2018 General Meeting Dates
The Denver Museum of Nature and Science is changing the way they handle room use of affiliate groups such as CAS. At this time, they will be unable to consistently give us the second Monday of each month. This is the date of each meeting for the year:

2/19/2018-Third Monday of the month
3/19/2018-Third Monday of the month

Membership Renewals
It that’s time of year again. All memberships for the Colorado Archaeological society are due on March 1st. For more information and the form, please visit http://cas-denver.org/membership
We are also working getting electronic registration up and running, thanks to the work of state CAS.

Minutes of the DC-CAS Board Meeting, January 22, 2018
The DC-CAS Board meeting was held at the South Classroom/Cherry Creek Building, Room 241 at Metro State University Denver Monday, January 22, 2018. Attending were Linda Sand, Jon Kent, Ken Andresen, Teresa Weedin, Reid Farmer, Greg Davis, and Michele Giometti.
The meeting was called to order at 7:37 PM after the class using the room ended.
Linda reported she had received a copy of the Blackfoot Cave report, about 300 pages long.

Speakers
Jon reported the January General Meeting speaker will be Ted Hoefer and the subject is West Bijou Creek archaeology.

PAAC
The Denver PAAC class will be Dating Technology.

Financial
The treasurer’s report for December was accepted.

Website
Greg reported the website service charge of $7.00/month periodic bill will be arriving soon.

Minutes
The approval of the minutes of the November Board Meeting was deferred.

Annual Meeting
The Profit/Loss report was reviewed.

P3
Teresa reported the project meeting on January 14 had about 30 attendees. There currently is no P3 coordinator for the Denver Region. Linda opined that the board needs justification for P3 equipment purchases. The matter was tabled for future consideration.

Talk Recordings
The board discussed the recordings of Denver General meetings at the DMNS Ricketson Auditorium. There has been a request by other parties to receive copies of some recordings. The board consensus was that the recordings should not be made available since the speakers had not been made aware their talks would be spread beyond the attendees.
Chapter Equipment  The chapter equipment, which had been temporarily stored in a member’s garage, has been moved to a storage locker. The rental rate is $46.00 per month. The board’s position on equipment loans is that it would be permitted if there would no conflict with chapter use and the loan would be limited in time. A checkout procedure needs to be established with oversite of equipment usage.

CAS Rep  Cate McNabb withdrew from this position due to her work responsibilities. Teresa volunteered to be the interim CAS Rep. At the recent CAS Quarterly meeting the Publication Committee proposed decreasing the cost of printing the Southwestern Lore by lowering the quality of the cover. The board consensus was to reject this decrease of the professional appearance of the SWL.

Donations  The board approved a donation of $200.00 to the CCPA Native American Scholarship Fund. This is in recognition that receipts from the recent Annual Meeting hosted by the Denver Chapter exceeded its costs and the meeting sponsorship contribution to CAS by CCPA. In similar spirit a donation of $500.00 to History Colorado that provided the Annual Meeting venue at no charge was discussed.

Other Meeting  The CCPA 40th Annual meeting will be March 8-11 at the Longmont Plaza Convention Center. The registration fee for CAS members is $55.00, which is the same as for CCPA members. The next board meeting is Thursday 7:00 PM February 15 at Jon’s Lab. The meeting was adjourned at 9:07 PM. Submitted by Ken Andresen.

Minutes of the DC-CAS General Meeting January 29, 2018
The meeting was held in the VIP room at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science.

Membership  Cashel McGloin reminded attendees that annual dues payment deadline is March 1.

Speaker  Jon Kent introduced the evening’s speaker, Ted Hoefer. The title of his talk “What Lies Between” reflects his impression of the broad archaeological classification problem. The three classes of ancient people are:
1. Hunters and gatherers
2. Pastoralists with their herds of sheep, cattle, reindeer, etc.
3. Agriculturalists with their crop growing and complex social structures.
He used examples from work on the third and fourth terraces of West Bijou Creek. Work there was done by volunteers directed by Ted Hoefer and Gordy Tucker, CAS members from the Denver Chapter under supervision by Neil Hauser, and students in the field school led by Dr. Jon Kent, MSUD. Excavations were at Meadowlark Terrace, 5AH04, in Arapaho County. Collections from two Michoud sites nearby and archived at the University of Colorado, Boulder, also were employed in Hoefer’s analysis. The site was short grass prairie in early days and now is devoted to buffalo pastures.
Some 50 auger tests were done on the third terrace. Carbon dates ranged from 3732 BP to 8140 BP. More than 5,000 artifacts were found. Material included Dawson petrified wood and large animal bone.
A 45 cm core was collected for analysis by Linda Scott Cummings and the Paleo Research Lab’s Mobile Archaeological Macrofloral Laboratory which was driven to the site. The problem with classifying the anthropological items is that the hunter-gatherer artifacts occur with the agricultural potsherds. So there are data from two classes at the site.
Ted Hoefer would like to see a more spatially dense sampling of the site to clarify the archaeology. The minutes of the December board meeting were approved.
Submitted by Ken Andresen.

Other Lectures

The Deep History of Pueblo Indians: A People Transformed by the Neolithic Revolution
Dr. Mark Varien, Executive Vice President of the Research Institute at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
Varien will discuss the Center’s research, including the most recent projects: the Village Ecodynamics Project; the Basketmaker Communities Project; and the Northern Chaco Outliers Project, Crow Canyon’s current project. These innovative studies use a combination of computer simulation, and archaeological excavation, and laboratory analysis to reconstruct thousands of years of Pueblo Indian history.
February 10 2:00 PM
Auraria Campus
North Classroom, Room 1511
1200 Lawrence Street

Roman Egypt: Treasury of the Empire
Dennis Pricolo
Roman Egypt is well known as the granary of the empire, but it was so much more. It was also a base for military operations into Africa and the Middle East, and the starting point for the extremely important
oceanic trade with Africa, India and China, the doorway to the outside world.

February 12, 2018, 7:00 p.m. Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Free to members, $3.00 suggested contribution at the door for non-members.

The Sociopolitical Organization of Moche Irrigation Systems on Peru’s North Coast
Dr. Michele Koons, Denver Museum of Nature and Science
This presentation by Michele will explore the politics and power of the Moche archaeological culture of the North Coast of Peru through an examination of their irrigation systems. The distribution of different ceramic styles and information from colonial-era Spanish documents may help us understand the construction sequence, management and maintenance of Moche irrigation systems and how this relates to the political dynamics of the Moche through time.

February 21 7:00 p.m.
CU Museum of Natural History
1035 Broadway, Boulder, CO

40th Annual CCPA Meeting in Longmont, CO
March 8-11, 2018

The CCPA is hosting their annual meeting in Longmont in April and CAS members are eligible for member pricing! There will be a number of great speakers, including Dr. Todd Surovell. There will also be field trips offered to Stone Circle Sites, Fort Vasquez Trading Post and Mahaffy Cache Exhibit Tour at the CU Museum of Natural History. This is a great chance to support a group who was critical to making Denver’s annual CAS meeting a success. For more information and to register, please visit: http://coloradoarchaeologists.org/meetings-events/annual-meeting/

Crow Canyon to Present "The Impact of Chaco Archaeology: Past and Present" Symposium

The ancient culture of Chaco Canyon is one of the vital touchstones that inform our knowledge and understanding of the ancient Pueblo world. And thanks to supporters like you, research being done by Crow Canyon archaeologists is helping to shed new light on the reach of Chaco culture in the Southwest.

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center will be presenting a symposium, "The Impact of Chaco Archaeology: Past and Present," on Saturday, April 21, 2018, from 1 to 4 p.m. at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science's Ricketson Auditorium. The symposium will cover the importance of Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins to ancestral and modern Pueblo people, and how Crow Canyon's donor and participant—supported Northern Chaco Outliers Project is expanding our understanding of the spread and influence of Chacoan culture.

Featured speakers include Mark Varien, Ph.D., executive vice president of the Research Institute at Crow Canyon; Susan Ryan, Ph.D., director of archaeology at Crow Canyon; Erin Leigh Baxter, Ph.D., lecturer in the department of anthropology at the University of Colorado-Boulder; Steve Lekson, Ph.D., curator of archaeology at the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History; and Theresa Pasqual, consultant with the Pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico. Seating is limited for this free symposium.

For more information and to reserve your spot, go to http://www.crowcanyon.org/symposium or call (800) 422-8975.
### Income Statement

**General Fund**

- **December 1-31, 2017**

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| Donations Received                               | -     | 196.00 |

### Scientific Applications

- **Donations Received**

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### Net Income

- **General Fund Net Income**: 3,272.45
- **Total Expenses**: 915.22
- **Net Income**: 3,272.45

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*Denver Chapter*

February, 2018