Gotcha on those names, didn’t I?! Quiahuiztlan is pronounced “key-ah-wheez-tlahn” and is a Nahuatl (Nah-wat-ul) word that means “place of rain.” Zempoala (also spelled Cempoala) is pronounced “sim-poe-ah-lah” and means “place of the 20 waters.”

These two archaeological sites are in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico coast. (The next state is Tabasco and the next, Yucatan, to give you a reference.) Both cities were instrumental in the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Very few “gringos” visit Vera Cruz. It is the coastal vacation retreat of many of the Mexican public. We got quite a few stares wherever we went in the state.

Located at the base of Bernal Mountain (a volcanic basalt plug with sheer cliffs on three sides; Figure 1), Quiahuiztlan is a beautiful and very defensible place.

To the east there is a great view of the Gulf of Mexico (Figure 2). Westward are the rolling hills and valleys caused by volcanic activity and weathering. As you can imagine, with the area being on the coastal side of Mexico, the vegetation is very lush.

Quiahuiztlan’s highest period of occupation was during the Early Post Classic (900-1200 A.D.) when it shows Totonac influences into the Late Post Classic (1200-1519 A.D.) when it was influenced by the Mexica (Meh-hee-ka). It is best known for its tombs (over 70 of them), each shaped like a miniature temple. Quiahuiztlan was one of the most powerful centers on the Vera Cruz coast and, as such, had to pay tribute to the Aztec emperor far to the west.

Many days before the Spanish galleons landed on the coast below them, the residents of Quiahuiztlan watched these square shapes grow bigger and bigger. Cortez landed his flotilla very near the present city of Veracruz; it was not the best place to land. Subsequent landings were at a better harbor 26 miles to the north of Veracruz and now called La Antigua.

Figure 1 Piñon de Bernal

Figure 2 Gulf of Mexico from Quiahuiztlan
Cortez heard about the city of Quiahuiztlan and he and his men set out to see the city. Their first stop was actually Zempoala, where he met his first ally. The people of Quiahuiztlan were not as accommodating as those in Zempoala. However, the chief of Zempoala arrived and put together a “grievance” committee of 20 of the local rulers, who listed their grievances against the Aztecs.

A treaty was signed by the Spaniards and Totonac chiefs, forming an alliance against the Aztecs. The Spaniards then founded a new town at their new harbor, Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz. They built a church, a market square, houses, and a small fortress. It was from Villa Rica that Cortes began his war on the Aztecs.

As we did the loop trail through the ruins, it was very quiet with only a few people. There was a part of the site above where we were but it was closed. We wandered though the many tombs or mausoleums on the surface (Figure 3)

Figure 3 Tombs

Facilities for tourists are just being developed. At the caretaker’s house, an iguana has taken up residence under the tiles of the roof’s ridge. (Figure 4)

Figure 4 Iguana at Quiahuiztlan

Zempoala buildings date mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries during the Late Post Classic era. The area was populated at least 1,500 years earlier and there are indications of an Olmec influence. The Pre Classic settlements were built on mounds to protect them from flooding by the 20 rivers and streams that converge in that area.

Zempoala was the Totonac capital and the largest city at the time of Cortés’s arrival, with about 30,000. It is the first large Mesoamerican center visited by the Spaniards.

The Totonacs moved onto the coastal plain where Zempoala is located during the height of the Toltec empire (1000-1150 A.D.). from what can be gleaned from the archaeological record and reports from the arriving Spaniards, the Toltecs had pushed the Totonacs out of their settlements in the hills and mountains (Sierra Madre Oriental).

In the mid-15th century, Zempoala and many other coastal Veracruz centers were attacked and defeated by the Aztec armies. They were assessed a heavy tribute in both goods and victims for sacrifice. This treatment created the situation which led up to the defeat of the Aztecs by Cortez. Cortez departed the area in August 1519 with 40 Totonac warriors and 200 porters and marched to Tenochtitlan.

The ruins at Zempoala are all made from rounded basalt rocks. The area is fairly well established and there were no trees or bushes in the ruins. (Figure 5)

Figure 5 Steps of Rounded Basalt Stones at Zempoala (Very slippery!)

Our guide Martin let us wander around the site for about an hour. The park is surrounded by sugar cane fields and from the top of the main temple you can see mounds throughout the area. To the east of the site proper is a ditch that irrigated their fields and is still in use today.

The developed area of Zempoala appears small but the entire surrounding area was part of the city. Below are some pictures of the site. (Figures 6, 7 and 8)
Martin told us that several sculpture stones were found during the excavations and led archaeologists to suggest possible Olmec influences. The Olmecs mainly settled in what is now the state of Tabasco. Another interesting place to visit is the outdoor museum of Villahermosa with most of the stone heads excavated in the Olmec sites.

After Zempoala, we visited La Antigua (Old Veracruz City). There we saw the church built by the Franciscan friars (Figure 10). A current church not far away (in really dismal shape in that humid place). It was built in the 1960s! (Figure 11). We saw the house where Cortes supposedly lived but more than likely was just used it as a way station between the coast and central Mexico. Note the use of coral as a building material (Figure 13) and tree roots holding up the walls (Figure 14).
The rest of our group arrived late that night and early the next morning we continued our adventure; alas, no more archaeology sites. We were in Mexico City before heading west to the Mexico State - Michoacán State border where we observed the Monarch Butterfly in its winter habitat. Come to the December meeting to see and hear more on that. When we returned to Mexico City for
a couple of days we went to the former Aztec canals and floating “gardens” at Xochimilco (sho-she-nil-ko). I will show more on this part of the trip at the December meeting. Unfortunately, although we stayed on the main plaza (or zocolo) in Mexico City, the Aztec Temple Mayor next to the National Cathedral was hidden behind chain link fences and tarps so we could not see what work was going on there.

May General Meeting: May 12th at DMNS, 7 PM
Speaker: Dr. Scott Ortman
Title of Talk: What the Pueblos can Teach Us About Economic Growth

Bio: In his research, Dr. Scott Ortman focuses on historical anthropology, or the integration of theory and data from many fields to understand the long-term histories of indigenous peoples. He is especially interested in the causes and consequences of major transitions – periods when new societies formed, old ones collapsed, or new scales of organization emerged. He has investigated Tewa Pueblo origins, the growth and collapse of villages in the Mesa Verde region, and the accumulation of social complexity on a global scale. Dr. Ortman is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Colorado. Previously, he was Director of Research at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and an Omidyar Postdoctoral Fellow at the Santa Fe Institute. He earned his PhD from Arizona State University.

Abstract: Recent work in macroeconomics suggests that culture, and especially ideas that impact the scale of social coordination, are an essential ingredient of economic growth. It also suggests that growth does not derive from specific details of a capitalist economy but from more general aspects of human technology and sociality. These emerging perspectives create an important opening for a renewed dialogue between archaeologists and economists which may also lead to a greater role for archaeology in the public discourse. In this talk, I discuss methods for translating the archaeological record into relevant measures for studying growth processes in the past and apply these measures to ancient Pueblo societies of the Mesa Verde region and Northern Rio Grande.

Minutes of the DC-CAS Board Meeting, April 8, 2014

The meeting was held at MSUD Tivoli Building. Attendees were Jack Warner, Linda Sand, Anne Winslow, Ken Andresen, Teresa Weedin, and Linda Trzyyna (for Kendra Eirol)

Jack thanked all involved for getting the APB out in a timely manner. He mentioned that Ken’s article on dating rock art was a good one.

Speakers: Linda stated that the topic this coming Monday is excavations at the Ludlow site. The 100th anniversary of the Ludlow Massacre is April 20. Scott Ortman talks in May on the Pueblos. Michele Koontz from DMNS will speak on the Mayan exhibit in June. The August meeting is held in conjunction with Egyptian Study Society (ESS).

Scientific: Neil has scheduled field work through October. For digs, surveys, and analysis, contact him. Ken-Caryl Ranch has asked CAS to do a hogback survey in advance of trail development. They have given $500 for this, and some new equipment will be acquired with this money.

Membership: No report

CO-CAS: Teresa stated that the quarterly meeting is in Niwot, April 12

PAAC: Anne stated that the Lithics Class, currently ongoing, has the maximum of 18 people in it. There will be two sessions for survey this summer, contact Kevin Black to sign up.

Treasurer: Preston provided a written report. The chapter received permission from Richard and Audrey Marlar to move monies in the “Lab/Library Fund” to Scientific Applications Fund for use on future projects. The recent monies from Ken-Caryl have been designated into a new fund.

Trips/Events: Teresa stated that people can sign up for the Ute Mountain Tribal Park trip at the general meeting. Seven have signed up so far. May 10 will be Eads/Sand Creek site trip. The trip to Chaco Canyon in mid-May has a limit of 24 people.

Library: Teresa has contracted with a software company, for $50, to modernize the database for the library located in Sturm Hall.

APB: The last APB was out on time.

DC-CAS website: Craig has been regularly updating notices regarding events and meetings.

Old Business: The minutes (by Kendra) of the March board meeting were approved with no changes. No other old business. Teresa will contact DU to set up summer board meetings. Next meeting (at Metro State University Denver) will be May 6, 2014 at 7 pm. All are welcome to attend these meetings.

Submitted by Linda Trzyyna (filling in for Kendra Eirol)

Denver Chapter
Colorado Archaeological Society
General Meeting 4/14/14

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 PM at DMNS by President Jack Warner.

Jack thanked the APB team for the prompt publication of the April issue and Ken Andresen in particular for the fine article he authored about rock art and it’s dating. Jack encouraged all CAS members to write APB articles.

Teresa Weedin reviewed upcoming events and trips. Details in APB.

Jack, for Neil Hauser, summarized the upcoming DC-CAS field archaeology plan. Details are available in APB and from Neil.

Jack, for Anne Winslow, summarized the PAAC class plan. Details are available on the History Colorado WWW site and APB.

Jack reported that there has been a small decline in DC-CAS membership since 1/1/14 and a bigger decline for the State CAS membership as reported at the State Quarterly meeting last Saturday. He encouraged current members to use a type of...
“mentor recruiting” of people they personally know that express interest in archaeology. This involves bringing the interested person to a meeting, event, or work effort and shepherding their early experience. This has been successful in the past.

Linda Sand noted that the 100th anniversary of the Ludlow massacre is this week and introduced our featured speaker, the foremost expert on archaeology at Ludlow, University of Denver Professor and Anthropology Chair, Dean Saitta.

Dean delivered a talk about the Ludlow archaeology project that stimulated a tremendous outpouring of audience questions and comments. His main points were:

- The Ludlow site is a National Historic Landmark located E of I-25 N of Trinidad.
- Dean is the Co-Director of the Colorado Coal Field War Archaeological Project. Participants have excavated approx. 1% of the Ludlow site.
- In an attempt to end a mine strike that had lasted some 7 months, on 4/20/1914 the Colorado National Guard attacked and destroyed by fire and bullets a large approx. 200-tent camp of 1,200 striking coal miners and their families. The Governor of CO had called out the Guard.
- Men, women, and children were killed in the attack.
- This attack lead to a “coal war” between the miners and the government and the CFI (Rockefeller owned) company. A total of about 100 people were killed on both sides in the 10 day “war”. The conflict was ended by US federal troops called out by President Wilson.
- The attack on 4/20/1914 became known as the Ludlow Massacre.
- The Ludlow Massacre and subsequent “coal war” became a national story in the media. Dean showed us graphics of some headlines. The New York Times said “Slavery Revealed in Colorado Mines”. A national magazine ran a cover story, “Class War in Colorado”. National women’s magazines were outraged at what they called the government “baking of miner’s children”.
- The tent camp was rebuilt, but the strike eventually dwindled out.
- The national United Mine Workers of America union supported the miners.
- The UMWA owns the Ludlow site and erected the memorial.
- The strikers wanted existing labor laws properly followed by CFI, better working and living conditions, about a 10% raise, and union recognition.
- Some time after the strike ended, CFI created a “company union” and the workers did obtain some improved working and living conditions.
- The archaeology project has uncovered data on the tent city organization, living situation, and social relationships.
- Of particular interest is that the miners were immigrants from many lands and spoke about 24 languages, yet they seemed to live and act in a united fashion led by a fellow miner. Louis Tikas, who was Greek by birth, was assassinated along with another leader of the miners by the leader of the CO National Guard on 4/20/1914.
- The best written record of this event was by former South Dakota US Senator and US Presidential candidate George McGovern as his PhD thesis.
- Dean explained that the DU Ludlow archaeological effort is a pioneering effort in a newer and growing area called “Community Based Archaeology”
- Dean has published a book titled: The Archaeology of Collective Action.

Dean invited CAS members to read his BLOG on the Internet. Bob Tipton is our DC-CAS expert on the Ludlow coal war.

The CAS community present enthusiastically received this talk. Dean thanked us for the many thought provoking comments. He said his thinking on several points will change based on our comments.

Old Business—the past minutes were approved as published in the APB by vote.

New Business—Bill Hammond reported that people with special skills are needed to help with the Swallow Site Report effort. Needed are two types of skill:
1. illustrate and draw lithics
2. translate hand drawn diagrams and maps into a format suitable for publication

Interested people are to contact Bill Hammond at billhammond@centurylink.net.

Linda Sand reported that our speaker for May will be Scott Ortman from CU and for June will be Michelle Koons from DMNS on the current Maya exhibit.

Submitted by: Jack Warner for Kendra Elrod, Secretary

FIELD TRIPS & EVENTS
Sand Creek Massacre Site, May 10, 10 am (at site). Contact: Teresa Weedin (719-438-5916) or Jann Dillon (303-905-8044) to sing up and get directions.

14th Annual Indian Market & Powwow, Saturday & Sunday, May 17 & 18, 10 am - 5 pm, The Fort, 19192 Highway 8, Morrison, Cost: $5 Adults, $3 Students with ID, Free Seniors and Children under 12.

LECTURES & COURSES
"The Gold Crowns of Silla (Korea) and the Tomb of a Queen", by Dr. Sarah Nelson, Sunday, May 4, 2 pm, Sturm Hall, Room 453, University of Denver, Meeting of Denver AIA

"Tales of Discovery, Tales of Creation: Maya Murals at San Bartolo", by Bill Satumo, Wednesday, May 7, 7 pm, Phipps IMAX, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Cost: $8 DenverMNS Member, $10 nonmember

"Chariots in Ancient Egypt", by Kathy Hansen, Monday, May 19, 7 pm, Ricketson Auditorium, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Meeting of Egyptian Study Society

"Shaping Humanity with Paleoartist John Gurche"., Wednesday, May 28, 7 pm, Phipps IMAX, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Cost: $8 DMNS Member, $10 nonmember

Celebrate Soapstone Prairie’s History and Future

Lindenmeier: Looking Forward by Looking Back is two days of festive activities that kick off the 2014 celebration of the world-renowned Lindenmeier archeological site. This year marks the 80th anniversary of the Smithsonian visit to what is now a National Historic Landmark at Soapstone Prairie Natural Area. It was here, at the Lindenmeier site, that scientists discovered a Folsom point wedged into an ancient bison bone, helping to prove the presence of humans at the location at least 10,000
years ago. The City of Fort Collins Natural Areas Department and the Fort Collins Museum of Discovery plan to celebrate the anniversary with special events now through November.

A highlight of Lindenmeier: Looking Forward by Looking Back will be the chance to see the Director’s Tent exhibit, carefully recreated with historic objects to replicate Frank Roberts’ tent (Director of the 1930’s excavation). Visitors can see a flint knapping demonstration with Butch Kasubick, and experience hands-on activities such as atlatl spear throwing, flag making and a replica artifact dig for children. Visitors are invited to the many fun and educational presentations listed below.

**Details & Schedule**

Saturday, May 17 and Sunday, May 18, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days, meet at Soapstone Prairie Natural Area’s North Parking Lot unless noted. Free, no registration required, but you can get a reminder and updates at [NatureTracker.fcgov.com](http://NatureTracker.fcgov.com).

- Step into the 1930’s Director’s Tent and see what life would have been like 80 years ago at Soapstone Prairie.
- See a Folsom point being created by flint knapper Butch Kasubick who will be demonstrating his craft.
- Atlatl spear throwing, flag making, and a replica artifact dig for children.

**Presentations:**

- 10 a.m. What's So Special About Soapstone
- 11 a.m. The Importance of the Lindenmeier Site
- 11 a.m. Homesteading at Soapstone (South Parking Lot)
- 12 noon Coming Home: Ferrets and Bison
- 1 p.m. The Importance of the Lindenmeier Site
- 2 p.m. What's So Special About Soapstone
- 2 p.m. Homesteading at Soapstone (South Parking Lot)
- 3 p.m. The Importance of the Lindenmeier Site

**Special Activity**

Sketching Lindenmeier Landscapes, Saturday May 17, 9 a.m. to noon. Hike the Towhee Trail and sketch or paint terrain originally viewed by Smithsonian artist Edwin G. Cassedy. REGISTRATION REQUIRED (for this activity only) at [NatureTracker.fcgov.com](http://NatureTracker.fcgov.com).

A variety of events and activities focusing on Soapstone Prairie’s historical and natural importance will be offered throughout the year, culminating in a symposium, *Lindenmeier: Ancient Lives, Ancient Dreams*, October 19-22. The symposium will feature a “who is who” of expert archeologists from around the world connected to the original visit by the Smithsonian and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, together for the first time ever. The 1930’s excavations discovered one of the most extensive Folsom culture campsites ever found. Registration and details about *Lindenmeier: Ancient Lives, Ancient Dreams* will be available May 17 at Fort Collins Museum of Discovery, [fcmod.org](http://fcmod.org).

For a full listing of events and activities, visit [NatureTracker.fcgov.com](http://NatureTracker.fcgov.com), call 970-416-2815, or email naturalareas@fcgov.com.

It is all made possible by Fort Collins and Larimer County voters. Your citizen-initiated sales tax dollars conserve land and provide visitor services such as educational events, and trails. Thank you!

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**Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve Talks & Tours**

**DC/CAS**

**March, 2014 Financial Report**

Prepared by Preston Niesen, Treasurer

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**Total Assets**

$21,725.63

**Current Liabilities**

- AH Scholarship Fund payable | $80.00 |
- State CAS Dues payable |

**Funds**

- Scientific Applications | $2,324.95 | $7,089.51 |
- Swallow Report Project | $2,556.81 | $2,571.81 |
- D Bucknam Memorial Speaker Fund | $1,747.10 | $1,747.10 |
- Blackfoot Cave | $130.00 | $130.00 |
- Library | $302.45 | $302.45 |
- Education | $182.00 | $182.00 |
- Field Trips/Social | $483.01 | $483.01 |
- Speakers Meal Fund | $691.37 | $691.37 |
- Student Membership | $5.50 | $5.50 |
- Lab/Library Space | $4,224.31 |

**Total Liabilities & Funds**

$12,727.50

**Total L E F's**

$21,725.63

$21,038.88

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May, 2014
DENVER CHAPTER OFFICERS

PRESIDENT Jack Warner
11042 Main Range Trail
Littleton, CO 80127-3625
303-918-1236
jackeagle@aol.com

V/PRES Linda Sand
11341 Quivas Way
Westminster, CO 80234
llsand@comcast.net

SECRETARY Kendra Elrod
6742 S. Holland Way
Littleton, CO 80128
303-948-4229
elord@smenet.org

TREASURER Preston Niesen
13263 W. Utah Circle
Lakewood, CO 80228
303-985-4689, 720-259-1534
preston.niesen@gmail.com

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRPERSON

Rosalie Hewins
20350 Brookmont Rd.
Morrison, CO 80465
303-697-1894
rosaliehewins@comcast.net

CAS REP.

Teresa Weedin
1189 Norfolk St.
Aurora, CO 80011-7513
303-366-7843
weedin@comcast.net

PAAC REP

Anne Winslow
annewinslow52@comcast.net

Editor

Kathy Barzen
303-795-1812
barzenk@aol.com

DIRECTORS

Jon Kent
Campus Box 28, Metro State University
Denver
Denver, CO 80217
(W)303-556-2933, (H)303-504-4463
kentj@msudenver.edu

Craig Banister
303-759-5015
craig.banister@comcast.net

Jack Hewins
20350 Brookmont Rd.
Morrison, CO 80465
jackhewins@comcast.net

Neil Hauser
5379 S. Flanders Way
Centennial, CO 80015
hausermdigger@gmail.com

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