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coloradoarchaeology.member365.com/

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Katy Waechter
Chapter President

Greetings IPCASers!

Welcome to our March-April edition of the Calumet! We're in the middle of Fool's Spring, so enjoy it before the coming of Second Winter.

I want to extend thanks to our January and February speakers, Laura Vernon, Jenna Wheaton, and Dr. Jason LaBelle, for their great presentations. A recording of our January meeting is available [on the IPCAS YouTube channel](#). Unfortunately, there was a problem recording Dr. LaBelle's presentation and it will not be available for viewing. I apologize, especially since it was my mistake, and assure you that a checklist now exists to make sure that it doesn't happen again.

I'm excited to share information with you about March and April's upcoming lectures.

They're a bit different in that both presentations are pushing boundaries by integrating anthropology with other sciences and ways of knowing. [Find all the details on our website](#).

March: POSTPONED: Carlton Chief Shield Gover (Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; University of Colorado) will present his ongoing graduate research in constructing a chronology of population diffusion of the Pawnee and Arikara cultures from the Central Plains Tradition. Carlton's presentation integrates indigenous oral traditions, linguistics, and Bayesian statistical methods in order to understand shifting populations and migration in the Central Plains. Carlton is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado studying archaeology under Dr. Doug Bamforth.

April: On April 9, Amelia Brackett (University of Colorado) will discuss [the Boulder Tree Apple Project](#). Students from

Amelia's course Historical Research in Action (HIST 2326) will also present their own research into historical apple trees in the Boulder area. Amelia is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado studying environmental history under Dr. Thomas Andrews.

Don't forget to send Delane Mechling, our Science Advisory Committee Representative, volunteer hours information for projects you work on! There's a very busy PAAC class schedule on the Front Range this spring. Check out the PAAC Program Schedule from History Colorado. Put the following classes in your calendar if you're looking to finish your certificate:

Colorado Archaeology on April 17-19 in Fort Collins (Northern Colorado chapter hosts)

Basic Site Surveying on Wednesdays in May in Denver (Denver chapter hosts)

Geophysical Survey and Remote Sensing Techniques on May 1-3 in Boulder (Indian Peaks chapter hosts)

Archaeological Practice in Colorado on Tuesdays in May in Denver (Office of the State Archaeologist hosts)

Speaking of training, City of Boulder Open Space & Mountain Parks Department is offering Site Stewardship training in May. If you wanted to get involved as a Site Steward in the Boulder area and missed last year's training, jump on this

opportunity to get involved. There will be a refresher training for existing Site Stewards and a whole day training for prospective Site Stewards. Look for information from IPCAS in your May-June edition of the Calumet and future emails.

The CAS Annual Meeting will be held at the Longmont Museum on September 25-26. There are a lot of opportunities for members and non-members to get involved and help out, especially for a free conference registration. Please contact me or Brittany to see how you can help. I'm happy to announce that Save-the-Dates are being released now [and a conference website exists](#). The Alice Hamilton Raffle is returning this year with a wonderful Navajo weaving. Kris Holien is heading the Silent Auction and is looking for your new or gently used donations to make the auction successful. Contact Kris with any items you encounter during spring cleaning. We're also looking for field trip hosts. So get in touch if you have field trip ideas or are so brave to lead a field trip or activity.

Don't forget to check out the IPCAS Events page for a current list of interesting events around our area (indianpeaksarchaeology.org/events). The Calumet distribution schedule is bimonthly now. As such, this edition of the Calumet contains content for both March and April 2020, including lecture information, events and other features.

Warm wishes for spring and all its winter storms!

WHAT WE'RE READING

What We're Reading is a curated collection of news stories that are of interest to Colorado archaeology and archaeological practices all around. These stories are all shared on IPCAS social media.

- Have you heard of the *almost* ghost town Nevadaville in Gilpin County? Turns out they have an active and extremely well preserved Freemason's Lodge, Nevada Lodge #4.

[Check out Colorado Public Radio's story on the lodge \(with fun pictures\).](#)

- Happy 100th Anniversary to the Pueblo

Mountain Park! Municipal public lands are a treasure for their local communities, including our own Boulder Mountain Parks and Open Space as well as Boulder County Parks and Open Space. I hope you enjoyed the [photos of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps](#) as much as I did!

- An uplifting story about the return of a headdress belonging to Chief Black Coal to the Northern Arapaho Tribe in Wyoming. It's one in a [series of wins from the Northern Arapaho Tribal Historic Preservation Officers](#).
- LiveScience highlighted an article coming up in the May edition of the Journal of Archaeological Science by lead author Dr. Sharon Hull about the massive trade network of Puebloan peoples, particularly as identified in turquoise. The study shows that for the first time that ancestral Puebloans did not get all of their turquoise locally, [that in fact there was an extensive trade network](#).
- Smithsonian Magazine featured a popular story about a recreating family that found Native American human remains eroding from a trail in Washington. This is a great opportunity for a friendly PSA: If you find human remains, always call the police and local coroner first. There are legal procedures

in place to help everyone involved, including the individual(s) found and Tribes. This goes for public and private lands. [Be good to those who came before and who are here now](#).

- In a horrifying story that seems to have been forgotten by most, Monument Hill, a known burial site for the Tohono O'odham Nation, within the Arizona Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Organ Pipe Cactus UNESCO Biosphere Reserve was blown up without consultation with Tribes. Under the READ ID Act (2005), [this is reality that will likely continue to repeat itself](#).
- A story out of Washingtonville, Pennsylvania captivated IPCAS-ers last month when [the remains of a colonial-era log cabin was found within the walls of a condemned former bar](#). Who knew?
- People have recognized the Day of Remembrance commemorating the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II for over 40 years. But this year, internment camp survivors and people targeted for deportation combined efforts to organize a political protest against the detainment of immigrants at the Northwest Detention Center outside of Tacoma, Washington on February 23rd. [The write up includes powerful words against complacency and unity](#).

SUPPORT IPCAS!

IPCAS has big plans for outreach and fieldwork. Help us support activities by:

- When you shop on Amazon.com, use [Smile](#). [Amazon.com](#) and select Colorado Archaeological Society to receive a portion of all eligible purchases. Using Smile does not change anything about your purchase.

- Don't forget to pick up some IPCAS gear! IPCAS get a portion of all sales from our Zazzle store. Visit: [zazzle.com/indianpeaksas](https://www.zazzle.com/indianpeaksas)
- You can donate online to IPCAS to help us fund outreach, trips, lectures, and other events. Give at: indianpeaksarchaeology.org/donations

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Spring 2020 Lecture Series



Thursday, March 12 at 7:00 pm

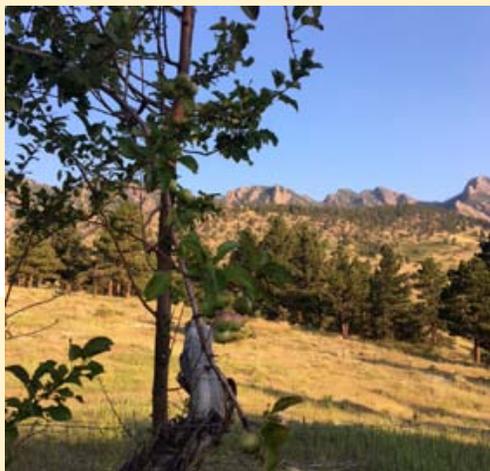


Carlton Chief Shield Gover

PhD student in Anthropology,
University of Colorado
Citizen of the Pawnee Nation
of Oklahoma

History in Radiocarbon on the Central Plains

Thursday, April 9 at 7:00 pm



Amelia Brackett

PhD student in Environmental
History, University of Colorado

The Boulder Apple Tree Project

Lectures are held at the OSMP Hub:
2520 55th Street
Boulder, CO 80301

All lectures are free and open to the public.



Visit indianpeaksarchaeology.org/upcoming-lectures for more info!

September 25-26

| Longmont Museum

| 400 Quail Road



ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Keynote address by Wyoming State Archaeologist, Dr. Spencer Pelton.

Stay tuned at ipc.as.org/cas2020 for details on conference speakers, poster sessions, field trips and workshops!

Hosted by the Indian Peaks Chapter

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ALICE HAMILTON SCHOLARSHIP SILENT AUCTION

Benefitting Students @ Colorado Institutions of Higher Learning

You can help! Consider donating your new or gently used items. Requested items include but are not limited to:

Archaeology-related items, books, artwork & photography (framed & matted preferred), homemade/canned goods, gift baskets from local establishments, hotel certificates for complimentary night stays, spa & resort certificates, tours around Colorado, vacation packets in Colorado, local museum gift shop items, complimentary memberships, admissions to Colorado-wide museum.

Contact Indian Peaks Chapter

(indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com) for more information.

Alice Hamilton Raffle Prize
THERE WILL BE A RAFFLE THIS YEAR!



This authentic Navajo weaving measures 24" x 42" and has an estimated value of \$1,200-1,500. Raffle tickets are not yet available. Contact indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com if you'd like to purchase tickets. (Photo courtesy of Larry Evans)

FEATURE ARTICLE



Archaeologists investigate a site in Mongolia, seeking clues to the early history of domestic horses. (William Taylor, CC BY-ND)

Humans domesticated horses – new tech could help archaeologists figure out where and when

By William Taylor

In the increasingly urbanized world, few people still ride horses for reasons beyond sport or leisure. However, on horseback, people, goods and ideas moved across vast distances, shaping the power structures and social systems of the premechanized era. From the trade routes of the Silk Road or the great Mongol Empire to the equestrian nations of the American Great Plains, horses were the engines of the ancient world.

Where, when and how did humans first domesticate horses?

Tracing the origins of horse domestication in the prehistoric era has proven to be an exceedingly difficult task. Horses – and the people who care for them – tend to live in remote, dry or cold grassland regions, moving often and leaving only ephemeral marks in the archaeological record. In the steppes, pampas and plains of the world, historic records are often ambiguous or absent, archaeological sites are poorly investigated and research is published in a variety of languages.

At the heart of the issue is a more basic struggle: How can you distinguish a “domestic” animal from its wild cousin? What does it even mean to be “domesticated”? And can scientists trace this process in archaeological sites that are thousands of years old and often

consist of nothing more than piles of discarded bones?

As an archaeozoologist, I work in a field that seeks to develop ways to do just this – and with the aid of new technologies, recent research is turning up some surprising answers.

Looking for traces of domestication

Analyzing horse bones from archaeological sites across Eurasia, 20th-century scholars argued over whether changes in the size and shape of horse bones might reflect the impacts of human control. They debated whether management of a domestic herd would leave recognizable patterns in the ages and sex of horses in the archaeological record.

Without agreed-upon criteria for how to recognize horse domestication in the archaeological record, a staggering range of different ideas emerged.

In nearly every corner of the world with grassland ecosystems and wild horses, various researchers hypothesized domestication began in Anatolia, Iberia, China and even North America. Some more outlandish models suggested an origin for horse domestication as far back as the last Ice Age, about 20,000 years ago.

Toward the end of the 20th century, a key breakthrough in the debate came when researchers recognized that the use of bridle mouthpieces, known as a “bit,” can cause unique damage to the teeth of a horse, known as “bit wear.”

Still the complicated nature of archaeological data has made the search for horse domestication a process of trial and error. For example, one famous horse with bit wear, from the site of Derievka in Ukraine, seemed to place horse domestication in Eastern Europe as early as around 4000 B.C. – until scientific dating



Horse teeth exhibiting damage to the front of the second premolar, caused by a metal mouthpiece – ‘known as bit wear.’ (William Taylor, CC BY-ND)

showed that this animal lived around 600 B.C.

Evidence from Kazakhstan

In the late 2000s, a proliferation of scientific research seemed to narrow the field to a single, compelling answer for the first domestication of the horse.

Researchers zeroed in on a site called Botai, in northern Kazakhstan, dating back to around 5,500 years ago. Nearly 100% of the animal bones they identified there were from horses. These animals were butchered and eaten, and their bones were used to make a variety of tools. Some were buried in ritual pits.

Initially, skeptics argued that the age and sex patterns of Botai horses were inconsistent with a domestic herd. Pastoral management involves culling young, mostly male animals, and far too many of these remains were from adults and females.

However, individual teeth found at Botai showed apparent bit wear. And, in a dramatic discovery made in 2009, a new technique that analyzes ancient fat

residues suggested that the ceramic vessels recovered at Botai once contained horse milk products. If true, that finding would indicate humans had raised and cared for the horses that produced it.

This new biomolecular evidence appeared to place horse domestication deep into the past, around 3500 B.C. To some, if people were eating and milking horses, logic dictated that they must have also ridden them.

Many researchers took this thinking a step further, using this early timeline to argue that horse domestication kicked off the continent-wide dispersal of Indo-European peoples and language groups around five or

six thousand years ago.

Newer techniques cast doubt on Botai

As the 2020s begin, the pace of technological innovation in archaeology continues to accelerate. And new archaeological data have begun to trickle in from understudied areas.

With improving methods, new information has triggered serious doubts about the Botai/Indo-European model about domestication.

In a shocking 2018 study, a French research team revealed that the horses of Botai were in fact not the



Archaeologists increasingly use technology to understand how sites fit into their environment and to document sites at risk. Here, a drone captured a tell (a mound indicating build-up of ancient settlements) in Iraq's Kurdistan Region. (Jason Ur, CC BY-ND)

domestic horse (*Equus caballus*) at all, but instead *Equus przewalskii* – the Przewalski’s horse, a wild animal with no documented evidence of management by human societies.

Another project using ancient DNA analysis of human remains from Botai showed no genetic links between the area’s ancient residents and Indo-European groups, undermining the idea that horse domestication at Botai stimulated a continental dispersal on horseback.

In the ensuing chaos, researchers must now find a way to piece together the horse’s story, and find an explanation that fits these new facts.

Some, including the equine DNA researchers who published the new discoveries, now suggest that Botai represents a separate, failed domestication event of Przewalski’s horse.

Other scholars now seek to reevaluate the archaeological and historical records around the horse’s initial domestication with a more skeptical eye.

As of the writing of this story, the oldest clearly identified remains of the modern domestic horse, *Equus caballus*, date back only as far as about 2000 B.C. – to the chariot burials of Russia and Central Asia. From here, researchers are scrambling backwards in time, seeking to find the “big bang” of the human-horse relationship.

No clear answers, but a path forward

New data from places typically left out of the conversation, such as Mongolia, may help fill the holes in the story of horse domestication.

My colleagues and I, led by Shevan Wilkin, recently recovered ancient proteins from the teeth of Mongolia’s ancient herders that suggest these pastoralists who lived around 3000 B.C. drank the milk of cattle or sheep or goats – with no evidence they drank milk from horses.

In fact, much of Central Asia may not have had domestic horses at all until well after 2000 B.C. Another recent study suggests the late second millennium

B.C. saw a spike in the frequency of domestic horses across the continent – perhaps because the innovation of horseback riding occurred much later than researchers had commonly assumed.

The urgent question now becomes: Where did the first ancestors of the modern domestic horse first find themselves under human care? And what does this tell researchers about the rest of human history that followed?

In the decades to come, the story of humans and horses is likely to be dramatically rewritten – maybe more than once.

Archaeologists must continue to use cutting-edge technology, constantly reevaluating old conclusions developed with earlier techniques. DNA and biomolecular data must be paired with other kinds of information, such as skeletal clues, that can tell us how horses were bridled, exerted or cared for. That can help to distinguish wild horses from early domestic horses managed by humans.

Species identifications from archaeological sites must be made using DNA rather than assumed (as at Botai) – and each specimen must be directly radiocarbon dated to determine its age, rather than lumped in with other similar objects and dated through guesswork (as at Derievka).

Most importantly, archaeologists must continue to dive deeper into the archaeological record of the desert and grassland regions of the Old World – Eastern Europe, Russia, Central Asia, Mongolia and elsewhere – where the secrets of the past have not yet all been brought to light.

William Taylor is a Assistant Professor and Curator of Archaeology at the University of Colorado Boulder.

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FIELD EXPERIENCE OPPORTUNITY

Looking to get some field experience this summer?

Four Corners Research (www.fourcornersresearch.com) is looking for volunteers to excavate at Champagne Spring Ancestral Puebloan community in southwest Colorado September 4-7 and/or September 11-14. Champagne Spring is one of the largest tenth century centers in the Northern Southwest with approximately 300 rooms, 60 kivas, a great kiva, and road among other features.

You'll learn archaeological field techniques, pottery analysis, and field documentation. Participants will need to supply their own food, equipment and transportation. Participants are encouraged to camp on-site for free. Each 4 day session costs \$95 per participant. Visit www.fourcornersresearch.com for more information or to sign up.

Note: This is not a CAS-organized project.

At A Glance:

- Two sessions: Sept. 4-7 OR Sept. 11-14
- \$95 per session
- Free camping on site



Shrine along prehistoric road on South Ridge at Champagne Spring. (Photo courtesy of Four Corners Research)

UPCOMING EVENTS

As always, if you know of any events, lectures, exhibits, or fieldtrips that should be on our calendar, please email them to indianpeaksarchaeology@gmail.com.

MARCH 9

Jews of the Wild West

*Cowboys, pioneers, and philanthropists? You bet! Join us for a panel event led by Emmy-winning filmmaker Amanda Kinsey as we discuss her ongoing documentary production *Jews of the Wild West* and the role these early Jewish settlers played in healthcare. More than 100,000 Jews migrated to the Wild West before 1912. Many, especially here in Denver, were leaders in giving back to local hospitals treating tuberculosis. Come hear about this fascinating chapter in Colorado history.*

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver
1-2:30 p.m.

Renewing the Inquiry into Pre-Columbian Pacific Maritime Contacts from Western Mexico to Ecuador

Denver CAS Lecture: Presented by Dr. Chris Beekman. For over a century, scholars have drawn attention to archaeological evidence linking the Pacific Coast societies of South America with those of Mexico and Central America. Investigators have pointed to the shared occurrence of shaft tombs, stirrup spout vessels, copper-alloy axe monies and bells, and even hairless dogs. This early trait-list approach presented intriguing data that have attracted periodic attention, but generated few satisfactory explanations. This research suggests that our use of culture areas such as the Andes or Mesoamerica is hindering our ability to study networks of communication that connect rather than divide regions.

Emery Lab, History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway,

Denver
7-8 p.m.

MARCH 11

Liette Gidlow

Part of the Bold Women. Change History Lecture Series. Author and scholar Liette Gidlow examines the American struggle of low-voter turnout today and in the 1920s — even after the historic suffrage battle for the 19th Amendment.

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver
7-8 p.m.

Northern Colorado Chapter CAS

Northern Colorado CAS Lecture

Clark A Room A26, Colorado State University, Fort Collins
6:30-8 p.m.

Tree-Ring Dating and the History of Archaeology in the American Southwest

AIA Boulder Lecture: Tree-ring dating burst into Southwestern archaeology on June 22, 1929, when Andrew Ellicott Douglass of the University of Arizona and his colleagues discovered specimen HH-39, the piece of charcoal that “bridged the gap” in his tree-ring chronology and allowed him to date, for the first time in history, archaeological sites at Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon, and elsewhere. Over the last nine decades, tree-ring dating has been refined, expanded, and matured into a full-blown science in its own right, with near world-wide application. In this wide-ranging presentation, Denver Museum of Nature & Science curator of archaeology Stephen E. Nash will examine the development and application of tree-ring dating in Southwestern archaeology and beyond. Free and open to the public.

Museum of Natural History, 1035 Broadway, Boulder
7-8 p.m.

MARCH 12

Indian Peaks CAS meeting **POSTPONED**

IPCAS monthly lecture: History in Radiocarbon on the

Central Plains.

OSMP Hub, 2520 55th St, Boulder

7-8:30 p.m.

Shaping a Mystery: Artisans and Ancestors in India's Ellora Caves

CU Anthropology Department Lecture: Join Kirin Narayan, Professor of Anthropology, Australian National University as she discusses Ellora, Western India, a World Heritage Site with thirty-four magnificent Hindu, Buddhist and Jain temple-caves excavated and sculpted from the mountain's rock. Ellora Cave 10, a 7th-century Buddhist chaitya hall, or shrine, features a towering seated Buddha sculpted with hands in the dharmachakra mudra (or “teaching pose”). This cave has also long been known to locals, pilgrims and art historians as the “Vishwakarma Cave” or the “Carpenters’ Hut.” Why is this so?

Museum of Natural History, 1035 Broadway, Boulder
4-5 p.m.

River Voices: The Confluence of Art & Science

A multi-media celebration of the dynamic, rhythmic force of rivers, highlighting their importance and fragility and featuring music created using hydrographs of the Green, North Fork, Poudre, Platte, and Yampa Rivers. This is music not inspired by rivers, but determined by the actual flow of the rivers themselves. To be followed by a panel discussion featuring local water leaders and scientists.

Longmont Museum, 400 Quail Road, Longmont
7:15 - 9:30 p.m.

MARCH 14

Free Day on Second Saturdays

Free entry to the Longmont Museum

Longmont Museum, 400 Quail Road, Longmont
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Taking To The Water: New Evidence And New Debates About The Earliest Seafaring In The World

AIA Denver Lecture: Until quite recently, archaeologists have supposed that the seas and oceans represented a barrier to human dispersal, and that islands were among the last places on earth to be colonized by people, only fairly recently, as part of the worldwide spread of modern humans. But is that picture still correct? Startling new data have come to light just in the last few years, in parts of the Mediterranean and in island Southeast Asia, that have been claimed as evidence for a far longer antiquity for seafaring, reaching back hundreds of thousands, and perhaps as much as a million years.

Denver Public Library, 10 W. 14th Ave Pkwy, Denver
2-3 p.m.

MARCH 16

Colorado's First Scientists

The Spirit of Colorado Lecture Series supported by InnovAge. The Ute people have thrived in the Rocky Mountains by using their systematic knowledge of ecosystems, plants, engineering and technology. Now, Ute elders have partnered with scientists to explore the connections between Ute knowledge and contemporary science. Experts from the three Ute tribes discuss the Ute STEM Project, funded by the National Science Foundation. In this project, Ute experts work with archaeologists, ethno-botanists and land managers to tell the history of Ute sites and landscapes in Colorado and help a new generation of Ute youth use science and traditional knowledge to understand the past and present.

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver
7-8 p.m.

MARCH 17

Colorado Springs' Surprisingly Rich Archaeological Resources

Pikes Peak CAS Lecture: Presented by Anna Cordova. The City of Colorado Springs is rich in archaeology. Over the last three years, Lead Archaeologist Anna Cordova has overseen a wide variety of projects involving the City's cultural and archaeological resources. Project sites include the Garden of the Gods Park (revealing prehistoric and historic artifacts), surveys and test excavations at Corral Bluffs Open Space, full surveys of Austin Bluffs Open Space and North Cheyenne Cañon, and many more.

Projects often involve public engagement, tribal consultation, field work, lab work, and collaboration with various agencies. Join us to hear updates on many of these projects as well as the challenges and successes of stewardship for Colorado Springs' archaeological assets.

Colorado Springs Fire Station 19, 2490 Research Pkwy, Colorado Springs
7-8 p.m.

MARCH 18

Brewing Beer in Roman Britain

AIA Denver Lecture: This lecture will explore the production and consumption of beer in Roman occupied Britain from the invasions of Julius Caesar through the end of Roman rule in the 5th century. Beer was the primary drink of early peoples and nations in Britain before Roman arrival. Via regular contact with other major empires and nations, beer styles and brewing methodologies expanded throughout Northern Europe as well.

Denver Public Library, 10 W. 14th Ave Pkwy, Denver
2-3:00 p.m.

Reflections on a Lifetime of Social Justice and Activism

Lecture by Shirley Romero-Otero. Chicana activist, educator, and writer Shirley Romero-Otero shares about her life in the San Luis Valley and her work on behalf of land rights. Weaving together personal narratives with her activism, Romero-Otero offers an intimate portrait of her life and work.

Regis Chapel, 3333 Regis Blvd, Denver
6-7:00 p.m.

MARCH 19

Free Community Yoga

Practice yoga on the Colorado map at History Colorado. Bring your own mat.

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver
5:30-6:30 p.m.

MARCH 28

National Agriculture Day

Celebrate National Agriculture Day with free farm tours, hay rides, kid's planting activity, history presentations, and local produce market with Boulder County Parks and Open Space!

7th Generation Farm, 1536 Courtesy Road, Louisville
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

APRIL 2

Pueblo Archaeological & Historical Society Meeting

Pueblo Archaeological & Historical Society Lecture: The Pueblo Archaeological and Historical Society along with the El Pueblo History Museum is pleased to co-sponsor this special presentation by Dr. Veronica E. Tiller. Dr. Tiller is a member of New Mexico's Jicarilla Apache Nation and a prominent historian, author, and speaker. She is the contemporary authority on the modern-day economic life of Native American tribes.

El Pueblo History Museum, 301 N. Union, Pueblo
7-8 p.m.

Ephesos: City, Harbor, Hinterland

AIA Boulder Lecture: Dr. Sabine Ladstätter of the Austrian Academy of Sciences will examine Ephesos, the capital city of the Roman province of Asia, both the seat of the regional administration and an important transportation hub between the Aegean and Anatolia. Its lifeline was without doubt the harbor, which received a monumental structural framework. Local elites were comprised of wealthy shipowners and merchants, who profited from the exceptional position of the city and who embellished it via endowments. The sanctuary of Artemis of Ephesos also contributed to the commercial power of the region and served as a secure bank for deposits and a site of business transactions. The basic conditions were therefore precisely favorable for the advancement of Ephesos to one of the largest metropolises of the ancient world.

Museum of Natural History, 1035 Broadway, Boulder
7-8 p.m.

APRIL 6

Denver Chapter CAS

Denver CAS Lecture

Emery Lab, History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway,
Denver

7-8 p.m.

APRIL 8

Northern Colorado Chapter CAS

Northern Colorado CAS Lecture

Clark A Room A26, Colorado State University, Fort
Collins

6:30-8 p.m.

APRIL 9

The Boulder Apple Tree Project

Indian Peaks CAS Lecture: A special presentation by The Boulder Apple Tree Project environmental historian and undergraduate researchers.

OSMP Hub, 2520 55th St, Boulder

7-8:30 p.m.

APRIL 11

Free Day on Second Saturdays

Free entry to the Longmont Museum

Longmont Museum, 400 Quail Road, Longmont

10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

APRIL 13

Pioneer Jews of Leadville

William Korn, president of Leadville's Temple Israel Foundation, shares his insights into the pioneer Jews of Leadville and the industrialization of the American West in this look at the entrepreneurial spirit of the early Jewish settlers of a Colorado boom town. Leadville's Temple Israel Foundation operates and maintains the Temple Israel Museum and the local Hebrew cemetery.

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver

1-2:00 p.m.

APRIL 15

Geologic History of Boulder County

The geologic history of Boulder County's landscape goes back nearly two billion years. Rocks contain a record of earth's history that can be read like the pages in a book. Join volunteer naturalists for this slide program and learn how to read this fascinating story in the rocks.

Contact Larry Colbenson (303-678-6214) of Boulder County Parks & Open Space to register.

7-8:30 p.m.

APRIL 19

Pella Crossing: History and Habitat

Join volunteer naturalists to learn about past and present residents of Pella Crossing. Learn about the agricultural and mining history of this area, and the development of the ponds for wildlife habitat. We will also keep an eye out for evidence of the birds and other wildlife that call Pella Crossing home.

Contact Larry Colbenson (303-678-6214) of Boulder County Parks & Open Space to register.

1-3 p.m.

APRIL 21

“Flyover” Archaeology: Exploring Cultures of the Mighty Mississippi River

Pikes Peak CAS Lecture: Presented by Bonnie Moser. The Midwest is sometimes referred to as “flyover country” – a somewhat pejorative term for states that are only worth seeing out the window of a plane. However, when it comes to archaeology, the reference is misleading. In fact, the archaeology in this part of the U.S. can be very thought-provoking. This presentation showcases a selection of state and national parks in the heart of “flyover country” that provide opportunities to see archaeology along the Mississippi River. We'll survey the who, when, and where of various people who lived and traded along the Mississippi River. Our survey covers a large time span from about AD 200 to the early 1800s.

Colorado Springs Fire Station 19, 2490 Research Pkwy, Colorado Springs

7-8 p.m.

APRIL 22-26

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting

Annual Meeting in Austin

8 a.m. – 8 p.m.

APRIL 24

Join Up: Connecting Horses and Colorado Heritage

*How can horses help us understand what's shared and what's contested when it comes to how historical and contemporary human communities in Colorado lay claim to their heritage? In this public symposium, we ponder the contributions all equines have made to community building in Colorado: from the ancestor of modern horses (*Equus caballus*), whose bones are discovered alongside lithic caches, to the burros and mules who trod alongside miners in their quest for mineral wealth, to the iconic and symbolic power of horses today. History Colorado hosts scholars across multiple disciplines in a day-long symposium featuring panels in which we'll begin to explore these concepts and more.*

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver

9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

APRIL 28

Connecting with the Truth/s of the Espinosa Brothers' Artifacts

James Peterson, assistant curator for artifacts, hosts historian and author Virginia Sanchez and curatorial assistant Matt Lopez to discuss the disturbing yet quixotic case of the Espinosa brothers, hunted down and killed in Conejos in the early Territorial Period because they were accused of murdering 20+ people. Peterson and guests will challenge the accepted version of the Espinosas' story using historical documents and a collection of artifacts attributed to the brothers—including their two revolvers. Ask questions and participate in re-thinking how and why these men were targeted and killed, and why that matters today.

History Colorado, 1200 N Broadway, Denver

6:30 – 8:00 p.m.

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About The Calumet

The Calumet is the newsletter of the Indian Peaks Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and is produced and edited by Daniel J. Schneider in coordination with the board.

Members are encouraged to send ideas and material for The Calumet. All content is subject to review and approval by the IPCAS Board, and may be edited for length, style and clarity.

The submission deadline is the 3rd Monday of the month for the next month's issue. Submissions should be emailed to:

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