

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bradford House II
other names/site number 5JF51

2. Location

street & number north of Killdeer Lane [N/A] not for publication
city or town Littleton [X] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code 059 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgina Conty State Historic Preservation Officer 12/19/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
[] See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register
 other, explain
[] See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 2/2/01 Date of Action

Bradford House II
Name of Property

Jefferson County/Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Landscape/natural feature

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bradford House II

Jefferson County/Colorado

Name of Property

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
[X] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
[] B removed from its original location.
[] C a birthplace or grave.
[] D a cemetery.
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
[] F a commemorative property.
[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Prehistoric
Social History

Periods of Significance

ca. 3000 B.C. - A.D. 1540

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic

Late Prehistoric

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[] previously listed in the National Register
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State Agency
[] Federal Agency
[] Local Government
[] University
[X] Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
Denver Chapter CAS Library
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology

Bradford House II
Name of Property

Jefferson County/Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 485232 4383384
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gordon C. Tucker, Jr. / President

organization Advanced Land Technologies U.S., Inc. date 1 August 2000

street & number 4530 South Decatur Street telephone 303-734-9562

city or town Englewood state Colorado zip code 80110

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ken-Caryl Ranch Master Association

street & number 7676 South Continental Divide Road telephone _____

city or town Littleton state Colorado zip code 80127

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Bradford House II (Site 5JF51) is a small prehistoric rockshelter with deep cultural deposits, located approximately 24 km (15 mi.) southwest of Denver in the North Ranch portion of the Ken-Caryl Ranch (Figure 1). It is situated immediately north of the Bradford Park Recreation Center parking lot, on open space land owned by the Ken-Caryl Ranch Master Association (Figure 2). In the summer and fall of 1973, the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society excavated an area measuring about 10.7 m (35 ft.) by 8.8 m (29 ft.) to a total depth of 2.6 m (8.5 ft.), extending about 6 m (20 ft.) beyond the drip line in front of the shelter (Figure 2). Besides a few historic artifacts (dating to the early twentieth century), the excavations exposed several cultural features and recovered thousands of chipped stone artifacts (including temporally diagnostic projectile points), dozens of ground stone artifacts, a few ceramic sherds, bone tools, and faunal remains. The combined evidence indicates that the site was intensively used by prehistoric groups during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, as well as the Early Ceramic (Woodland), and Middle Ceramic (Late Prehistoric) periods, a span of about 4,500 years.

Environmental Setting

Bradford House II is located in the Ken-Caryl Valley immediately southwest of the Denver metropolitan area. The valley is framed by the Front Range foothills to the west and the Lyons and Dakota hogbacks to the east. An abundance of archaeological sites, many of which like Bradford House II are thousands of years old, attests to the valley's attraction for the earliest inhabitants of the area. They frequented the area for its abundant resources, including shelter under the many bedrock monoliths scattered across the valley, lithic materials for chipped stone tools, and edible plants and animals.

The Ken-Caryl Valley is part of a hogback/foothills transition zone that is two to four miles wide (Tate and Gilmore 1999:9) and characterized as a "ridge-valley-ridge sequence of topography" (Rathbun 1997:21). West of the valley, the arkosic sandstones of the Pennsylvanian Fountain formation lie unconformably upon uplifted Precambrian metamorphic rocks of the Front Range (Rathbun 1997:21). Although mostly covered by recent to pre-Wisconsin alluvium, the Fountain formation forms southwest-facing escarpments, or monoliths, with undercut shelters or caves (Rathbun 1997:21), many of which were inhabited by prehistoric peoples. Bradford House II is an example of a prehistoric rockshelter, located as it is under the shallow overhang of a Fountain formation outcrop. East of the site are two conspicuous hogback ridges of Lyons and Dakota Sandstone. Dutch Creek flows east, about 150 m (500 ft.) south of the site, and exits the valley through a gap in the Dakota hogback. The elevation of the site is approximately 1878 m (6160 ft.) above mean sea level. Elevations surrounding the site range from about 1828 m (6000 ft.) in the Dutch Creek water gap to 1992 m (6536 ft.) on the highest point of the Dakota hogback ridge.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 2

The Ken-Caryl Valley enjoys a sunny, mild, and semiarid climate that has neither the extreme cold of the higher elevations to the west nor the hot summer afternoons of the eastern plains (Tate 1997:15). A south-facing rockshelter such as Bradford House II absorbs a great deal of solar radiation, further mitigating the winter cold. Precipitation is moderate, averaging 15 to 18 inches, and winter snows melt quickly (Tate 1997:17) with frequent downslope (chinook) winds. The occupants of Bradford House II had adapted to a climatic regime over four millennia that fluctuated between warm/dry and cool/moist (Tate and Gilmore 1999:37-39).

The site is directly underlain by Haverson loam, a deep, well-drained soil on shallow slopes such as flood plains and low terraces (Price and Amen 1983:66). It grades from a neutral loam on the surface, through stratified clay loam and gravelly loam, to stratified very gravelly loamy sand at a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft.).

Vegetation in the valley consists of various grasses and forbs. The surrounding hogbacks and foothills support a pine-Douglas fir vegetation community (Tate and Gilmore 1999:17). The recovery of floral materials from Bradford House II and other archaeological sites in the valley (Johnson 1997:Table G1) indicates that local plants such as sunflower, wild plum, acorn, and chokecherry were gathered and used by prehistoric peoples. Many animals, including elk, mule deer, and occasional Big Horn sheep, as well as a variety of carnivores, rabbits, rodents, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish are found in the hogbacks and foothills (Tate and Gilmore 1999:Table 2-3; Ludlow 1997). Unworked animal, mostly mammal, bone was found in abundance in the Archaic and Early Ceramic levels of Bradhouse House II (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:49, Table 6). Mule deer dominates the assemblage, followed by elk, bison, and rabbit, with little change in dietary preferences from the earlier to later time periods. Several bone tools (awls, beads, reamers, bone scrapers, and bone drills) and antler flakers were recovered from all cultural levels in the site (Johnson and Lyons 1997a).

Date and Cultural Affiliation

Bradford House II was occupied during the Middle Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.), Late Archaic (1000 B.C.-A.D. 150), Early Ceramic (A.D. 150-1150), and Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1150-1540) periods (Johnson and Lyons 1997a), a span of approximately 4,500 years. Evidence for the Archaic and Early Ceramic periods consist of one radiocarbon age estimate of 3255 ± 765 BP (3390 B.C.-A.D. 237), dozens of projectile points, and a few ceramic fragments. Although limited to only a dozen pottery sherds, evidence for the Middle Ceramic period is more abundant at Bradford House II than any other archaeological site in the Ken-Caryl Valley (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:52).

Evidence for the earliest (Paleoindian) and latest (Protohistoric) stages of the eastern Colorado cultural chronology (Chenault 1999:Table 1-1; Gilmore et al. 1999) is absent at Bradford House II. Their absence is attributable to either natural causes such as erosion and deposition, or cultural factors such as changes in settlement patterns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 3

A single chronometric date and several temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from excavations suggest that the site was occupied during the Archaic and Late Prehistoric stages. The interpreted cultural chronology at Bradford House II matches closely the interpreted chronology for Bradford House III (5JF52), a large rock shelter located about 300 m (1000 ft.) west of Bradford House II that was listed on the National Register in 1980 (Johnson and Lyons 1997b:55). The Middle and Late Archaic periods are represented at Bradford House III by seven radiocarbon age estimates from a burial, three hearths, and stratigraphic contexts, as well as dozens of projectile points, numerous chipped stone tools, and ground stone artifacts (Johnson and Lyons 1997b).

Archaic Stage

The Archaic stage is traditionally divided into three periods, each characterized by a suite of distinctive stemmed, corner-notched, and side-notched projectile points (M. Tate 1999): Early Archaic (5500-3000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (1000 B.C.-A.D. 150). The subsistence economy of Archaic groups was more diversified than that of earlier Paleoindian groups, focusing on the hunting of smaller game animals, such as deer and pronghorn antelope, and the gathering of locally available plant foods. In eastern Colorado, Archaic sites are further distinguished from Paleoindian sites by the presence of groundstone artifacts such as manos and metates, which were primarily used for processing plant materials for food. Hearth and cooking features are also common components found within Archaic archaeological sites. These features and artifacts suggest that Archaic peoples were dependent on a wider range of foodstuffs, some of which required additional processing.

The prehistoric occupation of Bradford House II begins with the Middle Archaic period. Artifacts diagnostic of this period that were recovered from the site include MM 3, McKean, Hanna, Duncan, and Mallory projectile points. In the same horizon, 80-260 cm (32-102 inches) below the ground surface (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:49), various bifaces, scrapers, and retouched flakes, as well as bone tools, an antler tool, and ground stone (manos, metates, and pestles) were recovered. A charcoal sample collected from a slab-lined hearth returned a radiocarbon age estimate of 3255 ± 765 BP (cal 3390 B.C.-A.D. 237) (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:49). The large standard deviation diminishes the value of the date, but its association with Duncan points and the observation that slab-lined features are characteristic of the Middle Archaic period in eastern Colorado supports a Middle Archaic age for this feature.

The Late Archaic period at Bradford House II is represented by several large side-notched and triangular corner-notched points, as well as a Park point.

Late Prehistoric Stage

The Late Prehistoric stage represents a cultural florescence in all three areas of the Platte River Basin given the plethora of sites that have been recorded (Gilmore 1999). It is defined by the appearance of pottery, adoption of the bow and arrow, and development of a more sedentary pattern of settlement with a probable attendant increase in population. This stage is also characterized by an increasing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 4

dependence upon domesticated plants, such as corn, beans, and squash, although scant evidence of these cultigens has been recovered from sites in the region. In eastern Colorado, the Late Prehistoric Stage is divided into the Early Ceramic (A.D. 150-1150) and Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1150-1540) periods, each exhibiting a distinctive cultural signature.

During excavations at both Bradford House II and Bradford House III, substantial evidence of Early Ceramic period occupations was found (Johnson and Lyons 1997a; Johnson and Lyons 1997b). This evidence consists of numerous small, corner-notched points, many with serrated blade edges, and Plains Woodland pottery. The Early Ceramic component at Bradford House III is dated by four radiocarbon age estimates that range from 1520 ± 55 B.P. (A.D. 422-652) to 1225 ± 55 B.P. (A.D. 672-965) (Johnson and Lyons 1997b:Table 14). No radiocarbon dates for this period were recovered from Bradford House II.

In eastern Colorado, Middle Ceramic components are often found in multicomponent sites that also contain Early Ceramic occupations (Gilmore 1999:245). Middle Ceramic occupations are recognized by small side-notched projectile points; globular, shouldered ceramic vessels with collared, flared, or direct rims; diamond-shaped, beveled-edge bifaces; and bison scapula hoes used for cultivation (Gilmore 1999:180). In the Ken-Caryl Valley, Middle Ceramic period materials have been identified at only five sites: Bradford House II (5JF51), Bradford House III (5JF52), Crescent Site (5JF148), the Anniversary Site (5JF209) and Site 5JF210 (Johnson et al. 1997:Table 28). Bradford House II, in fact, contains the largest evidence for the Middle Ceramic period in the area. This evidence consists of 12 small, bifacially worked, side-notched projectile points (Johnson et al. 1997:140). No Middle Ceramic pottery types have been found (Gilmore 1999:258).

Physical Characteristics

Bradford House II is a shallow rock shelter located under a large, outcrop of Fountain formation sandstone that is the terminus of a north-south ridge, at the northern end of the Ken-Caryl Ranch (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:33). Protection for the site occupants was provided by a slight overhang of the underlying rock, which is about 6 m (20 ft.) wide and extends south no more than 3 m (10 ft.) from the back wall of the shelter. As shown on a scaled sketch map (Figure 2), the site area extends another 15-20 m (50-60 ft.) east along the base of the sandstone outcrop. The southern edge of the site has been obliterated by the construction of Killdeer Lane, which terminates in a cul-de-sac for the Bradford Park Recreation Center.

From June 23 to October 21, 1973, the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society excavated an area measuring 10.7 m (35 ft.) by 8.8 m (29 ft.), to a maximum depth of 2.6 m (8.5 ft.), using a grid of five-foot square units (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:33; Richardson 1974:48) (Figure 3). The excavations recovered hundreds of chipped stone, ground stone, ceramic, and bone artifacts, and discovered several cultural features. Based on temporally diagnostic artifacts, the following cultural horizons and their depths below the present ground surface were defined: Historic era (0-10 cm), Middle

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 5

Ceramic period (10-35 cm), Early Ceramic period (35-80 cm), and Archaic stage (80-260 cm). The historic artifacts include an ox shoe, glass fragments of different colors, a coin, and shotgun shells (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:33-34). They represent "a number of unrelated temporally short activities...and are believed to have become part of the site record by fortuitous or very brief uses of the area." (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:51). Disturbance of the upper (i.e., historic) deposits in the shelter is probably attributable to cattle.

Table 1 summarizes all of the artifacts that were recovered by the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society excavations, segregated by time period. The Early Ceramic period comprises nearly two-thirds of those artifacts, followed by the Archaic stage (Middle and Late Archaic periods) with about one-third of the total. The Middle Ceramic period is sparsely represented, but the representative artifacts are more abundant at this site than anywhere else in the Ken-Caryl Ranch. Chipped stone artifacts (including projectile points, bifaces, unifaces, multipurpose tools, and retouched flakes, but excluding debitage, for which no information is available) comprise about 63 percent of the total, followed by ground stone (manos, metates, pestles, palette, and rounded pebbles/stone balls) with 29 percent, bone tools (awls, beads, reamers, scrapers, drills, punch/flaker, and antler) with 6 percent, and ceramics with 1 percent. Johnson and Lyons (1997a:53) note that pestles have not been found elsewhere in the Hogback Valley. Richardson (1974:49) reports that several fire hearths were found. Johnson and Lyons (1997a:53) describe a slab-lined hearth, which is dated to the Middle Archaic period.

In addition to artifacts, faunal and floral remains were recovered. The animal bone represents 20 different species, of which 90 percent are mammals (Johnson and Lyons 1997a: 49, Table 6). Mule deer dominate the assemblage, followed by elk, rabbit, and bison, animals that easily could have been obtained from the foothills, or nearby mountains, and plains. Macrofloral remains (wild plum, acorn, chokecherry, sunflower, and corn) were recovered (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:Table 7; see also Table G1 in Johnson 1997), but they are believed to be natural inclusions (i.e., non-cultural) in the deposits (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:49).

Thus, the Bradford House II Site is a natural rockshelter that attracted aboriginal inhabitants for at least 4,500 years. Most intensive use of the site occurred during the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Ceramic periods, lasting from ca. 3000 B.C. until A.D. 1150. These inhabitants exploited local sources of lithic materials for their chipped and ground stone artifacts, hunted several kinds of mammals, notably ungulates such as deer, elk, and bison, and gathered endemic plants. The animals were a source of not only food, but also exploited for bone tools and probably hide and sinew. The large number of ground stone artifacts is strong evidence that plants were processed at the site. Fire hearths were built for cooking, warmth, and light.

The paucity of post-Early Ceramic period (i.e., Middle Ceramic period and Protohistoric stage) cultural materials at Bradford House II, a pattern noted at other locations in the hogback/foothills (Gilmore 1999:267), has puzzled researchers. They have offered several explanations, including erosion and redeposition, as well as population decrease and/or shift to more mobile, less logistically based foraging

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 6

strategies (Gilmore 1999:267). Johnson et al. (1997:148) offer a more intriguing explanation: because many of the habitable rockshelters had filled with sediments, thus reducing their living space, the post-Early Ceramic (i.e., ca. A.D. 1000-1860) residents of the Ken-Caryl Valley may have lived in open sites (Johnson et al. 1997:148). Future research in the Ken-Caryl Valley might focus upon locating and examining these more ephemeral campsites (W. Hammond, Personal Communication 2000).

Likely Appearance of the Site During Occupation

On the basis of sheer numbers of artifacts (over 500 items), and volume of cultural deposits (combined thickness of 225 cm or 88 inches), the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, and Middle Ceramic periods constitute the peak occupation of Bradford House II, a span of 4,500 years. Although the Middle Ceramic period artifacts are few in number ($n = 12$), they are more abundant at Bradford House II than anywhere else in the Ken-Caryl Valley. It is highly improbable, however, that the site was permanently occupied for that entire time span. It is more likely that the site was periodically inhabited, perhaps seasonally, as one stop in a regional settlement system. The site could even have been abandoned for several years for any number of reasons, but site data are mute on this issue.

The landscape surrounding Bradford House II has changed little in 4,500 years. As one approaches the site, perhaps from as close as one-quarter mile, it is not easily discerned. Nestled as it is in the lee of a prominent sandstone monolith, however, the site location could readily have been pinpointed by visitors.

The first evidence that this natural feature harbored human occupation might have been a thin column (or columns) of smoke arising from one or more fire hearths. Excavations at the site conclusively established that the site occupants constructed hearths, some of which were slab lined. Soot staining on the ceiling of the shelter further demonstrates that fires were built. Because a variety of animals and plants were processed and consumed at the site, the visitor might notice a distinctive and pervasive aroma.

Current and Past Impacts

Bradford House II is located on open space land owned and managed by the Ken-Caryl Ranch Master Association. It is immediately north of a paved cul-de-sac on Kildeer Lane and a parking lot for the Bradford Park Recreation Center (Figure 2). The CAS excavations in 1973 removed about 40 percent of the site deposits (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:33). Construction of the road, which occurred after the CAS excavations, probably destroyed a small portion of the site, especially at the eastern end where the sandstone outcrop curves around to the south. Placement of a concrete pad for a garbage dumpster at the south edge of the site next to the road caused minimal impact. The site does not appear to be subject to vandalism or illicit digging, if only because few people probably recognize its existence and such activities would be highly visible. It is probably ignored by visitors to the recreation center and users of the Bradford Trail. Rock climbers have created a footpath across the site midden in order to reach the sandstone outcrop. It is estimated that the site retains at least 50 percent of its original deposits.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 7 Page 7

Previous Investigations

The Bradford House II Site (5JF51) was formally recorded on July 3, 1973, by the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society. A supplement to the site inventory record was completed in January 1979. Excavations began at the site on June 23, 1973, and continued until October 21, 1973 (Richardson 1974:48). A total of 28 grid units, each unit measuring 1.5 m (five ft.) square, were excavated within an area measuring 10.7 m (35 ft.) by 8.8 m (29 ft.) to a total depth of 2.6 m (8.5 ft.) (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:33). Hundreds of artifacts were collected and several features exposed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Table 1. Bradford House II Site (5JF51): Recovered Prehistoric Artifacts

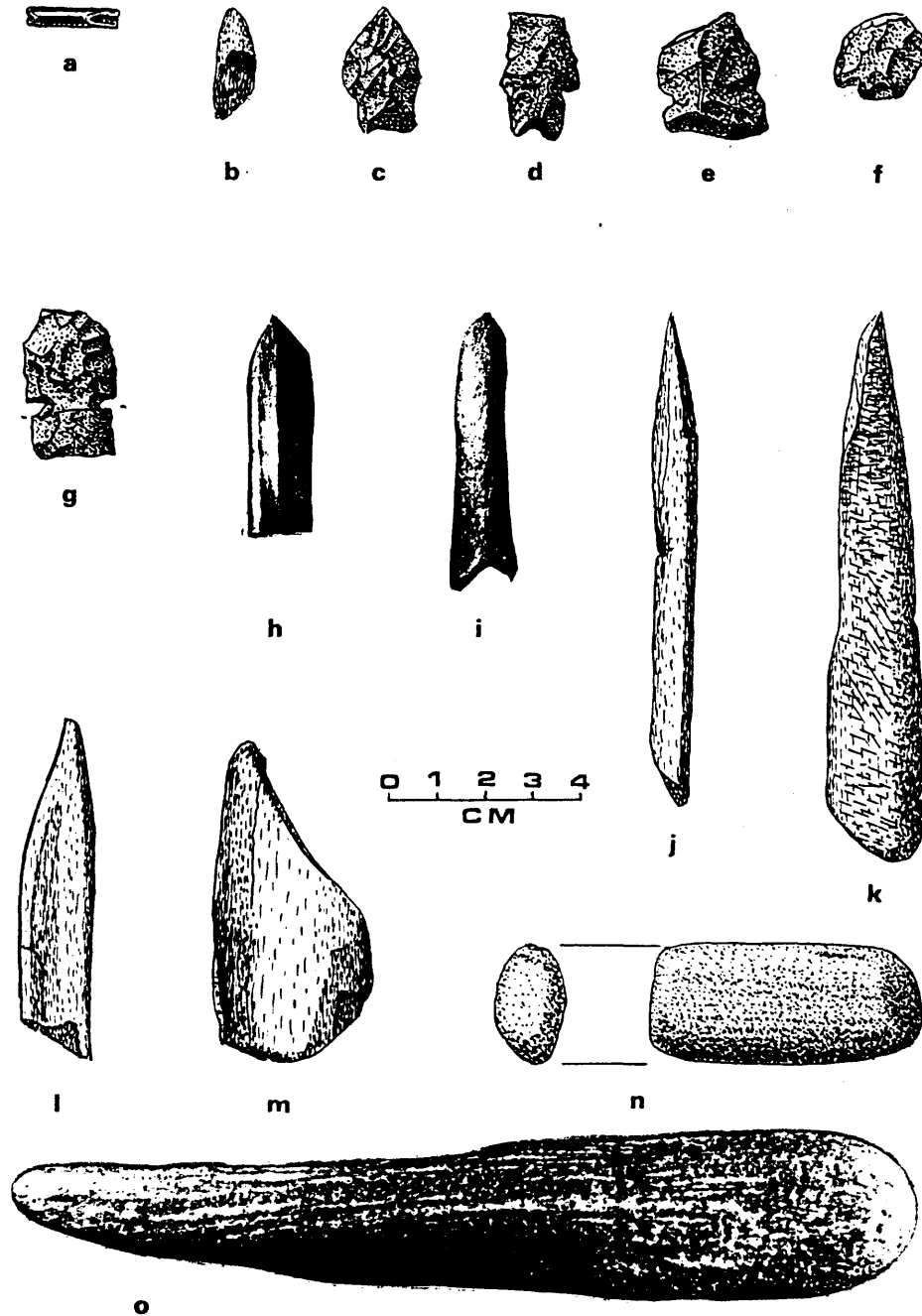
ARTIFACT TYPE	TIME PERIODS			TOTALS
	Archaic	Early Ceramic	Middle Ceramic	
<i>Projectile Points</i>				<i>106</i>
small side-notched			12	12
medium side-notched (MM 22)	5			5
large side-notched	3			3
corner-notched		41		41
triangular corner-notched	11			11
large corner-notched		14		14
MM 2	1			1
MM 3	7			7
McKean	2			2
Duncan	7			7
Hanna	1			1
Mallory	1			1
Park	1			1
<i>Ceramics</i>		7		<i>7</i>
<i>Bifaces</i>				<i>195</i>
small triangular unnotched biface		14		14
parallel flaked biface	1			1
triangular knife		5		5
ovate knife		11		11
lateral biface		3		3
hafted biface		7		7
lanceolate thin biface	4			4
miscellaneous notched biface	2			2
biface fragment	33	103		136
chopper		2		2
drill	4	6		10
<i>Unifaces</i>				<i>53</i>
end scraper	11	10		21
narrow bit scraper	1			1
scraper	7	18		25
graver		6		6
<i>Multipurpose Tools</i>	3	1		<i>4</i>
<i>Retouched Flakes</i>	7	6		<i>13</i>
<i>Bone Tools</i>				<i>36</i>
awl	3	9		12
bead	1	1		2
reamer		1		1
scraper		14		14
drill		2		2
punch/flaker	1			1
antler	1	3		4
<i>Ground Stone</i>				<i>172</i>
mano	29	27		56
metate	44	56		100
pestle	5			5
palette		5		5
rounded pebble/stone ball	2	4		6
<i>Pigment</i>	2	1		<i>3</i>
<i>Ornament</i>		1		<i>1</i>
TOTALS	200	378	12	590
% OF GRAND TOTAL	34%	64%	2%	100%

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO



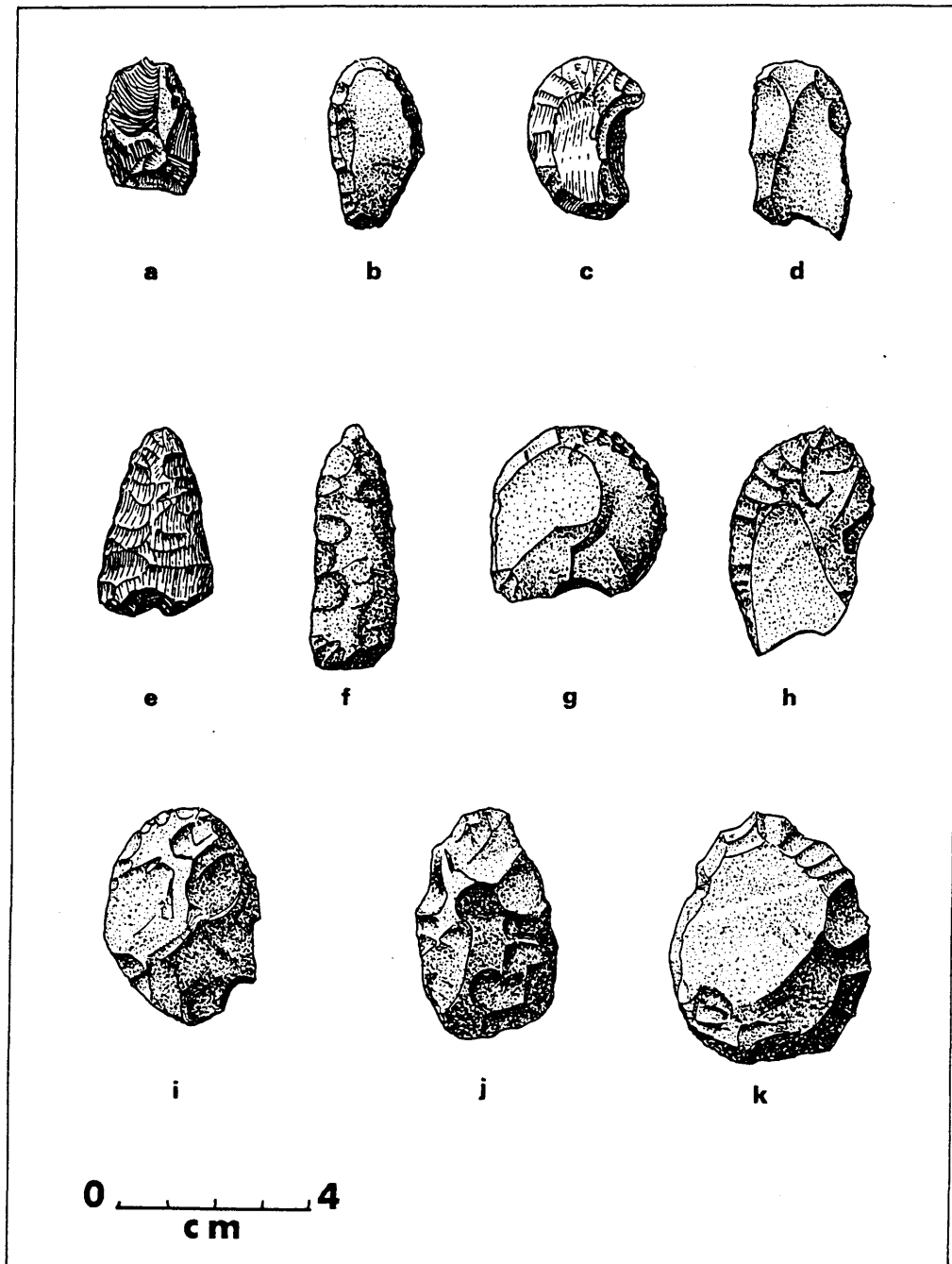
Miscellaneous Artifacts recovered from Bradford House II: a, bone bead; b, antler; c, Hanna point; d, Duncan point; e, triangular corner-notched point; f, notched biface; g, Mallory point; h, bone reamer; i-m, bone tools; n-o, antler pestles (from Johnson and Lyons 1997a:Figure 6).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO



Chipped stone artifacts recovered from Bradford House II: a & d, retouched flakes; b & c, end scrapers; e, triangular knife; f, lateral knife; g & i, combination scrapers and spokeshaves; h & k, scrapers (from Johnson and Lyons 1997a:Figure 7).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Bradford House II is eligible under National Register criterion D because the excavated and non-excavated portions of the site can yield information significant in American prehistoric archaeology. The site is very likely to provide important information in the area of Social History. It has the potential to yield data that will permit a greater understanding of the life ways of the aboriginal groups who inhabited the hogback/foothills of eastern Colorado during the Middle Archaic through Middle Ceramic periods (3000 B.C.-A.D.1540). As it is used here, life ways refers to the broad research themes of settlement, subsistence, and use of geological materials. Significant questions about the Middle Archaic period persist despite recent progress in expanding our knowledge of this era. In contrast, little is known about the Middle Ceramic period on the Colorado Front Range and how it relates to previous and succeeding periods. Questions such as these and others can be addressed because a significant percentage of the deposits remain at the site and excavated materials are available for further study.

Research Potential of Bradford House II

Sheltered by a large outcrop of Fountain formation arkosic sandstone, Bradford House II contains deep cultural deposits with abundant chipped stone, ground stone, ceramic, and bone artifacts, faunal and floral remains, and cultural features. Recovery of temporally diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points and ceramics indicate that the site was occupied from the Middle Archaic period through the Middle Ceramic period, a span of over 4,500 years (3000 B.C.-A.D. 1540). Remains associated with the Late Archaic (1000 B.C.-A.D. 150) and Early Ceramic (A.D. 150-1150) periods dominate the cultural assemblage at Bradford House II and corroborate a significant prehistoric presence in the Ken-Caryl Valley, as documented at other sites in the area. What distinguishes Bradford House II from these other sites, however, is the distinctive character of the Middle Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.) and the Middle Ceramic period (A.D. 1150-1540) occupations.

Although evidence of the Middle Archaic period is found at other sites in the Ken-Caryl Valley, its manifestation at Bradford House II differs significantly. For instance, nearly two dozen Magic Mountain Type 3 (MM 3) projectile points, a medium-to-large dart point with shallow, lateral notches and a prominent convex base (Irwin-Williams and Irwin 1966:70-72), were recovered during excavations at Bradford House III (5JF52), a larger version of Bradford House II that is located about 300 m (1,000 ft.) west (Johnson and Lyons 1997b). These points, whose use range begins in the Early Archaic period but continues into the Middle Archaic period in the hogback/foothills region (Tate 1999:95), were associated with four cultural features that returned radiocarbon age estimates on charcoal ranging from 4900 ± 105 BP (3945-3506 cal B.C.) to 2825 ± 110 BP (1265-800 cal B.C.). At least seven MM 3 points were found at Bradford House II, suggesting a possible cultural connection between the two sites. Recovered from Bradford House II but not found at Bradford House III, however, were McKean, Duncan, and Hanna projectile points, which are lanceolate types with indented bases and convex blade edges. These types, along with the Mallory point (a wide, very thin style, with deep side notches placed well forward, and with either straight, slightly concave, or deeply indented base), are representative of the McKean

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

complex, a technological hallmark of the Middle Archaic period on the northern and central high plains (Frison 1991:88-101; Kalasz and Shields 1997:41). A slab-lined hearth, a feature type that is commonly associated with the McKean complex (Frison 1991:89, Figure 2.51b), was also discovered at Bradford House II. Charcoal obtained from this feature returned a radiocarbon estimate of 3255 ± 765 BP (3390 cal B.C.-cal A.D. 237). Thus, two cultural complexes, one represented by MM 3 points and the other by McKean complex points, are singularly present at Bradford House II. Does this observation signify that Bradford House II was occupied during the Middle Archaic period by two different cultural groups, each of whom intentionally manufactured a distinctive artifact type? Or, were the MM 3 and McKean complex projectile points simply used for different tasks?

Distinctive also of the cultural assemblage at Bradford House II are 12 small, bifacially worked, side-notched projectile points, which are diagnostic of the Middle Ceramic period (A.D. 1150-1540). Similar projectile point types are found elsewhere in the Ken-Caryl Valley (e.g., Bradford House III, the Anniversary Site, and Site 5JF210), but in far fewer numbers than found at Bradford House II. Little is known about the Middle Ceramic period in eastern Colorado. As researchers have observed, it is often difficult to distinguish Middle Ceramic components because they are often "...found in multicomponent sites that also contain Early Ceramic components.. [where] there is little or no stratigraphic separation between the components.." (Gilmore 1999:245). Thus, Bradford House II can provide the data that may address the following regionally relevant research topics: settlement, subsistence, and the use of geological materials for tools. Each of these topics is discussed in greater detail below.

Settlement

The Ken-Caryl Valley is an area of transition, or ecotone, between the unique habitats of the mountains to the west and the plains to the east. Researchers have proposed that the attraction of this area for these prehistoric inhabitants, besides seasonally available plants and animals, may have been the distinctive Fountain formation sandstone outcrops (Johnson et al. 1997). The sandstone outcrop next to which Bradford House II is found provides "...more of a wind break and a vertical surface to absorb and reflect the heat of the sun than an overhanging 'rock shelter'... and possesses those qualities prehistoric peoples were using for campsites in the hogback [area]." (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:52).

Were these rock outcrops used as winter base camps, as some (Johnson et al. 1997:148) have suggested, or were they used at other times of the year? If so, do they represent seasonal habitations of prehistoric groups whose seasonal round took them out onto the plains and into the mountains, and back again, following established routes of travel (e.g., up the South Platte River into South Park)? What are the functional and temporal relationships of Bradford House II with other sites in the valley, especially Bradford House III?

While it is possible that extensive erosion may explain the general paucity of Middle Ceramic period deposits at many sites in the Ken-Caryl Valley, the relative abundance of artifacts typically associated with this period at Bradford House II argues for alternative explanations. According to some

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

researchers, "Based upon volume of materials, the [Middle Ceramic period] components represent short-term camps, a change from the longer, more intense use of the Hogback Valley area by earlier peoples. [In contrast,] the [Early Ceramic period] and Archaic [stage occupations] appear to represent cultural continuity and population stability..." (Johnson et al. 1997:141). The apparent absence of any concentration of ash and charcoal in the excavated portions of the Middle Ceramic period strata at the site suggests a warm season occupation for this component (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:53). The intact cultural stratigraphy at Bradford House II offers the opportunity to study prehistoric settlement dynamics in the Ken-Caryl Valley following the Early Ceramic period.

Subsistence

Data collected from Bradford House II clearly demonstrate that its inhabitants exploited the local area for edible plants and animals. The remains of mule deer and rabbit are abundant in the faunal assemblage recovered from the site (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:Table 6). It is also apparent that the hunting range of the site residents included the open plains to the east and the foothills and mountains to the west because bison, elk, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep remains are amply represented among the faunal specimens recovered from the site (Johnson and Lyons 1997a:Table 6). The abundance of ground stone artifacts (mano, metates, and pestles) persuasively argues that plants were processed at the site, but little direct evidence such as charred seeds and other plant parts have been recovered (Johnson et al. 1997:143). Did the site inhabitants favor large game animals (e.g., bison, elk, and deer) over smaller animals (e.g., rabbits and rodents), or was their hunting strategy opportunistic (i.e., they took what was available)? Did this hunting strategy remain constant through time (i.e., from the Middle Archaic period through Middle Ceramic period)? If not, what alternative explanations (e.g., climatic factors or culture change) can be invoked? Did the site inhabitants gather edible plant species from all ecological zones that they frequented, or did they focus upon those that could be obtained within close proximity of the site? If the remains of cultigens (e.g., corn and squash) are found in the floral assemblage (and are clearly not modern intrusions), does this mean that these plants were grown locally, or were they obtained through trade? Detailed analyses of macrofloral and pollen remains collected from the site can address these questions.

Use of Geological Materials

A detailed study of the local geology reveals that "Materials for stone tool manufacture are present in abundance [in the Ken-Caryl Valley] and seem to have been obtained and used opportunistically by various groups for thousands of years." (Rathbun 1997b:193). Most of the chipped stone tools and ground stone implements were manufactured from locally available lithic materials, such as metamorphic rocks (quartzite, migmatite, amphibolite, and biotite gneiss), sandstone, and cryptocrystalline silicates (Rathbun 1997a:22-23). In addition, local geological formations could have supplied the clays and temper for ceramic vessels (Rathbun 1997b:193). This apparent reliance upon locally available geological resources does not negate the observation that the origins of some lithic materials are outside the area (Rathbun 1997b:193). Such materials include silicified wood from the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

eastern plains (especially abundant near Parker), Trout Creek chert from near Buena Vista, cryptocrystalline silicates from other localities in the hogback valley, and obsidian from unknown locations, perhaps northern New Mexico. Did the inhabitants of Bradford House II collect these raw materials during their annual subsistence round, as they presumably moved from the plains, through the hogback/foothills, and into the mountains? Or, did they exchange these materials with other groups who lived year-long in such places? Identification of the possible raw material sources, the location and abundance of these materials within the site, and the kinds of modification will provide valuable data on patterns of raw material procurement and artifact manufacture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 15

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 17

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 18

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated area is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying scaled sketch map (Figure 2) and includes that portion of the sandstone outcrop that forms the rear walls and overhanging ceiling of the natural shelter.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The site boundaries are generally defined by the horizontal limits of intact, or nearly intact, cultural deposits and the portion of the conspicuous natural feature that created the site. The northern, western, and eastern boundaries of the site are established by the Fountain formation outcrop, which enfolds the site on three sides. The southern boundary is now established by a paved road, Killdeer Lane, which was constructed after the site was excavated in the 1970s. Given the importance of the bedrock outcrop for protection and warmth, it is unlikely that the southern boundary originally extended much further than it does presently.

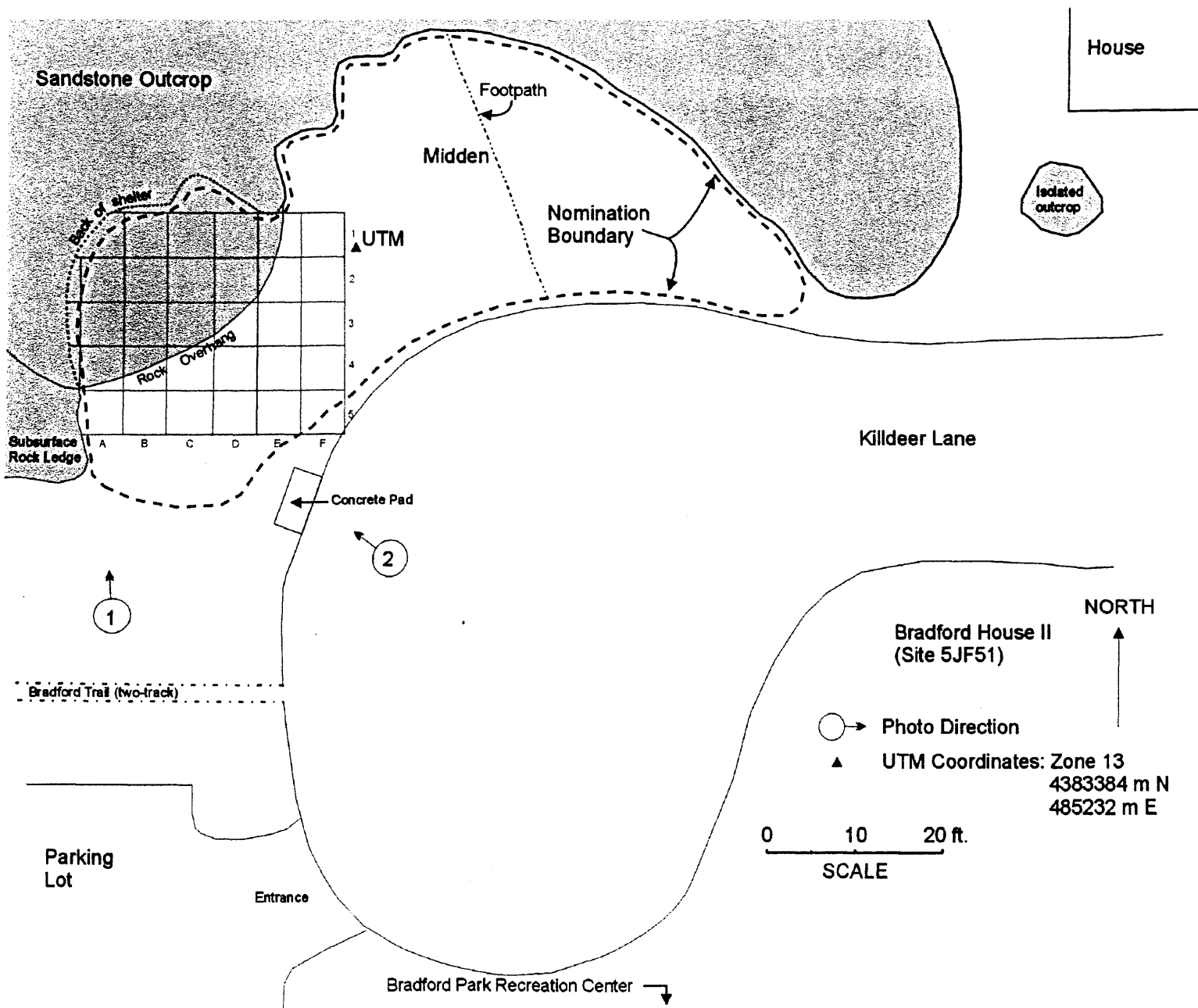
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 19

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Figure 2. Sketch map of Bradford House II (5JF51).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO

Section number 10 Page 20

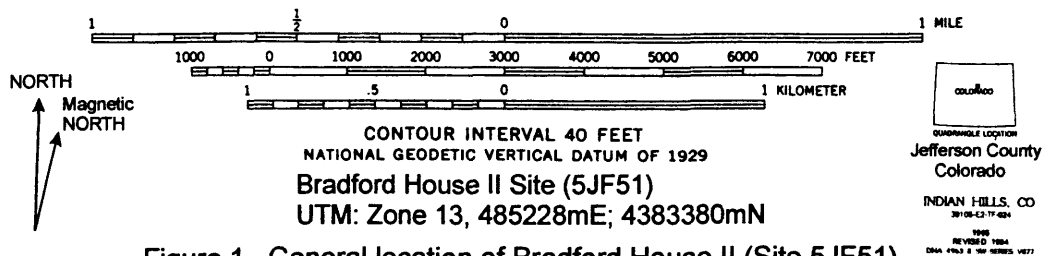
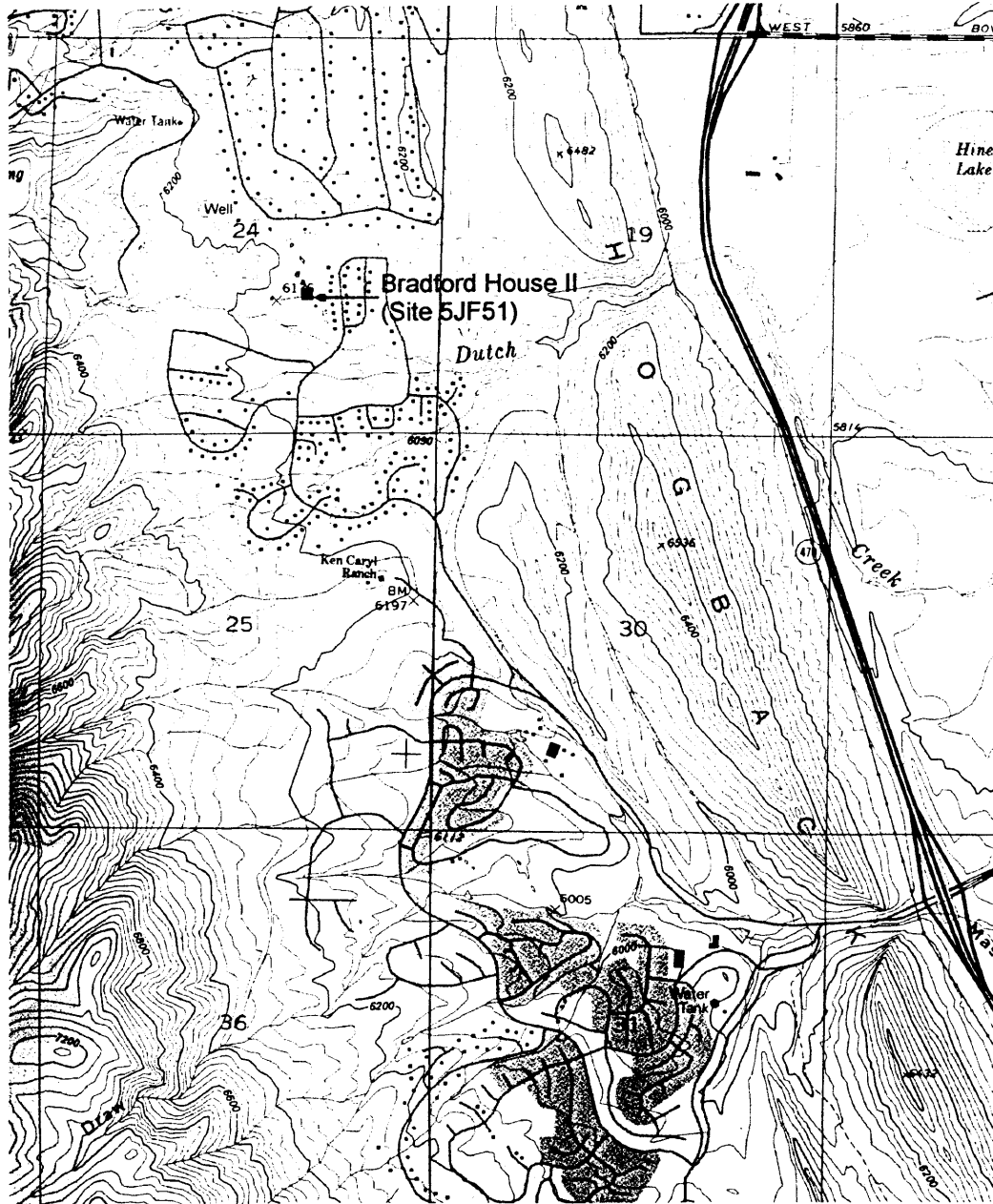


Figure 1. General location of Bradford House II (Site 5JF51).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Bradford House II
Jefferson County, CO**

Section number ___ Page 21

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Bradford House II (Site 5JF51)

City and State: Jefferson County, Colorado

Photographer: Advanced Land Technologies U.S., Inc.

Date: July 2000

Location of Original Negatives: Denver Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society

Photo Number	Photo Direction	Description
1	N	Detail view of Bradford House II Site
2	NW	Detail view of Bradford House II Site