

ALL POINTS BULLETIN



Make friends with...  ...the past, through the....

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)

Volume 54, No 10

October, 2016

Philippi Eastern Macedonia, Greece by Preston Niesen

Located in the eastern part of Macedonia, northern Greece is the site of the Ancient city of Philippi. Philippi is perhaps the most important archaeological site in north eastern Greece and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Founded in 360 BCE as Krenides it was renamed four years later in honor of King Philip II of Macedon. Philippi became a Roman possession after the Punic Wars. During the 1st C BCE the Via Egnatia was constructed and passed through Philippi and made the city much more important and transformed it into a major center of the region. Following the battle of Philippi (42 CE) the victors, Octavian and Mark Anthony, founded the Roman colony of Philippi. The Roman colony of Philippi prospered greatly in the following centuries.

During the Roman phase, Philippi was a religious center where the beliefs of the Thracians and the Greeks mixed with the beliefs of the Romans and various Asian cults. Into this dynamic environment the Apostle Paul (49 CE) introduced Christianity and established the first Christian church in Europe.

Philippi had the good fortune (though a misfortune for

Figure 1 Fortification walls and acropolis on the summit of Dionysus' Hill.

researchers) to remain almost continuously inhabited from its foundation in 360-359 BCE up to the 15th century CE. Following the occupation of Macedonia by the Ottoman's in the middle of the 15th century much of the building material and architectural ornamentation were either used in the building of villages or were ground down to make lime. Only a few pieces were incorporated into later Christian monuments. The fertile plain of Philippi encouraged the growth of relatively prosperous towns and villages around it, contributing to the destruction of Philippi's monuments.

Archeological excavations were begun at Philippi by the French School of Archaeology in 1914 and continued until 1937. After the Second World War, the Greek Archaeological Service and the Archaeological Society conducted systematic excavations of the site. At present, the Greek Archaeological Service, the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the French



Figure 2 City-theater built in the 4th century BCE.



Figure 3 Via Egnatia extending from right to left in photo between modern day highway and Roman Forum.

the orchestra floor was of clay. During the 2nd century CE the Romans modified the theater to meet changing social needs (animal fights, gladiatorial duels and chases). The orchestra was made larger and the floor was covered with slabs of local marble. Today this theater is used for classic Greek drama presentations during the summer months.

During the 1st C BCE the Via Egnatia was constructed and passed through Philippi and made the city much more important and transformed it into a major center of the region (see Figure 3). During the Roman period a forum was constructed on the south side of the Via Egnatia. It is a complex of public buildings designed as a unit and organized around a central square (see Figure 4). The most monumental structures around this square were two temples, one located at the north-east corner and the other at the north-west.

To the southwest of the forum is a 'palaestra' (wrestling school) a large portion of which is covered by a Byzantine



Figure 5 Heavily weathered east wall of the Byzantine chapel at site of "Saint Paul's prison".

CE. In the central aisle, parts of the luxurious paved floor and a section of the pulpit are preserved.

School of Archaeology are continuing excavations at the site.

Excavations and restoration have provided nine significant monuments within the site; fortification walls and acropolis, Greek Theatre, Roman Forum, Roman Palaestra, "St Paul's prison", three Basilicas, and an Octagon church.

The fortification walls run from the fortified acropolis on the summit of Dionysus' Hill, and enclose its foothills and part of the plain of Philippi. Inside the acropolis there is a Late Byzantine tower (see figure 1). The walls were built in two phases. The first phase by Philip II in the middle of the 4th century BCE and the second phase by Justinian I in 527 to 565 CE. The total length of the walls is about 3.5km (about 2 miles).

In about the 4th century BCE king Philip II had a city-theater built on the south western side of the hill below the acropolis. The size of this theater classifies it among the big theaters of the Hellenistic period (see Figure 2). During this early phase



Figure 4 Roman Forum

basilica. It contained a central courtyard, rooms, and a small amphitheater. The best preserved part of the 'palaestra' complex is the latrines, a room with a bench on three sides containing 42 round holes, which are seats. There was a sewer with running water located under the benches to carry the waste away. To the north of the Via Egnatia are a number of sanctuaries to Egyptian gods and various other Greek deities. Also on this side of the site is "Saint Paul's prison". According to tradition, Saint Paul is believed to have been imprisoned in a structure which is actually a Roman water cistern. During the Byzantine period this structure was converted into a chapel. On the east wall of the chapel a mural depicting Christ flanked by two angels and scenes from Paul's life were preserved until the end of the last century when the monument was first excavated. Since excavation these paintings have since been destroyed by exposure to the elements (see Figure 5).

Ruins of three basilicas are present at Philippi. North of the Via Egnatia is a large three-aisled basilica measuring 130 by 50 meters (approximately 390 by 150 feet). This basilica is built on a terrace cut into the hill side and dates from the late 5th century



Figure 6 Remains of a Byzantine basilica which dates to 550 CE.

South of the forum is a three-aisled basilica which dates to 550 CE. The almost square central aisle was roofed by a dome supported on large pillars. A second dome covered the sanctuary. Structural deficiencies in the construction of the square central aisle caused the domed roof to collapse prior to the completion of the building and this structure was never completed (see Figure 6). Sculptural decorations on some of the pillars in the central aisle reflect Constantinopolitan influence (see Figure 7).

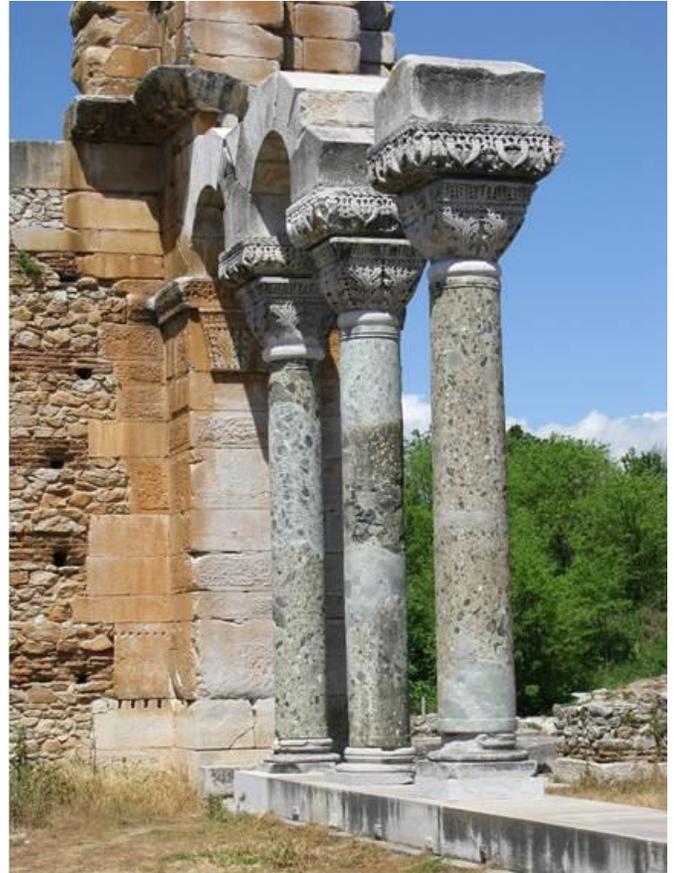


Figure 7 Sculptural details of pillars showing Constantinopolitan influence.

The third basilica was also built on the north side of the Via Egnatia. It is a magnificent three-aisled basilica with a narthex and transept, a double pulpit, a luxurious floor and lavish sculptural and architectural decoration, built in the 6th century CE. This basilica was destroyed by an earthquake in the first half of the 7th century.



Figure 8 Outline of octagon shaped church dating to the late 4th or early 5th century CE. The modern roof covers a preserved portion of the church floor.

An octagon shaped church is part of a complex located to the southeast of the forum and south of the Via Egnatia (see Figure 8 and 9). The complex includes an octagon church, which has three building phases extending from the late 4th – early 5th centuries CE to the 6th century CE. This church was built on the site of an early 4th century CE house of prayer dedicated to Saint Paul, which was in turn erected on the site of a Late Hellenistic tomb. The complex also includes a font, baptistery, baths, a two-storey bishop's residence and a monumental gate on to the Via Egnatia.



Figure 9 A portion of the mosaic floor and eastern wall of the octagon shaped church.

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2016 RAFFLE

to benefit the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Fund

"Zebra Sentinel"

Decorative Raku Art Pot



An original ceramic pot made especially for CAS!

"Zebra Sentinel" stands 32" tall, featuring African porcupine quills, by Colorado Springs artist Jerry Rhodes. Value estimate \$900++



Jerry Rhodes is a ceramic artist living in Colorado Springs, Colorado. His work has appeared in numerous juried shows and competitions. He currently exhibits in galleries in Colorado, Santa Fe and Taos (NM), Hastings-on-Hudson (NY), Charleston (SC), Georgetown (DC), and Bethlehem (PA), and has many pieces in private collections internationally.



Jerry likes to combine seemingly disparate elements drawn from a global, temporal, and cultural palate to form a composition. Some pieces may blend science with antiquity; Einstein's equations for Special Relativity carved around the rim of a classic Greek form, for instance, while others may represent a cultural fusion; African and Polynesian tribal components combined into a loosely symbolic presentation. Often he will use traditional style glazes and classic post firing reduction techniques, but other times he'll use plant food, steel wool, and horsehair during the firing, and add African porcupine quills to complete a composition. The results are usually very dramatic.

www.jerryrhodespottery.com

Raffle ticket prices:

\$3 each or 4 for \$10

For additional info, contact Terri Hoff 970-882-2191

tthoff@hotmail.com

www.coloradoarchaeology.org



Silent Auction Donation Items Needed!

Colorado Archaeological Society 2016 Annual Conference October 7 - 9, 2016

Every year at our annual CAS Conference and Meeting, the Alice Hamilton Scholarship Committee sponsors a Raffle and a Silent Auction to fill the coffers for the next round of scholarship awards to be presented in the spring. This is the major fundraising event for the year! We can't do this without your contributions.

To support this effort, please search your collections, libraries, closets and pantries for interesting items to donate. Consider things like books and reports about archaeology, paintings and photography of sites and rock art. Topo maps? How about earrings and other jewelry, even Native American pawn, that your really don't wear anymore? Gently-used clothing items with an arch'y logo or rock art motif? People appreciate a wine basket, or home-canned goods. Handy hiking gear is always popular. We have pottery-makers and other crafters in the group who can promote their talents. Business cards are welcome.

Bring items Saturday morning, fill out a bid sheet and put the items on display.
Not able to attend in person? Find out who else is going and send your items with them.

The Auction closes just after the Saturday banquet, and your new treasures can be paid for and retrieved after the keynote speaker.

Conference Hours:

Friday, October 7th: 5 pm - 9 pm
Saturday, October 8th: 9 am - 5 pm
Sunday & Monday, October 9th-10th: Field trips

Contact Information: Questions should be directed to the Auction Coordinator, Sharon Brennan scubaski15@hotmail.com 970-260-2703 or Conference Coordinator, Doug Van Etten, CASGJinfo@gmail.com.

CAS-GJ Website: More info about the conference: www.cas-gj.weebly.com

October General Meeting: Monday, October 10th, at DMNS in Ricketson Auditorium at 7 PM.

Speaker: Cashel McGloin

Title: Crazy Bones: Insanity in the Skeletal Collection of the Colorado State Insane Asylum

Abstract: The Colorado Insane Asylum in Pueblo, CO opened in 1879 to serve the mental health needs of Colorado's booming population. The asylum was quickly filled past capacity and operating over budget, so patients were buried in a cemetery on the grounds until scandal erupted. The cemetery was forgotten until the Colorado

Mental Health Institute expanded in 1992 and 2000. At that time, archaeologists exhumed over 150 individuals. These skeletons display unexpected abnormalities that tell us about life in Western mining, their medical conditions, and life as a Victorian asylum inmate.

Speaker Bio: Cashel has a Master's degree in anthropology from Colorado State University with a focus on bioarchaeology. She currently volunteers her time as a director for the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeology Society. She has contributed several hundred hours to the Denver Museum of Nature and Science in several departments. Her most recent archaeological

work was on a Classic Period Thracian trading post in Bulgaria.

November Speaker: Dr. Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute

Title: Nubian Paleo-Diet

Minutes of the DC-CAS Board Meeting, September 6, 2016

The DC-CAS Board Meeting was held at Room 241 second floor of the Cherry Creek Building (South Classroom), Auraria Campus on September 6, 2016. Attending were Jon Kent, Linda Sand, Catherine Griffin, Ken Andresen, Aaron Theis, Preston Niesen and Reid Farmer. The meeting was called to order at 7:21 pm by Linda Sand.

Vice President/Speakers Catherine announced the October 4 speaker is Cashel McGloin Denver Chapter board member: "Crazy Bones: Insanity in the Skeletal Collection of the Colorado State Insane Asylum". The November 14 speaker is Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoCultural Research Group: "Nubian paleo-diet". December Member's Night will include presenters: Cashel McGloin, Jack Warner, Jon Kent, and Reid Farmer.

Scientific Reid Farmer reported the MSU/CCD field school has started at Cherokee Ranch for 30 students. There is no space for additional CAS volunteers. Fieldwork is scheduled for Sept 3, 10 and 17 (field surveys); and Sept 24 and every Saturday after that is scheduled for excavations. Excavation will likely end around Thanksgiving due to colder weather. Please see Reid Farmer for information: trfarmer60@gmail.com

Membership no report.

CO-CAS (Teresa W) State CAS is currently looking for a Surveyor editor, and an editor for publications. The Denver Public Library has rejected state CAS archives. The state and Denver Chapter are currently looking for other archival options.

PAAC (Preston N) The Fall 2016 Denver Chapter PAAC class will be "Principles of Archaeological Excavation." beginning October 19. Note that the Denver classes are now held on Wednesday instead of Thursday as was the previous practice. Interested parties should contact Preston: preston.niesen@gmail.com The PAAC Schedule for July – December 2016 is available at www.historycolorado.org.

Treasurer (Michelle G) Michele submitted the Financial Report via email. (She is on vacation.)

Trips/Events (Teresa) Teresa reported that many of the field trips scheduled for the upcoming CAS Annual Meeting in Grand Junction have not reached the minimum signup level yet.

APB (Ken A/Cashel M) Ken reported the APB is delayed due to work on merging two partial versions from Cashel and Ken.

Webmaster (Craig B) Craig is on vacation until September 13.

Old Business

Aaron reported that the 16 boxes of archives and records from the terminated Chapter library that Craig had taken to be inventoried (Craig completed the inventory) were retrieved from Craig's back porch by Aaron and stored elsewhere.

August board meeting notes were not available for approval since the APB was delayed.

The nominating committee activity was undertaken at this Board Meeting for the upcoming 2017 board positions. A tentative slate was developed. CY2017 board positions will be presented at the October meeting.

Upcoming dates were reviewed: DC-CAS Board meetings are confirmed for October 4th and November 9th (moved for Election Day). The Board's December 6th Holiday Dinner will be held at *Gaetano's* at 3760 Tejon, Denver. The December 12th Members Night will be held at the Auraria Campus, Room 241, 2nd floor of the Cherry Creek Building (South Classroom).

New Business

Aaron Theis reported on the Denver Chapter's Facebook account. The current Facebook page has expired. Two new Facebook pages have been created for the Chapter. 1) a public page for general events; and 2) a private page for members only to include fieldtrips, etc. The private page will need to be coordinated with membership to keep access up-to-date.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:34 pm.

The next DC-CAS Board Meeting is scheduled for October 4th, 2016, 7:00 pm at Metro State Cherry Creek Building Room 241.

The next DC-CAS General Meeting is scheduled for October 10th, 2016, 7:00 pm at the Ricketson Auditorium, Denver Museum of Nature and Science.

Submitted by Ken Andresen

Minutes of the DC-CAS General Meeting, September 12, 2016

Linda Sand opened the meeting at 7:01 pm. About 14 people were in attendance.

She discussed the December meeting, which is member's night at the campus of Metropolitan State University. The Cherokee ranch field session is full, but there may be later surveys in the winter and into spring. Blackfoot cave processing is still ongoing. Denver will hold the annual conference for CAS in 2017.

Catherine Griffith resigned as the vice president for Denver CAS because she got a job for the Bureau of Reclamation in Nebraska. Jon Kent will be appointed the new vice president, so someone will need to fill Jon's Director position on the board. Linda thanked Catherine for almost 2 years of exemplary service as the VP.

Teresa requested apprentices for APB and membership. Anyone interested should contact her.

Catherine introduced Dr. Scott Ortman and his talk "Magic of social networking, past and present" Dr. Ortman started by presenting graphs and explaining the theories behind them. In particular, the fact that

infrastructure does not grow as quickly as population growth, while the gross domestic product is the opposite. When people settle, they consider how to maximize interactions while reducing transportation expenses. This rising connectivity causes people to get more of what they need through social contacts and allows people to specialize more. As a whole, society learns more as a result.

Networked systems are grids usually because they need to be more organized as they get larger. In informal systems, there is no need to allocate resources for traversing the area, particularly roads, etc. Connectivity means that the divisions of labor and the efforts expended change.

Settlement population, area, infrastructure, social connectivity, socioeconomic output and division of labor are all systematically connected, regardless of political and economic systems.

The best way to test this is to look at examples from antiquity.

For pre-contact Mexico, he compared population size vs the volume of pyramids built vs the years they took to build. He also compared population size vs housing space. Both produced the expected results.

Another example is a study that looked at 175 cities in 1200s Europe, which also displayed the expected growth rate.

For the Greco-Roman world, he compared total land area vs all housing vs population size and again got the expected result.

The pattern also holds in agricultural villages of the Dakota people and a Southwestern Colorado village when comparing production output vs population density.

These changes are brought about in two ways: intensive or extensive. Intensive is technological changes and is a more common driver in later times. Extensive is the total population. These can be differentiated in the record because there are more people conglomerated vs individuals becoming more productive per person. These can be altered by changes in transportation.

In the Upper Mantaro in Peru, he and Kaitlyn Davis compared farming vs herding settlements. Herding needed more room for livestock, but otherwise they were similar.

There were improved socioeconomic indicators when the village was added to the Incan empire. People under the Inca became more concentrated, but also had bigger houses, better health, and longer lives. The scaling relation did not change, which shows it was a case of intensive growth.

Again working with Kaitlyn Davis, he examined Rio Grande Pueblos in the 1400s-1500s. They looked at traumatic bone injury, ratio of decorated pottery to undecorated, family size, specialization (based on total kivas), and plaza space. All these indicators improved as the population increased. The Pueblos were unusual because inequality decreased as they got wealthier, whereas most societies become less equitable. The wealth not as tight a correlation and is based on room size and distribution. Over all, the middle class is the main grower in these cases.

The exception to the rule is hunter gathers. Aside from two stationary tribes that did exhibit the pattern, the groups do not follow any of the indicators. The reason is not clear, but it may be because food was seen as a community resource, rather than a commodity belonging to individuals.

After the talk, Teresa announced that Florence Lister had passed away.

Submitted by Cashel McGloin

PAAC Activities

Hurry, hurry time is running short to register for the Fall 2016 PAAC, class here in Denver. This falls class is titled "Principles of Archaeological Excavation" and will be taught by Chris Johnston, Assistant State archaeologist. Classes will be held at the History Colorado Center on Wednesday evenings from 6:30 to 9:30 PM beginning October 19 and last through December 7. The registration fee for the class is \$12.00 and can be mailed to Preston Niesen, Denver Chapter PAAC Coordinator. If you have questions concerning the class please feel free to contact Preston at preston.niesen@gmail.com. Preston's mail address is: Preston Niesen, 13263 W. Utah Cir., Lakewood, CO 80228.

Selection of a PAAC Class for this coming spring will be made in the next few months. If you have a specific PAAC Class which you are interested in please let Preston know your desires.

Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve Talks and Tours

The Lamb Spring Archaeological Preserve is offering talks and tours of this important Paleo-Indian archaeological preserve just south of Chatfield State Park (Littleton address) monthly from May, 2016 thru October, 2016. Remains of extinct species of Columbian mammoths, camel, horse, and buffalo have been excavated from this prehistoric hunting site. Mammoth remains have been C14 dated to about 16,000 years ago. Cody Paleo-Indian culture artifacts have been dated to about 10,000 years ago.

For more information and to make a tour reservation see: lambspring.org/freetours

AIA Lectures:

Dr. Mark Aldenderfer, University of California, Merced
"All compounded things are subject to decay": The archaeology of Tibetan Buddhism

For most westerners, Buddhism is timeless, and Tibet remote and romantic. For the historical Buddha, his last words remind us of the impermanence of all things. For the archaeologist, however, the material expression of Buddhism on the Tibetan Plateau, offers fascinating insight into the transformation and evolution of Buddhist thought as it encounters indigenous pre-Buddhist conceptions of landscape and religion, borrowings of ritual from Central and East Asia, and the changing political fortunes of the

emerging Tibetan empire. The story, one of change and continuity, has resonance in the modern world because the Tibetan past is so emotionally charged and deeply contested. In this lecture, I hope to offer some insights into that past through a discussion of my research through four vignettes: the “pagan” Buddhists of Mustang, the tombs of the Buddhist kings of Tibet, the top-down Buddhists of Dulan, and the lost Buddhist past from Tholing in far western Tibet. My perspective is unique: I am the only western archaeologist to have been granted formal permission to conduct research in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Saturday, October 15, 2016, 2:00 PM
 Auraria Campus
 North Classroom, Room 4002R
 1100 Lawrence Street
 Denver, CO 80204

Dr. Justin Leidwanger, Stanford University
Between East and West at the End of Antiquity: the Marzamemi Shipwreck

Situated at the crossroads of Mediterranean shipping, the southeast corner of Sicily witnessed its share of maritime disasters over the millennia. Among the dozens of ancient shipwrecks that foundered off these shores, the large vessel that sank near Marzamemi in the 6th century AD stands out. Since 2012, investigations by a team from Stanford University and the Soprintendenza del Mare have

shed light on this monumental cargo of several hundred tons of partially prefabricated religious architectural elements, almost certainly en route from the northern Aegean region for decoration of some new, or newly renovated, early Christian church in the recently recaptured west. This peculiar site, the so-called Marzamemi “church wreck”, serves as vivid testimony to the struggle for integration—religious, economic, and political—among the disparate fragments of the once unified Roman world. Yet the wreck reflects far more than a prefabricated or “flat-pack” structure sent at imperial behest for rote provincial assembly. Together with emerging clues about the ship, crew, and cargo—from cooking pots, iron fasteners and tools, to transport amphora lids and mineral pigments—this assemblage raises critical questions about interrelated issues of private commercial and directed exchange, local and imperial patronage and propaganda, urban and provincial religious life, and maritime connectivity more generally. Through a more holistic approach that embraces the complexity of the site and situates it within its historical and archaeological context, we explore the social, political and other processes that fostered and sustained connectivity during the turbulent late antique world.

Wednesday, October 5, 2016, 7:00 PM
 University of Colorado Museum of Natural History
 1030 Broadway
 Boulder, CO 80309

Colorado Archaeology Society Denver Chapter

Prepared by Michelle Giometti, Treasurer

Balance Sheet

August 1- 31, 2016

ASSETS

Current Assets

Checking/Savings

Key Bank Checking 3,336.11

1st Bank CD 182 day 1/3/17 .05% 5,698.08

1st Bank CD 182 day 10/18/16 .05 4,809.37

1st Bank CD 1 Yr 2/17/17 .15% 4,999.33

Total Checking/Savings 18,842.89

TOTAL ASSETS 18,842.89

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Current Liabilities

State CAS Dues Payable 40.00

Total Checking/Savings 40.00

Temp. Restricted Net Assets

Scientific Applications Fund 3,734.41

Swallow Report Project Fund 2,725.81

D Bucknam Memorial Speaker Fund 1,747.10

Blackfoot Cave Fund 70.00

Library Fund 202.45

Education Fund 52.40

Field Trips / Social Fund 483.01

Student Membership Fund 57.50

Speakers Meal Fund 660.44

Total Temp. Restricted Net Assets	9,733.12
General Fund	7,268.40
General Fund Net Income	<u>1,841.37</u>
Total Equity	<u>18,842.89</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	<u><u>18,882.89</u></u>

Income Statement

General Fund		MTD	YTD
Income			
	Membership Dues	90.00	2,676.00
	Interest-Savings, Short-term CD	4.28	11.89
	Donations Received	-	<u>993.00</u>
	Total Income	94.28	3,680.89
Expenses			
	Bank Service Charges	3.00	21.00
	Dues Paid to State	40.00	1,230.00
	Quarterly Meeting Host Expense	-	365.50
	Supplies	30.52	30.52
	Transfer to Scientific Applications	12.25	<u>192.50</u>
		<u>85.77</u>	<u>1,839.52</u>
Net Income		8.51	1,841.37
Public Education			
Expenses			
	Poster Printing - Blackfoot Cave		<u>129.60</u>
	Total Expenses	-	<u>129.60</u>
	Net Income (Expense)	-	(129.60)
Scientific Applications			
Income			
	Transfer from General Fund	12.25	192.50
	Donations Received	-	<u>130.00</u>
	Total Income	<u>12.25</u>	<u>322.50</u>
Net Income		12.25	322.50
Speakers' Meals			
Expenses			
	Speakers' Meals	-	<u>151.18</u>
	Total Expenses	-	<u>151.18</u>
	Net Income (Expense)	-	(151.18)
Swallow Report Project			
Income			
	Donations Received	-	<u>44.00</u>
	Total Income	-	<u>44.00</u>
Net Income		-	44.00

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