

**HANDOUT 8E & 8F – Archaeological Practice in Colorado**

**Suggested Reading on Archaeology and Natural History**

Ahler, Stanley A., and Marvin Kay (editors)

2007 **Plains Village Archaeology: Bison-Hunting Farmers in the Central and Northern Plains.** University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Ashmore, Wendy, and Robert J. Sharer

2009 **Discovering Our Past: A Brief Introduction to Archaeology.** 5<sup>th</sup> ed. McGraw-Hill Higher Education, New York.

Brunswick, Robert H., and Bonnie L. Pitblado (editors)

2007 **Frontiers in Colorado Paleoindian Archaeology: From the Dent Site to the Rocky Mountains.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Burke, Heather, Claire Smith, and Larry J. Zimmerman

2009 **The Archaeologist's Field Handbook: North American Edition.** AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Cameron, Catherine M., and Andrew I. Duff

2008 History and Process in Village Formation: Context and Contrasts from the Northern Southwest. **American Antiquity** 73(1):29–57.

Cassells, E. Steve

1997 **The Archaeology of Colorado.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Johnson Books, Boulder, CO.

Childs, Craig

2010 **Finders Keepers: A Tale of Archaeological Plunder and Obsession.** Little, Brown and Co., New York.

Clark, Bonnie J., and Laura L. Scheiber (editors)

2008 **Archaeological Landscapes on the High Plains.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Julie Hollowell, and Dru McGill

2008 **Ethics in Action: Case Studies in Archaeological Dilemmas.** Society for American Archaeology. The SAA Press, Washington, DC.

- Cordell, Linda S., and Maxine E. McBrinn  
2012 **Archaeology of the Southwest**. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Crow Canyon Archaeological Center  
2014 Peoples of the Mesa Verde Region. Electronic document, [http://www.crowcanyon.org/EducationProducts/peoples\\_mesa\\_verde/intro.asp](http://www.crowcanyon.org/EducationProducts/peoples_mesa_verde/intro.asp), accessed August 28, 2015.
- Crum, Sally  
1996 **People of the Red Earth**. Ancient City Press, Santa Fe, NM.
- Cunliffe, Barry, Chris Gosden, and Rosemary A. Joyce (editors)  
2009 **The Oxford Handbook of Archaeology**. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Daly, Patrick, and Thomas L. Evans (editors)  
2005 **Digital Archaeology: Bridging Method and Theory**. Routledge, New York.
- Dincauze, Dena F.  
2000 **Environmental Archaeology: Principles and Practice**. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Ellis, Linda (editor)  
2000 **Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia**. Routledge, New York.
- Fagan, Brian M.  
2005 **Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent**. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Thames and Hudson, New York.
- Feder, Kenneth L.  
2006 **Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology**. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. McGraw-Hill Higher Education, New York, and Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View, CA.  
2007 **The Past in Perspective, with PowerWeb: An Introduction to Human Prehistory**. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. McGraw-Hill Higher Education, New York.

- Fowler, Catherine S., and Don D. Fowler (editors)  
2008 **The Great Basin: People and Place in Ancient Times.** School for  
Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe, NM
- Gamble, Clive  
2001 **Archaeology: The Basics.** Routledge, New York.
- Greene, Kevin, and Tom Moore  
2010 **Archaeology: An Introduction.** 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Routledge, New York.
- Hester, Thomas R., Harry J. Shafer, and Kenneth L. Feder  
2008 **Field Methods in Archaeology.** 7th ed. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek,  
CA. Originally published 1997, Mayfield Publishing Co., Mountain View,  
CA.
- Hoard, Robert J., and William E. Banks (editors)  
2006 **Kansas Archaeology.** University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Kantner, John  
2004 **Ancient Puebloan Southwest.** Case Studies in Early Societies No. 5.  
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
- King, Thomas F.  
2004 **Cultural Resource Laws and Practice: An Introductory Guide.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.  
AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Kipfer, Barbara Ann  
2000 **Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology.** Kluwer Academic/Plenum  
Publishers, New York. [also see her web site,  
[www.archaeologywordsmith.com](http://www.archaeologywordsmith.com)]
- Kornfeld, Marcel  
2013 **The First Rocky Mountaineers: Coloradans before Colorado.**  
University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Kornfeld, Marcel, George C. Frison, and Mary Lou Larson  
2010 **Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of the High Plains and Rockies.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.  
Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Lazrus, Paula Kay, and Alex W. Barker

2012 **All the King's Horses: Essays on the Impact of Looting and the Illicit Antiquities Trade on Our Knowledge of the Past.** Society for American Archaeology. The SAA Press, Washington, DC.

Lynott, Mark J., and Alison Wylie (editors)

2000 **Ethics in American Archaeology.** 2<sup>nd</sup> revised ed. Society for American Archaeology. The SAA Press, Washington, DC.

Maschner, Herbert D. G., and Christopher Chippindale (editors)

2005 **Handbook of Archaeological Methods.** AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

McKern, W. C.

1939 The Midwestern Taxonomic Method as an Aid to Archaeological Culture Study. **American Antiquity** 4(4):301–313.

McManamon, Francis, Linda S. Cordell, Kent Lightfoot, and George Milner (editors)

2009a **Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia. Volume 2, Midwest and Great Plains/Rocky Mountains.** Greenwood Publishing, Westport, CT.

2009b **Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia. Volume 3, Southwest and Great Basin/Plateau.** Greenwood Publishing, Westport, CT.

National Park Service

2006 **Federal Historic Preservation Laws: The Official Compilation of U. S. Cultural Heritage Statutes.** Revised ed. USDI – National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Neusius, Sarah W., and G. Timothy Gross

2007 **Seeking Our Past: An Introduction to North American Archaeology.** Oxford University Press, New York.

Noble, David Grant

2000 **Ancient Colorado: An Archaeological Perspective.** Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

2006 editor. **The Mesa Verde World: Explorations in Ancestral Puebloan Archaeology.** SAR Press, Santa Fe, NM.

- Pauketat, Timothy R., and Diana DiPaolo Loren (editors)  
2005 **North American Archaeology**. Blackwell Studies in Global Archaeology.  
Blackwell Publishing, Malden, MA.
- Peregrine, Peter N.  
2015 **Archaeological Research: A Brief Introduction**. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Left Coast Press,  
Walnut Creek, California.
- Peregrine, Peter N., and Melvin Ember (editors)  
2001 **Encyclopedia of Prehistory. Volume 6: North America**. Human  
Relations Area Files and Kluwer Plenum Publishers, Norwell, MA.
- Peregrine, Peter N., Carol R. Ember, and Melvin Ember (editors)  
2002 **Archaeology: Original Readings in Methods and Practice**. Prentice  
Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Plog, Stephen  
2008 **Ancient Peoples of the American Southwest**. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Thames and  
Hudson, New York.
- Prentiss, Anna Marie  
2012 **Field Seasons: Reflections on Career Paths and Research in American  
Archaeology**. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Reed, Marlise  
2009 **Digging for Answers: Prehistoric Archaeology in Northwestern  
Colorado**. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Montrose, CO.
- Renfrew, Colin, and Paul Bahn  
2007 **Archaeology Essentials: Theories, Methods and Practice**. Abridged  
ed. Thames and Hudson, New York. [a condensed version of their 5<sup>th</sup>  
edition]  
  
2008 **Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice**. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Thames and  
Hudson, New York.
- Sagstetter, Beth, and Bill Sagstetter  
2010 **The Cliff Dwellings Speak: Exploring the Ancient Ruins of the  
Greater American Southwest**. BenchMark Publishing, Denver, CO.

- Shaw, Ian, and Robert Jameson (editors)  
1999 **A Dictionary of Archaeology.** Blackwell Publishers Ltd., Oxford, UK.
- Simms, Steven R.  
2008 **Ancient Peoples of the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau.** Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Smith, Duane A.  
2002 **Mesa Verde National Park: Shadows of the Centuries.** Revised ed. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Staller, John, Robert Tykot, and Bruce Benz (editors)  
2006 **Histories of Maize: Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Prehistory, Linguistics, Biogeography, Domestication, and Evolution of Maize.** Academic Press, Burlington, MA.
- Stanford, Dennis J., and Bruce A. Bradley  
2012 **Across Atlantic Ice: The Origin of America's Clovis Culture.** University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Stewart, R. Michael  
2002 **Archaeology: Basic Field Methods.** Kendall Hunt Publishing Co., Dubuque, IA.
- Stiger, Mark  
2001 **Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology of the Colorado High Country.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Stone, Tammy  
1999 **The Prehistory of Colorado and Adjacent Areas.** University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Stuart, David E.  
2000 **Anasazi America: Seventeen Centuries on the Road from Center Place.** University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Sutton, Mark Q., and Brooke S. Arkush  
2009 **Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction.** 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Kendall Hunt Publishing Co., Dubuque, IA.

- Thomas, David Hurst, and Robert L. Kelly  
 2006 **Archaeology**. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Thomson Wadsworth, Independence, KY.
- Wedel, Waldo R.  
 1986 **Central Plains Prehistory**. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE.
- Wedel, Waldo R., and Richard A. Krause  
 2001 History of Archaeological Research. In: Plains, edited by Raymond J. DeMallie, pp. 14–22. **Handbook of North American Indians** vol. 13, part 1. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.
- Wendorf, Fred  
 2008 **Desert Days: My Life as a Field Archaeologist**. Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas.
- Willey, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips  
 1958 **Method and Theory in American Archaeology**. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Reprinted 2001, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Willey, Gordon R., and Jeremy A. Sabloff  
 1995 **A History of American Archaeology**. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. W.H. Freeman & Co., New York.
- Wood, W. Raymond (editor)  
 1998 **Archaeology on the Great Plains**. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

### ***Bibliography of Natural History in Colorado & the West***

#### CLIMATE & PALEOENVIRONMENTS

- Doesken, Nolan J., Thomas B. McKee, and Brian D. Richter  
 1984 **Analysis of Colorado Average Annual Precipitation for the 1951–1980 Period**. Climatology Report No. 84–4. Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

- Doesken, Nolan J., John Kleist, and Thomas B. McKee  
1989 **Colorado Temperatures with Degree Day and Growing Season Data.** Climatology Report No. 89–2. Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.
- Doesken, Nolan J., Roger A. Pielke, Sr., and Odilia A. P. Bliss  
2003 **Climate of Colorado.** Climatology of the United States No. 60. National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC. Electronic document, <http://ccc.atmos.colostate.edu/climateofcolorado.php>, accessed August 28, 2015.
- Elias, Scott A.  
1994 **Quaternary Insects and Their Environments.** Smithsonian Institution Press, Herndon, VA.
- Jodry, Margaret A.  
1999 Paleoindian Stage Paleoecological Records. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Rio Grande Basin**, by Marilyn A. Martorano, Ted Hofer III, Margaret (Pegi) A. Jodry, Vince Spero, and Melissa L. Taylor, pp. 12–26. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Kleist, John, Nolan J. Doesken, and Thomas B. McKee  
1991 **A Snapshot of Colorado’s Climate During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.** Climatology Report No. 91–2. Dept. of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.
- Lipe, William D., Mark D. Varien, and Richard H. Wilshusen  
1999 Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction: The Last 40,000 Years in the Northern San Juan River Drainage Basin. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin**, edited by William D. Lipe, Mark D. Varien, and Richard H. Wilshusen, pp. 34–50. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Martorano, Marilyn A.  
1999 Post-Paleoindian Paleoenvironmental Studies. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Rio Grande Basin**, by Marilyn A. Martorano, Ted Hofer III, Margaret (Pegi) A. Jodry, Vince Spero, and Melissa L. Taylor, pp. 27–30. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.



Painter, Mary W., Amy Holmes, Michael McFaul, and Christian J. Zier  
1999 Environmental Setting. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Arkansas River Basin**, by Christian J. Zier and Stephen M. Kalasz, pp. 5–24. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

Peterson, Kenneth L.

1988 **Climate and the Dolores River Anasazi: A Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction from a 10,000 Year Pollen Record, La Plata Mountains, Southwestern Colorado**. University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 113. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Reed, Alan D., and Michael D. Metcalf

1999 Reconstruction of Past Environments. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Northern Colorado River Basin**, by Alan D. Reed and Michael D. Metcalf, pp. 20–33. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

Tate, Marcia J., and Kevin P. Gilmore

1999 Paleoenvironment. In: **Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin**, by Kevin P. Gilmore, Marcia Tate, Mark L. Chenault, Bonnie Clark, Terri McBride, and Margaret Wood, pp. 30–40. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

Woodhouse, Connie A.

2003 A 431-Year Reconstruction of Western Colorado Snowpack. **Journal of Climate** 16:1551–1561.

## FAUNA

Adams, Rick A.

2004 **Bats of the Rocky Mountain West: Natural History, Ecology and Conservation**. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Borror, Donald J., and Richard E. White

1998 **A Field Guide to Insects: America North of Mexico**. Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA.

Collins Joseph T., and Travis W. Taggart

2009 **Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians, Turtles, Reptiles, and Crocodylians.** 6<sup>th</sup> ed. The Center for North American Herpetology, Lawrence, Kansas. Mennonite Press, Newton, Kansas. [on-line at [www.cnah.org](http://www.cnah.org)]

Everhart, W. Harry

1971 **Fishes of Colorado.** Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver.

Fitzgerald, James P., Carron A. Meaney, and David M. Armstrong

1995 **Mammals of Colorado.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Gilbert, B. Miles

1990 **Mammalian Osteology.** Reprint edition. Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, MO.

Gilbert, B. Miles, Larry D. Martin, and Howard G. Savage

1985 **Avian Osteology.** B. Miles Gilbert, Flagstaff, AZ.

Gray, Mary Taylor

1998 **The Guide to Colorado Birds.** Westcliffe Publishers, Englewood, CO.

Gregg, Robert E.

1963 **The Ants of Colorado with Reference to Their Ecology, Taxonomy, and Geographic Distribution.** University of Colorado Press, Boulder.

Halfpenny, James C.

2001 **Scats and Tracks of the Rocky Mountains.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Globe Pequot Press, Guilford, CT.

Hammerson, Geoffrey A.

2000 **Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado: A Colorado Field Guide.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Olsen, Stanley J.

1979 **Osteology for the Archaeologist.** Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 56(3–5). Peabody Museum Press, Cambridge, MA.

Page, Lawrence M., and Brooks M. Burr

- 1998 **A Field Guide to Freshwater Fishes: North America North of Mexico.** Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Tekiela, Stan

- 2001 **Birds of Colorado Field Guide.** Adventure Publications, Flagstaff, AZ.

## FLORA

Barkworth, Mary E., Laurel K. Anderton, Kathleen M. Capels, Sandy Long, and Michael B. Piep (editors)

- 2007 **Manual of Grasses for North America.** Utah State University Press, Logan.

Carter, Jack L.

- 1995 **Trees and Shrubs of Colorado.** Johnson Books, Boulder, CO.

Craighead, John J., Frank C. Craighead, and Ray J. Davis

- 1998 **A Field Guide to Rocky Mountain Wildflowers: Northern Arizona and New Mexico to British Columbia.** Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Curtin, L. S. M.

- 1997 **Healing Herbs of the Upper Rio Grande: Traditional Medicine of the Southwest,** revised and edited by Michael Moore. Western Edge Press, Santa Fe, NM.

Dunmire, William W., and Gail D. Tierney

- 1997 **Wild Plants and Native Peoples of the Four Corners.** Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe, NM.

Elmore, Francis H.

- 1976 **Shrubs and Trees of the Southwest Uplands.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, Globe, AZ.

Foster, Steven, and Christopher Hobbs

- 2002 **Western Medicinal Plants and Herbs.** Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Harrington, Harold D.

1964 **Manual of the Plants of Colorado.** The Swallow Press, Chicago.

1977 **Edible Native Plants of the Rocky Mountains.** The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM.

Kindscher, Kelly

1987 **Edible Wild Plants of the Prairie.** University of Kansas Press, Lawrence.

Moore, Michael

1979 **Medicinal Plants of the Mountain West.** Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe.

Nelson, Ruth Ashton, and Roger Williams

1992 **Handbook of Rocky Mountain Plants.** 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Roberts Rinehart Publications, Boulder, CO.

Sweet, Muriel

1993 **Common Edible and Useful Plants of the West.** Naturegraph Publishers, Happy Camp, CA.

Thornton, Bruce J., Harold D. Harrington, and Robert L. Zimdahl

1974 **Weeds of Colorado.** Colorado State University Experiment Station, Fort Collins.

Weber, William A.

1991 **Rocky Mountain Flora.** 5<sup>th</sup> ed. University Press of Colorado, Niwot.

Weber, William A., and Ronald C. Wittman

2001a **Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

2001b **Colorado Flora: Western Slope.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

## GENERAL READING

Benedict, Audrey DeLella

- 2008 **The Naturalist's Guide to the Southern Rockies: Colorado, Southern Wyoming, and Northern New Mexico.** Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO.

Floyd, Lisa M. (editor)

- 2003 **Ancient Piñon-Juniper Woodlands: A Natural History of Mesa Verde Country.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Harper, Kimball T., Larry L. St. Clair, Kaye H. Thorne, and Wilford M. Hess (editors)

- 1999 **Natural History of the Colorado Plateau and Great Basin.** University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Jones, Stephen R., and Ruth Carol Cushman

- 2004 **The North American Prairie.** Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Kavanagh, James

- 2003 **Colorado Wildlife: An Introduction to Familiar Species of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fish and Insects.** Pocket Naturalist Series. Waterford Press, Phoenix, AZ.

Kricher, John C., and Gordon Morrison

- 1999 **A Field Guide to Rocky Mountain and Southwest Forests.** Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Kruger, Frances Alley, and Carron A. Meaney

- 1995 **Explore Colorado: A Naturalist's Notebook.** Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, and Westcliffe Publishers, Englewood, CO.

Moenke, Helen

- 1971 **Ecology of Colorado Mountains to Arizona Deserts.** Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver.

Mutel, Cornelia Fleischer, and John C. Emerick

- 1992 **From Grassland to Glacier: The Natural History of Colorado.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Johnson Books, Boulder, CO.

Williamson, Ray A.

1987 **Living the Sky: The Cosmos of the American Indian.** Paperback ed.  
University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Young, Robert G., and Joann W. Young

1984 **Colorado West: Land of Geology & Wildflowers.** Robert G. Young,  
Grand Junction, CO.

### GEOARCHAEOLOGY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

Bates, Robert L., and Julia A. Jackson (editors)

1984 **Dictionary of Geological Terms.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Prepared by the American  
Geological Institute. Anchor Books, New York.

Birkeland, Peter W.

1999 **Soils and Geomorphology.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Oxford University Press, New York.

Chronic, Halka, and Felicie Williams

2002 **Roadside Geology of Colorado.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Mountain Press Publishing,  
Missoula, MT.

Goldberg, Paul, Vance T. Holliday, and C. Reid Ferring (editors)

2001 **Earth Sciences and Archaeology.** Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers,  
New York.

Herz, Norman, and Ervan G. Garrison

1998 **Geological Methods for Archaeology.** Oxford University Press, New  
York.

Holliday, Vance T. (editor)

1992 **Soils in Archaeology: Landscape Evolution and Human Occupation.**  
Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Matthews, Vincent, Katie Keller Lynn, and Betty Fox (editors)

2003 **Messages in Stone: Colorado's Colorful Geology.** Special Publication  
52. Colorado Geological Survey, Denver.

McGraw-Hill

2003 **Dictionary of Geology & Mineralogy.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. McGraw-Hill Professional, New York.

Perkins, Dexter

2001 **Mineralogy.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ.

Pough, Frederick H.

1998 **A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals.** 5<sup>th</sup> ed. Peterson Field Guides. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Rapp, George (Rip), Jr., and Christopher L. Hill

1998 **Geoarchaeology: The Earth Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation.** Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

Tarbuck, Edward J., Frederick K. Lutgens, and Dennis Tasa

2004 **Earth: An Introduction to Physical Geology.** 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ.

Taylor, Andrew M.

1999 **Guide to the Geology of Colorado.** Cataract Lode Mining Co., Golden, CO.

## PALEONTOLOGY

Jenkins, John T., Jr., and Jannice L. Jenkins

1993 **Colorado's Dinosaurs.** Special Publication 35. Colorado Geological Survey, Denver.

Johnson, Kirk R., and Ian Miller

2012 **Digging Snowmastodon: Discovering an Ice Age World in the Colorado Rockies.** Denver Museum of Nature & Science and Peoples Press, Aspen, CO.

Johnson, Kirk R., and Richard K. Stucky

2006 **Prehistoric Journey: A History of Life on Earth.** Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO.

- Kurtén, Björn, and Elaine Anderson  
1980 **Pleistocene Mammals of North America.** Columbia University Press,  
New York.
- Lange, Ian M.  
2002 **Ice Age Mammals of North America: a Guide to the Big, the Hairy,  
and the Bizarre.** Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula, MT.
- Meyer, Herbert W.  
2003 **The Fossils of Florissant.** Smithsonian Books, Washington, DC.
- Paul, Gregory S.  
2010 **The Princeton Field Guide to Dinosaurs.** Princeton University Press,  
Princeton, NJ.
- Prothero, Donald R.  
2006 **After the Dinosaurs: The Age of Mammals.** Indiana University Press,  
Bloomington.
- Sadler, Christa  
2005 **Life in Stone: Fossils of the Colorado Plateau.** Grand Canyon  
Association, Grand Canyon, AZ.
- Thompson, Ida  
2000 **National Audubon Society Field Guide to Fossils: North America.**  
Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Walker, Cyril, and David Ward  
2002 **Fossils.** Revised ed. Smithsonian Handbooks. Gem Guides Book Co.,  
Baldwin Park, CA.

## HANDOUT 7 — GLOSSARY

[12/2011]

### A. What is Archaeology?

Artifact: Any portable object manufactured and/or used, or simply present indirectly, from the presence of people in the past (bone bead, stone waste flakes, etc.).



Component: Manifestation of a given archaeological focus or phase at a specific site; roughly speaking, one layer of an archaeological site. May include one or more individual occupations (Basketmaker II component, etc.).

Culture History: Sequence of prehistoric and historic events, lifeways, and time periods in one region; “what happened.”

Culture Process: The human behavior behind the events seen in the archaeological record; “why it happened.”

Ecofact: Any portable plant or animal material not intentionally modified, but present in an archaeological site due to human activity (food waste, pollen, etc.).

Feature: Any non-portable human construction, either architectural or non-architectural (hearth, midden, stone circle, rock art panel, rubble mound, etc.).

Material Culture: The physical evidence present at an archaeological site, including artifacts, ecofacts, and features.

Period: Refers solely to chronology; denotes when a specific developmental stage was represented in a given area (Early Archaic period, Late Prehistoric period, etc.).

Phase: The basic content unit in Willey and Phillips’ (1958) classification system, which also defines horizons and traditions. A phase is a collection of traits limited in space to a locality or region, and chronologically limited to a relatively brief interval of time. Generally defined by all the contents of all related components in a confined area (Sopris phase, Ackmen phase, etc.). Phases can be compared to horizons and traditions as follows:

- Phases must have the greatest content;
- Horizons must have the greatest spatial spread;
- Traditions must have the greatest time depth;
- Traditions must have less content than phases;
- Traditions must have less spatial spread than horizons;
- Horizons must be less durable than traditions [from Wedel and Krause 2001].

Site: Three-dimensional, single- or multiple-activity area of past human use; may be buried or exposed at surface. Any place containing artifacts and/or features more than 50 years old (Vail Pass site, Dent site, etc.).

## **B. What is PAAC?**

- *Archaeological Practice in Colorado*

CAS: Colorado Archaeological Society, a private organization currently composed of 13 chapters and an important preservation partner of History Colorado.

OAHP: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, a division of History Colorado based in Denver, with knowledgeable staff and extensive records on archaeological and historical sites throughout Colorado.

OSAC: Office of the State Archaeologist of the Colorado, a unit of OAHP within History Colorado, with statutory duties including administering the state permit system for archaeologists and paleontologists, public education including PAAC, responding to discoveries of unmarked human remains on non-federal/non-tribal lands, and providing technical assistance both to the general public and to other state agencies.

- *Basic Site Surveying Techniques and Archaeological Ethics*

Cultural Resources: All sites of historic or prehistoric age with physical evidence of past human activity.

Ethnoarchaeology: Studying the material remains from activities of living cultures using archaeological methods.

Ethnography: Formal study of a living culture, not limited to material remains, but including all aspects of culture.

Ethnographic Analogy: Using ethnographic data for drawing up hypotheses to compare to results of other archaeological investigations.

Formation Processes: Natural and cultural events affecting the preservation and/or destruction of archaeological sites.

Historic Site: Site occupied during the era of written records, but may or may not be documented in those records.

Isolated Find: One or more artifacts representing a single brief activity in a very small area; in effect, a tiny archaeological site recorded in a less detailed manner than larger sites.

Manuport: An artifact with no evidence of manufacture or use by people, but brought to a site away from its source for uncertain reason(s), e.g. a charm stone.

Midden: An accumulation of discarded artifacts, ecofacts, and feature debris typical of long-term camps, habitations, and some rockshelter sites; an ancient “trash dump.”

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places, the primary legal tool used today in evaluating the significance of sites; sites may be eligible for listing on the Register whether of local, state, or national importance.

Paleontological Site: Site with fossil remains of plants and/or animals; in the New World there are typically no human associations.

Reconnaissance: A limited survey, not thorough, usually to locate high visibility cultural resources in restricted areas.

Survey: Systematic, thorough, pedestrian investigation of an area to locate and record cultural resources. “Inventory” is an equivalent term.

USGS: U.S. Geological Survey, the common source of accurate topographic maps used in archaeological surveys.

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator system, a grid of 1 km squares on maps similar to the township–range system of legal locations; UTM coordinates define the specific location of sites documented by archaeologists and historians.

- *Colorado Archaeology*

Archaic Period: Holocene time period characterized by nomadic to semi-sedentary hunter-gatherer groups adapted to modern environmental conditions. Dates to as early as 8800 B.C.; often subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods.

Archaic Stage: Generalized hunting-and-gathering during post-Pleistocene era; this lifestyle continued after the end of the Archaic period, as exemplified by the Ute culture in pre-horse days.

Formative Stage: Lifestyle of sedentary villages supported at least in part by agriculture/ horticulture.

Late Prehistoric/Post-Archaic Period: Time period of most recent 2000–1800 years characterized by use of ceramic and bow-and-arrow technologies and, in certain areas, reliance on domesticated crops.

Lithic Stage: Nomadic lifestyle of “Big-Game Hunting” characteristic in the Paleoindian period prior to 6000 B.C.

Paleoindian Period: Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene time period prior to 6000 B.C., characterized by nomadic hunter-gatherer groups using distinctive unnotched spear points. Sites more than 10,000 years old may contain butchered bones from now-extinct animals.

- *Historical Archaeology*

Bonding: Method of stacking bricks or other blocks to make a wall stronger.

Chinking: Sealing gaps between logs or masonry in a wall.

Embossing: Raised lettering or symbols on glass, metal, etc.

Interpretation: Explanation of site function(s) or activities based on material remains and documentary records.

Long Tom: Placer mining implement, an extended sluice box.

Patent: A writing, securing to an inventor for a term of years the exclusive right to make, use or sell his/her invention; also refers to a title gained to a property through certain historical laws, e.g. a homestead patent or mining patent.

Placer: Mining of loose or “free” gold not bound in ores.

Rocker: Placer mining implement, a two-person sluice box.

Trunnels: Wooden pegs, a shipbuilder’s term literally “treenails.”

- *Prehistoric Ceramic Description and Analysis*

Appliqué: Decorative method of surface manipulation of a vessel, done by “applying” separate pieces of paste to the vessel’s exterior.

Corrugated: Patterned, decorative method of joining bands of paste in a coiled vessel.

Earthenware: Class of ceramics that is relatively soft and porous.

Glaze: A type of mineral paint with a glassy appearance upon firing.

Paste: Mixture of clay, temper and water used in ceramic manufacture.

Porcelain: Class of ceramics similar to stoneware but with translucent appearance.

Puki: Stone or ceramic disk used as a base to rotate a ceramic vessel during its manufacture; *not* a potter’s wheel.

Slip: Thin, watery clay solution applied to surface of vessel, often as a background color for other painted designs.

Stoneware: Ceramics, including crockery, that are hard, non-porous and fine-textured.

Ware: A group of pottery types that has certain characteristics in common (such as surface color and area of manufacture), but not others.

- *Prehistoric Lithic Description and Analysis*

Biface: Flaked stone artifact thinned on two faces, such as most projectile points.

Billet: A “soft” hammer of bone, wood, antler, etc., used in flintknapping; a.k.a. baton.

Bulb of Percussion: Bulge below striking platform on a chipped stone artifact, usually produced by hard hammer percussion.

Burin: Flaked stone tool with angled edge used as a chisel.

Debitage: Leftover flakes from stone tool manufacturing.

Denticulate: Flaked stone tool with a coarsely serrated edge.

Eraillure: Small flake scar on the surface of the bulb of percussion, a by-product of hard hammer flintknapping.

Lithic: Pertaining to stone; the label used by archaeologists for stone tools and the debris from stone tool manufacture.

Metate: Large ground stone tool for processing seeds, pigments, clay, etc., used with a smaller mano or handstone.

Polyhedral: Multifaceted core of flaked stone, a result of blade production.

- *Perishable Materials*

Bast Fiber: Flexible, elongated strands from inner bark or other non-seed plant parts.

Emulsion: Water-based stabilizer used on materials already wet.

Linnaean System: Hierarchical taxonomic classification of life forms devised by Carolus Linnaeus in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Osteology: Study of the bone structure of animals.

Palynology: Study of fossil pollen.

Solvent: Volatile liquid such as acetone used to dissolve adhesives, consolidants, and other stabilizers to preserve desiccated (dry) materials.

Warp: Foundation or basic framework of a basket; yarns held under tension on a loom.

Weft: Filler woven around warp, generally more pliable.

- *Field and Laboratory Photography*

Aperture: Movable leaves in a camera lens, usually forming a hexagonal opening, allowing more or less light to reach the camera body.

Cable Release: Flexible extension attaching to the shutter button for taking pictures at long exposures, usually tripod-mounted.

File Format: Organization of data in a computer file that enables a program to process it. Examples of formats for digital photographs are JPEG and TIFF. Whenever a digital photograph is captured, it must be saved in one of these formats.

F-stop: Number referring to aperture opening, the larger the number the smaller the opening.

ISO: International Organization for Standardization; presently used rating system for film speed in which the higher the number, the faster (more light-sensitive) the film.

Macro Focusing: Lens with very close range focusing capabilities, to show details and/or tiny subjects.

Memory Card: A removable storage card used in digital cameras. The most popular types of memory cards for use in digital cameras are: CompactFlash (CF), SmartMedia (SM), Memory Stick (MS), MultiMediaCard (MMC), Secure Digital (SD), and xD-Picture Card (xD). Memory cards also may be referred to as flash memory, media cards, or memory sticks, and are the digital equivalent of film in a traditional camera.

Shutter: Mechanical device that opens and closes the window in a camera body to expose a frame of film.

T & S Lens: Tilt-and-shift lens adjustable to correct for perspective on vertical objects such as tall buildings.

Telephoto Lens: Long focal length lens for “magnifying” apparent size of object being photographed.

- *Archaeological Dating Methods*

Archaeomagnetism: Chronometric dating method used on burned clay objects which preserve the past alignments to magnetic north at that location.

<sup>14</sup>C: Radiocarbon or Carbon-14 dating method, very commonly used to date archaeological sites more than 150, but less than 50,000 years old.

Chronometric: a.k.a. absolute dating, methods of dating which quantify the age of a sample according to a known time scale, usually expressed in “years Before Present” (BP) or the calendar equivalent. Chronometric methods relying on decay rates of radioactive isotopes (such as <sup>14</sup>C, above) are called radiometric dating methods.

Dendro Sample: Section of wood used for tree-ring dating or “dendrochronology.”

Relative Dating: Methods of ascertaining the correct order of events, without reference to calendric scales; e.g., stratigraphy.

Seriation: Relative dating method, usually applied to pottery styles, which is based on frequencies of artifact types.

Thermoluminescence: Chronometric dating method used on pottery or other fired/burned objects (e.g., bricks) found in buried contexts.

- *Research Design and Report Writing*

Hypothesis: An assertion subject to verification; a single contrary observation is cause for rejection of a hypothesis.



Theory: A coherent body of hypotheses, accepted principles and rules of procedure devised to analyze, predict or otherwise explain the nature or behavior of a specified set of archaeological observations.

- *Laboratory Techniques*

Cataloguing: Procedure of creating written inventory lists of collected artifacts and other archaeological remains.

Accessioning: Procedure of assigning and labeling numbers on both archaeological materials and catalog lists into a logical system for later retrieval.

Conservation: Proper care, handling and (when necessary) stabilization of archaeological materials for long-term preservation and storage.

- *Principles of Archaeological Excavation*

Ancillary Sample: an organic or inorganic specimen, other than human remains or artifacts, gathered for the purpose of analysis to provide information on past environments, diets, chronology, or material source areas. Ancillary samples may include, but are not limited to, charcoal, wood, soil, coprolites, and floral or faunal specimens.

Balk: A narrow strip of soil left unexcavated between grid units to preserve evidence of the natural and cultural stratigraphy.

Cultural Fill: A soil containing artifacts, features and/or organic materials and stains from cultural activity; soil specialists call this an “Anthrosol.”

Datum: A semi-permanent to permanent reference point set in the ground at a site that is used for surface mapping and/or excavation grid set-up.

Field Specimen: “F.S.”; any object, artifact or material sample collected during an archaeological project; the location *must* be documented on a catalog sheet, often called an F.S. log.

Grid: A coordinate system of labeled, contiguous squares set up on the surface of an archaeological site, allowing for accurate measurement of horizontal locations in an excavation (or surface collection).

Stadia Rod: A scaled telescoping pole used to determine vertical elevations and distances; used in conjunction with alidades, transits, theodolites, etc.

Stratum: Any natural or cultural layer of sediment distinguishable from adjoining layers by color, texture, artifact content, etc.

Transit: A complex mapping instrument; a telescope mounted to a horizontal axis, for measuring horizontal and vertical angles as well as distances.

- *Rock Art Studies*

Anthropomorph: Any rock art element of human-like form, stylized or realistic.

Ochre: An iron-based mineral pigment often mixed with clay, water, and an organic binder such as blood or fat.

Panel: Any rock face, on outcropping bedrock or a free-standing boulder, containing one or more rock art elements in spatial association.

Petroglyph: Any pictograph made on a cliff face or boulder; in modern usage generally restricted to unpainted rock images made by pecking, incising, abrading, drilling, etc,

Pictograph: A sign, symbol or figure made on any substance by any method; in modern usage generally referring to painted rock imagery.

Superposition: Overlapping rock images; as in soil stratigraphy, the layer “on top” of the image beneath it is assumed to be younger.

- *Miscellaneous*

Alluvium: Soil and gravel moved and deposited by water action, as in a flood.

Altithermal: Climatic episode dating from 7,500 to 5,200 years ago, characterized by warmer than normal temperatures on a world-wide scale.

APPDAR: Areal Projectile Point Distribution Analysis and Recording project, to document information on private collections of “arrowheads” and other hafted bifaces.

Atlatl: A “spear thrower”; a wooden implement attaching to the end of a spear shaft for added leverage, distance and accuracy.

Class: A group of artifacts believed to have been used for a similar purpose (awl, scraper, projectile point, mano, etc.).

Diffusion: The spread of a culture trait from one area to another by means of contact between people.

Holocene: The recent epoch following the ice ages characterized by “modern” environmental conditions.

Horticulture: Production of domesticated crops without the use of intensifying methods or tools such as irrigation, plowing, draft animals, etc.

Jacal: Construction technique also known as wattle-and-daub using a framework of posts and interwoven sticks onto which a mud plaster is applied.

Ossuary: A receptacle where bones have been deposited.

Pleistocene: Ice Age epoch beginning about 1.8 million years ago and ending 14,000–10,000 years ago with many major and minor glacial fluctuations in between.

Provenance: An exact location in three-dimensional space from where the material of the artifact or feature originates.

Provenience: An exact location in three-dimensional space where an artifact or feature is discovered; information routinely documented by archaeologists for every find.

Trait: Elements of a culture that are mutually exclusive within a culture, but are not limited to that culture (e.g., incest taboo, painted pottery, etc.)

Type: A group of artifacts sharing similarities in shape that are interpreted by archaeologists as having cultural significance (Utah metate, Cody knife, Clovis projectile point, etc.).

### C. What is CAS?

Southwestern Lore: The quarterly journal of Colorado archaeology featuring site reports, book reviews, topical summaries, etc.

### D. How does Archaeology relate to Anthropology?

Archaeology: The study of human behavior via careful investigation of the “material culture” (artifacts, ecofacts, features) preserved in a site.

Biological anthropology: Formerly called physical anthropology; the study of all aspects of the evolutionary biology of the human species based on information from the fossil record and the human skeleton, genetics of individuals and of populations, primate relatives, human physical adaptations, etc.

Classical archaeology: Study of the “high cultures” of the Mediterranean and South Asian areas including the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations.

Cultural anthropology: Study of living cultures emphasizing cultural variation. The field formerly focused on non-industrial societies but in recent decades has expanded into applied anthropology and medical anthropology to address global social problems.

Historical archaeology: Study of the archaeological record dating to the era of written documentation; the specialty ranges from the most ancient literate societies of the Mediterranean Basin ca. 3000 B.C. to the “young” documented era of Colorado post-dating A.D. 1500.

Linguistic anthropology: Study of language in cultures throughout the world including the evolutionary origins of speech, the influence of language on cultures’ world view, phonetics, relationships between languages, etc.

## **E. Research vs. Contract Archaeology**

Cultural resource management: Commonly abbreviated CRM, referring to the discovery, evaluation, investigation, and preservation of archaeological and historical sites more than 50 years old in the United States. The term is broadly applied both to the field investigations of archaeologists and to the oversight work of public land managers in agencies such as the BLM and US Forest Service, including the consultation process occurring before, during, and after field work.

Public archaeology: A.k.a. salvage archaeology; archaeological projects conducted in advance of land developments on public property or using public funds such as construction projects, oil and gas development, mineral exploration and mining, urban expansion, etc. Most archaeologists working in Colorado are involved in this work.

## **F. Legislation and Ethics**

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the federal statute under which most archaeological permits are issued, and which is the basis for most prosecutions of vandalism on federal lands.

CLG: Certified Local Government, a program established in the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Cities, towns, counties and other political subdivisions of the state that are officially designated CLGs are eligible for federal grant money to aid local preservation efforts such as conducting inventories of historic properties and nominating properties to the National or State Registers of Historic Places. There are currently 39 CLGs in Colorado.

Ethics: The rules or standards governing the conduct of the members of a profession. Ethical standards in archaeology may be defined as the obligations of a professional or an amateur to the investigation (excavation or survey), to the country in which it is located, to the public at large, and to fellow archaeologists. Both professional and amateur organizations have established codes of ethics. Membership within an organization indicates the acceptance of the code of ethics.

HABS/HAER: Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, both established in the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Federal funding is available under these two programs to thoroughly document buildings (HABS), structures, and objects (such as bridges and statues; HAER) of historic significance.

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, a federal law mandating repatriation of culturally affiliated skeletal material and funerary objects from the American Museum of the American Indian, and other federally-funded museums; also revised the procedure for new discoveries of unmarked American Indian graves on federal and tribal lands.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the federal statute under which an “Environmental Impact Statement” may be prepared in advance of a major development on public lands or using public funds.

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office(r), like CLGs these were established in the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The SHPO is a governor-appointed position for each state to implement the 1966 Act through a state preservation plan. The main point is to establish the state’s role in consultation on federal projects, notably to see that all federal agencies comply with Act. Traditionally in Colorado, the president of the Colorado Historical Society serves as the SHPO.

## **G. Archaeological Terminology and Jargon**

- *Basic Archaeological Units*

Aspect: A taxonomic unit of the Midwestern Taxonomic System (MTS; McKern 1939); a group of foci sharing a substantial number of traits. The MTS classifies archaeological materials in a sequence of increasingly broad relationships, as follows: component → focus → aspect → phase → pattern → base. Aspect is a rarely used term today in Colorado but may be still used by some archaeologists to describe ancient cultures in adjoining states such as Kansas and Nebraska (Panhandle aspect, etc.).

Assemblage: Grouping of artifacts normally occurring in a single site or cultural level, consisting of a single artifact class or all classes (lithic assemblage at Cliff Palace, total artifact assemblage from Lindenmeier, etc.).

Focus: The first and lowest classificatory grouping in the MTS (see Aspect, above); a group of related components. Components in a focus share many trait similarities. Although typology was seen as more important than chronology in the MTS, the element of time was later incorporated into many definitions (Franktown focus, etc.).

Industry: Cluster of artifact types believed to represent the remains of a prehistoric society; a group of assemblages in one region (Olduwan industry, etc.).

- *Spatial Units*

Activity Area: Portion of a site or component of a site where related functions were carried out (obsidian workshop, etc.).

Culture Area: Often conforming to physiographic limits, an area can include contiguous regions sharing roughly similar culture histories (American Southwest culture area, etc.).

Locality: Spatial unit larger than a site, smaller than a region, and small enough to permit the working assumption of complete cultural homogeneity at any given time (Canyon Pintado, etc.).

Locus: One of several spatially confined activity areas within a site or component of a site; often used on survey, rarely used in final reports/analyses (5GN402–locus A, etc.).

Region: A geographical space in which, at a given time, a high degree of cultural homogeneity may be expected, but not counted on (Mesa Verde region, etc.).

Subarea: Larger than a region, smaller than a culture area; cultural unity as in a region, but encompassing a larger area (Maya lowlands subarea).

- *Temporal Units*

Local Sequence: Series of components, phases or subphases ordered from earliest to latest, and limited to no larger a geographic space than a locality (Magic Mountain sequence, etc.).

Regional Sequence: Chronological series of phases or subphases within geographical limits of a region (Northern Colorado Plateau sequence, etc.).

- *Integrative Units*

Climax: Type or types of maximum intensity and individuality of an archaeological horizon or tradition (Mesa Verde phase Anasazi, etc.).

Complex: A group of artifact assemblages represented at several contemporaneous components within the geographical limits of a cultural area (Cody complex, etc.).

Culture: A group of people sharing similar technologies, economy, social and religious views, style of dress, etc., and who recognize each other as belonging to their “group” (Ute culture, etc.).

Horizon: Having primarily spatial continuity represented by cultural traits and assemblages whose nature and mode of occurrence permit the assumption of broad and rapid spread (Teotihuacan tripod-jar horizon, etc.).

Stage: Segment of an historical sequence in a given area, characterized by a dominating pattern of economic existence (Archaic stage, etc.).

Tradition: A group of complexes having primarily temporal continuity, represented by persistent configurations in single technologies or other systems of related forms (Plano tradition, etc.).

## **H. Colorado’s Place in North American Prehistory**

Great Basin area: Culture area stretching from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west, including the plateau country on the Western Slope of Colorado. Prehistorically dominated by nomadic hunter-gatherers; the Eastern Shoshoni, Southern Paiute, and Ute cultures are among the historic tribes in this area.



Plains area: Culture area of the Great Plains of North America from southern Canada to central Texas, this vast region is commonly subdivided into sections such as the Northwestern Plains (southern Montana, Wyoming, northern Colorado), Central Plains (northeastern Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas), and southern Plains (southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, north Texas). Bison hunting sustained most western plains tribes except in times of severe drought, and this lifeway persisted for 10,000 years, altered somewhat by the advent of farming in the post-Archaic era.

Pre-Clovis: Term to describe any and all archaeological materials dating before 11,700 BP (ca. 11,000 B.C.), which is the beginning date for the widespread Clovis culture. Many archaeologists believe Clovis is the most ancient culture in the western hemisphere; thus, all sites that are potentially more ancient such as Monte Verde in Chile and Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania tend to be controversial.

Site Type: A label archaeologists use to comprehensively describe the artifacts and features known to occur in a site, or one layer/component of a site. Often used on survey as a preliminary description of site contents (flaked stone quarry, sheltered camp, etc.).

Southwest area: Culture area sometimes said to extend from Durango (Colorado) to Durango (Mexico) and from Las Vegas (Nevada) to Las Vegas (New Mexico), characterized by the development of farming cultures that often lived in large, apartment-like villages (“pueblos”). Southwestern cultures include the Ancestral Pueblo (a.k.a. Anasazi), Fremont, Hohokam, Mogollon, Patayan, Salado, and Sinagua, among others. Portions of southwestern and western Colorado are in this area.