

CHAPTER 6. RURAL AGRICULTURE

Minette C. Church and Bonnie J. Clark

INTRODUCTION

The theme of this chapter covers all the farming and ranching sites across Colorado, including everything to do with agriculture dating from Spanish/Mexican settlement on land grant lands in Colorado, beginning in the 1840s, to homesteaders, farmers, and livestock growers of the twentieth century. This chapter provides some definitions, models for research in rural agricultural regions proposed by researchers inside and outside the state, and context for Colorado sites. The next section gives examples of regional studies in Colorado based largely on survey data and smaller scale studies based on excavation of specific sites. The sources for these come from various archaeological and historical contexts, cultural resource management (CRM) work, federal agency reports, and the research from academic institutions. All provide examples of the kind of research questions archaeologists have addressed in Colorado since the Buckles wrote their historical archaeology context (Buckles and Buckles 1984). These examples are followed by a discussion of overlaps with other chapter themes, the research gaps that still exist, and suggestions for improved recording of such sites so that they are more amenable to future research.

Colorado's rural agrarian sites represent a significant portion of historic period sites recorded in the state, but relatively few of them have been explored systematically with anthropological or historical research questions in mind. The two main varieties are farms and ranches. Even though there are fewer ranches than farms in Colorado, ranches have gotten noticeably more scholarly attention. Bernard L. Fontana defines ranches as "a type of settlement devoted to a livestock enterprise" (Fontana 1967:60), thus implicitly separating that economic goal from one tied more to crop production. Discussing ranching's origins, he states further that "historians, bibliographers, and writers of scripts and novels have conspired in recent years to emphasize Angloamerican cattle ranching – and to glamorize it – in such a way that we have often come to think of it as a unique phenomenon of the western United States frontier," whereas in actuality ranching in general is "derived almost wholly from Spain and from Portugal" and "most ranching traditions in what later became the United States came immediately out of Mexico" (Fontana 1967:60-61).

Terry G. Jordan, author of *North-American Cattle-Ranching Frontier: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation*, presents a more complex version of ranching origins, characterizing strategies as regionally diverse and the result of the mixing of pastoral traditions from diverse regions, originating in the Highlands of Britain, western and southern regions of Spain, and tropical regions of West Africa. He characterizes ranching on the western U.S. frontier as a "zone of contact between two contrasting types of land use": a creolized form of ranching that came through coastal northern Mexico from Spain and Africa via the West Indies, and another creolized form that came variously along the Gulf Coast through French Louisiana and from the South Carolina Piedmont inland to Texas. This latter tradition he calls the Anglo-Texan ranching system (although it has some input from African and more from Cajun traditions along the way). As this latter tradition came west, ranchers came to be horse-mounted, decreased the number of pigs in ratio to cattle (related to leaving forests for grasslands), and adopted some new tools, such as lassos. Their language picked up Spanish words for many of these changes as the adaptations occurred (chaparrals or chaps, lariats, broncos, etc.). The two traditions, the Latin-American and the Anglo-Texan, carried various elements from their contributing territories as well as adaptations to new and unfamiliar ecological settings, and when they came

together in the West, they competed with each other. Jordan believes that the Anglo-Texan system won the day in the end because it was more commercially oriented, provided better care and feeding of animals through the winter months, and had types of animals better adapted to the colder as well as more arid climates as they moved north onto the central and northern Plains (Jordan 1993).

Both Fontana and Jordan contextualize ranching in larger pastoral traditions of various global origins, and so Fontana suggests a broadly comparative approach to the archaeology of ranches, looking at pastoralism, transhumance, and species and varieties of livestock and their individual physiological requirements as they affect ranching behavior, and he advocates developing typologies based on this kind of information. To address these topics, Hardesty argues that one cannot look at ranches the way archaeologists traditionally record them on surveys, as a nucleated buildings, yard, and corral areas (Hardesty 1982). Fontana prefers a landscape approach, saying that “locations of driving trails, railheads, auction yards, feed pens, slaughter houses, and wool and hide markets are as much a part of the over-all story as the locations of ranch boundaries and of ranch house settlements themselves” (Fontana 1967:61). Building functions, spatial relationships between buildings, and “spatial relationships of ranches to one another” must be used to recognize settlement patterns (Fontana 1967:61).

This multiscalar landscape approach to collecting data on the built environment that Fontana outlined almost 40 years ago seems prescient in light of more current research approaches. Donald Hardesty has presented research problem domains that he suggests are pertinent to ranching and farming sites, including changes through time in agricultural societies. These include looking at various historical and anthropological frontier models, human/animal/environmental interactions, ethnic interaction, and site formation processes (Hardesty 1982:216-217). He further suggests using variables such as soil properties, altitude, time period, geographic zones, and livestock type to develop predictive models. He advocates looking at buildings and other features as interconnected “systems” in a manner not unlike that suggested by Fontana, emphasizing “the need to understand the whole system in order to understand the pieces” (Hardesty and Little 2000:119).

At the scale of individual artifacts, Fontana notes that “there are few which are peculiar to ranching” and archaeologists need to look at “total assemblages of tools which may characterize a ranching operation” (1967:61). Frequencies of machine-made and mass-produced items versus recycled, handmade or “jerry-rigged” goods might also be diagnostic on ranch sites (Fontana 1967). The latter kinds of artifacts may in fact be common on rural agricultural sites in general, farms as well as ranches. As Jonathan C. Horn has noted, “Ranching often involves farming, such as growing alfalfa or corn for feed or cutting wild hay, and farmers often raise grazing animals for meat” (Horn 2004a:37). However, he says the two activities may still be distinguishable in larger-scale landscape terms, as ranching leaves “a larger signature on the landscape in the West because of the practice of grazing on the public domain” (Horn 2004a:37).

William G. Buckles suggested a typology of agricultural sites based on the degree of investment in place, using the terms “scroungers, squatters, and settlers” to describe points along a continuum from more ephemeral sites, occupied for only a short time, to established farmsteads or ranches (Buckles 1981, 1993a). Scroungers are least well represented in the archival record, as they did not own the land they occupied and were transient. Examples related to agriculture include “trail herders...itinerant cowboys and sheepherders, moonshiners, rustlers and Gypsies” (Buckles 1993a:6). Buckles suggests that the diagnostic archaeological correlates of such itinerate folk would as often be what is *not* found on a site as what is: evidence of only temporary or portable shelters, “no outhouses, no segregated trash dumps, no fences” or other boundary markers (Buckles 1993a:6). Squatters, the next group on Buckles scale of commitment, were also not landowners and were associated with “specialized land and resource uses and not for the long term” (1993a:6). Examples of squatters associated with agricultural pursuits include:

persons on homesteads such as ‘hired men and their families’ employed on farms, ranches and other ventures, who were living at ‘squatter’ sites while employed but left when the work terminated. Squatters’ sites could also be those of speculators on homesteads as ways to acquire the lands and resources for immediate sales to others. A common western practice related to speculations was where

cowboys and others acquired homestead or preemption rights to lands with water and other values which they then sold to a ranch which was putting together an empire from a patchwork quilt of homesteads (Buckles 1993a:6-7).

Like scroungers, squatters are unlikely to be well documented in civil records, although they may appear in manuscript census records. Sometimes, however, they were seasonal laborers and occupied sites in a cyclical pattern. Archaeological manifestations include “corrals, aspen carvings, spring developments, etc., on sites on the public domain or on large ranches. Gypsies, our research has indicated, had cyclical routes year after year and camped in the same spots at camps of squatters” (Buckles 1993a:7). Like scrounger sites, line camps and like sites tend to lack outhouses and other signs of long-term occupation, such as fences and cairns for land boundary markers. They also tend to have less specialized dump areas than the sites of more settled occupants (Buckles 1981).

The final group in Buckles’s classification is “settlers,” who are the most committed to place. They are by far the best represented in the archival records, including land claims, census, tax records, deeds and titles, and sometimes newspaper accounts and personal memoirs. Archaeologically speaking, Buckles’s “settler” sites tend to have specialized trash disposal areas, specialized outbuildings, and more substantial domestic architecture than either scroungers or squatters. In general they display more signs of investment in housing and modification to the landscape than the other two groups.

Buckles characterizes the three groups – scroungers, settlers, and squatters – as points along a continuum from completely transient and undocumented, through perhaps seasonal and indirectly documented, to permanent and well-documented (Buckles 1981, 1993a). He felt that the degree of commitment and permanence of such settlement should be discernible through the material properties of the site, whereas the correct terminology for a farm or ranch may be derived through the documents.

Although Buckles’s typology is a useful starting point, work in Colorado and throughout the West suggests that, starting in the nineteenth century, legal status and investment in place are not necessarily linked (Jackson 1980). Several examples of short-term occupations that display inordinate investments in place are in the Colorado examples of surveys and excavated sites, later in this chapter. As one example, La Placita (5LA6104), a multihousehold site in the lower Purgatoire, was a small stock-raising operation (Clark 2003). This site meets the material criteria of a “settler” site – specialized trash disposal and a high level of investment in the built environment – but the builders never legally owned the land. In fact, Clark (2003) suggests that it is inappropriate to consider the Hispanic occupants of the site as squatters precisely because they had such a strong investment in place. Likewise, many parcels legally claimed under the Homestead Act were never intended to be permanent (Church 2002) because settlers there saw the land as a commodity not as home. Thus, investigators should be careful if they use the Buckles’s typology, being especially conscious that the potential for significant historical archaeological remains exists in areas where there were no legal claims to the land or where claims were never finalized through the patent process.

Furthermore, such a typology should not be used to determine site significance in any simplistic way. In his work in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Canyons of the Ancients in Colorado, Horn notes that “failed” homesteads settled for purposes of land acquisition on the part of larger neighboring ranches, but never patented, provide clarity of data in a discrete temporal component. A large population of such sites constitutes a chronologically sensitive baseline for functional, cultural, or chronological comparisons. For this reason, “failed” homesteads may actually be more significant in terms of potential for archaeological data than “successful” long-term occupations because a shorter chronology of occupation is not as often stratigraphically mixed and muddled (Horn 2004a:38).

Horn uses the word *failed* carefully in these cases. The goal of these homesteads was not to create a long-term family farm. The goal was to settle long enough to satisfy federal requirements, and then sell to the adjacent rancher. It is in the latter goal that the farmers Horn discusses “failed”. Too often historians and archaeologists talk about homesteaders failing because they did not stay and farm beyond acquiring legal title to their land, when in reality the goal of the settler was, from the start, not to farm but to raise capital for some

other purpose or add land to the ranch holdings of others. The descendants of homesteaders can be understandably touchy on this point. Paul D. Friedman described a particular homestead effort as a failure in his history of the Picketwire Valley (Friedman 1988). This settler's descendant objected that her ancestor intended all along to sell as soon as the land was patented and use the capital to start up a business in town. In this goal he was a success (Loretta Scott, personal communication 1995). This was certainly sometimes the case, as migrants to the West (and everywhere else in the country) were more drawn to urban than rural settings, a trend that only changes briefly during the Great Depression. However, it is also possible that descendants of homesteaders who did not make it in farming or ranching have revised family histories to put such episodes in a better light.

Fontana, Hardesty, and Buckles all emphasize classification systems and research agendas interpreting agricultural sites as economic units or indicative of adaptive strategies, and all discuss the potential for evolution of such strategies through time and across space in the West. Sometimes researchers frame this evolution within the context of a frontier model of some sort (Green and Perlman 1985; Limerick 1987; Turner 1993 [1893]), other times in a world system or global market dependency model (Wallerstein 1974). Either way, a look at features, buildings and landscape alterations beyond those found in the ranch or farm domestic nucleus is necessary. Hardesty classifies agriculturally-related features into types, including "management" (water, animal, or crop habitats), "manufacturing" (blacksmithing, kilns, other), "environmental impact" (erosion, salt deposits, disturbance vegetation, other), "domestic features" (houses and outbuildings, permanent and temporary), and "logistic features" (transportation routes, shipping and market nexus points, transportation route maintenance, other) (Hardesty 1982).

There are of course other nonmaterialist research agendas that archaeologists can address using farm and ranch site data. As Buckles himself noted, "Our material evidences can be viewed as symbolic systems for which we need to search for the meanings" (Buckles 1993a:8). A good example of a study that does just that, outside the state of Colorado, is Leslie Stewart Abernathy's work "Industrial Goods in the Service of Tradition: Consumption and Cognition on an Ozark Farmstead Before the Great War", published in *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*. As appropriate in a work dedicated to James Deetz, Stewart-Abernathy's approach goes beyond explanations grounded in a materialist concept of cultural adaptation to look at symbolism and meaning (Stewart-Abernathy 1992). All late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites, of all types, contain mass-produced items of the kind found in any Sears and Roebuck catalog, or what Steven Baker refers to as a "Victorian Horizon" (Baker 1978a, 1999a). However, whereas Baker sees this as a cultural horizon that dominates in an increasingly melting-pot manner, Stewart-Abernathy and those working on non-Anglo-American sites see active manipulation of Victorian period, mass-produced items, sometimes in markedly un-Victorian and locally unique ways (Carrillo 1993; R. F. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo 1999; Carrillo and Jepson 1995; Carrillo, Mehls et al. 1994; Carrillo et al. 2003; Church 2001, 2002; Clark 1996, 1997a). Stewart-Abernathy uses such ratios and spatial relationships to illustrate how rural farmers used mass-produced items according to local traditions that may have fit in with Victorian cultural values in this case but varied from what could be predicted using any purely economic or dependency model. Donald Hardesty and Barbara Little elaborate in their recent book:

The archaeological record of the recent past often contains commodities that have been globally distributed. Global distribution, however, does not necessarily take place without changing the meaning, function, or use of the commodity within local social and cultural systems. Clearly we need to construct good models of how global commodities are reinterpreted or transformed at specific localities (Hardesty and Little 2000:158-159).

It is for this reason that a "Victorian Horizon" of artifacts introduced to the western states is just that, a material horizon. Its status as a cultural horizon in any real sense is not a given but is a potential research hypothesis that may be tested on sites. To do so requires looking not just at the presence or absence of mass-produced Victorian-era items but at their patterns of distribution and use on a site. The horizon and its associated ideology, while influential, is always locally interpreted; to what degree the associated ideology is accepted at a given site can certainly be a productive research inquiry. As Steven Baker points out (personal communication 2005), the extent to which the Victorian Horizon enfolded some individuals and subcultures

during the Victorian Era differed. Baker sees and accepts this idea, but it does not negate the overall concept of the Victorian Horizon as an archaeological phenomenon.

Models such as Stewart-Abernathy's incorporate human agency, viewing patterning in the material data as the cumulative result of individual decisions and strategies changing through time and across space. Even when looking at economic functional questions, such as discerning ranching from other site functions, such an approach to the materials can be useful. As Fontana has pointed out for ranch artifacts, it is not necessarily in the style or the presence or absence of artifacts that discernible patterning lies but more often in the relative quantities of items and their spatial patterning (Fontana 1967). More and more researchers are using this kind of patterning as an alternative to the unsatisfactory "trait list" approach to address intangibles such as ethnicity, class, or gender on sites (Carrillo 1993; R. F. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo 1999; Carrillo and Jepson 1995; Carrillo, Mehls et al. 1994; Carrillo et al. 2003; Church 2001, 2002; Clark 1996, 1997a; Ferguson 1992; K. G. Lightfoot et al. 1998; Pyszczyk 1989) (cf. Buckles and Buckles 1984; Cordell 1991; McGuire 1983).

Such an approach can and often does challenge widely held American myths. In her work at Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, Audrey J. Horning uses scattered farmsteads and the materials thereon to challenge notions held by most Americans, and codified by early twentieth century sociologists, about "backwards" Appalachian occupants. She finds that investment in property and landscape among people in various hollows tells us not only about commercial and subsistence goals that vary within the region in the eighteenth through the early twentieth century but also how integrally tied to global networks of production, markets, and tourism such people were. So the material remains, from both survey and excavation, illustrate the economic and social realities of the past in this area, but Horning did not stop with such interpretations. She also gathered documentary work by scholars on the region, tax and census and other such records, and oral narratives from the people who were forcibly relocated from the area by the U.S. government in order to create the park. She makes a very convincing argument about the complicated ways local people both profited from the myth of Appalachian "folkiness," for example, dressing up in their rattiest clothing and forgoing their automobile to show up at Skyline Resort with homemade "hooch" and baskets for sale, while simultaneously acting to resist such stereotypes (Horning 2000).

ARCHAEOLOGY OF RURAL AGRARIAN SITES IN COLORADO: MANIFESTATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Settlement under Spain and Mexico

The earliest ranches and farms in Colorado were the ranchos of the Mexican citizens in the southern third of the state. Virtually no archaeological work on the earliest phases of such farmsteads and ranches has been accomplished, although Paul Kutsche, Marianne Stoller, and John R. Van Ness have authored some relevant historical archaeology and anthropology studies from northern New Mexico (Kutsche and Ness 1981; Kutsche et al. 1976; Thomas et al. 1992; Van Ness 1979, 1980, 1991) (cf. Cordell 1991). Good historical background at the local level comes from studies by Richard Athearn, Sarah Deutsch, Janet LeCompte, Frances L. Quintana, and Marc Simmons (Deutsch 1987; LeCompte 1978; Quintana 1991 [1974]; Simmons 1969, 1991). As far as archaeological studies go, however, the earliest settlement of the large Mexican land grants in southern Colorado constitutes a research gap. Some reports on late nineteenth and early twentieth century Hispanic ranch and farmsteads exist (C. M. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo 1993, 1999; Church 2001, 2002; Clark 2003), but until there is more time depth in the archaeological observations, researchers cannot address adaptive, evolutionary, or symbolic questions of culture and behavior on a diachronic basis.

Early Hispanic settlements on land grants will look quite different from either later Hispanic settlements or those of non-Hispanic settlers. There was more than one legal way to settle under the land grant system (Table 19), and settlement occurred illegally as well, so settlement patterns can vary

accordingly. Marc Simmons, relying primarily on documentary sources, dates the settlement of grants from the first issuance of grant documents (Simmons 1969). Paul Kutsche and his colleagues, on the other hand, base their model of grant settlement on oral history and ethnographic observation as well as documents. They describe people from established villages heading north onto unclaimed lands on a seasonal basis for a few years. There they would graze cattle, sheep, or goats, build simple structures, place cairns, and build corrals before moving north on a permanent basis. Only after all that activity on the landscape did they apply to the governor for legal title to the land, either on an individual basis or, more often, as a corporate unit in the form of a communal land grant (Kutsche et al. 1976). This sequence of events is born out by narrative accounts recorded by workers during the Civil Works Administration interviews under the New Deal and also explains many undocumented early sites (cairns, walls, buildings) on the southern Colorado landscape (Church 2002).

Table 19: Chronology of Mexican public land legislation applying to roughly the southern one-third of Colorado (Briggs and Ness 1987).

1681	<i>Recopilación de las Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias</i> – This is the basis for community land grants and associated establishment and use of common lands
1700s	Mostly private grants occur during this period in New Mexico, not Colorado
1800s	Community grants became more common. These consisted of a house and irrigable plot for individual families. In addition, resources held in common included pasture, water access, woodland for hunting, gathering, fishing, and quarrying, etc. Grant documents did not distinguish between individual and communal grants; some individual grants, over time, became like communal grants.
1824	Colonization Law – Law 1) provided cheap land and four years of tax-exemption to encourage settlement.; 2) allowed foreigners to petition for grants.
1828	Further regulations: 1) with Colonization Law codified the customary process of application to the governor and local alcaldes for individual or community grants, including petition, alcalde’s report, governor’s grant, and act of possession. If application was acceptable, the claimant and neighbors walked the perimeter of the grant placing monuments, including cairns or crosses, on lines and corners. Legislation expedited documented ownership; the copy for grantee was called the <i>testimonio</i> . 2) allowed foreigners to petition for grants.
1840s	This decade was a period of huge grants to Hispanic/Anglo partnerships, granted by Governor Armijo. Several of these were in Colorado, including Beaubien-Miranda (Maxwell), Sangre de Cristo, Las Animas, etc. The huge grants had the weakest legal justification, but were the first confirmed by the U.S. after the Mexican-American War.
1848	The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War.
1848	The Protocol of Querétaro was an agreement between U.S. and Mexico that provided that grant titles valid under Mexican law as of 13 May 1846 would be valid under U.S. law. Later, the U.S. State Department did not recognize this protocol as binding.
1853	This California law shifted burden of proof to Mexican grant owners; rather than requiring the U.S. government or citizens to prove Mexican claims invalid, Mexicans (who were now American citizens) had to prove claims valid.
1854	The office of Surveyor General was created for New Mexico Territory, which encompassed much of southern Colorado. Many of those who held office were land speculators.
1860s to 1885	This period was the heyday of the corrupt “Santa Fe Ring,” during which the biggest grants in Colorado were confirmed.
1876	The Partition Statute passed by New Mexico Territorial Legislature allowed lawyers to “request a division of the grant among its owners and to then force the sale if the property could not be physically divided without decreasing its value” (Ebright 1987:39). This statute was usually applied to common lands in community grants. By this time, southern Colorado was part of the new state of Colorado, and the Colorado grants were generally to individuals.
1889	Breakdown of surveyor general system.
1891	Court of Private Land Claims established.
1897	U.S. vs. Sandoval case set the precedent whereby all common lands associated with grants were rejected (but not retroactively).
1898	Hayes vs. United States case set the precedent of rejecting claims on technical grounds in cases where the Mexican governor had had a lesser official stand in for him in grant process.
1904	Conclusion of Court of Private Land Claims. (However, court actions continue to the present.)
2002	The Taylor vs. San Luis Land Rights Council case, re: the San Luis Valley, which went to court in 1981, was resolved in favor of the Sangre de Cristo land grant heirs, restoring them hunting, wood-gathering, grazing, recreation, and timbering rights they had been denied since 1964.

Note: The Colorado land grants actually stood up to Anglo challenges better than did most New Mexico grants, despite the fact that many of the Colorado grants exceeded the maximum size under Mexican law. The larger Colorado grants were made to cronies of Governor Armijo shortly before the Mexican-American War, and the grantees were in general better connected with Anglo commercial interests. Therefore, these grants have had more impact on who owns the land now.

Earlier Hispano sites, whether individual family farmsteads or communities, are usually completely self-contained plazas, defensively built with either few or no windows in anticipation of Native American aggression. Papers in the possession of Epifanio J. P. Valdez, grandson of Don Seladon Valdez, an original recipient of the Conejos Grant in Southern Colorado, indirectly indicate some of the characteristics that one might expect on such early sites in terms of both artifacts and architecture. On October 12, 1842, settlers agreed to the following conditions:

1. The site selected was never to be abandoned.
2. It was understood that the pasture lands were to be common to all the settlers.
3. The colonizers were to keep themselves well equipped with firearms or *arrows* [emphasis added], in view of the dangerous position; the weapons were to be presented on entry as well as whenever required by the 'jues' [sic] or Alcalde. Furthermore, two years after entry, all weapons were to be firearms, kept in condition at all times.
4. The Plaza's construction should be well walled and fortified, in the meantime the settlers must build 'jacales' to shelter their families (Gibson 1934a:104).

In another such account, "the old men" are cited as saying "in the early days the Indians were a source of continual trouble and there was much fighting. The adobe houses were built under difficulties and usually 'jacals' of logs set vertically, or 'fuerter,' in which the logs were laid horizontally, were built first" (Gibson 1934b: 104). Another good source describing such early settlements is the context document available online at the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHp), entitled *Culebra River Villages of Costilla County: Village Architecture and its Historical Context, 1851-1940* (Mondragon-Valdez 2000).

There were several attempts to settle some of the southern Colorado grants, which various Native groups thwarted. These should be visible and situated along permanent drainages in southern Colorado. Settlers on the outskirts of settled areas sometimes negotiated extralegally and independently with Native groups for protection (Gibson 1934b; Quintana 1991 [1974]). Some of these plazas were reoccupied seasonally, with occupants cropping during the summer months and returning with their harvest to their parent community in the winter. These plazas were only later fully occupied and legally codified (Gibson 1934a, b; Kutsche et al. 1976). Such settlements may have considerable archaeological potential to answer questions about ethnicity, adaptation and ecology, community evolution and agricultural strategies, emerging globalism, and changing national and local settlement strategies during the time that Colorado south of the Arkansas River was part of the Republic of Mexico (until 1848).

Ethnicity is complex in these settlements, including people of French, Irish, Spanish, African, and Native descent. A number of site occupants were *criados* or captured Indian children (often Navajo, Ute, or Plains groups) raised as servants. Technically freed after the Civil War, many of these individuals, who may or may not have known of their legal change in status, stayed on in the region. A clear separation between Hispanic and Native American material culture is usually not possible in these early settlements, as almost all aspects of life included practices and technologies originating with the various groups and shared by all, as a result of centuries of proximity, mutual captive-taking, and intermarriage (Brooks 2002; Carrillo 1993; R. F. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo 1999; Carrillo and Jepson 1995; Carrillo, Mehls et al. 1994; Carrillo et al. 2003; Church 2001, 2002). Such shared or blended artifacts include worked bottle glass and stone tools ranging from scrapers to metates (Cordell 1991). Many of these early settlements have no associated documents, including several cases where a squatter paid for land with sheep in an informal, but locally binding agreement. A useful map of early settlements in the San Luis Valley, including many long-abandoned, is in Virginia McConnell Simmons's book *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*, 2nd Edition (Simmons 1999 [1979]:273-274). As the title suggests, however, it refers only to the San Luis Valley, whereas we know that early attempts were also made to settle both west and east of there in southern Colorado.

Although there are clearly more early settlements than are reflected in archival documents alone, most Hispanic settlement in Colorado occurred under U.S. land law, imposed south of the Arkansas River for the first time after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Such settlements continue to be distinct from those of non-Hispanic settlers in various ways, ranging from artifact frequencies and architecture to the distribution of sites on the landscape (Carrillo 1993; R. F. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo 1999; Carrillo and Jepson 1995; Carrillo, Mehls et al. 1994; Carrillo et al. 2003; Church 2001, 2002). In fact, both Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups manipulated the system of homestead patents in various ways, sometimes to preserve comfortable and culturally conservative settlement styles and sometimes strategically to reap some wider economic advantage (Church 2002). Church proposes a pattern of Hispano settlement that is modified as little as possible by the requirements of the Homestead Act, based on post-1862 archaeological data and ethnographic and other documentation. This similarity or difference might be explored and tested archaeologically by looking at earlier settlements, but to date there has not been any extensive excavation or site recording of such sites predating 1862.

For many settlers under the Homestead Act, occupational activities included using resources well beyond the bounds of land to which they held formal title. For a time period stretching well into the twentieth century, Spanish-speaking settlers from New and Old Mexico were the majority populations in several southern Colorado counties. A diachronic look at changing ethnic relations, settlement patterns, and agricultural strategies are all questions that archaeologists studying sites in these areas might address. Such settlements might contrast in important ways archaeologically with other ethnic or religious enclaves where the group in question, for example Germans or Mormons, was not the demographic majority. Historians and anthropologists have long since rejected the melting pot as a legitimate model of interaction, and the more complex behaviors associated with Native American, Hispanic, African, Asian, and Euroamerican interactions can be addressed in part through archaeology at such sites.

Settlement under U.S. Law

Early settlers in Colorado, notably Hispanic settlers, engaged in mixed agriculture, growing both crops (intensive agriculture) and livestock (pastoralism) for both domestic use and for market sale. In 1848, U.S. land legislation replaced that of Mexico (Table 20). Table 20 outlines federal law relating to land use. Colorado law related to ranching, in particular, is outlined in a 1937 book by Ora Brooks Peake entitled *The Colorado Range Cattle Industry* (1937). This book suggests that the separation often made between rural agricultural and urban settings in the late nineteenth century might not have existed. Peake notes that “cattlemen were such important citizens in early Colorado cities that it was difficult to secure ordinances to keep bovines off the streets” (Peake 1937:171), a problem which led to headlines such as “Denver – A Municipal Cow Pasture” (*Denver Mirror*, April 26, 1874) and “A Bovine Outrage – Cow in Denver Destroys General Lessig’s Place” (*Denver Mirror*, October 13, 1877, both cited in Peake 1937).

By about 1880, farming and ranching were becoming distinct endeavors on all agrarian sites, and tensions arose between sheep and cattle ranchers, as well as between stockmen and farmers. A better understanding of the cultural, logistical, and strategic differences between these economic choices, as well as the role played by ethnicity and prejudice, might illuminate some of the reasons for recurring violence, including who participated and the forms that violence and resistance took (ranging from fence-cutting to property damage and occasionally bodily injury and death) (Carrillo et al. 2003; Loendorf and Clise 1997).

Agricultural features related specifically to farming as distinct from ranching might include Grange halls (1867 onwards), mills, water towers, check dams, ditches and other forms of water control, granaries, cribs, and equipment sheds. Ranching properties might have associated corrals, cairns, sheep or cow camps, silos, walls and fences, rock shelters, aspen art, rock art, sheep sorting or lambing pens, stables, tack rooms, stock yards, and feed stores. There are further differences between cattle and sheep ranches, or between, say, beet farms and those growing alfalfa. Agricultural features run the gamut of Buckles’s ephemeral and substantial sites (Buckles 1981, 1993a). Of course many features, such as windmills and stock tanks may be common to both ranches and farms, and some site occupants may have mixed these occupations. On such

sites, it is well to remember Fontana’s admonition to look at complete assemblages of tools for patterns characteristic of ranching and farming rather than looking for particular diagnostic items (Fontana 1967:61).

Table 20. Chronology of U.S. public land legislation.

1785	The Land Ordinance of 1785 established the township and range survey system.
1841	Pre-emption Act (repealed 1891) allowed settlers to stake a claim to 160 acres of public land, establish residency, and pay cash for it before it was made available in public auction.
1862	Homestead Act made surveyed land available in 160-acre parcels, either after five years residence and nominal payment, or after a six-month period and cash payment of \$1.25 per acre.
1862	The Pacific Railroad Act provided lands as a subsidy for Transcontinental Railroad and telegraph lines between Missouri and California. The railroad got alternating sections for 10 miles on either side of the track.
1862	The Morrill Act provided land grants by federal to state governments (excepting Confederate states), which states could sell to fund higher education in engineering, agriculture, and military science. This act was the basis for the state school section withdrawals from the public domain, and State Trust lands.
1864	Pacific Railroad Act modified to reduce the alternating sections provided the railroads from 10 to five miles on either side of the track.
1873	The Timber Culture Act (repealed 1891) provided 160 acres provided the settler would plant a quarter of the land in trees.
1877	The Desert Land Act provided 640 acres for \$1.25 per acre, with \$0.25 down, if the settler irrigated it within three years.
1878	The Timber and Stone Act allowed people to buy 160 acres of nonagricultural land for \$2.50 per acre.
1878	Timber Culture Act modified to require 10 acres planted with trees.
1878	John Wesley Powell’s <i>A Report on the Arid Regions of the United States</i> explained why land legislation as it stood would not work in the arid West and suggested alternatives. It was politically unpopular and widely ignored, and as a result Powell moved into the position of head of the newly created federal Bureau of Ethnography.
1880	The Homestead Act was extended to unsurveyed lands.
1880s	The government moved against large ranchers who were illegally fencing public lands.
1887	The Dawes Severalty Act, which was intended to end the reservation system through allotting land to individual tribal members.
1891	The Pre-emption Act and Timber Culture Act are both repealed.
1895	The Hunter Act was a follow-up to the Dawes Act, and gave Southern Utes the rights to land allotments anywhere on the reservation. It was again intended, once all had taken up such allotments, to end the “special status” of the reservation and open remaining land for homesteading. The act was opposed by the Weeminuche Band and resulted in separation of Ute Mountain and Southern Ute Reservation.
1902	The Newlands Act provided government help for irrigation of land. The federal government would plan, construct, and manage irrigation projects for the purpose of reclaiming marginal lands. Money for these projects would be generated by the sale of public lands. The lands to be sold were identified as being irrigable by the reclamation project, so were withdrawn and then earmarked for entry specifically keyed to the project. The ongoing expenses of the projects would be supported by fees paid by farmers and ranchers using the water.
1902	The Reclamation Act set aside federal money to irrigate lands in the West.
1909	The Enlarged Homestead Act doubled the available land for homesteads to 320 acres.
1912	The Borah Act reduced the residency requirement from five years to three, and to seven months of each year. It facilitated homesteading of upland and forested areas so was clearly important to expanding Colorado settlement.
1916	The Stock-Raising Homestead Act increased the grants to 640 acres, without the cropping and residency requirements of the original Homestead Act.
1934	The Taylor Grazing Act established grazing allotments, permitting and fee system to regulate and manage grazing on public lands.
1935	The Depression-era Resettlement Administration, later known as the Farm Security Administration, resettled displaced farmers and ranchers from the areas hit hard by the Dust Bowl onto productive lands elsewhere. Some were resettled in western Colorado.
1937	The Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Act was a government buy-back of marginal farmland (established the Comanche and Cimarron, and Pawnee National Grasslands in Colorado). This act took lands most adversely affected by the Dust Bowl out of production.

The picture for farmsteads and ranches in Colorado as a whole from the mid-nineteenth century onwards is ethnically very complex. People came from virtually every state, Canada, Mexico, and many European countries to farm or ranch in the state, either at the scale of family farm or on a larger commercial basis. There is also variation between regions based on soils, topography, and altitude. Homesteading in the mountains or intermountain valleys was a much different proposition than doing so either in the desert Southwest, the Uncompaghre Plateau, Southern Plains, or northeastern Plains. Ranching cattle was a different undertaking than ranching sheep. The archaeological footprints of agriculturalists who settled irrigated valleys will differ from those who were on dryland farms. Some contexts available online from the state OAHF are: *Weld County, Colorado, Historic Agriculture Context* (Mehls and Mehls 1988); *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* (Whitacre and Simmons 1990); and *Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado, 1859-1949* (Simmons and Simmons 1999).

For such sites in Nevada, Hardesty has suggested that we could develop predictive models based on geographical zones “that have distinctive archaeological expectations” and that an “inventory of sites within each zone” could be used to test such models (Hardesty 1982). Steven G. Baker has advocated a similar agenda for Colorado homesteads (Baker and Horvath 1985) and began research like this for sheep ranching and associated ephemeral campsites on the Western Slope, dividing shepherds’ camps (the scrungers of Buckles’s typology) into further types based on spatial location, features, and artifacts (Baker 1991a). However, the opportunity to amass the kind of data necessary to look at this kind of patterning has been spotty, at best, and such models are only a first step. The next research steps would be determining what such patterns tell us about the past cultures and culture change. Cycles of dry and wet years, climate, and physiographic zone, as well as infrastructure, technological developments, nationality, ethnicity, gender, and class, all affected settlement decisions, migration patterns, and consumer choice in various areas from the nineteenth century into and beyond the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s.

It is also important to remember that all structures related to dispersed agricultural communities in rural areas do not necessarily relate directly to domesticity, crops, or livestock. In his report on work in Gunnison, Steven Horvath takes account of an important rural site type, only indirectly associated with ranching and farming. Rural schools were an important part of early settlement, because parents were very interested in seeing their children receive at least an elementary education. A historical context document available online at the state OAHF is entitled Rural School Buildings in Colorado (Doggett and Wilson 1999).

Most of these kinds of schools were one-room schoolhouses, and they played important roles considerably beyond education in dispersed rural communities. Horvath notes:

Schools became a focus for local feeling and the district boundaries came to represent the boundaries of neighborhoods... The school district became one of the most important spheres of social interaction for adults in the district as well as for children (Horvath 1981:79).

Thus schoolhouses, in addition to bearing artifacts and features indicative of the changing nature of nineteenth and early twentieth century educational practices in rural settings, may also retain artifacts reflecting use as community meeting places. Horn notes this for southwestern Colorado, near Canyons of the Ancients, indicating that, between the 1910s and the 1940s, dances attended by entire families were often held in rural school buildings. School house dances provided

probably the most important social venues for young adults and resulted in introductions and courting of couples that frequently lead to marriages. Dances also had a darker side that included arguments and fights, and opportunities for drinking during Prohibition (Horn 2004a:18).

Oral narratives emphasizing the importance of such dances in the lives of early twentieth-century inhabitants of what is now the Piñon Canyon Maneuver site occur in the works of Lawrence Loendorf and Dianna Clise, and Hadley Harper (Harper 1996; Loendorf and Clise 1997).

Advocates of school consolidation tend to downplay the quality of rural education, but the descendant community of rural school alumni is proud of and will defend the education received (Horvath 1981). Such sites are characterized not only by the school itself but often by associated horse sheds and privies. Teachers often boarded with local families, who were also often the ones to donate land and money to build schools. Sometimes schools were held in private homes until a schoolhouse could be built. This was the case at the rancho of Domacio Lopez in the Purgatoire River Valley on the Comanche National Grassland of southeastern Colorado (Church and Clark 2008; Reed and Horn 1995b), and it is notable that in donating money and land to build a school, he provided a secular education for his children very different than the parochial education he in all likelihood received earlier in nineteenth century New Mexico. He also sent his daughters to school alongside his sons, a privilege his wife, Loretta, never had. He further built a small Catholic church on the property. Other religious structures associated with rural farming and ranching communities in southern Colorado are *moradas*, which are the meeting places of the religious brotherhood

Pious Confraternity of Our Lord Jesus Nazarene, or *Hermanos Penitentes*, a religious and mutual aid society among southern Colorado Hispanos.

Finally, a historic period site type associated with ranching and farming that is often maligned as graffiti is the rock carvings of individuals who became intimate with the landscape in the course of farming or ranching it. Often these carvings include proper names and dates, and such people can (and should) be traced in census or other civil documents.

Examples of Regional Settlement Studies in Colorado

Much of what we know about rural agriculture sites in Colorado comes from large-scale CRM survey projects. In many cases these sites are not excavated and often not even tested. Yet even from surface data, especially with a large population on which to base conclusions, such projects can contribute to what we know about the historical archaeology of the state. The surveys and sites described in this section and the next do not constitute a complete list of sites recorded and excavated in Colorado. These are only the sites from reports provided by co-authors or from reports the co-authors thought to ask for from others. Our sample is unsystematic, to say the least, but may at least serve to provide an idea of the diversity and number of research questions asked regarding the post-contact sites and landscapes in the state, and therefore their preservation value.

HIGH ALTITUDE

Upper Gunnison Basin: Comparative Settlement Strategies

Steven Baker and Steven Horvath did a study that serves as a good example of how one might address research questions about settlement strategies diachronically at high altitude sites in the Upper Gunnison Basin, focusing on environmental zones, site chronology, and economic goals. Their data include a random sample of sites (stratified by township and range, but they could also have been usefully stratified by environmental zones or soil conservation districts) and illustrate how settlers manipulated federal land laws to achieve economic ends outside the intent of those laws. Such manipulation was driven by both environmental and historical factors. Because Baker had some data for the Dolores Reservoir area, they were able, to an extent, to compare settlement in these two areas and other areas that vary environmentally (Baker 1978b; Baker and Horvath 1985; Dishman 1981); see also Horvath (1981).

White River, Western Slope: Sheep Ranching, Ephemeral Sites, and Historic Period Rock Art

Baker took a landscape approach to sheep camps on BLM land managed by the White River Field Office on the Western Slope (Baker 1991a). He found that there had been a 1986 programmatic agreement between the SHPO and the BLM setting the policy that ephemeral campsites were not individually eligible to the NRHP (Baker 1991a:32). (If such an agreement is still in effect, it may well need to be revisited in light of more current research agendas and potentials.) Despite this agreement, Baker recognized the importance of such sites for looking at land use and pastoralism. The occupations were short term, giving them considerable “clarity” in terms of discrete occupations, and there were not a lot of ephemeral camps with alternate functions, such as hunting, to muddy the picture. Given that there would be no excavation at such sites, he proposed a “project-specific standard of inventory,” which would allow for “inventory level research” (Baker 1991a:32). This he could combine with oral narratives and documentary data to address particular research questions about the “nature, range and character of shepherding activities” (Baker 1991a:52). In the process, he came up with a typology for the sheep camps: Type 1, very small camps at some distance from lines of transportation, usually located at high points with good views of surrounding pasture areas and limited, ephemeral architectural features and Type 2, larger camps nearer to transportation routes, mostly post-WWII (Baker 1991a:33-34). In addition to the campsites themselves, Baker also considered “sheep sorting and lambing pens, stock dams and ponds, bedding grounds, stockroads, and extensive and often elaborate rock art sites attributable to shepherds” (Baker 1991a:31).

Of particular note is his individual recognition of the contribution to the local rock and aspen tree art tradition of Pacomio Chacon, on whom Baker is completing a case study. Baker spoke about Pacomio at the annual meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists in Durango in 2003 in a paper entitled "Pacomio Chacon, Colorado's Master Shepherd Artist" (Baker 2003d).

Rocky Mountain National Park: Inventory and Assessment, With and Without Architecture

At Rocky Mountain National Park, William Butler is currently wrapping up a project to inventory and discuss the archaeological potential of all the historic sites in the park. Unfortunately, park policy in the 1930s resulted in the loss of much of the material record and its context. Such operations "included moving a structure, if possible, or tearing down the building by removing roofs, logs, wall boards, etc., bulldozing and burying, or burning the structure in place" (Butler 2005:9-240) and the ground surfaces were almost always recontoured and revegetated" (Butler 2005:9-240). Clearly bulldozing, burying, and recontouring would have an adverse effect on archaeological integrity, but moving the architecture or burning it in place might not have, since subsurface deposits might remain intact. He finds there are some sites that do have potential, and divides them into site types separating out, for example, ranches that functioned as dude ranches from those that were homesteads.

Butler does an admirable job of citing the relevant historical work by others, and clearly explains the archival work that was necessary even where sites were no longer extant. There would be no way to address landscape scale questions in the future had he only talked about sites where there were intact surface remains. He includes ranches and homesteads dating from the 1870s through the early twentieth century, including some areas that were homesteaded but not "proved up," so that these are represented only by scanty material remains or brief mention in the documentary record. He includes a handy table that has site names, site numbers of those sites that have been recorded with the OAHp (those that still exist, archaeologically speaking), pertinent references, and a brief description of material remains, if any (Butler 2005:9-244). Some of these ranches have several site numbers, indicating ranching features recorded as individual sites rather than as features contributing to the site of a single ranch operation. This pattern of recording, say, a corral, fence line, or irrigation ditch distant from the home ranch as a separate site from that ranch is very common and sometimes necessary and unavoidable. So such a table linking related site numbers together is very useful if one wants to look at ranch operations from a holistic perspective, using a landscape scale beyond the home ranch buildings.

In his "Summary and Recommendations" section Butler acknowledges the fact that the 1930s removal of buildings and disturbance of deposits makes many of his initial research questions impossible to address. However, whereas before his work only 19 historic sites and 1 isolated find were recorded, there are now 542 sites and 149 isolated finds (which include mining and nonagricultural sites as well). And he has presented archival information and references on several more. He refers to a recently developed "removed structure" Geographic Information System (GIS) database that can guide further field efforts. Butler concludes that many questions based on ranching may not be answerable because of their removal, but information about "site layout, feature identification, feature functions, and structure" may be available through use of remote sensing techniques (2005:12-383). In conclusion, he notes the sites with the most archaeological potential: the Sam Stone Cabin and Barn, where buildings remain extant, and the foundation for the Hondius Ranch and area of the Hupp Homestead, where the buildings are gone, but there may be intact deposits remaining (2005:12-385).

SOUTHERN COLORADO PLAINS

Lower Purgatoire River: Ethnicity, Economic Strategies, Dispersed Rural Communities

Another good study of homesteading on a regional scale in Colorado is that by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., in the Comanche National Grassland, along the lower Purgatoire River (Reed and Horn 1995b). Their study, in many ways, builds on the work of Richard F. Carrillo on the U.S. Army's Pinon Canyon Maneuver site, adjacent to the grassland (Andrefsky 1990a, b, c). In this earlier work, Carrillo laid

out hypotheses related in large part to determining ethnic composition of households from the archaeological materials on sites in this area. In the course of formulating those hypotheses, Carrillo amassed an impressive quantity of ethnographic and archaeological data from nineteenth century documents written by Hispanic and non-Hispanic observers who described not only the artifacts that settlers used in New Mexico and Colorado, but also their patterns of acquisition and use. Of special note are observations and accounts of Hispanic villagers and settlers making and using stone tools, including arrowheads (of metal and stone), and grinding stones, as well as chipped glass tools. This work also provided the basis for Minette C. Church's dissertation and Bonnie Clark's dissertation work on the Maneuver site, discussed further on in this chapter (Church 2001; Clark 2003).

Of particular interest in Reed and Horn's study in the adjacent national grassland is the transition from smaller and more ethnically Hispanic ranching to larger scale ranching around 1880, the processes by which this occurred, and its archaeological signature. In this work Reed and Horn submit that on historical sites in the arid and semiarid West, archaeologists can use Energy Theory as advocated by Stanley South (South 1988) to look at how humans map onto energy and other resources on the landscape. They note that "the more uneven the distribution of resources, the more constraints are placed upon time and energy and the greater the importance for efficient use of limited resources" (Reed and Horn 1995b:41). They also include a caveat acknowledging that people "must balance a number of competing goals, so maximum efficiency in use of energy may be seldom actualized, but support the model in general" (Reed and Horn 1995b:41).

They use this model to account for settlement patterns in the valley whereby more and more land is aggregated in the hands of fewer and fewer individuals. They feel that this process is structured not only by resources on the landscape, but by "world system" processes. However, to look at such processes, it is necessary to create the baseline groundwork, that is, to create "historical ethnographies" (Schuyler 1988) at the local site and community level. They argue that, contrary to some perception within the field, this does not constitute undue "historical particularism" in that the baseline data on local systems is necessary to see how such processes are nested within regional, national, and global systems (Reed and Horn 1995b; Schuyler 1988); see also Church (2001). (It has of course also been argued that historical particularism is not in itself a bad research agenda, and a historical ethnography is a perfectly acceptable research goal.) Notably, they do not use Immanuel Wallerstein's formulation of World Systems, with its emphasis on the formation of cores and peripheries in post-colonial settings, although this formulation of the model might well apply to this area after the Mexican-American War.

Importantly, Reed and Horn recognize that in many cases scattered rural farm and ranch sites can be seen as components of dispersed rural communities. They lay out hypotheses that build on Carrillo's work on ethnic attribution of sites. In addition, they also look at site and regional responses to catastrophic flooding (in 1904), differences in community-building by Hispanic and non-Hispanic residents, Anglo acculturation and adoption of Hispanic artifacts and building styles, and chronological changes in assemblages on Hispanic and non-Hispanic sites related to economic roles and relative poverty. Although their work relied primarily on sites they could identify both on the ground and through documents, they acknowledged Carrillo's point that there may well have been undocumented Hispanic occupation pre-1860 (Andrefsky 1990a, b, c; Carrillo et al. 2003; Church 2001, 2002). Bonnie J. Clark, in her dissertation, confronts the issue of undocumented Hispanic sites occurring later, in the 1880s and 1890s (Clark 2003).

Reed and Horn's assessment of the Picketwire sites took into account not only research potential but also potential for public interpretation. As researchers increasingly have to justify their work to the taxpayer, such values are becoming more important, especially on public land. As Reed and Horn note, such interpretation, historical ethnographies nested within World Systems approaches, has the potential for generating "constructive social commentary and deeper cultural awareness by individuals and the public at large, which it is hoped will result in a more responsible and far-seeing society" (Reed and Horn 1995b:49). Lamentable gaps exist in popular knowledge of, in particular, the Hispanic history of the Colorado Plains, as is attested to in local historical works such as *Bent County, Colorado History* (Bent County History Book Committee Members 1993; Church 2001).

Upper Purgatoire River: Ethnicity, Multidisciplinary Approaches, Frontier Human Ecology

The upper Purgatoire River, above Trinidad, is well represented in the recent work by Richard F. Carrillo and his colleagues (Carrillo et al. 2003). In this work, a team including archaeologists, a historian, an architectural historian, an oral historian, and local historians, all compiled a remarkably complete report of sites in this “Hispanic Cultural Landscape,” with a focus on ethnicity and diachronic change. In his section particularly dedicated to archaeology, Carrillo uses a “frontier system” model based on work by Don Hardesty and Kenneth Lewis (Hardesty 1981; Lewis 1985), particularly Hardesty’s approach using individual households as units of adaptation in an ecological framework. Problem domains are threefold: investment in facilities; subsistence and economy; and settlement patterns. To look at these, the authors formulate two main hypotheses, one of which continues the focus of his earlier work, and that of others, on differentiating ethnic households based on “contrasting economic orientations.” The other hypothesis proposes a diachronic shift from subsistence to market, wage-labor economy on the part of Hispanic residents.

In this work, Carrillo and his colleagues incorporate important and, in part, unpublished work (field notes) by Herbert W. Dick on the Trinidad Reservoir Project (Dick 1957, 1963, 1968), and work by Michael Nowak and his Colorado College students (Kingsbury and Nowak 1980; Nowak and Jones 1984, 1985). Dick, as well as others, attempted to impose the Midwest Taxonomic System on the historic sites of the region, defining a “Baca Phase” of a “Ranchero Complex” (Hand et al. 1977; Wood and Bair 1980). Because the Midwest Taxonomic System was originally designed in part as an organizational tool for pre-contact sites in the days before the advent of refined dating techniques, its application to well-dated and culturally distinct historic sites seems unwieldy. Although they reference it (Carrillo et al. 2003), the authors do not continue the nomenclature in their report.

Of the many sites identified on survey, the authors chose to describe 12 in detail, ranging from individual farmsteads to plazas. One of these is Bonnie J. Clark’s dissertation site, which saw some excavation and is described in more detail further along in this chapter (Clark 2003). Carrillo and his colleagues combine documents, oral narratives, and architectural and excavated evidence to accomplish the archaeological evaluation of these sites, thereby explicitly including architecture and the built environment in their discussion of the archaeological data. No excavation occurred. Local descendant communities involved themselves in the current dispositions of the sites, especially responding to the unfortunate vandalism of a local *morada*. Here, and in Carrillo’s work elsewhere, the role of the *Fraternidad Piadoso de Nuestro Padre Jesus* (commonly known as *Penitentes*) is highlighted in Hispanic community structure (Carrillo 1999; Carrillo et al. 2003; Clark et al. 2002), and such *moradas* were, and in some cases still are, central to such places.

As the authors point out in their summary of the historical archaeology, this is one of the most comprehensive attempts to look at a large body of data by harnessing the expertise of historians, architectural historians, ethnographers, and historical archaeologists. When combined with the data amassed for the lower Purgatoire River, a baseline of good data exists for this entire river basin in southeastern Colorado, with particular attention to chronology, economy, land use, gender, and ethnicity.

CENTRAL COLORADO PLAINS

Rocky Mountain Arsenal: Ethnicity, Gender, Twentieth-Century Rural/Suburban Transitions

A good look at the chronology and relationship between rural agricultural sites and emerging urban and suburban development around World War II is in the report by Clark and her colleagues documenting 70 historic farm sites in the area of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (Clark et al. 1997). This is a great example of the importance of twentieth century sites to historical archaeology in Colorado. Work at the arsenal highlights several issues important to understanding the archaeology of rural agriculture on the Central Plains. First, detailed archival history performed in conjunction with the project points to the complex nature of settlement on the Plains. Although the Plains are often considered a stronghold of unhyphenated Americans, in fact ethnicity is as much a research concern here as in urban settings. Many of the farmers living in what

would become the arsenal were immigrants from throughout Northern and Central Europe. Second, the remains at the arsenal speak to the important contributions of women to the survival of family farms. Around half of sites investigated at the arsenal contained definitive evidence of home canning in the form of canning jar lid and liner fragments, and many of the other sites contain jar fragments that likely were from canning jars (Clark et al. 1997). This activity, almost always associated with women's labor, was a critical contribution to subsistence at these sites, particularly during the Depression. Third, the arsenal points to the important contributions historical archaeology can make to the study of cultural landscapes. As part of its takeover of the land, the army removed most of the standing structures on the parcel. Yet what the army left behind – remnant landscaping, roadways, irrigation features, and archaeological features – was visible to archaeologists, trained to overlook the absence of buildings. Even without aboveground architecture, the arsenal provides for us a fossil landscape of 5-10-acre truck farms on the edge of an urban zone. This is a once-common landscape that is disappearing in the face of suburbanization.

A wide-ranging approach to agricultural landscapes is also potentially available for Weld County, regionally distinct in terms of crops (e.g., beets), ethnicity (German-Russians, Japanese-Americans, and Mexicans) and other factors. Carol and Steven Mehls have laid a good historical and architectural history groundwork to which archaeological work could and should contribute (Mehls and Mehls 1988).

SOUTHWEST

Ute Reservation: Ethnicity, Gender, Contradictory Documentary and Archaeological Data

SWCA surveyed 6,020 acres in La Plata County in southwestern Colorado and outlined a number of patterns of settlement. The land surveyed had once been part of the Southern Ute reservation until the implementation of the allotment acts of the 1880s and 1890s, when some Indian lands were opened up to general homesteading. Bonnie Clark and her colleagues used patterning of the built environment as well as in surface artifacts to talk about Ute versus non-Ute settlement, single men versus single women versus couples or family homesteads, changes in homesteading patterns through time, and site functional differences (Mabry et al. 2002). The authors use General Land Office (GLO) records, legislative history, and census data to talk about the chronology and nature of settlement (gradual, rather than a land rush), and address seeming contradictions between those records and the material data. This work includes an excellent example of why the archival research must occur with the archaeological research. For example, the authors explain the inordinate amount of investment in property at a site that was occupied for only two years according to the records. This example runs counter to Buckles's scale of investment (settler versus squatter) and is also counterintuitive; one expects the most remains and landscape alteration at a site that has been occupied for some time. In this case the authors suggest that it was the very behavior of rapid overinvestment in nonessentials, and the concomitant failure of the family to adapt to the exigencies of the environment, that account for the short stay documented and the abundance of material remains and landscaping. In this interesting case, the length of occupation does not explain the amount of material culture and landscaping. Rather, the material record may explain the length of occupation (Mabry et al. 2002).

Canyons of the Ancients: Irrigated-to-Dry-Farming Transition, Human Ecology, Diversified Subsistence Strategies

Jonathon C. Horn has compiled a comprehensive "landscape-level history" of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument for the BLM (Horn 2004a). Of note in this work is his exploration of the movement toward dry farming versus irrigated farming that affected this area starting around 1910, the conflicts between these farmers and cattlemen, and the activities engaged in by farmers to supplement income and diet.

The latter activities highlight the fact that even though they are not strictly agricultural (e.g., schoolhouses) other functional sites can be aligned with the general theme of rural agriculture. Such sites found in Horn's project included illegal stills used for supplemental income and consumption) during Prohibition; hunting camps, often from poachers (farmers supplementing their diet by hunting deer); and

trapping locations and related debris on farmsteads (farmers supplementing income by selling furs) (Horn 2004a). Such activities also occurred in southeastern Colorado on the ranch that served as the Bent Canyon Stage Station, where Erica Hill analyzed faunal remains from a well that was filled with late or postoccupation mammals from fur-trapping (Church and Cowen 2005).

Horn describes the different footprints ranches can have on the landscape depending on the period of occupation and whether cattlemen had legal access to open range or not. He then correlated these periods in part to different iterations of land legislation such as the Taylor Grazing Act. This approach also holds to a degree for dryland farms and irrigated ones, and the Desert Land Act. However, overall, Horn argues that “no real pattern can be seen to this agricultural settlement, only that it was extensive” (Horn 2004a:36).

Examples of Excavated Rural Agricultural Sites in Colorado

It is worth noting that many of the studies mentioned above (though not the Mehls') addressed evolutionary, chronological, ecological, ethnic, and gender research questions using survey data only. This data is a good beginning for those questions that can be answered at the landscape settlement scale. Testing and excavation of individual sites within these samples could test models or address questions at a smaller scale of human activity complimentary to the regional survey. Some excavation work has occurred in the course of Centuries Research, Inc.,-sponsored work on the Uncompahgre Valley Historic Ute Project (Baker 1991c), including identification of historic Ute sites dating prior to their removal to reservations in 1881. Excavated sites include Chief Ouray's Ranch (5MN847, interestingly, built as a *placita*, or small, enclosed plaza site, and his home in Ouray (5OR965), which are of course interesting and informative, but not representative of the majority of Ute residential sites.

SOUTHERN COLORADO PLAINS

The Wilford Riley (5LA5310) and Roybal Family (5LA4388) Homesteads: Ethnicity, Landscape Approaches, Land-Use and Cultural Identity

Excavations complementary to the Piñon Canyon Maneuver site and Comanche National Grassland surveys described above can be found as well (Charles et al. 1996; Church 2001; Clark 2003). Excavation in 1995 of the homestead of Wilford Riley and that of José Roybal's family at Fort Carson's Pinon Canyon Maneuver site (PCMS) illustrated the potential of even minimally documented sites to be informative about ethnic preferences in material culture and built environments of the High Plains in the Victorian period (Church 2001, 2002). Both homesteads were occupied in the late 1870s, both sets of occupants were of similar economic means, and the physiographic areas they chose to settle in were comparable. Located near the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, their homesteads had access to a similar segment of the local and national markets. Yet the decisions they made about architectural spaces, consumer goods, and subsistence strategies were quite different in many of the ways that Richard Carrillo has suggested (Carrillo 1993; R. F. Carrillo 1997; Carrillo and Petersen 2002a; Carrillo et al. 1996; Church 2001, 2002). Patterns of land use and consumer choice were as much structured by cultural/ethnic perception of the potential resources and landscape as they were structured by the resources themselves.

The fact that Spanish-speaking New Mexicans by the 1870s had been living next to, trading with, and intermarrying with both Plains and Puebloan Native Americans for nigh on 300 years does not mean that ethnic identities were any less defined. However, they were fluid, and the porosity of ethnic boundaries showed in the material culture on the sites including tools, architecture, and landscape modifications. The fact that Riley was part of a less than nine percent minority along the Purgatoire Valley in the 1870s meant that he and the few other non-Hispanic Americans there adopted some cultural mores as well as material and architectural conventions more familiar in the Southwest than in the East, his place of origin.

Work in this area also clearly demonstrated the pitfalls of relying solely on documentary records for information on such sites. Paul Friedman did the documentary research and oversaw the collection of oral narratives for this some of this work. The work suffers from his insistence that only sites that are

accompanied by archival information are significant (Andrefsky 1990c; P. D. Friedman 1983; Friedman 1985, personal communication 1995). His historical research is also flawed. During his historical study of the PCMS he made a decision, perhaps due to time and financial constraints, to confine his search of county records to the tax records and not address the deeds (P. D. Friedman 1983; Friedman 1985, 1988). The result was that, of the three sites I checked into from his sample – Riley, Roybal, and Mosby Lee – Friedman records inaccurate dates of occupation for all three. Land was changing hands so fast in the area around 1880 that the tax assessor could not keep up with the transfers, and apparently in many cases assessed taxes against landowners who had sold their land up to three years before (although in the case of Mosby Lee, Friedman’s date is a year too early) (Church 2001). It is possible that given the pace and volume of land transfers at the time, deeds were not filed in a timely manner, and the county tax assessor may not have had accurate information with which to work. Friedman would have been well advised to check. Jon Horn points out that it would be interesting to compare the date of instrument to the date of filing in these instances (personal communication 2005). As a result of his methods, Friedman spells Lee’s first name as *Mosely*, as it is in the tax records, rather than *Mosby*, as it is in deeds. It seems more likely that the correct spelling of Lee’s name is in the legal documents of the land transaction and that the tax assessor spelled it incorrectly in the tax rolls. The failure to cross-check tax records completely with land transfers recorded in the deeds calls all of Friedman’s data into question. Furthermore, his data led directly to assessments of significance, which are likewise now called into question.

Mosby Lee Homestead (5LA5360) (testing): Assessment of Research Potential

Mona Charles, Randy Nathan, and Phil Duke of Fort Lewis College have investigated the homestead of a neighbor and contemporary of Wilford Riley in the PCMS (Charles et al. 1996). Mosby Lee, a Civil War veteran, apparently patented his homestead in 1887 (Friedman 1985--but see caveat about this research in preceding discussion), several years later than Riley and the Roybals, and owned it until he and his ranching partners, J. M. Taylor and Thomas G. Stevenson, sold it to S. T. Brown of Brown’s Sheep Camp in 1891 (Church 2001). Like the Riley house, Lee’s also had a corner fireplace. Given that over 90 percent of their neighbors were Spanish-speaking people from New Mexico, any labor they got to help build these houses would probably have been people familiar with New Mexico building conventions, including corner as opposed to center-wall fireplaces. These neighbors also constituted much of the local expertise in stone masonry (Clark 2003; Corbett 2003).

Although this report deals with the site in the context of testing for significance recommendations and, therefore, is primarily descriptive, the recorders assessed the site as potentially eligible based on the research potential of both pre- and post-contact components. The historical archaeology portion of the assessment stemmed from the observation that there was “a well-defined historic occupation surface, discrete historic and prehistoric activity areas” and artifacts indicating a relatively narrow range of occupation from c. 1860 to 1890 (Charles et al. 1996:13-24). This is a good example of a site assessment that is not tied to any particular research agenda or sampling strategy but was instead considered on its own in terms, not in comparison to others, in light of its archaeological integrity and the amount of information potential in general.

Brown Sheep Camp (5LA5824) (geophysical testing and architectural recording): Archaeology to Answer a Particular Historical Question

William J. Hunt and colleagues explored the vicinity of Brown Sheep Camp at the PCMS in an attempt to look for the Hogback Stage Station, which was purported to be either on the property or nearby. The attempt was not successful because the stage station in all probability (given the descriptions) is farther south in a break in the hogback formation. Other research goals seem to have been more in line with architectural recording and significance – archaeology in the service of historical architecture – rather than anthropological in nature. The report includes a substantial amount of information on architectural styles on the site (Hunt 1998). (Another source for architectural information on sites in the PCMS is Robin Haynes and Beverly Bastion’s work [1986]).

This work contains little contextual information on the historical background particular to the site; the pertinent section consists of three paragraphs. The buildings built during the tenure of S.T. Brown are quite distinct from those built during the tenure of Benjamin Gutierrez, whose father had been a foreman there, a character who is well documented in the archives (Church 2001). Such differences may relate to ethnicity, class, time period, or some combination of these. This report, however, does not give a complete chain of ownership information within which to situate the differences described.

Remote sensing and geophysical survey including aerial photographs, ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity, and conductivity were all employed on this project, and during ground-truthing the researchers found an adobe building that they would not otherwise have discovered. Work such as this by Steven DeVore, Larry Conyers, Mona Charles, and Donald Heimer has demonstrated the value of geophysical work on historic sites.

What little information we have from this work on the actual behaviors of the people who lived on the site (versus architectural information) is a result of ground-truthing geophysical anomalies, which led to the analysis of a single deposit of faunal remains. Apparently occupants were buying beef and pork, but, not surprisingly on a sheep ranch, were butchering their own sheep. The problem with this conclusion is that, because of the lack of documentary research and anthropological research questions at this stage of investigation, there is no way of knowing which owner's tenure is represented by this one feature – the only one that saw intensive analysis. (Since the 1998 report on this site, further field work at Brown's Sheep Camp has resulted in a more complete report including more a more thorough historical and cultural context [Bringelson 2005]) As an aside, an interview with a local informant revealed that the camp cook, known as "Uncle", who may have prepared this meat, turned out to be a woman who had disguised herself as a man for years (Friedman 1988).

La Placita (5LA6104) (dissertation work): Ethnicity, Gender, Land-use and Cultural Identity

Recent work at La Placita (5LA6104), a site in Las Animas County, highlights the archaeological potential of rural agricultural sites that lack archival documentation (Clark 2003). This multihousehold site centers on a series of standing native stone structures surrounding a small plaza. Bonnie Clark investigated this site for her dissertation (Clark 2003). The architectural elements and spatial patterning strongly suggests that the inhabitants of the site were Hispanic, and analysis of recovered artifacts revealed that the site was occupied for about a decade in the 1880s-1890s. In a pattern contrasting with that at the Brown Sheep Camp, residents at La Placita raised sheep and chickens, yet relied for their daily subsistence on wild foods, particularly cottontail rabbits. There is evidence for the occasional butchery of a lamb or older sheep, but on the whole the residents, who were trying to establish a stock-raising facility, did not eat the animals they raised. Several constructed garden terraces indicate another way the economic strategies of the site's inhabitants were diversified.

In this study Clark combined an analysis of the social, spatial and material relations within the site with that of a broader landscape and regional scale in order to examine gender, Hispanic patterns of subsistence, and creation of identity. The historical context we have for the last two decades of the nineteenth century was that Hispanic men and boys over the age of 10 often went to work for larger, often Anglo-owned cattle ranches, returning home intermittently to build up their own family-run livestock operations. In some instances, this was a successful strategy (Louden 1998). The quantity and wide range of purchased goods recovered, as well as the presence of cattle feet and vertebrae (but few other elements), suggest that someone connected to the site worked as a wage-laborer on one of the larger cattle ranches in the region.

Counter to Buckles's typology the attempt to settle at La Placita was aborted and no legal claim was ever made on the land. However, the intensive landscape modification, the construction of well-engineered houses, and external features such as a curbstone-lined walkway, speak to an investment in and hope for the future of this settlement. This example similarly runs counter to Friedman's contention that material and labor investment in place is positively correlated with seeking legal title to the land. Such a correlation probably does hold generally, but researchers on the ground should not assume as much in individual cases.

There are many reasons that people might not have made formal legal claim to lands, including fear of entanglements with government entities or actual disdain of federal authority. Similar extensive improvements on lands never officially acquired from the public domain are known in Brown's Park, where outlaws did not want to draw attention to themselves but also were outwardly defiant of any governmental authority (Jonathan Horn, personal communication 2005). The Hispanic settlers may have had similar fears or animosities, but perhaps growing out of ethnic or racial discrimination rather than personal lawlessness.

The Leplatt Homestead (5LA3421) (testing): Family Farm to Commercial Ranch Transition, Remote Sensing

Fort Lewis College personnel directed by Mona Charles investigated yet another site on PCMS. It was a homestead patented by Harry Leplatt in 1921 (Charles et al. 2004). Given the later date of this homestead, his original claim was 320 acres and, in 1926, he was able to add another 320 acres under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, all adjacent to the equally large homestead of his brother, Amile Leplatt. In contrast to the smaller claims of earlier settlers, Leplatt's claim is representative of a qualitatively different kind of homesteading in terms of ethnicity, economy, and era.

Historical research on the Leplatt family indicates it was composed of several members, but is also complicated by the fact that these Frenchmen have their names recorded several different ways (LePlatte, Le Plat, Leplat, Liplat) (Charles et al. 2004:6-12). Given the diverse immigrant and Hispanic origins of many settlers in Colorado, it is necessary to keep in mind alternative spellings of names when researching context on historic sites in the archives. The Fort Lewis researchers were able to find current local residents with whom to conduct phone interviews, greatly enriching their knowledge of the family and its history at PCMS.

The Leplatt family (the spelling chosen by Charles et al. 2004) first homesteaded in the area in 1913, and their tenure in the area is represented by a period of expanding cattle ranching and consolidating land into the hands of fewer and fewer, primarily non-Hispanic ranchers (Charles et al. 2004; Church 2002; Reed and Horn 1995b). They seem to represent the transition to ranching because the Fort Lewis researchers note that only the post-1920 Leplatt settlers, Amile and Harry, set their minds to raising cattle. The others may have been trying to dry farm. Ultimately, even Harry and Amile sold their lands to move to Trinidad and California, respectively. Harry went on to work for the owner of one of the large cattle companies into whose hands all these early twentieth-century farmsteads were falling at the time. The chronology of Harry's work life is typical for the transitional period.

The value of remote sensing on sites such as this is increasingly demonstrated by the work of Mona Charles and her students at Fort Lewis College, as well as students of Lawrence Conyers at the University of Denver. A program of remote sensing, auger probes, and five one-by-one-meter test units on the Leplatt site provided information about the livestock activities at the site, though less evidence was recovered of the possible initial dry farming attempt. Judging from the faunal assemblage, sheep were a large part of both the subsistence and livestock-raising functions on the site (Charles et al. 2004:6-64). This activity is significant, given the general dearth of archaeological work on sheep ranching in Colorado to date. Functional differences between site features, notably the dugout and the domicile, also became clearer through the testing program. Dugout features seem to have served different purposes for different settlers, based on factors such as ethnicity and time period (Church 2001). In this case, refuse pertaining to livestock, such as barbed wire, seems to indicate its use as a tack room/storage area. In the case of the Roybal site, in contrast, what few artifacts recovered indicated some kind of larder or food storage function, in line with dugouts in northern New Mexican villages (Church 2001; Kutsche and Ness 1981). Hispanic dugouts tended to be exclusively larders. Dugouts on non-Hispanic sites were also often larders and, in some cases, temporary domestic spaces while the main house was under construction. On the Plains, such features sometimes served as combination storage facilities and tornado shelters. While these functions sometimes overlapped, it might be possible to tease them out through differences in artifact assemblages and patterning.

WESTERN SLOPE

Four Homesteads along the TransColorado Pipeline (mitigation): Sampling Strategies, What Constitutes “Success” in Ranching/Farming

Alpine Archaeological Consultants undertook mitigation of sites for a natural gas pipeline project spanning from the northwestern part of Colorado down into New Mexico. Faced with 120 sites recommended for mitigation, Alan Reed and colleagues had choices as to how to proceed. They considered sites along the main pipeline corridor and those along access roads and temporary use areas. Those sites in the latter situations could often be avoided. In the main corridor they conducted data recovery on all significant sites. Following an approach used initially in the Fruitland Coal Gas Development project in northwestern New Mexico, Alpine chose a sample of the significant sites along the corridor for extensive investigation, and such investigation was not confined to the limits of the right-of-way. “Sites not selected for extensive archaeological work but planned for disturbance are either uninvestigated or investigated to a limited extent” (Reed and Horn 2001:3-18). The main advantage of this approach is that it allows researchers to actually address research questions drawing data from all appropriate segments of the entire site, rather than from a limited right-of-way strip through it.

The downside is that not all eligible sites that will be impacted get investigated, but importantly, the “sampling approach does not assume that *less* archaeological work is conducted on a project; it simply distributes that work at fewer sites that can be researched more fruitfully and intensively (Reed and Horn 2001:3-18). In such cases, it is particularly important to explain and justify the selection criteria in the sampling strategy, as Horn and his colleagues do. Because this strategy involves excavation outside the right-of-way, private landowner permissions are a consideration. In this case six historic period sites were chosen for extensive excavation, four being homesteads. This report is a very good example of combining research questions addressed at individual sites with larger scale comparisons between sites. What follows are summaries of some of their work on these sites.

The Barry/Stewart Place (5ME6642): Archaeological Versus Architectural Significance

The Barry/Stewart Place was a farmstead claim filed by Harry Harrison in 1890. This property passed through several owners with occupations ranging from at least 1907 to the 1950s. This is a good example of lack of the kind of “clarity” William Lees talks about when determining site significance (Lees 1988). In fact, on an archaeological basis, it was clear to Reed and Horn at the outset that such a site would have stratigraphy too mixed by extensive and sequential occupations to yield good information, but because there was a standing structure, they were encouraged to excavate it anyway (Jonathan Horn, personal communication 2005). Indeed, the results confirmed that such long-term occupation by such a range of owners meant that none of the occupations were distinct, mixing was heavy, and therefore the research potential of the site was compromised. This is an excellent example of why archaeological investigation and significance should be determined independently of architectural integrity. Researchers deemed the site architecturally eligible but archaeological ineligible.

The Orr Osborn Homestead (5ME6825): Depression Era Diversified Subsistence

The Orr Osborn Homestead was another farmstead that saw several owners come and go. William Ray Ball was the first, in 1907, and he filed a desert land claim in 1913, which he relinquished just two years later. In 1915, Orr F. Osborn planted 18 acres in hay, corn, potatoes, beans, watermelons, and a vegetable garden. His brother homesteaded 120 acres adjacent to his land; adjoining claims by siblings and in-laws is a common pattern in this period, seen also in the Leplatte case from southeastern Colorado, discussed previously (Charles et al. 2004). Osborn made water supply improvements in line with the requirements of the Desert Land Act and grew strawberries, dewberries, and raspberries. This diversity of production, in contrast to later, larger monocropping farms, is also not uncommon in this period. He diversified further by establishing a Stock Raising homestead in 1939, exemplifying the Depression era transition from farming to livestock rearing that was taking place across large portions of the arid West. He sold the place in 1940.

This site is a good example of a relatively self-sufficient and successful truck farm during the Depression. The Depression, according to historian Richard White, was the only time in American history when migration from urban to rural outstripped the rate of migration from rural to urban areas (White 1991). This site also had good data resolution with a single owner/occupant.

The Stitz Place (5ME6826): Turn-of-the-Twentieth-Century Diversified Farming, Gender, Ethnicity, Class

The Stitz Place was a 160-acre homestead claim by Isaac Harvey dating to 1896, but almost all artifacts and architecture on the site are associated with the occupation of Karl E. and Anna E. Stitz. Furthermore, Karl is listed in the census as an engineer who worked away from home. Anna is listed as “farmer,” and the farming activities on this site are all attributable to Anna, making this an interesting site at which to address questions about gender.

As at the Orr place, there were irrigation improvements. Like other homesteaders of this period, theirs was a diversified subsistence; they raised livestock as well as farmed and used the site as a winter residence, summering elsewhere with their livestock. Irrigated crops included alfalfa, wheat, corn, rye, sorghum, and potatoes. Unlike the Orr homestead, the Stitz family seems to have been quite poor. There are, for example, no sign of toys despite documented presence of children, and not even any remnants from canning which one might expect of those trying to save cash. There seems to have been little disposable income available to this family. The family seems to represent the same diversified rural subsistence approach as the Orrs, but a much less successful one.

Ethnicity was a part of the research agenda for mitigation of this site. Originally, investigators thought the site might represent Italian settlement because there was a stone bread oven on the site similar to types often attributed to Italian, Greek, or Hispanic settlers; documentary investigation revealed the place to be in fact the result of German occupation. The stone oven turned out, upon further investigation, to be similar to Bavarian styles, as well as to another oven on a site nearby that was used to provide bread for convicts. The authors propose that Anna may have had a sideline of providing food for the convicts as well.

The Doshier/Ripley Homestead: Irrigation Agriculture, Domestic Life

This site is in San Juan County, New Mexico (LA36,652). At this site there were three homestead attempts, on 160 acres in 1910 and 1912, and under the Desert Land Act in 1917 by Edward E. Doshier. In 1919 Reuben Ripley began the process of filing a claim but later canceled it. The documentary record is sketchy because all claims were relinquished, but the researchers concluded that Doshier was at the site between 1912 and 1916, and Ripley from 1919 into the 1920s. This site, like others filed under the Desert Land Act, is a good candidate for addressing research questions surrounding water systems in the west. Horn and his colleagues interpreted the repeated failures to patent this land as evidence of inadequate irrigation from the La Plata River, and thus it contrasts with the Orr homestead where irrigation was successful.

Since Ripley’s time, the land has been part of the public domain. Thus the site has good clarity in that all the archaeological data from the site is attributable to Doshier and possibly Ripley. Crops included hay and corn, but most of the archaeological evidence came from domestic spaces, and reflected domestic rather than agricultural activities. This report has excellent photographs of representative artifacts and tables showing artifact frequencies and analytical categories.

Two Homesteads along the Mid-America Pipeline (mitigation)

The Stanfield (5GF1561) and the William Cowling (5DL318) Homesteads: Early Twentieth-Century Dryland Farming to Commercial Livestock Transition, Human Ecology, Diversified Rural Subsistence

As part of the extensive linear Mid-America Pipeline Project, personnel associated with Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc, excavated two different homesteads on Colorado's Western Slope (Horn, Fetterman et al. 2003). Again, faced with a mitigation rather than a testing project, and with 233 prehistoric and historic sites having potential significance, Horn and his colleagues once again chose to sample the significant sites for extensive mitigation, including portions outside of the project right-of-way. Of the eight historic period sites selected for extensive research, two were homesteads.

The Stanfield Homestead (5GF1561), in the vicinity of Grand Junction, and the William Cowling Homestead (5DL318), just north of Dove Creek, were both established in the early twentieth century as part of that era's dryland farming boom. The Stanfield Homestead was situated in a region poorly suited to dry farming. Artifacts recovered from the excavation demonstrate the inability of the residents to pursue farming and they document their change to raising cattle in a pattern perhaps parallel to that on the Leplatt site. The Stanfield's 160-acre parcel was too small for long-term cattle ranching, and so, after proving up their homestead, they sold out to a larger cattle outfit, a move that appears to be common throughout Colorado (Church 2002; Reed and Horn 1995b). William Cowling and his family chose a much more suitable location for dryland farming. Supported by a successful farm, and supplemented by William's occasional employment as a miner in Telluride, the family was able to invest in a number of improvements on their homestead, including the construction of a blacksmith shop. Excavations on the site show that, based on their successful farm and smithing operations, the family remained economically stable during the Depression. Not only did they have a diverse and healthy diet, they also acquired a considerable number of luxury goods (Horn, Fetterman et al. 2003).

HIGH ALTITUDE

Koenig Homestead/Ranch (5LR734) (limited testing of Feature 24): Diversified Farming/Ranching, Archaeology for Preservation (Not Salvage) of Sites

Richard F. Carrillo led work on the Pingree Park Mountain Campus of Colorado State University (CSU), Fort Collins, which combined a survey of 100 acres with test excavations of a tool shed on one homestead site. The homestead is on the National Register of Historic Places and lies on land that was originally patented in 1893 by brothers Hugh and Charles Ramsey, where they built a sawmill. The first family to live and ranch on the property was Hugh Ramsey's son-in-law and daughter, Frank and Hazel Koenig, who raised five children on the place. As with the other cases described so far, they diversified their subsistence, growing hay in irrigated fields and raising horses, cattle and goats, as well as trapping furs. The site has a wide assortment of vernacular "hand-crafted" structures further testifying to the diversification of this enterprise, including a barn, corral, chicken coop, smoke house, tack house, tool shed, dugout root cellar, storage sheds, spring house, school house, outhouses, living quarters, and rental cabins. The original Koenig Ditch and hand-dug feeder ditches are extant.

In 1913 the land adjacent to the Koenig property became part of a forestry camp for Colorado Agricultural College (later CSU). In 1974 the college purchased the homestead property and appended it to its Pingree Park campus and this CRM project was the result of new plans to build a conference center at the site. Preservation of the historic structures was part of this plan, and so this was a case of archaeology serving to test impacted areas, find unrecorded features, and determine feature function.

SUMMARY OF COLORADO RESEARCH PRESENTED HERE

A brief list of the kinds of issues addressed by the survey (landscape and site scales) and excavation data collected so far on post-contact rural agricultural sites in Colorado are representative of those addressed by anthropological archaeologists everywhere and would include (but are not exclusive to)

- Subsistence and ecology
- Settlement adaptation and evolution
- Creation and maintenance of ethnic identity

- Relationships with state systems
- Ethnic interactions
- Gender relations
- Class relations
- Economic exchange and World Systems
- Any combination of the above

The data from rural agricultural sites have at times also served more limited research ends relating to architectural history (e.g., early Boggsville work and Brown Sheep Camp). The broader anthropological questions have, so far, been explored on very few sites that represent a very narrow range of decades of Colorado history. In most cases, archaeologists are left with preliminary hypotheses and models derived from one or two sites at best. These hypotheses and models still need to be tested on other sites occupied by different groups or in different time periods. Generalizing about subsistence or ethnicity from excavations and associated documents from 10 or 12 late nineteenth century ranch sites is no more valid than doing so for the pre-contact agricultural Southwest after excavating 10 or 12 Pueblo II period Ancestral Puebloan sites.

RESEARCH GAPS AND OVERLAP WITH OTHER THEMES

There is an infinite number of possible historical and anthropological research questions that can be addressed on rural agricultural sites, and given the variety of economic and subsistence strategies, ethnic and class origins, and gender compositions, the Colorado studies described previously address a remarkable number of issues. No doubt all those issues could bear further hypothesis-building and exploration. And new issues will arise. For example, one notable commonality on many homesteads and ranches is the presence of children, and yet the only research mentioned above that systematically addresses the roles that children played in agricultural sites or the differences their presence made in agricultural activities relates to schools. Children on agricultural sites have always provided labor, as well as having generated interesting material culture. Jonathan Horn uses the presence or absence of toys on sites where children are documented to talk about socioeconomic status (Reed and Horn 2001). There are many sources available on the material culture of childhood in the past, and archaeology addressing specifically the status of childhood is growing (Baxter 2005). Historians and anthropologists have noted that rural agricultural economies have relied historically on a high birth rate to support child labor. Children form a substantial portion of the rural population and no doubt have had significant influence on decisions relating to consumption and production on farms and ranches in Colorado.

Potential research questions about rural agricultural communities overlaps with the theme of the chapter on communities, yet these questions are relevant. Richard Carrillo has also worked for years doing archaeology at the early rural community of Boggsville. Many small communities in Colorado were and are agriculturally based, and in fact, on larger ranches with many employees, a bunkhouse might represent a multiethnic community in microcosm (Chapter 3, Settlements). A research agenda that speaks directly to the “rugged individualism” mythology that so strongly reinforces the Western ethos would involve a comparison between individual farmsteads, larger ranching enterprises, and utopian agricultural colonies, the latter an “attempt to challenge the typical American pattern of individualism by having an entire group or colony settle an area in a cooperative manner” (Mehls and Mehls 1988:10). Such cooperative colonies might be usefully compared with Mormon and Hispanic settlements, which also contrasted with or actively resisted some of the currents within nineteenth century ideas of “progress” and individualism in favor of more communal agrarian ideals. It is well established that such communal and religious ideologies are reflected in land use and the built environment (see, for example, Leone 1973). Such sites provide an opportunity to explore the success and failure of such settlements, established in the midst of active and heated debate during the nineteenth century about contrasting agricultural and settlement strategies (Powell 1878; Stegner 1953). Similar forms of resistance to Anglo-Victorian modes of land use manifested themselves in the 1960s and 1970s counterculture at sites such as Drop City, a hippie commune established near Trinidad and described by Richard Carrillo and his coauthors (Carrillo et al. 2003).

Agricultural themes overlap with those of ethnicity in Colorado as well. This overlap would be the case for Dearfield, a nineteenth-century African-American settlement east of Denver. According to historian Quintard Taylor, in 1900 there were 58 African-American farms in Colorado, valued at \$150,359, and in 1910 there were 81, valued at \$505,135. These numbers may seem startlingly paltry when compared with neighboring Kansas and Oklahoma (Taylor 1998:152), but are less so in light of the fact that by the 1920s “the Klan [Ku Klux Klan] dominated Oregon and Colorado politics” for a short time, with Colorado electing “a Klan governor and a majority of Klansmen in the lower house of the legislature in 1924” (White 1991). African-American stock raisers, herders, and drovers (owners or laborers) are also poorly represented at the height of the cattle industry in 1890, totaling 21 (Taylor 1998:157). The majority of blacks, however, like all other ethnicities, settled primarily in urban areas (Taylor 1998). “Sixty-one thousand ranchers, herders, and drovers worked in the range cattle industry in 1890. However, they comprised only two percent of the three million workers in western states and territories (Taylor 1998:156).” Taylor argues that “historians have exaggerated the number and influence of western cowboys” in general, and agrees with Jordan that they have “erred in their estimates of African-Americans in the industry” (Jordan 1993; Taylor 1998:157).

Communities and ethnicity are not the only themes in this volume with which this agricultural theme overlaps. Linear features such as irrigation ditches and railroad access are clearly closely associated with any settlement, landscape, or economically based approach to agricultural settlement in the state. Ranches were sometimes also post offices, stagecoach stations, and stores. Some became dude ranches, thus overlapping with the recreation theme of this volume. Although the Civilian Conservation Corps was responsible for obliterating the archaeological record of many sites at Rocky Mountain National Park (Butler 2005), in doing so they left their own material signatures on the landscape that are pertinent to federal government involvement in the Western past. Many individual farms and ranches provided food to mining towns or urban markets, thus overlapping with mining and other themes in this volume (Clark et al. 1997).

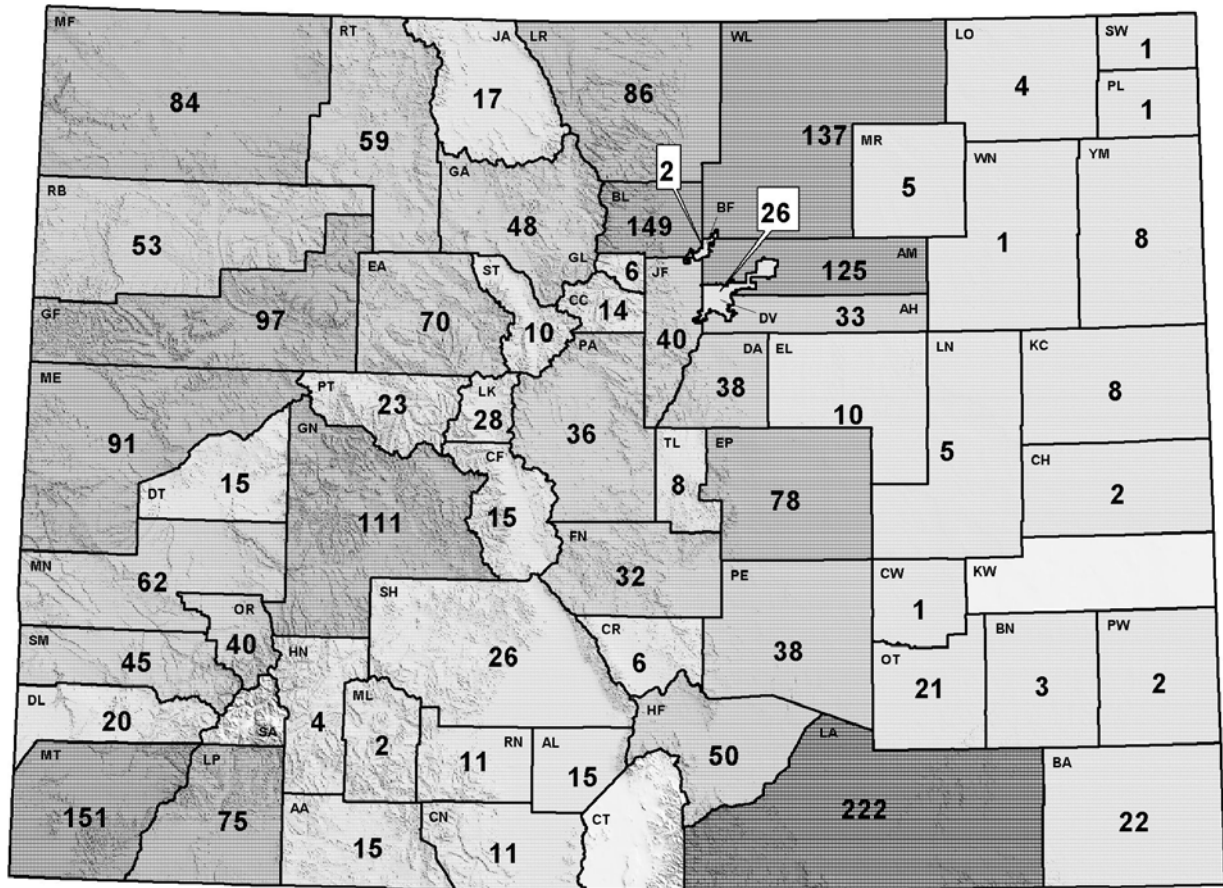
REGIONAL AND TEMPORAL GAPS

Figure 18, Figure 19, and Table 21 (below) illustrate the uneven coverage of historical agricultural sites through time and across the state in general. Figure 18 displays the relative density of archaeological sites recorded by county, and Figure 19 the density of those sites that are deemed Officially Eligible. These maps document where CRM work has concentrated in the state, of course, not a real distribution of rural sites in Colorado. As such they illustrate areas where more archaeological research on any such sites would be a valuable contribution. There were some problems searching for this data in the site files data to generate these tables; these problems are discussed below, but they are generally illustrative.

Temporal Gaps

No Colorado counties display a real chronological cross-section of “Early Dates” representing sites in decades starting with the 1850s (Table 21). Having fewer sites in earlier decades represents the reality of sparser settlement in early years, while tapering numbers for the mid-twentieth century probably reflects the fact that such sites are only recently reaching the 50-year age threshold for recording. Representation in general is best at the turn of the twentieth century, but overall is spotty.

Regionally, most of the exploration of agricultural sites has occurred where private industry has required CRM work. In this sense, glimpses of regional patterns in agricultural settlements have been opportunistic rather than systematic. For example, although Northern Colorado seems to be moderately well represented in the state database research data, Weld County figures largely in the Centennial Farm projects and among National Register agricultural sites recorded primarily on the basis of architecture (Mehls and Mehls 1988). So the representation of sites does not necessarily represent archaeological research potential. Judging by the date ranges of excavated sites that could be searched on in the state database, data is also short from sites pre-dating about 1870 (Table 21), which would include virtually all the earliest Hispanic settlement in southern Colorado, but also some early Irish, English, French, and German occupations.



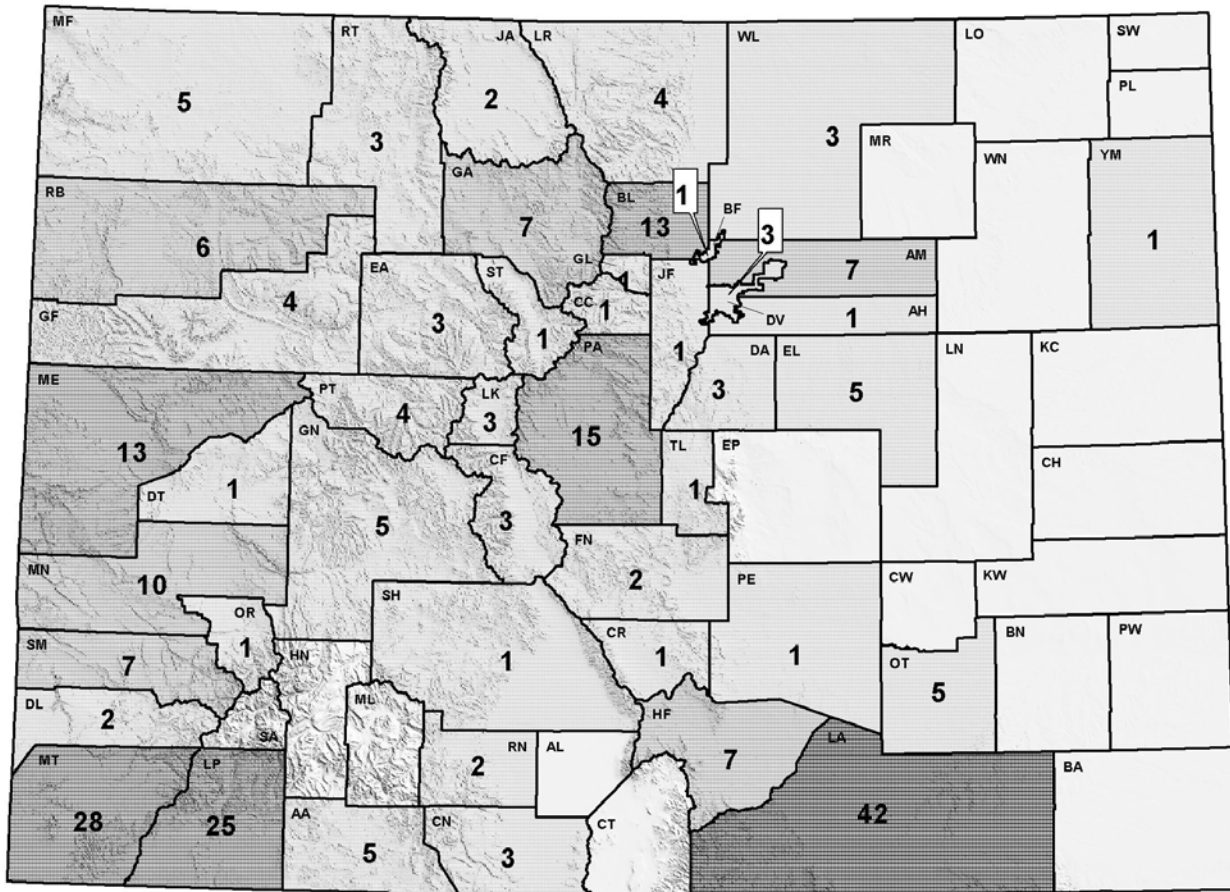
Distribution of agricultural sites among those classified as historical archeological sites in the OAHIP site files (N=2418).

Figure 18. Colorado agricultural archaeological sites by county.

In the case of early Hispanic settlement, the reason for underrepresentation probably has something to do with where survey data exist for Colorado (for example, agricultural sites in Costilla County are completely unrepresented in the state database) and even more to do with how we recognize such sites. Richard Carrillo has an excellent synopsis of the changes in architecture and material culture for such sites through time, and early Hispanic sites are often characterized by “European” (non-Indian) types of architecture, for example, square stone-built, jacal or adobe structures or foundations, and only lithic and possibly worked-glass artifacts, including groundstone and various types of chipped stone (Carrillo et al. 2003). Rather than identifying these as single component early Hispanic sites, many such sites have been recorded incorrectly as multicomponent sites, the assumption being that all lithic production of any kind must, by definition, be of strictly Native American origin. Building on this erroneous assumption, those recording such sites have judged them to have mixed context and poor site integrity, and therefore the overall misinterpretation has had ramifications on site evaluations. This problem is compounded further by the fact that, especially on survey projects, archaeological practice often has not included adequate background archival research in the census or GLO records to document ethnic settlement.

Artifact assemblages are distinctive mainly in their simplicity; items of Angloamerican derivation are scarce, and aboriginal-type artifacts – groundstone and chipped stone tools and manufacturing byproducts – may occur. Identification of such traits, and establishment through archival and other historical sources of the presence of New Mexican Hispanics in the nineteenth century in southeastern

Colorado, goes a long way to explain seemingly enigmatic architecture-artifact combinations at many sites (Carrillo et al. 2003:128).



Distribution of agricultural sites listed as eligible with SHPO concurrence among those classified as historical archaeological sites in the OAH site files (N=262).

Figure 19. Officially eligible agricultural sites by county.

Although Carrillo here is describing sites in southeastern Colorado, an even greater potential for such early sites exists in the San Luis Valley, as well as to the west of the San Juan Mountains. Such sites in the state database should be reevaluated based on the work of Carrillo whenever they are encountered. It is entirely possible that our sample of recorded Hispanic agricultural sites predating 1870 in southern Colorado is much better than is thought at present but also that those sites are largely misevaluated and therefore at risk, because no sample of them is protected.

It is not surprising that the counties with the best chronological representation of sites are those that contain urban areas or military bases. Liberal and conservative political attitudes toward development and resulting municipal and county policies regarding historic site recording and preservation may also be reflected in the data (for example, note the difference between Boulder County and El Paso County – Boulder and Colorado Springs – representations). Boulder (liberal) has been historically much friendlier to preservation projects than Colorado Springs (conservative). In contrast, a skew towards later-dated sites in, for example, Eagle County may reflect the reality of chronologically later agricultural settlements at higher altitudes.

Regional Gaps

Much more glaring are the regional gaps in sites recorded overall (Figure 18, above) and in those deemed officially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 19, above). It is, at first glance, startling to see that eastern Colorado, where, arguably, the most agricultural development has occurred through time, is, in general, the least well represented in the recorded site database. However, this pattern is a result of federal land ownership and requirements necessitating CRM work. Few agricultural sites on private land have been recorded anywhere in the state, and most agricultural sites have been found on federal lands. Many such sites may be unpatented or “failed” attempts and are erroneously considered insignificant because of that status.

Figure 20 shows which counties have sites where the site database field “condition” shows them to have been either tested or excavated. Some of these are no doubt pre-contact period sites that were tested and happened to have a historic component that may or may not have been explored in the process, such as those at Mesa Verde. So again, the sample is probably deceptive in terms of addressing research geared primarily to historical sites but is the best that can be gleaned with a database search.

Table 21: Number of officially eligible archaeological agricultural sites by county and “early date” by decade.

County	-1850	1850-59	1860-69	1870-79	1880-89	1890-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1960-69
Archuleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Arapaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alamosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	-
Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Boulder	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clear Creek	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaffee	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Cheyenne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conejos	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Custer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crowley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dolores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Denver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Paso	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilpin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunnison	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Huerfano	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Hinsdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kit Carson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Las Animas	-	-	-	4	5	3	1	4	-	2	1	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

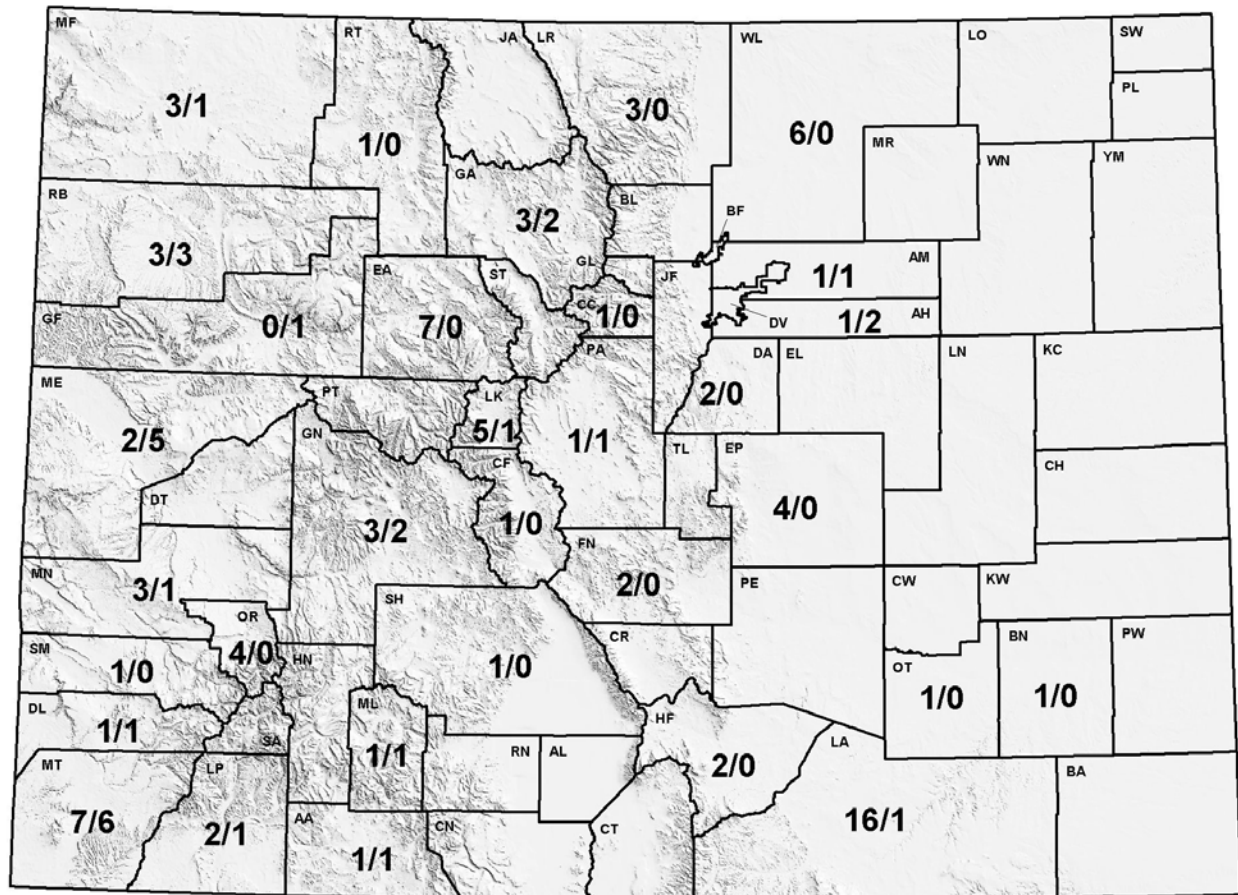
County	-1850	1850-59	1860-69	1870-79	1880-89	1890-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1960-69
La Plata	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	-
Larimer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mesa	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Moffat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mineral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montezuma	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	1	1	2	-
Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ouray	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Park	-	-	-	4	3	2	9	1	-	-	1	4	2
Pueblo	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitkin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Prowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Blanco	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Rio Grande	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Routt	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saguache	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Miguel	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Summit	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedgwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weld	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

These figures and tables are generated from site files data from the Colorado OAH. However, a word of caution is in order concerning the problem of how agricultural sites are represented in the database. The problem is a complicated one and may well be impossible to fix retroactively. Database technicians have understandably preferred to stick to exactly what people put on site forms rather than edit as they go. As a result, there is no standardization within fields, and the information in fields frequently overlaps, so that, for example, a corral may occur on some forms under “Archaeology Type,” “Feature,” “Architecture Site Type,” “Architectural Features,” “Original Use,” or “Present Use.”

This problem reflects the unstandardized recording practices in the field, and as a result there is no set of search terms that will select all the agricultural sites of any type out of the database. One might retrieve an unsystematic and possibly unrepresentative sample of pertinent sites by using the following keywords: homestead, agricultural, barn, bunkhouse, farm, dugout, ranch, corral, tank, windmill, sheep, livestock, cattle, silo, water tower, pen, (aspen art and graffiti will also return agriculturally related sites, but these terms were excluded from this sample). Because of the variation within the fields (e.g., school, schoolhouse, school house) one must also enter search terms to exclude records from the search. There are also keywords that may select rural agricultural sites but are somewhat ambiguous, such as mill (also gets sawmills or stamp mills), cairns, fence lines, check dams, and the like. Other keywords are extremely ambiguous, as they also describe features on nonagricultural sites: foundation, habitation, building, dwelling, house, residential, architecture, rock art, ponds. By the time the search is at all comprehensive enough to cover most agricultural sites, yet exclusive enough to exclude mining camps, hunting camps, target ranges, trash dumps, and innumerable other site types, the search is so complicated that, as often as not, Microsoft Access will return a “query too complex” message with any attempt to run it.

For the purposes of search data presented above, we used the following search terms outlined in Table 22, below, generated by trying different search terms and viewing results until we got the sample of agricultural sites with the least “noise.” The sample excludes aspen art and graffiti because they are a large

proportion of sites but are ones that would skew the numbers when we want to know how many sites have been excavated or tested. The search identified 2,683 sites in the OAHP database (with aspen art and graffiti, the total is 2,969), out of a total of 30,255. For the reasons given, the result is undoubtedly incomplete and possibly not representative but not bad under the circumstances. Of these 2,683 sites, 265 have only “Historic” listed under resource type, and no listings under artifact fields, suggesting that these may have been recorded without any regard to archaeological potential whatsoever. Perhaps they were evaluated only on architectural integrity. The repercussions of this practice are discussed below.



number of tested sites = **9/9** = number of excavated sites

Tested and excavated agricultural sites by county (tested N=90, excavated N=31).

Figure 20. Tested or excavated agricultural sites from OAHP site files database.

Because of the difficulties in searching by term and field in the state database, it is entirely possible that the data upon which the graphics here are based are missing some sites entirely or that some sites are represented twice because, for example, there are several eligibility evaluations listed in a single field in the database, and there is no way to sort by only the most recent. Furthermore, regarding Table 21, page 283, there often multiple dates listed in the field “Early Date” for any given site. As historical archaeologists use the TPQ (*terminus post quem*) concept, multiple dates in this field defeat the purpose of having such a field at all. It is unclear whether these multiple dates represent different dated features within the site (in which case they are not clearly related to any particular feature described in the other database fields), or different site

visits with different professional opinions as to the latest TPQ dated artifact on the site, or different TPQs for individual artifacts on the site. The multiple listings under “Early Date” mean that many sites are thus represented in multiple decades in Table 21. So, in short, the sample of sites is problematic. However, for purposes of very broad comparison it should give an extremely general sense of where research gaps exist regionally and chronologically.

Overall, archaeologists have excavated relatively few agricultural sites in the state of Colorado. More have been tested, and the pattern here, as might be expected, mirrors somewhat the data shown in Table 21. Las Animas County, with the work done at the Piñon Canyon Maneuver site, has hosted a lot of testing and a small amount of excavation. Several sites in Montezuma County have also been excavated and tested, although this is also an area where sites with both prehistoric and historic components are frequent. Again, a question might arise as to whether the research was geared to the historic component.

Table 22. List of search terms included and excluded in attempt at comprehensive search of agrarian sites.

Terms searched under fields “Archaeology Type,” “Feature,” “Architecture Site Type,” and/or “Architectural Feature”		Terms excluded from search under field “Original Use”		
Homestead	Tank	Mining	Target	Mine
Agricultural	Windmill	Crude oil	Camp	Guard
Barn	Sheep	Aspen	Railroad	Powder
Bunkhouse	Livestock	Graffiti	Logging	Hot springs
Corral	Cattle	Logging	Oil well	Burial
Farm	Silo	Military	Quarry	Art
Dugout	Water tower	Tree	Hunting	Prospect
Ranch	Pen	Trash	Chute	

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Of the 2,683 historic sites identified in the OAHP database using the limited search terms, 270 are deemed officially eligible to the National Register, 898 are officially not eligible, 134 officially need data, and 1,266 are not officially evaluated. There is overlap as many sites have been evaluated several different ways over several site visits. Unfortunately, there is no information in the database regarding what criteria people are using to base their estimation of eligibility in either field or official assessments, nor which of the several assessments listed is the most recent. As stated in the introduction to this volume, we suspect that the criteria vary, and it would be very interesting to know how people are applying them to these agricultural sites. Unfortunately, there is no way to do so.

Site Recording Prior to Assessment

Richard Carrillo’s work on the Koenig Ranch was limited to testing in the area of proposed disturbance, so research questions were narrow and functionally oriented, and goals included recording previously unrecorded features. In fact, Carrillo identified fully 29 more features and some isolated finds, all previously unrecorded and some lying outside the present 80-acre historic site boundary. Such features included everything from a barn and cabin perhaps associated with tie-hacking in the 1860s to privy pits (five), to the Koenig era trash dump. After consultation with the OAHP, Carrillo notes in his report that “if there were more features than could be recorded in the allowed field and post-field time, the features would be recorded by using a priority system that took into account the allowed field and post-field time” (Carrillo 2002:13). This is one accommodation to a common dilemma faced (not exclusively) by historical archaeologists when they bid on a site based on information about recorded site extent, and then find that the sites are more extensive than that information had predicted. Faced with this problem, Carrillo finished the contracted work and made several recommendations for further work, including more complete recording of

the 29 additional features and 5 isolated finds, testing on 11 of the 44 total features to assess eligibility, and, of course, additional testing in the case of any further ground-disturbing activity.

It is also frequently the case that a pre-contact site is recorded with minimal or even complete lack of mention of historic features. Then when the hapless CRM personnel responsible for testing or mitigation head out to do the work, they find they are responsible for more than they had expected.

In the course of work in Canyons of the Ancients, Jonathan Horn was confronted with the problem of using site forms generated by archaeologists who, it would seem, were not thorough or clear in their recording practices. Overall there were 209 sites with some degree of historic period activity. 44 were excluded because the historic component was only a rock cairn or the like. Of the 164 sites remaining, many had multiple components, and the relative importance of the historic component is unclear. Eighteen are officially eligible for the NRHP, yet Horn notes

It is often unclear if the eligibility determination pertains to both the prehistoric and historic components, or was intended to apply just to the prehistoric component. Clarification of eligibility status by temporal component at the multicomponent sites within the monument is important for future management (Horn 2004a:41).

It is a certainty that Horn is not the only one to have run into this particular problem in attempting to interpret the significance assessments proposed by others, using their site forms.

Of the 164 historic sites or site components, only 36 have any dating information attached to them. Three of these indicate dates or date ranges more recent than 50 years ago. The lack of dating information for most of the historic sites indicates an inability to adequately analyze historic artifacts by recorders and/or an absence of research about individual sites and their artifacts (Horn 2004a:41).

It seems clear that recorders did not accomplish the basic minimum of archival research. The problem is a serious one, as he notes that “in general, a lack of concrete data leads to faulty National Register evaluations, usually resulting in evaluations of insignificance” (Horn 2004a:41).

To make a reliable assessment of the significance of a post-contact period site, the first step is to base it on a solid footing of good information, both archival and archaeological. Therefore, a trained historical archaeologist should be a part of any general survey crew, or excavation crew on a post-contact site. That person should be relied upon to keep in mind the following procedures. Some of these points are important for all historic period sites, some are specifically important for agricultural ones.

1. Always do archival research on the area before you go to survey it, or at least well before the stage at which you determine site significance (see Chapter 1, Introduction, for suggested archival sources).
2. That said, it is best not to rely solely on the documentary (or oral) information to give complete or even necessarily correct dates of site occupation(s) or identification of site occupants; derive information independently from documents and from the site’s artifact assemblage.
3. When filling out the site type field, do not list all the features on the site. Give the general site type, and leave the feature types to the fields for feature descriptions.
4. When filling out “cultural affiliation,” do not say Euroamerican or Anglo-American unless you are positive that the primary site occupants were in fact of European or English descent. If you cannot determine probable descent from the archival record, oral narratives, or patterns of architecture and artifacts, then use a more general term such as “unknown historic.”
5. When filling out the “early date” field for a site, specify whether you are using only documentary information, artifact information, or both. Always use both where both are available, even if they do not agree. Do not enter the early date (TPQ) for every datable artifact in every individual feature or artifact concentration in the blank on the site form that is provided for noting the early date for the entire site. If you are lucky enough to have such a rich dataset, give one early date for the site, representing the latest TPQ available in the earliest feature or concentration. If the features or

concentrations within the site are individually datable, then that dating information can go in the individual feature and artifact descriptions.

6. When recording artifacts, be specific. Descriptions like “Tin can” or “nails” are not informative, whereas “Sanitary cans,” “hole-in-cap cans,” “common cut nails,” “furniture tacks,” or “wire nails,” along with an estimated quantity of each, are.
7. Note the potential integrity of subsurface deposits and surface scatters. Do not base assessments of archaeological significance or integrity on the presence, absence, or derelict state of architecture. Architecture is part of the material record of a site but not the only determinative one.
8. If it is necessary to record widely dispersed ranching features as separate sites, even though they are associated with the same ranching operation, then cross-reference the site numbers on the various site forms. In many cases, having done the necessary archival research, you will know the original ranch boundaries and will have a good idea of which features are associated with the property in question.
9. When you designate a site as “eligible,” “not eligible,” or “needs data” in the field, it is critical that you explain the criteria you are using to make that determination. Furthermore, when it is a multicomponent site (e.g., a homestead that sits on a Late Prehistoric site), it is equally critical that you explain on the form whether one or both components are eligible, and if both, whether they eligible for the same reasons or different ones.
10. Finally, *it is just as important to explain why you think a site is not eligible as why you think it is.* This means noting what archival sources are or are not available, and the state of site integrity (by which is meant the entire site, above and below ground).

General Points to Consider for Site Evaluation

There is a general discussion of significance evaluations in the introduction to this volume. What follows is a list of suggested criteria to think about when evaluating site significance on farming and ranching sites, loosely based on a list by Donald Hardesty (Hardesty 1982), and on input from Jonathan Horn (personal communication 2005). The first issue is, of course, the relationship of the site to the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This question requires consideration of all the possible criteria, and the following questions can help.

1. Does the site have unusual aspects that can serve as a comparison with other sites? Or...
2. Does the site provide archaeological information about a documented event, or new information about or perspectives on an underdocumented one? Or...
3. Is the site representative of a statistical population, such as the Post-WWI “veterans’ bonus” homesteading population? This is probably the area of greatest difficulty in field evaluation. People tend to look around them and see that there are thousands of homesteads, farms, and ranches in the state of Colorado and are thus tempted to evaluate them, in a knee-jerk fashion, as “not eligible.” The question to ask oneself, however, is not only how many such sites exist, but what subset of such sites this particular site represents in terms of potential information (time period, environmental zone, functional category, or ethnic group?), and whether or not other sites from this particular subset have been preserved/avoided and/or tested or mitigated. In other words, it does not matter if there are half a million identical sites in the county if none of the others have been recorded, deemed potentially eligible, or are protected. The emphasis should be on what new information about the statistical population the site can contribute and how many such sites have been recorded and protected, not how many similar sites exist.
4. Does the site have the ability to yield unambiguous data sets? For example:
 - Sites of short duration with good historical context
 - A complex where function may be determined for individual components
 - A long-occupied site where elements that are discrete, for example, with remains of outbuildings of specific or short-term use
 - Outhouses that can provide discrete data sets from short time periods.
5. Does the site represent a complex for which patterning of use or layout can be determined or be readily understood? This consideration is particularly important for comparative studies of regional land use, ethnic characteristics of site use and layout, or transplants of design and layout brought from

other regions of the United States or foreign lands. Such an approach may facilitate use of a site for interpretive purposes.

6. Can archaeology at the site assist in providing information on construction sequencing and modification to layout through additions, abandonment, and function changes through time?
7. Does the site contribute to a larger historic district or cultural landscape? In this case, the site characteristics must be considered not just in terms of the individual site's research potential, but in the context of the overall view-shed and land-use issues at the district scale.

Site Attributes to Consider for Evaluation

Specific site attributes can tell one whether a particular site can provide useful information.

1. Does the site potentially provide information about changes in homesteading, ranching or farming patterns over time or across space?
 - a. Are site features archaeologically visible and reasonably undisturbed?
 - b. Does the site contain features that can be dated rather precisely? Sometimes a site that has a clear, short occupation is more potentially informative than one where multiple occupations may muddy the picture (see previous discussion of Berry/Stewart site in "Examples of excavated rural agricultural sites in Colorado: Western Slope" as an example).
 - c. Are the site features vertically stratified or horizontally discrete so that studies of cultural or ecological change can take place?
 - d. Does the site have a multiethnic occupation? If so, does it potentially provide new information about ethnic interaction?
 - e. Does the site have features that can be used for the study of environmental change or people's changing attitudes toward or knowledge of the local environment?
2. Does the site have public interpretive potential? This consideration may apply especially where the lead agency is in the business of interpreting the past to the public, such as the National Park Service, or where State Historical Funds are involved in the project. For much of CRM work in the private sector, it might apply to a lesser extent.
3. Does the site contribute in some way to the more general context of a historic district or cultural landscape?

Given the fact that the BLM now has the GLO records of homestead patent information available online for free, searchable by name, section, patent number, and/or township and range, there is really no excuse for anyone conducting survey, testing, or mitigation of archaeological sites on rural tracts not to consult these records, at least. There are still some glitches and gaps in the online data (William Butler, personal communication 2004), so researchers will need to coordinate consultation with the hard paper trail. Online data also do not include information about relinquished or cancelled claims, only those that went to patent. Files on relinquished and cancelled claims are on file at the Denver Branch of the National Archives, and it is possible that files for some of the land offices may still be on hand at the BLM state office in Lakewood. It is also possible to get additional basic information about cancelled and relinquished claims at the BLM state office in the Public Room, but the files are really good and it is not always necessary to send away for them to the National Archives in Washington. If it is necessary to do so, the process of getting patented claim files from the National Archives is greatly simplified now, and researchers can now order patent documents online.

This effort should be only the beginning of the archival research. If a name is associated with a domestic site, then researchers should, at minimum, also consult deeds and titles, tax records, and local census documents. Also available are Soil Conservation Service maps of land use by county, and Civil Works Administration interviews with old settlers collected in the 1930s (which were conducted county by county, but not for all counties). It is at the archival stage of research that one can discover whether or not a site is, in fact, correctly termed a "homestead," i.e., established under the Homestead Act of 1862 or successive related laws dispersing public lands into private hands. Although the term *homestead* predates this legislation, usage of the term by historians has come to be more specific. If it was not patented under the 1862 or subsequent acts, the site is a farmstead or ranch but not a homestead (Buckles 1993a). It is also important to be aware

that some portions of Colorado remain unsurveyed by either the GLO or, later, the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Some areas have been resurveyed and section lines subsequently altered somewhat. So a homestead that was established in a particular quarter section may now lie just outside that section's or quarter section's boundaries on current USGS maps.

Another specific problem confronting researchers when evaluating rural agricultural sites is the widespread, wholesale relocation of buildings. This activity is, in some ways, part of a larger human behavioral trend of heavy recycling of all kinds of materials at such sites. Although potentially interesting to track as a means of looking at changing landscape and architecture use, it also wreaks havoc with archaeological integrity. Furthermore, the movement and reuse of buildings can be very difficult to unravel and interpret. It can be easy to overlook a much more recent foundation under a house, much less recognize that one may have already recorded the original foundation several miles away. The problem is compounded, as Mehls and Mehls point out, by an unfortunate institutional incentive for landowners to completely destroy abandoned and potentially eligible historic buildings; Colorado property tax law requires that these buildings stay on the tax rolls until actually torn down (Mehls and Mehls 1988:38).

SUMMARY

It is apparent from the data above that the majority of work on historic agricultural sites has been accomplished during the course of survey projects. Although these kinds of projects are especially amenable to a landscape approach, there is often an emphasis on site-by-site recording, and not on sites' and features' relationships to each other and to the surrounding terrain.

In terms of the southern counties of Colorado, where Spanish-speaking settlers were in the majority from the 1860s well into the twentieth century, good data exist for later Hispanic sites, but much less for early ones, perhaps because researchers are not recognizing them. Finding research that presents models of what such sites will look like, such as that done by Richard Carrillo, can aid with this goal (Carrillo et al. 2003:128). The dearth of early settlement sites is not restricted to Hispanic sites but is a general gap. It is easier to recognize farms and ranches established during the period that the Homestead Act was in sway than those before it, mostly because the documentary record of such later sites is more complete. That simply means archaeologists may have to dig a little more, in the archives as well as in the ground, to find them.

On agricultural sites in Colorado in general, researchers need to make better use of archival sources that are available and increasingly easy to use. They should be used critically, however. For example, while the GLO homestead patent records are available on the BLM website now, there are sites that are missing from the database for various reasons, and it covers only successfully patented homesteads. Not only are incomplete attempts at homesteading not represented, but the database does not give chain of title information about land use after the initial homestead. Furthermore, some homesteads were patented before resurveys of the land that potentially changed section boundaries. If the site lies near the edge of a section, section lines may have moved, and the current locational information and USGS maps may not match those from the initial settlement. The GLO database is a very useful start, but it is not the final word or an appropriate final step in gathering the archival materials available on land use. It is best to go to the paper archives, and while you are there, the survey plats at the Federal Archives in Denver, especially the "dirty" plat maps with notes by the surveyors on them.

Several studies of Colorado's agricultural sites, such as those described above, are good examples of how several archaeologists are using the archival, oral narrative, aboveground and excavated materials to begin to fill in the research gaps. Furthermore, researchers are applying a larger variety of research questions to such sites than they did back in the 1980s, when the Buckleses wrote the first historical archaeology context (Buckles and Buckles 1984). This is a promising trend, and one that can continue with improved site recording and preservation decisions informed by a sense of the diverse potentials for research.

REFERENCES CITED

- Abbott, Carl, Steven Leonard, and David McComb
1982 *Colorado, A History of the Centennial State*. Colorado Associated University Press, Boulder.
- Adams, E. Charles
1983 The Hopi Indians in Victorian America. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver, Colorado.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1980 *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
1993 *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
- Agbe-Davies, Anna
1999 Communication and Consultation: Bridging Boundaries within the Discipline. *African-American Archaeology, Newsletter of the African-American Archaeology Network* (26).
- Allen, Frederick Lewis
1931 *Only Yesterday*. Harper and Row, New York.
- Alley, John R., Jr.
1982 Prelude to Dispossession: The Fur Trade's Significance for the Northern Utes and Southern Paiutes. *Utah Historical Quarterly* 50(2):104-123.
- Ames, Kenneth L.
1992 *Death in the Dining Room and Other Tales of Victorian Culture*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia.
- Amundson, Michael A.
2002 *Yellowcake Towns: Uranium Mining Communities in the American West*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Andrefsky, William, Jr.
1990a *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume I, Background and Methods*. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
1990b *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume II, Prehistory*. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
1990c *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume III, Ethnohistory and History*. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
1990d *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado*, 6 Vols. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- Ansuetz, Kurt F., Richard H. Wilshusen, and Cherie L. Scheick
 2001 An Archaeology of Landscapes: Perspectives and Directions. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 9(2):157-211.
- Archimede, Gianfranco
 2000 *Archaeological Assessment Report on the Colorado-Yule Marble Co. Finishing Mill Site, Town of Marble, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Town of Marble, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historic Fund (Grant no. 2003-AS-005). Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
 2003 *Cultural Resource Inventory of the United Companies' Proposed Cottonhurst Gravel Pit Tract, Gunnison County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for United Companies, Inc., Grand Junction, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Archimede, Gianfranco, and Jack Pfertsh
 2003 *GMUG Coon Creek CCC Camp (5ME13309)*. Archaeological site form and NRHP assessment prepared for Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest, Delta Colorado. Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose.
- Armstrong, Douglas V.
 2001 Attaining the Full Potential of Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):9-13.
- Armstrong, Ellis L., editor
 1976 *History of Public Works in the United States 1776-1976*. American Public Works Association, Chicago.
- Associated Cultural Resource Experts
 2002 *Highways to the Sky: A Context and History of Colorado's Highway System*. Prepared by Associated Cultural Resource Experts, Littleton, Colorado. Prepared for Colorado Department of Transportation. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Athearn, Frederic J.
 1985 *Land of Contrast: A History of Southeast Colorado*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resources Series, No. 17. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.
- Avery, Gillian
 1970 *Victorian People in Life and in Literature*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Ayres, James E.
 1990 *Historical Archaeology at the Tucson Community Center*. Archaeological Series No. 181. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.
 1991 Historical Archaeology in Arizona and New Mexico. *Historical Archaeology* 25(10):18-23.
- Ayres, James E., and Gregory P. Seymour
 1993 *Life on a 1930s Homestead: Historical Archaeological Investigations of the Brown Homestead on the Middle Agua Fria River, Yavapai County, Arizona*. SWCA Anthropological Research Papers, No. 2. SWCA, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona.
- Ayres, James E., Carol Griffith, and Teresita Majewski
 2004 *Historical Archaeology in Arizona: A Research Guide*. National Park Service and Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix. Electronic document, <http://www.azparks.gov/partnerships/shpo/archyguide.pdf>, accessed October 30, 2006.
- Baker, Dick
 1974 *Fort Collins in 1884. Triangle Review*. Electronic document, http://library.ci.fort-collins.co.us/local_history/topics/NewsFlashback/1886.htm, accessed August 11, 2004.
- Baker, Galen R.
 1964 Preliminary Excavation at Ft. Vasquez. *Colorado Magazine (Spring 1964)*:158-164.

Baker, Steven G.

- 1971 Interim Report on the Artifact Tabulations for Fort Holmes. Manuscript on file, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1972a A Prospectus of Continuing Research at the Goldbelt Theatre and Social History of the Vanoli Properties in Ouray, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society and Ouray County Historical Society. Manuscript on file, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1972b *A House on Cambridge Hill (32GN2): An Excavation Report*. Research Manuscript Series, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1972c Final Artifact Tabulations for Fort Holmes and the Cambridge Cellar. Manuscript on file, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1974 Cofitachique: Fair Province of Carolina. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1975 The Historic Catawba Peoples: Exploratory Perspectives in Ethnohistory and Archaeology. Manuscript on file, Division of Advanced Studies and Research and Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- 1977a The Historical and Archaeological Site Survey of Ouray County: A Project Brief for 1976-1977. Prepared for Ouray County, Board of County Commissioners. Manuscript on file, Ouray County, Colorado.
- 1977b Dallas City: Mining Camp and Railhead--A Summary History. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- 1978a Historical Archaeology for Colorado and the Victorian Mining Frontier: Review, Discussion, and Suggestions. *Southwestern Lore* 44(3):11-31.
- 1978b *A Brief View of Homesteading in the Primary Project Area with a Test Model of the Basic Homesteading Periods*. Dolores Archaeological Program, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado.
- 1978c *Historic Cultural Resource Investigations in the Ridgway Reservoir, Dallas Creek Project. Ouray County, Colorado*, Volume 1. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Junction, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1978d Operations Manual for Historical Archaeology: Field and Laboratory Procedures of Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- 1980 The Historic Context of the Upper Gunnison Basin. In *Baseline Cultural Resource Surveys and Evaluations in Primary Impact Areas of the Mount Emmons Project: 1978 and 1979 Field Seasons*, edited by Steven G. Baker, pp. 45-51. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax, Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. 1, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1981a Historic Sites in the East River and Ohio Creek Valleys, Gunnison County, Colorado. In *Untitled Volume VI*, edited by Steven G. Baker, Part III. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. VI, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1981b Excavation of the Corner Saloon, Lake City, Hinsdale County, Colorado. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory, Colorado Springs.

Baker, Steven G.

- 1983a The Railroad and the American Victorian Cultural Horizon: An Archaeological Perspective from Colorado. In *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*, edited by Albert E. Ward, pp. 239-249. Contributions to Anthropological Studies, No. 3. Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.
- 1983b A Quantitative Archaeological Study of the Sporting Subculture: The Victorian Brothels of Ouray, Colorado. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.
- 1983c A Model for the Archaeological Study of American Victorian Culture. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.
- 1983d Historical Archaeology in the Ridgway Reservoir, Ouray County, Colorado: An Overview of Resources, Contribution Potentials, and Current Program Status. In *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*, edited by Albert E. Ward, pp. 75-85. Contributions to Anthropological Studies, No. 3. Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.
- 1986 Historical Archaeology and the Study of Later America. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- 1988 Historic Ute Culture Change in West-Central Colorado. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 157-189. CCPA Occasional Paper No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- 1989 Towards a Robust Historical Archaeology in Colorado. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- 1991a *A Five Year Research and Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources in Chandler and Associates' SW Rangely Area of Undertaking, Rio Blanco County, Colorado*. Chandler Douglas Arch Report Series, No. 32. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1991b *Ephemeral Archaeology on the Mountain of the Sorrel Deer*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 32. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.
- 1991c *The Uncompahgre Valley Historic Ute Project: First Interim Report and Executive Summary with Preliminary Excavation Reports on Chief Ouray's Homes at Montrose (5MN847) and Ouray (5OR965)*. Uncompahgre Valley Historic Ute Project, Report Series No.2. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.
- 1992 *First Master Addendum to a Five Year Research Design and Treatment Plan for Cultural Resources in Chandler and Associates' SW Rangely Area of Undertaking, Rio Blanco County, Colorado*. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1993a Modeling for Eastern Ute Culture Change. Paper presented at the 1st Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, Jackson, Wyoming.
- 1993b *Numic Archaeology on the Douglas Creek Arch, Rio Blanco County, Colorado: The Burned Cedar and Corrugated Pot Sites (5RB2926 and 5RB2982)*. Chandler Douglas Arch Report Series, No. 69. Prepared by Centuries Research Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1994 The Cross on the Cottonwood: The 1765 Rivera Expedition into Western Colorado, Part I--Travel Narrative and Ethnological Notation. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- 1995a Archaeological Disenfranchisement of the Colorado Utes. *Southwestern Lore* 61(3):1-9.
- 1995b Harold A. Huscher: Pioneer Colorado Archaeologist Crosses Great Divide. *Southwestern Lore* 61(2):1-9.

Baker, Steven G.

- 1995c *Fremont and Numic Archaeology on the Douglas Creek Arch, Rio Blanco County, Colorado: The Sandshadow and New Sites (5RB2958 and 5RB3060)*. Chandler Cultural Resource Report Series, No. 78. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1995d *A Combined Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Archaeological Site Monitoring Program of Western Gravel, Inc.'s North R-34 Gravel Pit, Montrose County, Colorado*. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Western Gravel, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1996a Considerations on the Old Wood Problem in the Archaeology of Northwestern Colorado. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Dolores, Colorado.
- 1996b *Numic Archaeology on the Douglas Creek Arch, Rio Blanco County, Colorado: Ute Rancherías and the Broken Blade Wickiup Hamlet (5RB3182)*. Chandler Douglas Creek Arch Report Series, No. 79. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1996c Review of *The Tremont House (5DV2954) Historical Archaeological Investigation of an Early Hotel in Denver, Colorado*, by Richard F. Carrillo, Sara J. Pearce, Stephen M. Kalasz, and Daniel Jepson. *Southwestern Lore* 62(3):36-38.
- 1997 *Fremont Archaeology on the Douglas Creek Arch, Rio Blanco County, Colorado: Granaries and Rock Art in Shavetail Basin (5RB3180, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3512)*. Chandler Douglas Arch Report Series, No. 82. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- 1999a The Railroad and the American Victorian Cultural Horizon: An Archaeological Perspective from Colorado. *Southwestern Lore* 65(3):1-10.
- 1999b Defining the Chief Ouray Focus of the Uncompahgre Utes' Late Contact Period. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- 1999c The Railroad and the American Victorian Cultural Horizon in Colorado Mining Communities: An Archaeological Perspective. Paper presented at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Mining History Association, Ouray, Colorado.
- 1999d *The 1998 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program of Historic Mining Sites in the West Cement Creek Study Area, San Juan County, Colorado*. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Field Office, Durango, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2000a State Historic Register Nomination for the Chief Ouray Mountain, House and Spring Waters (5OR965). Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Wiesbaden Motel and Spa, Ouray, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2000b *The 1999 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program Recording of Historic Mining Sites in the Treasure Mountain Study Unit of the Upper Animas Drainage, San Juan County, Colorado*. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Field Office, Durango, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2002a Building an Historical Archaeology of Colorado: Musings on Our Victorian Era Resource Base. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Gunnison, Colorado.
- 2002b Colorado's Most Endangered Places nomination for Native American Arboreal Wickiups and Teepee Sites. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Colorado Preservation, Inc. Manuscript on file, Colorado Preservation Inc., Denver.

Baker, Steven G.

- 2002c Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project: Mission Statement and Project Overview. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Archaeological Society, Gunnison, Colorado.
- 2002d *Historical Landscape Archaeology at the Ute/Ouray Memorial Park (5MN1841) Near Chief Ouray's 1870's Ranch (5MN847), Montrose County, Colorado*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report Series No. 4. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2003a Historic Ute Archaeology: Interpreting the Last Hour Wickiup (5RB3236). *Southwestern Lore* 69(4):1-34.
- 2003b Ethnohistorical Perspectives on the Tabeguache Band of O. Stewart's "Eastern Ute." Paper presented at the 6th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, Estes Park, Colorado.
- 2003c Cofitachique and the Catawba: A Personal Retrospective on the Early 1970s. Paper presented at the 60th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Symposium on Cofitachique and Beyond, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 2003d Pacomio Chacon, Colorado's Master Shepherd Artist. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Durango, Colorado.
- 2004a *2002-2003 Old Agency Initiative of the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Vol. I, Historical Archaeology Exploration and Assessment of the 2nd Los Pinos Indian Agency on the Uncompahgre (5OR139)*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 5. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2004b Utes, Other Utes, Horses and Guns: Ethnohistorical Perspectives on O. Stewart's Post-Contact "Eastern Ute." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- 2004c *The 2003 Historical Archaeological Assessment of the Chief Ouray Mountain House (5OR965), Ouray County, Colorado*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 8. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2004d *Final Assessment Report for the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery (5MN5110), Montrose County, Colorado, with Special Emphasis on the Ca. 1765 Juan Rivera Signature Panel*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 10. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2005a Dear Bill, Dear Omer: What Should We Do Now? Notes on the Current State of Post-Contact Eastern Ute Archaeology. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Grand Junction, Colorado. Also available as an electronic document, <http://www.dargnet.org/download/index.html>, accessed December 4, 2006.
- 2005b *2002-2003 Old Agency Initiative of the Uncompahgre Valley Ute in prep Project, Vol. II, Late Contact Phase Ute Ethnohistory and Archaeology in Association with the 2nd Los Pinos Indian Agency on the Uncompahgre (5OR139)*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 6. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- Baker, Steven G.
- 2005c *Historical Archaeological Assessment of the 1870's Reservation Period Ute/Mexican Component at the Chief Ouray Ranch (SMN847), Montrose County, Colorado*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 11. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2005d *Review of Celestials and Soiled Doves: The Archaeology and History of Lots 4-9, Block 13 of Historic Prescott's Original Townsite--The Prescott City Center Project*, by Michael S. Foster, John M. Lindly, and Ronald F. Ryden. *Southwestern Lore* 71(2):41-43.
- 2006 *Building an Historical Archaeology of Colorado: Personal Reflections Regarding Our Victorian Period Resource Base*. *Southwestern Lore* 72(4):1-26.
- Baker, Steven G., and Steven M. Horvath
- 1985 *Historical Archaeology and Historical Anthropology of Homesteading: the Place for Each in CRM: With a Sample Study from Western Colorado*. Paper presented at a conference on the Homestead Phenomena in Archaeological and Historical Perspective, Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- Baker, Steven G., and Duane Nelson
- 1984 *Computer Artifact Tracking and Ratio Calculation Program for Artifacts from Victorian American Sites*. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- Baker, Steven G., and Monte Sanburg
- 1993 *Third Annual Executive Summary and Management Plan for Chandler and Associates Douglas Creek and Cultural Resource Management Program: 1992*. Chandler Douglas Arch Report Series, No. 70. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.
- Baker, Steven G., Duane Smith, and Martha Sullenberger
- 1980 *A Model for the Study of the Evolution of Urban Victorian Mining Communities in Colorado*. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- 1981 *The Crested Butte National Historic District, Gunnison County, Colorado: A Review and Evaluation*. In *Untitled Volume VI*, edited by Steven G. Baker. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax, Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. VI, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Baker, Steven G., K. D. Black, S. M. Horvath, K. L. Kvamme, W. N. Mode, A. R. Schroedl, and M. A. Sullenberger
- 1980 *Baseline Cultural Resource Surveys and Evaluations in Primary Impact Areas of the Mount Emmons Project: 1978 and 1979 Field Seasons*. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. 1, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Baker, Steven G., Richard F. Carrillo, and Carl D. Späth
- 2005 *The Concept of Protohistory in Archaeology and Ethnology: A Missive for Colorado Archaeologists*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Grand Junction, Colorado. Also available as an electronic document, <http://www.dargnet.org/download/index.html>, accessed February 5, 2007.
- Bannon, Father John Francis
- 1970 *The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513 - 1821*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Barnett, Homer G., Leonard Broom, Bernard J. Siegel, Evan Z. Vogt, and James B. Watson
- 1954 *Acculturation: An Exploratory Formulation*. The Social Science Research Council Summer Seminar on Acculturation. *American Anthropologist* 56:973-1000.

- Barth, Frederik
1969 *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*. Little Brown, Boston.
- Barth, Gunther
1988 *Instant Cities: Urbanization and the Rise of San Francisco and Denver*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Bartolini, J. D., and Steven G. Baker
1977 An Artifact Cataloging System for the American Victorian Period. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- Barton, John D.
1989 Antoine Robidoux and the Fur Trade of the Uintah Basin. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
- Bauer, William H., James L. Ozment, and John H. Willard
1990 *Colorado Post Offices 1859-1989*. Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.
- Baugh, Timothy G.
1984 *Southern Plains Societies and Eastern Frontier Pueblo Exchange During the Protohistoric Period*. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Vol. 9, Archaeological Society Press, Albuquerque.

1991 Ecology and Exchange: The Dynamics of Plains-Pueblo Interaction. In *Farmers, Hunters, and Colonists: Interaction between the Southwest and the Southern Plains*, edited by K. A. Spielman, pp. 107-127. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Baumann, Timothy
2004a African American Ethnicity. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 4(4):16-20.

2004b Defining Ethnicity. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 4(4):12-14.
- Baxandall, Rosalyn, and Elizabeth Ewen
2000 *Picture Windows: How the Suburbs Happened*. Basic Books, New York.
- Baxter, Jane Eva
2005 *The Archaeology of Childhood: Children, Gender, and Material Culture*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- Beaudry, Mary C. (editor)
1988a *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*. New Directions in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.
- Beaudry, Mary C.
1988b Words for Things: Linguistic Analysis of Probate Inventories. In *Documentary Archaeology of the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 43-82. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

1993 Public Aesthetics versus Personal Experience: Worker Health and Well-Being in 19th-Century Lowell, Massachusetts. *Historical Archaeology* 27(2):90-105.
- Beaudry, Mary C., Lauren J. Cook, and Stephen A. Mrozowski
1991 Artifacts and Active Voices: Material Culture as Social Discourse. In *The Archaeology of Inequality*, edited by Randall H. McGuire and Robert Paynter, pp. 150-191. B. Blackwell, Oxford, England.
- Beck, Warren A.
1962 *New Mexico: A History of Four Centuries*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Beilke, William Edward
1984 *Colorado's First Oil Shale Rush, 1910-1930*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, Boulder. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- Bennett, John W. (editor)
1975 *The New Ethnicity: Perspectives from Ethnology*. West, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Bent County History Book Committee Members (editors)
1993 *Bent County, Colorado History*. "The Book Committee", Las Animas, Colorado.
- Berreman, Gerald D.
1981 Social Inequality: Across-Cultural Approach. In *Social Inequality: Comparative and Developmental Approaches*, edited by Gerald D. Berreman, pp. 3-40. Academic Press, New York.
- Berthrong, Donald J.
1963 *The Southern Cheyennes*. University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- Binford, Lewis R.
1961 A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Pipe Stem Samples. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* 9(1):19-21.

1962 Archaeology as Anthropology. *American Antiquity* 28:127-225.

1972 *An Archaeological Perspective*. Seminar Press, New York.

1978[1972] 'Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archaeology' - a Step Toward the Development of Archaeological Science. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. Baywood Publishing Company, Farmingdale, New York.

1980 Willow Smoke and Dogs Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 45(1):4-21.

1990 Mobility, Housing, and Environment: A Comparative Study. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 46:119-152.

1999 Forces that Shaped the Past. *Archaeology* January/February:54.
- Birnbaum, Charles A., and Christine Capella Peters
1996 *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, and Heritage Landscape Initiative, Washington, D.C.
- Blackaby, James R., and Patricia Greeno
1995 *The Revised Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging: A Revised and Expanded Version of Robert G. Chenall*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- Blackburn, Fred M.
2004 *Final Report for the Recording of the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery*. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Denver.
- Blakey, Michael L.
1997 Commentary: Past is Present: Comments on "In the Realm of Politics: Prospects for Public Participation in African-American and Plantation Archaeology." *Historical Archaeology* 31(3):140-145.
- Blee, Catherine Holder
1991 Sorting Functionally-Mixed Artifact Assemblages with Multiple Regression: A Comparative Study in Historical Archaeology. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System
2004 Bell's New Tracks in North America. *Nature*, December 9, 1989. University of Wisconsin Digital Collections. Electronic document, <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/HistSciTech.2004>, accessed January 17, 2007.

- Bodurow, C.C.
 2003 A Vehicle for Conserving and Interpreting Our Recent Industrial Heritage. *The George Wright Forum* 20(2):68-88.
- Boland, Beth M.
 1994 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria to Post Offices*. National Register Bulletin 13. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.
- Bolton, Herbert E.
 1950 *Pageant in the Wilderness: The Story of the Escalante Expedition to the Interior Basin, 1776*. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.
 1964 *Spanish Borderlands*. Reprinted. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Originally published 1921, Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
 1991 [1949] *Coronado, Knight of Pueblos and Plains*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Bond, Anne Wainstein
 1992 *Preliminary Report, Fort Garland Archaeological Site (5CT46), 1992 Activity*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
 1992-6 Permit Application for Excavation and Interim Reports. Fort Garland Archaeology Project. Manuscripts on file, Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
 1996a Buffalo Soldiers at Fort Garland. *Colorado Heritage (Spring)*:28-29.
 1996b Colorado Historical Society, State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form, Fort Garland (Nomination and Boundary Increase). Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Borland, Lois
 1952 Ho for the Reservation; Settlement of the Western Slope. *Colorado Magazine* 29(1):56-75.
 1961 The Sale of the San Juans. *Colorado Magazine* 38(2):107-127.
- Bower, Beth Anne, and Byron Rushing
 1980 The African Meeting House: The Center for the 19th Century Community in Boston. In *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 48-59. Baywood, Farmingdale, New York.
- Bowman, Charles W.
 1881 *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*. O.L. Baskin and Company, Chicago.
- Boyd, E.
 1958a Fireplaces and Stoves in Colonial New Mexico. *El Palacio* 65(6):219-224.
 1958b The Use of Tobacco in Spanish New Mexico. *El Palacio* 65(3):103-106.
- Boyd, Natasha
 1997 *Ola Anfenson: Pioneer Photographer*. Horizon Communications, Albuquerque.
- Boyle, Susan Calfate
 1994 *Comerciantes, Arrieros, y Peones: The Hispanos and the Santa Fe Trade*. Professional Papers 54, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Brandes, T. Donald
 1973 Fort Crawford: Cantonment on the Uncompahgre. In *Military Posts of Colorado*, edited by T. Donald Brandes, pp. 52-58. Old Army Press, Fort Collins, Colorado.

- Briggs, Charles L., and John R. Van Ness (editors)
1987 *Land, Water, and Culture: New Perspectives on Hispanic Land Grants*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Bringelson, Dawn
2005 *Trailer Removal Mitigation and Archaeological Investigation, 1996-1997: Brown's Sheep Camp (5LA5842), U.S. Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County Colorado*. Fort Carson Cultural Resources Management Series Contribution No. 9. Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Brockman, C. Frank, and Lawrence C. Merriman, Jr.
1979 *Recreational Use of Wild Lands*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
- Brooks, James F.
2002 *Captives and Cousins: Slavery, Kinship, and Community in the Southwest Borderlands*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Brose, David S.
1967 The Custer Road Dump Site: An Exercise in Victorian Archaeology. *The Michigan Archaeologist* 13(2):37-128.
- Brosnan, Kathleen A.
2002 *Uniting Mountain and Plain: Cities, Law, and Environmental Change Along the Front Range*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Brown, Lorin W., Charles W. Biggs, and Marta Weigle
1978 *Hispano Folklife of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Brown, Marley R.
1988 The Behavioral Context of Probate Inventories: An Example from Plymouth Colony. In *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 79-82. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.
- Brown, Marley R., and C. Michael Elling
1981 *An Historical Overview of Redwood Logging Resources within the Hume Lake Ranger District, Sequoia National Forest, California*. Anthropological Studies Center, Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University, Academic Foundation, Inc., Rohnert Park, California.
- Brown, Robert L.
1969 *Ghost Towns of the Colorado Rockies*. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.
- Brugge, David M.
1981 *Navajo Pottery and Ethnohistory*. Navajo Nation Papers in Anthropology, No. 4, Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program, Window Rock, Arizona.
- 1983a Navajo Activity Areas. In *Forgotten Places and Things*, edited by Albert E. Ward. Contributions to Anthropological Studies No. 3, Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.
- 1983b Navajo Prehistory and History to 1850. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 489-501. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 10, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 1986 *Tsegai: An Archeological Ethnohistory of the Chaco Region*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- Brumfiel, Elizabeth M.
1996 The Quality of Tribute Cloth: The Place of Evidence in Archaeological Argument. *American Antiquity* 61(3):453-463.
- 2003 It's a Material World: History, Artifacts, and Anthropology. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 32(1):205-224.

Brumfiel, Elizabeth M.

- 2004 The Archaeology of Ethnicity in America. MATRIX (Making Archaeology Relevant in the XXI Century) course. Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Albion, Michigan. Electronic document, <http://www.indiana.edu/~arch/saa/matrix/aea.html>, accessed January 20, 2007.

Bryant, Ralph Clement

- 1914 *Logging: the Principles and General Methods of Operation in the United States*. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Buckles, William G.

- 1968 Archaeology in Colorado: Part III. Archaeology in Colorado: Historic Tribes. *Southwestern Lore* 34(3):53-67.

- 1971 The Uncompahgre Complex: Historic Ute Archaeology and Prehistoric Archaeology of the Uncompahgre Plateau in West Central Colorado. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

- 1976 *Investigations of Historic Communities in Ten-Mile Canyon, Summit County, Colorado*. University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo. Prepared for the Colorado Department of Transportation, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1978 *Anthropological Investigations Near the Crest of the Continent 1975-1978*, Vol. II. University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo. Prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1981 Scroungers, Squatters and Settlers: Insights from Historical Archaeological Projects in Colorado. Paper presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Diego.

- 1988 Discussion. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 218-232. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

- 1993a Symbols of Homesteading: Scroungers, Squatters and Settlers. Paper presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kansas City, Missouri.

- 1993b Predictive Models for Small Ranches and Farms of the Rocky Mountain Frontier. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.

- 1995 El Pueblo, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1998 *The Search for El Pueblo: Through Pueblo to El Pueblo, An Archaeological Summary*. El Pueblo Archaeological Project, Pueblo.

- 2002 *Final Report, El Pueblo 2002 Archaeological Investigations, Pueblo, Colorado*. Prepared by RMC Consultants, Inc., Lakewood, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Buckles, William G., and Nancy B. Buckles

- 1984 *Colorado Historical Archaeology Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Buckles, William G., Mary P. Rosillon, Charles Haecker, Robert Lawrence, Cheryl Muceus, Nancy B. Buckles, Stephanie Hilvitz, Roger Moore, and Morris Anderson

- 1986 *Old Dallas Historical Archaeology Program: Dallas Creek Project*. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City.

Burchard, Horatio C.

- 1885 *Report of the Director of the Mint upon Production of the Precious Metals in the United States during the Calendar Year 1884*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Burnett, Frances Hodson

- 1886 *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

- Burton, Jeffrey F.
1996 *Three Farewells to Manzanar: The Archaeology of Manzanar National Historic Site, California*. Publications in Anthropology 67. National Park Service, Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona.
- Busch, Jane
1981 An Introduction to the Tin Can. *Historical Archaeology* 15(1):95-104.
- Butler, William B.
2005 *The Historical Archaeology of Rocky Mountain National Park*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
- Buys, Christian J.
1993 Fort Crawford: A Symbol of Transition. *Journal of the Western Slope* 8(2):1-29.
- Callaway, Donald G., Joel C. Janetski, and Omer C. Stewart
1986 Ute. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 336-367. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 2, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Campbell, Robert Gordon
1969 Prehistoric Panhandle Culture on the Chaquaqua Plateau, Southeast Colorado. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Cantwell, Anne-Marie, and Diana deZerega Wall
2001 *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Carlton, Carol, and Jim Carlton
1994 *Collector's Encyclopedia of Colorado Pottery: Identification and Values*. Collector's Books, Paducah, Kentucky.
- Carranco, Lynwood, and John T. Labbe
1975 *Logging the Redwoods*. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.
- Carrillo, Charles M.
1997 *Hispanic New Mexican Pottery: Evidence of Craft Specialization 1790-1890*. LPD Press, Albuquerque.
- Carrillo, Richard F.
1977 Archaeological Variability-Sociocultural Variability. In *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 73-89. Academic Press, New York.
- 1982 General Artifact Analysis. In *The Archaeological Mitigation Program and Excavations at Site 5MF605, Brown's Park National Wildlife Refuge, Moffat County, Colorado*, by Frank W. Eddy, Paul D. Friedman, T. Reid Farmer, Dennis E. Dahms, Richard F. Carrillo, Danny N. Walker, and Gary Moore, pp. 121-145. Prepared by Science Applications, Inc. Prepared for Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Service. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1985 Historical Archaeology Research Design. A Management Plan for the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (draft). Manuscript on file, Cuartalejo HP Associates, La Junta, Colorado.
- 1986 *An Historical, Architecture and Archaeological Study of the Big Dry Creek Cheese Ranch (5DA221) at Highlands Ranch, Douglas County, Colorado*. Prepared for Mission Viejo Company, Highlands Ranch, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1987 Site Evaluation and Conclusions. In *Evaluation of Old Las Animas (5BN176), A Late Nineteenth Century Town on the Arkansas River, Bent County, Colorado*, by Amy C. Earles, Richard F. Carrillo, Nick Trierweiler, and John C. Acklan, pp. 96-108. Prepared by Mariah Associates, Inc., Albuquerque. Submitted to Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, Albuquerque (Contract No. DACW47-86-D-0002, DM0005). Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, Albuquerque.

Carrillo, Richard F.

- 1990a Historical Archaeology Research Design. In *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume III, Ethnohistory and History*, edited by William Andrefsky, Jr., Chapter XIX. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1990b Historical Overview. In *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume III, Ethnohistory and History*, edited by William Andrefsky, Jr., Chapter XVIII. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1991 *An Historical Archaeology Survey Along the Proposed Route of the 20th Street Replacement Project, Denver, Colorado*. Prepared for Zimmer-Gunsel-Frasca Partnership, Portland, Oregon. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1993 Boggsville as a Microcosm of 19th Century Existence Along the Purgatoire River. Paper presented at the Santa Fe Trail Symposium, La Junta, Colorado.
- 1997 *The Results of the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs 1994 and 1995 Historical Archaeology Field Schools Conducted at Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363): an early 1860s village in southeastern Colorado, Bent County, Colorado*. Compiled by Richard Carrillo, and edited by Thomas J. Wynn, with contributions by Elaine Anderson, Jane L. Anderson, Pamela K. Cowen, Gerald K. Kelso, and Philip Peterson. Submitted to the Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, La Junta, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1999 On the Edge of the Spanish Borderlands (Southeastern Colorado in Context): A Consideration of Archaeological Evidence in the New Millennium. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- 2001 *Archaeological Survey and Monitoring at Camp Amache (5PW48): Town of Granada Water Storage Facilities Construction Project, Prowers County, Colorado*. Prepared by Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado. Prepared for GMS Inc., Consulting Engineers, and the Denver Central Optimist Club. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2002 *A Class III Survey of the Historic Ramsey-Koenig Homestead (5LR734) Portion of Colorado State University's Pingree Park Mountain Campus and Limited Test Excavations of the Ramsey-Koenig Tool/Assay Shop (Feature 24): Historical Archaeology Assessments, Larimer County, Colorado*. Prepared by Cuartelejo HP Associates Inc., La Junta, Colorado. Prepared for Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 01-02-046), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2005 *An Historical Archaeology Study of Bent's New Fort and Fort Wise. 4th University of Colorado at Colorado Springs Field School (1999)*. Prepared for the Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County and Southeast Colorado Economic Development, Inc. Copies available from the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Department of Anthropology, Colorado Springs.
- n.d. *A Report of Preliminary Historical Archaeology Test Excavations Conducted at the Boggs and Prowers Houses, 1990-1991, Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363), Bent County, Colorado*. Copies available from Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Andrea Barnes

- 1990 *A Report of Historical Archaeological Monitoring and Survey at the Site of Boggsville (5BN363), Bent County, Colorado*. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Bonnie J. Clark

1995a *The San Juan Art Center (La Capilla de San Juan Bautista/Church of the St. John the Baptist) and Environs (Site 5SH125): Historical Archaeology at the Spiritual Source of an 1870s Hispanic New Mexican Community Known as Carnero, in the Upper San Luis Valley, Near Present-Day La Garita, Saguache County, Colorado*. Prepared for the San Juan Art Center, Artes del Valle, Alamosa, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

1995b *Historical Archaeology at the Prowers House: Phase 5, An Architectural Assessment, Fall 1994, Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363), Bent County, Colorado*. Prepared for Boggsville Revitalization Committee, Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Daniel A. Jepson

1995 *Exploring the Colorado Frontier: A Study in Historical Archaeology at the Tremont House Hotel, Lower Downtown, Denver*. Prepared by Colorado Department of Transportation, Denver. Submitted to Federal Highway Administration, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Stephen M. Kalasz

1990 Historical Feature and Site Type Analysis. In *A Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume III, Ethnohistory and History*, edited by William Andrefsky, Jr., Chapter XX. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Laramie and Fort Collins. Submitted to National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office (Contract No. CX 1200-7-B054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Steven F. Mehls

1992 *A Search for the Remains of a Fur Trade Post of the 1830s: Historical Archaeology at the Site of Fort Lupton (5WL1823)*. Prepared for the South Platte Valley Historical Society. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., and Philip L. Petersen

1996 *The Caddo Agency Site (John M. Prowers First Ranch) (5BN444) and the AT&SF Railroad Site (5BN445.1): An Historical Archaeology Study at Big Timbers, Bent County, Colorado*. Prepared for Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas, Colorado, and Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 95-M3-039), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

2002a *The Boggsville Branch of the Santa Fe Trail: An Historical Archaeology Study of the Santa Fe Trail and Its Relationship to Boggsville Historic Site, Bent County, Colorado*. Prepared by Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado. Prepared for the Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas, and the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, and Long Distance Trails Branch, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Copies available from the National Park Service, Long Distance Trails Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2002b *The Boggsville Branch of the Santa Fe Trail: The Results of Remote Sensing and Archaeological Testing at Boggsville Historic Site, Bent County, Colorado. 3rd University of Colorado at Colorado Springs Field School in Historical Archaeology*. Prepared by Don Heimmer, Geo-Physical Recovery, Inc., and Steven L. DeVore, National Park Service. Prepared for Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, and the National Park Service, Long Distance Trails Branch, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Copies available from the National Park Service, Long Distance Trails Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2005 *A Search for Kit Carson's House and John Prower's Trade House: On-going Historical Archaeology at Boggsville Historic Site*. Prepared for Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.

Carrillo, Richard F., Renee Johnson, and Margaret A. Van Ness

1987 *Historical Archaeology Along the Proposed Speer Viaduct Replacement Route in Denver, Colorado*. Prepared for CRS Sirmine Civil Engineers, Inc., Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- Carrillo, Richard F., D. Adams, and D. Larson
 1989 *Relative Dating of Historic Homesteads: A Test Employing Cartridges and Bottle Glass. Temporal Assessment of Diagnostic Materials from the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site.* Edited by Christopher Lintz and Jane L. Anderson. *Memoirs of the Colorado Archaeological Society*, No. 4. Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Sarah J. Pearce, Stephen M. Kalasz, and Daniel A. Jepson
 1993 *The Tremont House (5DV2954): Historical Archaeological Investigations of an Early Hotel in Denver, Colorado.* Archaeological Research Series 1. Colorado Department of Transportation, Archaeological Unit, Denver, Colorado.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Lori E. Rhodes, and Philip L. Petersen
 1993 *Historical Archaeology at Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363): Excavations Conducted to Facilitate the Restoration and Reconstruction of the Prowers House, Bent County, Colorado.* Prepared for Boggsville Revitalization Committee, Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Stephen M. Kalasz, Stephen A. Brown, Philip L. Petersen, and Christian J. Zier
 1994 *Archaeological Excavations at the Prowers House, Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363), Bent County, Colorado.* Prepared by Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado. Prepared for Boggsville Revitalization Committee, La Junta, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Steven F. Mehls, and Don Hardesty
 1994 *Historical Archaeology at Lockwood, A Nineteenth Century Stage Station (5LA5454), Las Animas County, Colorado: A Data Recovery.* Prepared by Western Cultural Resource Management, Boulder, Colorado. Prepared for the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Philip L. Petersen, and Daniel L. McGrew
 1995 *A Preliminary Report of Results from the First Annual University of Colorado-Colorado Springs Historical Archaeological Field School at Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363): An Early 1860s Village in Southeastern Colorado, Summer of 1994.* Prepared for Boggsville Revitalization Committee, Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas. Copies available from Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Collette Chambellan, and Thomas Lennon
 1996 *Summary Report of Lockwood Stage Station at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado.* Prepared by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc., Reno, Nevada. Prepared for the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Copies available from the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Elaine Anderson, Jane L. Anderson, Pamela K. Cowen, Gerald K. Kelso, and Philip L. Petersen
 1997 *The Results of the University of Colorado-Colorado Springs 1994 and 1995 Historical Archaeology Field Schools at Boggsville Historic Site (5BN363): An Early 1860s Village in Southwestern Colorado, Bent County, Colorado.* Prepared by University of Colorado-Colorado Springs. Prepared for Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Las Animas, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 95-01-19), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Bonnie J. Clark, and Philip L. Petersen
 1999 *The Prowers House Excavation VI: An Historical Study on the Women of Boggsville and an Archaeological Study of Four Features.* Prepared for Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant no. 96-02-113), Denver. Copies available from Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.

- Carrillo, Richard F., William J. Convery, III, Barbara J. Zook, Dorothy J. Best, Bonnie J. Clark, Constance La Lena, and Diane Benevides Mason
 2003 *Context Study of the Hispanic Cultural Landscape of the Purgatoire/Apishapa, Las Animas County, Colorado: An Interdisciplinary Approach to the History, Architecture, Oral History and Historical Archaeology*. Prepared for Trinidad Historical Society and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 99-M2-061), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., David Killam, Wade Broadhead, and Michelle Slaughter
 2004 *Camp Amache (5WP48): A Class III Intensive Field Survey of the Granada Relocation Center, Prowers County, Colorado*. Prepared by Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado and RMC Consultants, Inc., Lakewood, Colorado. Prepared for the Town of Granada, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 2003-02-35), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Carrillo, Richard F., Susan A. Quinnell, and Sierra Standish
 2004 *Historical Archaeology at the Romero House Property and Romero Park (5LR10326), Larimer County, Colorado: A Study Detailing the Historical and Architectural Context, Site Mapping and a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey*. Prepared by Cuartelejo HP Associates, Inc., La Junta, Colorado, and Geo-Recovery Systems, Inc., Arvada, Colorado. Prepared for Poudre Landmarks Foundation, Fort Collins, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 2003-AS-008), Denver. Copies available from Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.
- Carson, Cary
 1994 Lost in the Fun House: A Commentary on Anthropologists' First Contact with History Museums. *Journal of American History* 81(1):137-151.
- Cassells, E. Steve
 1997 *The Archaeology of Colorado*. Revised ed. Johnson Books, Boulder.
- Cater, John D.
 2001 The (5MN2628) Oak Hill Site. In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 15. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission Company. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Chandler, Susan M., and Alan D. Reed
 1993 *Addendum to Cultural Resources Inventory for Western Area Power Administration Curecanti-Blue Mesa-Salida 115 kV Transmission Line Access Roads Rehabilitation Project: The 1993 Field Season Report*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Western Area Power Administration. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Chapin, Earl May
 1937 *The Canning Clan*. The McMillan Company, New York.
- Chappell, Gordon S.
 1971 *Logging Along the Denver and Rio Grande: Narrow Gauge Logging Railroads of Southwestern Colorado and Northern New Mexico*. Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden.
- Charles, Mona, Randy Nathan, and Philip Duke
 1996 *Evaluative Testing of Eight Archaeological Sites in the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, Fort Carson, Colorado.
- Charles, Mona, Thann Baker, Christine Markussen, Randy Nathan, and Philip Duke
 2004 *Evaluative Testing of 5LA3421: A Multicomponent Prehistoric and Historic Site, Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Fort Carson Cultural Resource Management Series Contribution Number 14. The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, Fort Carson, Colorado.

- Chavez, Fray Angelico
 1979 Genízaros. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 198-200. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Chavez, Fray Angelico (translator), and Ted J. Warner (editor)
 1976 *The Domínguez-Escalante Journal: Their Expedition Through Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico in 1776*. Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah.
- Cheek, Charles D. (editor)
 1998 Perspectives on the Archaeology of Colonial Boston: The Archaeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts. *Historical Archaeology* 32 (3 vols.)
- Chesney, Kellow
 1970 *The Victorian Underworld*. Temple Smith, London.
- Church, Minette C.
 1999 "Mexican," "Indian," and "Anglo": Integrating Pasts along the Santa Fe Trail. Paper presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 2001 Homesteads on the Purgatoire: Frontiers of Culture Contact in 19th Century Colorado. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 2002 The Grant and The Grid: Homestead Landscapes in the Late Nineteenth-Century Borderlands of Southern Colorado. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 2(2):220-244.
 2005 *Hispanic Land Use in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and the Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands: History and Recommendations for Protection and Preservation*. Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln.
 2007 Purgatorio, Purgatoire, or Picketwire: Negotiating Local, National, and Transnational Identities along the Purgatoire River in Nineteenth Century Colorado. In *Archaeological Landscapes on the High Plains*, edited by Laura L. Sheiber and Bonnie J. Clark, in press. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Church, Minette C., and Bonnie J. Clark
 2008 Sacrificing the Family Home: Population Displacement and Landscape on Army Lands in the West. In *Looking Back: Pursuing, Presenting & Protecting 20th Century Archaeology*, edited by Audrey J. Horning, in press. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Church, Minette C., and Pamela Cowen
 2005 *Evaluative Testing of the Bent Canyon Stage Station on the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. Prepared for the Department of the Army, Fort Carson Command, Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Mangement, Fort Carson, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Cioleck-Torrello, Richard, and Mark T Swanson (editors)
 1997 *Pithouse, Presidio, and Privy: 1400 years of Archaeology and History on Block 180, Tucson, Arizona*. Technical Series No. 63. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.
- Claassen, Cheryl P.
 1991 Gender, Shellfishing, and the Shell Mound Archaic. In *Engendering Archaeology: Women and Prehistory*, edited by Joan M. Gero and Margaret W. Conkey, pp. 276-299. B. Blackwell, Oxford, England.
- Clark, Bonnie J.
 1996 Amache Ochinee Prowers: The Archaeobiography of a Cheyenne Woman. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver.
 1997a The Women of Boggsville: A Technical Document for Site Interpretation and Investigation & Documentation for the Women of Boggsville Brochure. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

Clark, Bonnie J.

- 1997b *Archaeological Resources of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Adams County, Colorado*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Prepared for the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver. Copies available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain-Prairie Region, Denver.
- 1998a *A Survey of Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Summitville Superfund Site, Rio Grande County, Colorado*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Submitted to Bureau of Reclamation, Western Colorado Area Office. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1998b *Archaeological Investigations at the Trinidad History Museum*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, Trinidad History Museum, Trinidad, and State Historical Fund (Grant No. 95-01-079), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1998c *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Grand Valley Water Management Project, Mesa County, Colorado*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Denver. Report No. 98-30. Submitted to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Western Colorado Area Office, Northern Division, Grand Junction, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1999a The Protohistoric Period. In *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin*, by Kevin P. Gilmore, Marcia Tate, Mark L. Chenault, Bonnie J. Clark, Terri McBride and Margaret Wood, pp. 309-336. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- 1999b Probably Euroamerican: The Gordian Knot of Ethnicity, Material Culture, and Colorado's Cultural Resources. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- 2003 On the Edge of Purgatory: An Archaeology of Ethnicity and Gender in Hispanic Colorado. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
- 2005 Lived Ethnicity: Archaeology and Identity in *Mexicano America*. *World Archaeology* 37(3):440-452.

Clark, Bonnie J., and Laurie A. Wilkie

- 2006 The Prism of Self: Gender and Personhood. In *The Handbook of Gender in Archaeology*, edited by Sarah M. Nelson. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Clark, Bonnie J., Kevin P. Gilmore, Mark L. Chenault, Sandra Karhu, James E. Ayres, Kathleen Corbett, and John D. Goodman II

- 1997 *Archaeological Investigations and Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Archaeological Resources of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Adams County, Colorado*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Prepared for the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver. Copies available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mountain-Prairie Region, Denver.

Clark, Bonnie J., Minette C. Church, and Richard F. Carrillo

- 2002 "Pretty Good Old Country If It Rains": Living Along the Santa Fe Trail. Paper presented at the Plenary Session of the 67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Denver.

Clark, Hyla M.

- 1977 *The Tin Can Book*. New American Library, New York.

Clark, Lynn

- 1987 Gravestones, Reflectors of Ethnicity or Class? In *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, pp. 383-395. Plenum Press, New York.

Clark, Victor S.

- 1929 *History of Manufactures in the United States. Volume II: 1860-1893*. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington D.C. Reprinted 1949 by Peter Smith, New York.

- Cleland, Charles E.
2001 Historical Archaeology Adrift? *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):1-8.
- Clemmer, Richard O.
1989 Differential Leadership Patterns in Early Twentieth-Century Great Basin Indian Societies. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11(1):35-49.

1992 A Brief Introduction to Southern Ute History and Context: The Treaty Period, 1846-1880. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver.
- Clemmer, Richard O., and Omer C. Stewart
1986 Treaties, Reservations, and Claims. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 525-557. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Clint, David K.
1976 *Colorado Historical Bottles & ETC., 1859-1915*. Johnson Publishing Company, Boulder, Colorado.
- Clyne, Rick J.
1999 *Coal People: Life in Southern Colorado's Company Towns, 1890-1930*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Coben, Stanley
1976 The Assault on Victorianism in the Twentieth Century. In *Victorian America*, edited by Daniel Walker Howe, pp. 60-181. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
- Cobos, Ruben
1987 *A Dictionary of New Mexico and Southern Colorado Spanish*. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- Cole, Sally J.
1988 Ute Rock Art in Colorado. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 102-143. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

1990 *Legacy on Stone: Rock Art of the Colorado Plateau and Four Corners Region*. Johnson Books, Boulder, Colorado.
- Coleman, Annie Gilbert
2004 *Ski Style: Sport and Culture in the Rockies*. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence.
- Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
2001 Colorado Historical Archaeology Context: The Last Four Centuries. Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund grant application. Prepared by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver. Manuscript on file, Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.
- Colorado Department of Agriculture
2004 *Markets: From Growing to Processing*. Electronic document, <http://www.ag.state.co.us/Mkt/fgtp/chapter1.html>, accessed February 28, 2004.
- Colorado Oil and Gas Commission
2004 *General Information: Oil & Gas Operations at a Glance*. Electronic document, <http://oil-gas.state.co.us/>, accessed March 2, 2004.
- Colorado Saddle Makers Association
2004 Colorado Saddle Makers Association Brochure. Electronic document, <http://www.coloradosaddlemakers.org/BROC2.pdf>, accessed August 10, 2004.
- Colorado State Business Directory
1899-1930 *Colorado State Business Directory*. The Gazetteer Publishing & Printing Company, Denver.

- Colorado Wines
2004 *Chronology of Events*. Electronic document, <http://www.coloradowine.com/history/html>, accessed August 11, 2004.
- Comaroff, John
1987 Of Totemism and Ethnicity: Consciousness, Practice and the Signs of Inequality. *Ethnos* 52(3-4):301-323.
- Comer, Douglas C.
1996 *Ritual Ground: Bent's Old Fort, World Formation, and the Annexation of the Southwest*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Conner, Carl E., and Danni L. Langdon
1987 *Battlement Mesa Area Cultural Resources Study*. Prepared by Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. Prepared for Exxon, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Connor, Melissa A., Julie S. Field, and Karin M. Roberts
1999 *Archaeological Testing of the World War II Prisoner-of-War Camp (5EP1211) at Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado*. National Park Service, Midwest Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Convery, William J., III
1999 An Overview of Utilities and Their Relation to Government in the City of Denver, 1860-1920. In *Historical Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Broadway Viaduct Replacement Project, Downtown Denver, Colorado: Mitigation of Site 5DV5997*, edited by Margaret Wood, Richard F. Carrillo, Terri McBride, Donna L. Bryant and William J. Convery, III. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Prepared for Colorado Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Cope, Kenneth L.
2000 *Kitchen Collectibles: An Identification Guide*. Astragal Press, Mendham, New Jersey.
- Copeland, James M.
1983 Chronological Ordering of Archaeological Sites Lacking Traditional Temporal Indices, Lisbon Valley, Utah. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.
- Corbett, Kathleen
2003 Hope Set in Stone: Vernacular Architecture as a Link Across Time, Space, and Culture in Southeastern Colorado. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Architecture, University of California, Berkeley.
- Cordell, Linda S.
1989 Durango to Durango: An Overview of the Southwest Heartland. In *Columbian Consequences, Vol. 1, Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West*, edited by David H. Thomas, pp. 17-40. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Cordell, Linda S., and V. J. Yannie
1991 Ethnicity, Ethnogenesis, and the Individual: A Processual Approach Toward Dialogue. In *Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies: Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past*, edited by Robert W. Preucel, pp. 96-107. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.
- Coues, Elliot (editor)
1970 *The Journal of Jacob Fowler*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
1987 *The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Vol. 2*. Dover Publications, New York.
- Covington, James Warren
1949 Relations Between the Ute Indians and the United States Government, 1848-1900. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

- Cox, Thomas Richard
1974 *Mills and Markets: A History of the Pacific Coast Lumber Industry to 1900*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Creasman, Steven D., and Linda J. Scott
1987 Texas Creek Overlook: Evidence for Late Fremont (Post A.D. 1200) Occupation in Northwest Colorado. *Southwestern Lore* 53(4):1-16.
- Crosby, W. E.
1930 *Highlights in the History of Logging Equipment and Methods*. Copies available from the Oregon Historical Society, Portland.
- Curtis, James
1976 *Riding Old Trails*. Rocky Mountain Books, Windsor, Colorado.
- Curtis, Ross S.
2001 *Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Town Sites of Tellurium/Whitecross (5HN302) and Argentum (5HN300), Hinsdale County, Colorado*. Prepared by Durango Archaeological Consultants, Durango. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Gunnison Field Office, Gunnison, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 00-02-054), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.
- Cusick, James G. (editor)
1998 *Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology*. Occasional Paper No. 25. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- Cutter, Donald C. (editor)
1993 *The Defenses of Northern New Spain: Hugo O'Connor's Report to Teodor De Croix, July 22, 1777*. Southern Methodist University, DeGolyer Library, Dallas.
- Dale, H. C.
1941 *The Ashley-Smith Explorations and the Discovery of a Central Route to the Pacific, 1822-1829*. Arthur H. Clark, Glendale, California.
- Dallas, Sandra
1985 *Colorado Ghost Towns and Mining Camps*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Darde, Joe
1962 Reminiscences of Elfido Lopez. Manuscript in the possession of Richard Loudon, Branson, Colorado.
- Davis, Leslie B. (editor)
1983 From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advances in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation. Plains Anthropological Society Memoir No. 19. *Plains Anthropologist* 28(102):Part 2.
- Davis, Mike
1992 *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. Vintage Books, New York.
- Davis, R. P., Jr., Stephen Riggs, and Brett H. Riggs
2004 An Introduction to the Catawba Project. *North Carolina Archaeology* (53):1-41.
- Davis, Ronald L.
1971 *The Social and Cultural Life of the 1920s*. American Problem Studies. Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Davis, W. W. H.
1962 *El Gringo or New Mexico and Her People*. Rio Grande Press, Chicago. Reprinted. Originally published 1857.
- Dawdy, Shannon
2000 Preface to Thematic Issue on Creolization. *Historical Archaeology* 34(3):1-4.

- D'Azevedo, Warren L. (editor)
 1986 *Great Basin*. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- De Cunzo, Lu Ann
 2001 Comments on "Historical Archaeology Adrift? A Forum." *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):14-19.
- Deagan, Kathleen
 1973 Mestizaje in Colonial St. Augustine. *Ethnohistory* 20:55-65.
 1982 Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 5, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 151-177. Academic Press, New York.
 1983 *Spanish St. Augustine: The Archaeology of a Colonial Creole Community*. Academic Press, New York.
 1988 Neither History nor Prehistory: the Questions that Count in Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):7-12.
 1996[1982] Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology. In *Images of the Past: Readings in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser, pp. 16-41. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
 1998 Transculturation and Spanish American Ethnogenesis: The Archaeological Legacy of the Quincentenary. In *Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology*, edited by James G. Cusick, pp. 23-43. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- Deagan, Kathleen, and Darcie MacMahon
 1995 *Fort Mose: Colonial America's Black Fortress of Freedom*. University of Florida Press and Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville.
- Deagan, Kathleen, and Michael Scardaville
 1985 Archaeology and History on Historic Hispanic Sites: Impediments and Solutions. *Historical Archaeology* 19(1):32-37.
- Decker, Peter
 2003 *The Utes Must Go*. Fulcrum, Golden, Colorado.
- Deetz, James
 1968 Late Man in North America: Archeology of European Americans. In *Anthropological Archeology in the Americas*, edited by Betty J. Meggers, pp. 121-130. The Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C.
 1972 Ceramics from Plymouth, 1620-1835: The Archaeological Evidence. In *Ceramics in America*, edited by Ian M.G. Quimby, pp. 15-74. Winterthur Conference Report 1972. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
 1977a *Small Things Forgotten, The Archaeology of Early American Life*. Anchor Press, Garden City, New Jersey.
 1977b A Cognitive Historical Model for American Material Culture: 1620-1835. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 284-286. Baywood, Farmingdale, New York.
 1983 Scientific Humanism and Humanistic Science: A Plea for Paradigmatic Pluralism in Historical Archaeology. In *Historical Archaeology of the Eastern United States: Papers from the R. J. Russell Symposium*, edited by Robert W. Neuman. *Geosciences and Man*, XXIII (April 29, 1983).
 1988 American Historical Archeology: Methods and Results. *Science* 239:362-367.
 1996[1977] *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life (expanded and revised)*. Doubleday, New York.

- Deetz, James, and Edwin S. Dethlefsen
 1965 The Doppler Effect and Archaeology: A Consideration of the Spatial Aspects of Seriation. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 2(3):196-206.
- 1967 Death's Heads, Cherub, Urn and Willow. *Natural History* 76(3):29-37.
- 1982 Death's Head, Cherub, Urn and Willow. In *Material Culture Studies in America*, edited by Thomas J. Schlereth, pp. 195-205. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.
- DeMallie, Raymond, J. (editor)
 2001 *Plains*. Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 13, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Denver City Directory
 1899-1930 *Denver City Directory*. R. L. Polk & Company, Denver.
- DeSantis, Vincent P. (compiler)
 1973 *The Gilded Age 1877-1896*. Golden Tree Bibliographies in American History, edited by Arthur S. Link. AHM, Northbrook, Illinois.
- Despres, Leo A.
 1975 *Ethnicity and Resource Competition in Plural Societies*. Mouton, The Hague, Netherlands.
- Deutsch, Sarah
 1987 *No Separate Refuge: Culture, Class, and Gender on an Anglo-Hispanic Frontier in the American Southwest*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Dick, Herbert W.
 1957 Field Notes of Trinidad Reservoir Project. Unpublished field notes on file at Loudon-Heinreitz Museum, Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad, Colorado.
- 1963 *Preliminary Report: Trinidad Reservoir, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Copies available from the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 1968 Six Historic Pottery Types from Spanish Sites in New Mexico. In *Collected Papers in Honor of Lyndon Hargrave*, edited by A. H. Schroeder. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Vol. 1. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- Dishman, Linda
 1981 Ranching and Farming in the Lower Dolores River Valley. In *The River of Sorrows: The History of the Lower Dolores River Valley*, edited by Gregory D. Kendrick. National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
- Dobyns, Henry F.
 1966 Estimating Aboriginal American Population: An Appraisal of Techniques with a New Hampshire Estimate. *Current Anthropology* 7(4):395-416.
- Dodge, Richard Irving
 1959 *Our Wild Indians: Thirty-Three Years' Personal Experience Among the Red Men of the Great West*. Archer House, New York.
- Doggett, Suzanne, and Holly Wilson
 1999 *Rural School Buildings in Colorado*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Documentation Form. Publication No. 627, Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Dollar, Clyde D.
 1968 *Some Thoughts on Theory and Method in Historical Archaeology*. Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers Vol. 2, Pt. 2. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

- Earles, Amy C., Richard F. Carrillo, Nick Trierweiler, and John C. Acklan
 1987 *Evaluation of Old Las Animas (5BN176), A Late Nineteenth Century Town on the Arkansas River, Bent County, Colorado*. Prepared by Mariah Associates, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Eberhart, Perry
 1959 *Guide to the Colorado Ghost Towns and Mining Camps*. Sage Books, Denver.
- Ebright, Malcolm
 1987 New Mexican Land Grants: The Legal Background. In *Land, Water, and Culture: New Perspectives on Hispanic Land Grants*, edited by Charles L. Briggs and John R. Van Ness, pp. 15-66. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Eddy, Frank
 1982 *The Archaeological Mitigation Program and Excavations at Site 5MF605, Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, Moffat County, Colorado*. Prepared by Science Applications, Inc., Denver. Prepared for U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Interagency Archaeological Services Branch, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Edwards, Frank S.
 1966 *A Campaign in New Mexico*. Readex Microprint Corporation. Originally published 1847.
- Egan, Pierce
 1904 *Life in London*. D. Appleton & Co., New York.
- Ellis, S. M.
 2002 *The Topaz Relocation Center Site Management Plan*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Salt Lake City. Prepared for Topaz Museum Board, Delta, Utah. Copies available from the Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.
- Emberling, Geoff
 1997 Ethnicity in Complex Societies: Archaeological Perspectives. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 5(4):295-344.
- Emmons, Samuel Franklin
 1896 *The Mines of Custer County, Colorado*. U.S. Geological Survey, Seventeenth Annual Report, Part 2. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Emrick, Cynthia
 1974 Twin Lakes District (5LK41), National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Epperson, Terrence W.
 1999 The Contested Commons: Archaeologies of Race, Repression, and Resistance in New York City. In *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 81-110. Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishing, New York.
- Erickson, Kenneth A.
 1965 The Morphology of Lumber Settlements in Western Oregon and Washington. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.
- Eriksen, Thomas H.
 1996 The Epistemological Status of the Concept of Ethnicity. Paper presented in Amsterdam, 1993 (original title: "The Anthropology of Ethnicity"). Published in *Anthropological Notebooks* (Ljubljana, Slovenia) 1996. Electronic document, http://folk.uio.no/geirthe/Status_of_ethnicity.html, accessed January 20, 2007.
- Falk, Lisa (editor)
 1991 *Historical Archaeology in Global Perspective*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

- Farnsworth, Paul
 1989 The Economics of Acculturation in the Spanish Missions of Alta California. *Research in Economic Anthropology* 11:217-249.
- Farnsworth, Paul, and Jack S. Williams (editors)
 1992 The Archaeology of the Spanish and Mexican Republican Periods. *Historical Archaeology* 26(1).
- Farriss, Glenn J.
 1989 The Russian Imprint on the Colonization of California. In *Columbian Consequences: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West* (Vol. 1), edited by David Hurst Thomas, pp. 481-497. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Fell, James E., Jr.
 1979 *Ores to Metals: The Rocky Mountain Smelting Industry*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Felt, Margaret
 1978 *The Enterprising Mr. Murray: Pacific Northwest Logger*. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.
- Ferguson, Leland
 1992 *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 1996 Struggling with Pots in Colonial South Carolina. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser, pp. 260-271. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- Fike, Richard E., and H. Blaine Phillips, III
 1984 *A Nineteenth Century Ute Burial from Northeast Utah*. Utah BLM Cultural Resource Series, No. 16. Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.
- Finnell Enterprises
 1997 *Artifact and Relic Collection: The Battle at Summit Springs*. Electronic document, <http://www.metallocators.com/summit.htm>, accessed April 7, 2006.
- Flint, Richard, and Shirley Cushing Flint
 2003 *The Coronado Expedition, From the Distance of 460 Years*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Fontana, Bernard L.
 1965a On the Meaning of Historic Sites Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 31(1):61-65.
- 1965b The Tale of a Nail: On the Ethnological Interpretation of Historic Artifacts. *The Florida Anthropologist* XVIII(No.3, Part 2):85-102.
- 1967 The Archaeology of Post-18th Century Ranches in the United States. *Historical Archaeology* 1:60-63.
- 1994 *Entrada: The Legacy of Spain and Mexico in the United States*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Forbes, Jack D.
 1959 The Appearance of the Mounted Indians in Northern Mexico and the Southwest, to 1680. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 15(2):189-212.
- Forbes, Susan L.
 2001 Gendering Corporate Welfare Practices: Female Sports and Recreation at Eaton's During the Depression. *Rethinking History* 5(1):59-74.
- Foster, Edward D.
 1926 The Miracle of a Half-Century. *Colorado Magazine* 3(3):93.

- Foster, M. S., J. M. Lindly, and R. F. Ryden
 2004 *Celestials and Soiled Doves: The Archeology and History of Lots 4-9, Block 13 of Historic Prescott's Original Townsite: The Prescott City Center Project*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc. Cultural Resource Report No. 03-386. Prepared for the City of Prescott, Arizona. Copies available from the City of Prescott, Arizona, and the Arizona State Museum, Tucson.
- Foster, Morris W., and Martha McCollough
 2001 Plains Apache. In *Plains*, edited by Raymond J. DeMallie, pp. 926-940. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 13, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Fowler, Catherine S.
 1986 Subsistence. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 64-97. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Fowler, Don D.
 1966 Great Basin Social Organization. In *The Current Status of Anthropological Research in the Great Basin: 1964*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, Wilbur A. Davis, Don D. Fowler and Wayne Suttles, pp. 57-73. University of Nevada, Desert Research Institute, Reno.
- Fowler, Don D., and Catherine S. Fowler (editors)
 1971 *Anthropology of the Numa: John Wesley Powell's Manuscripts on the Numic Peoples of Western North America, 1868-1880*. Contributions to Anthropology No. 14, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Fox, Anne A.
 1977 *The Archaeology and History of the Spanish Governor's Palace Park*. Archaeological Survey Report No. 31. Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio.
- Fox, Anne A., Feris Bass, Jr., and Thomas R. Hester
 1976 *The Archaeology and History of Alamo Plaza*. Archaeological Survey Report No. 16. Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas at San Antonio.
- Fox, Daniel E., John Clark, and Dan Scurlock
 1977 *Archeological Investigations at San Fernando Cathedral: A Preliminary Report*. Special Report No. 22. Office of the State Archaeologist, Austin, Texas.
- Fox, Richard A.
 1993 *Archaeology, History, and Custer's Last Battle: the Little Big Horn Reexamined*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Franklin, Maria
 1997a "Power to the People:" Sociopolitics and the Archaeology of Black America. *Historical Archaeology* 31(3):36-50.
 1997b Why Are There So Few Black American Archaeologists? *Antiquity* (71):799-801.
- Franzen, John G.
 1992 Northern Michigan Logging Camps: Material Culture and Worker Adaptation on the Industrial Frontier. *Historical Archaeology* 26(2):74-98.
- Fraser, Clayton B.
 2000 *Highway Bridges in Colorado*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Fraserdesign, Loveland, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Fraser, Clayton B., and Jennifer H. Strand
 1997 *Railroads in Colorado, 1858-1948*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Fraserdesign, Loveland, Colorado. Prepared for the Foundation for the Colorado State Parks, Inc., and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Friedman, Paul D.

1983 *History and Oral History Studies of the Fort Carson-Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by Powers Elevation Archaeology Division, Denver. Submitted to USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Copies available from the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

1985 *Final Report of History and Oral History Studies of the Fort Carson Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by Powers Elevation Archaeology Division, Denver. Submitted to USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Contract No. CX 1200-3-A0006. Copies available from the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, Denver.

1988 *Valley of Lost Souls: A History of the Pinon Canyon Region of Southeastern Colorado*. Monograph 3. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Friedman, Robert

1983 Digging Up the U.S. *American Heritage* Special Issue, August/September:35-47.

Frison, George, C.

1978 *Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains*. Academic Press, New York.

Furnas, J. C.

1969 *The Americans: A Social History of the United States, 1587-1914*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Gálvez, Estévan Rael

2002 Identifying Captivity and Capturing Identity: Narratives of American Indian Slavery Colorado and New Mexico, 1776-1934. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of American Culture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Gardner, A. Dudley

2001 Chinese Emigrants in Southwest Wyoming, 1868-1885. In *Chinese on the American Frontier*, edited by Arif Dirlik, pp. 341-348. Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Lanham, Maryland.

2003 The Chinese in Wyoming: Life in the Core and Peripheral Communities. *South Dakota History* 33(4, Winter):380-390.

2004a *Fort Bridger*. Electronic document, http://www.wvcc.cc.wy.us/wyo_hist/fort_bridger.htm, accessed January 24, 2007.

2004b The Chinese in Wyoming: Life in the Core and Peripheral Communities. In *Ethnic Oasis: The Chinese in the Black Hills: South Dakota History*, edited by Liping Zhu and Rose Estep. South Dakota Historical Society Press, Pierre.

Gibb, James, and April Beisau

2005 Theory and Method in Schoolhouse Archaeology. Paper presented at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, York, England.

Gibbons, William H.

1918 *Logging in the Douglas Fir Region*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 711. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Gibson, Charles

1988 Spanish Indian Policies. In *History of Indian-White Relations*, edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp. 96-102. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 4, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Gibson, Charles E.

1934a Notes on the Colonization of 'Los Conejos', interview with Epifanio J. P. Valdez. Interviews collected during 1934 for the State Historical Society of Colorado, by Civil Works Administration workers, Alamosa, Colorado. Manuscripts on file, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

- Gibson, Charles E.
 1934b Further Information from San Luis and Vicinity: Part Two. Interviews collected during 1934 for the State Historical Society of Colorado, by Civil Works Administration workers, Alamosa, Colorado. Manuscripts on file, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Gilchrist, Roberta
 1994 *Gender and Material Culture: The Archaeology of Religious Women*. Routledge, London.
 2005 Introduction: Scales and Voices in World Historical Archaeology. *World Archaeology* 37(3):329-336.
- Gill, George W.
 1991 Human Skeletal Remains on the Northwestern Plains. In *Prehistoric Hunters of the High Plains* (2nd ed.), by George C. Frison, Chapter 11. Academic Press, San Diego.
- Gillio, David, Jan Levine, and Douglas D. Scott
 1980 *Some Common Artifacts Found at Historic Sites*. Cultural Resource Report No 3. USDA Forest Service, Southwest Region, Albuquerque.
- Gilmore, Kevin P., Marcia Tate, Mark L. Chenault, Bonnie Clark, Terri McBride, and Margaret Wood
 1999 *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Platte River Basin*. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Glassie, Henry
 1975 *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Gleichman, Peter
 2001 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of The Boulder Greenways, Boulder County, Colorado*. Prepared by Native Cultural Services, Ward, Colorado. Prepared for City of Boulder, Public Works Department, Utilities Division. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Glover, Vernon J.
 1984 *Logging Railroads of the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 4. USDA Forest Service, Southwest Region, Albuquerque.
- Good, Albert H.
 1935 *Park Structures and Facilities*. National Park Service, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Goodykontz, Colin B.
 1927 Settlement of Colorado. In *History of Colorado*, edited by James H. Baker and LeRoy H. Hafen. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Gordon, Robert B., and Patrick M. Malone
 1994 *The Texture of Industry: An Archaeological View of the Industrialization of North America*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, England.
- Goss, James A.
 1961 *A Short Dictionary of the Southern Ute Language*. The Southern Ute Tribe, Ignacio, Colorado.
 1967 Ute Language, Kin, Myth, and Nature: A Multi-Dimensional Folk Taxonomy. *Anthropological Linguistics* 9(9):1-11.
 1972 A Basin-Plateau Shoshonean Ecological Model. In *Great Basin Cultural Ecology: A Symposium*, edited by Don D. Fowler, pp. 123-128. Publications in the Social Sciences No. 8. Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada, Reno.
 1977 Linguistic Tools for the Great Basin Prehistorian. In *Models and Great Basin Prehistory: A Symposium*, edited by Don D. Fowler, pp. 50-78. Publications in the Social Sciences No. 12. Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada, Reno.

- Goss, James A.
- 1995a The Colorado Ute Cultural Landscape: An Interpretive Opportunity. Presentation at the Region 7 Workshop, "Creating the Fabric of Interpretation: Weaving Cultural and Natural History," National Association for Interpretation, Cortez, Colorado.
- 1995b The Ute People and Their Colorado Mountains. Unpublished Materials to Accompany a Lecture sponsored by The Colorado Endowment for the Humanities, The Colorado Historical Society, and the Ute Indian Museum, Montrose, Colorado, July 18, 1995.
- 1999a The Yamparika-Shoshones, Comanches, or Utes--or Does it Matter? In *Julian Steward and the Great Basin: The Making of an Anthropologist*, edited by Richard O. Clemmer, L. Daniel Myers and Mary Elizabeth Rudden, pp. 74-84. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- 1999b Rocky Mountain High Culture: Look, the Utes Aren't Marginal Anymore!!! Paper presented at the 4th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- Gould, Richard A., and Michael B. Schiffer (editors)
- 1981 *Modern Material Culture: The Archaeology of Us*. Academic Press, New York.
- Gray, Anna
- 2005 Contested Ideals: Cultural Citizenship at the Ludlow Tent Colony. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver.
- Gray, Marlesa A.
- 1999 Historical Archaeology in the Next Millennium: A View from CRM. *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):59-62.
- Green, Stanton W., and Stephen M. Perlman
- 1985 Frontiers, Boundaries, and Open Social Systems. In *The Archaeology of Frontiers and Boundaries*, edited by Stanton W. Green and Stephen M. Perlman, pp. 3-14. Studies in Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.
- Greene, Jerome A., and Douglas D. Scott
- 2004 *Finding Sand Creek: History and Archaeology of the 1864 Massacre*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Greenwood, Roberta S.
- 1996 *Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown 1880-1933*. Monumenta Archaeologica 18. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 2001 Historical Archaeology Adrift?: Comments from the CRM/West. *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):25-27.
- Greer, John W.
- 1966 The Loudon Site (CO-1), Las Animas County, Colorado. *Southwestern Lore* 32(3):57-65.
- Gregg, Josiah
- 1962 *Commerce of the Prairies, Vol. I*. J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. Originally published 1844.
- 1970 *Commerce of the Prairies*. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis.
- Greubel, Rand A.
- 2001 Simpson Wickiup Site (5SM2425). In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 24. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Greubel, Rand A., and John D. Cater
- 2001 Schmidt Site (5MN4253). In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 21. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- Grier, Katherine C.
1989 *Culture and Comfort: People, Parlors, and Upholstery 1850-1930*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.
- Gross, Cecil V.
1972 *Stories About the White River Valley and Life of Cecil V. Gross*. Privately printed, Rangely, Colorado.
- Groth, Paul
1994 *Living Downtown: The History of Residential Hotels in the United States*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Groth, Paul, and Marta Gutman
1997 Worker's Houses in West Oakland. In *Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland*, edited by Suzanne Stewart and Mary Praetzellis, pp. 31-84. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Gulley, Cara C.
2002 A Reanalysis of Dismal River Archaeology and Ceramic Typology. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Gulliford, Andrew
1983 *Garfield County, Colorado: The First Hundred Years, 1883-1983*. Grand River Museum Alliance, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

1989 *Boomtown Blues: Colorado Oil Shale, 1885-1985*. University Press of Colorado, Niwot.
- Gunnerson, Dolores A.
1974 *The Jicarilla Apaches: A Study in Survival*. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb.
- Gunnerson, James H.
1960 *An Introduction to Plains Archaeology: The Dismal River Aspect*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 173. Anthropological Papers 58. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1979 Archaeological Overview of the Central High Plains (draft). Manuscript on file, Center for Archaeological Research, University of Denver.

1983 Southern Athapaskan Archeology. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 162-169. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1987 *Archaeology of the High Plains*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 19. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.

2001 Plains Village Tradition: Western Periphery. In *Plains*, edited by Raymond J. DeMallie, pp. 234-244. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 13, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Gunnerson, James H., and Dolores A. Gunnerson
1988 *Ethnohistory of the High Plains*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 26. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.
- Gurcke, Karl
1987 *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology*. University of Idaho Press, Moscow.
- Guthrie, Mark (compiler)
1985 Historical Archaeology Research Design. A Management Plan for the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site (draft). Center for Archaeological Research, University of Denver. Submitted to USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Manuscript on file, USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

- Haber, L. F.
1971 *The Chemical Industry 1900-1930: International Growth and Technological Change*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Hackett, Charles Wilson
1942 *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Otermín's Attempted Reconquest 1680-1682*. Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Hafen, LeRoy H. (editor)
1948 *Colorado and Its People: A Narrative and Topical History of the Centennial State, Volume I*. Lewis Historical Publishing, New York.
- Hagan, William T.
1988 United States Indian Policies 1860-1900. In *History of Indian-White Relations*, edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp. 51-65. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 4, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Haines, Francis
1938a The Northward Spread of Horses Among the Plains Indians. *American Anthropologist* 40(3):429-437.
1938b Where Did the Plains Indians Get Their Horses? *American Anthropologist* 40(1):112-117.
- Hamilton, T. M.
1960 Indian Trade Guns. *The Missouri Archaeologist* 22.
- Hand, OD, Carla Latuda, and Gerald A. Bair
1977 *Trinidad Lake Cultural Resource Study Part I: An Evaluative Study of Historical and Archaeological Sites within the Corps of Engineers Trinidad Lake Flood Control Project, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad, Colorado. Prepared for the National Park Service, Interagency Archaeological Services and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Hanson, James Austin
1975 *Metal Weapons, Tools, and Ornaments of the Teton Dakota Indians*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Hanson, Jeffery R.
1998 The Late High Plains Hunters. In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, edited by W. Raymond Wood, pp. 456-480. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Hardesty, Donald L.
1981 Historic Sites Archaeology on the Western American Frontier: Theoretical Perspectives and Research Problems. *North American Archaeologist* 2(1):67-81.
1982 Farming/Ranching Activities. In *An Archaeological Element or the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan*, coordinated by Margaret A. Lyneis, pp. 208-223. Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Carson City.
1985 Evolution on the Industrial Frontier. In *The Archaeology of Frontiers and Boundaries*, edited by Stanton W. Green and Stephen M. Perlman, pp. 213-230. Academic Press, San Diego.
1988 *The Archaeology of Mining and Miners: A View from the Silver State*. Special Publication Series, Number 6. Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
1990 Evaluating Site Significance in Historical Mining Districts. *Historical Archaeology* 24(2):42-51.
1991 Toward an Historical Archaeology of the Intermountain West. *Historical Archaeology* 25(3):29-35.
1994 Class, Gender Strategies, and Material Culture in the Mining West. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Elizabeth M. Scott, pp. 129-148. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

- Hardesty, Donald L.
- 1998a Power and the Industrial Mining Community in the American West. In *Social Approaches to an Industrial Past: The Archaeology and Anthropology of Mining*, edited by A. Bernard Knapp, Vincent C. Pigott, and Eugenia W. Herbert, pp. 81-96. Routledge, London.
- 1998b Gender and Archaeology on the Comstock. In *Comstock Women: The Making of a Mining Community*, edited by R.M. James and E. Raymond, pp. 283-302. University of Nevada Press, Reno.
- 1999a Historical Archaeology in the Next Millennium: A Forum. *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):51-58.
- 1999b Response to Comments by Gray, Lees, and Schuyler. *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):71-72.
- 2001 Comments on "Historical Archaeology Adrift". *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):23-24.
- Hardesty, Donald L., and V. Firby
- 1980 *Managing Archaeological Resources on the Comstock*. National Archaeological and Engineering Record, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Washington D.C.
- Hardesty, Donald L., and Eugene M. Hattori
- 1983 An Archaeological Model of Victorianism on the Nevada Mining Frontier. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.
- Hardesty, Donald L., and Barbara J. Little
- 2000 *Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- Hardesty, Donald L., Richard F. Carrillo, Steven F. Mehls, Jane L. Anderson, and Thomas J. Lennon
- 1995 *Data Recovery Report of Lockwood Stage Station at the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc., Reno, Nevada. Prepared for USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver. Copies available from the the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Harper, Hadley R.
- 1996 *Souls of the Purgatoire* (video). Department of Defense, U.S. Army, Fort Carson, Colorado.
- Harrington, J. C.
- 1955 Archaeology as an Auxiliary Science to American History. *American Anthropologist* 57(6):1121-1130.
- 1978[1957] New Light on Washington's Fort Necessity. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmingdale, New York.
- Harrison, Laura Soulliere
- 1986 *Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study*. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Hart, John P., and Charles L. Fisher (editors)
- 2000 *Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*. New York State Museum, Albany.
- Hartley, Ralph, and James Schneck
- 1996 *Administering the National Forests of Colorado: An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Properties*. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2), Denver. National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Haspel, Howard
- 1984 A Study of Shoshonean Ceramics of Wyoming: the Bugas-Holding Ceramic Assemblage. *The Wyoming Archaeologist* 27(3-4):25-40.

- Hattori, Eugene M.
1975 *Northern Paiutes on the Comstock*. Occasional Papers, No. 2. Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nevada.
- Hauff, Jeffrey
1988 Wyoming's First Penitentiary: Archaeology of a Victorian Era Correctional Institution. *Wyoming Archaeologist* 31(3-4):59-65.
- Hayden, Dolores
1976 *Seven American Utopias: The Architecture of Communitarian Socialism, 1790-1975*. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

2004 *Building Suburbia: Green Fields and Urban Growth: 1820-2000*. Vintage, New York.
- Haynes, Robin A. S., and Beverly E. Bastian
1986 *Historical Architectural Evaluation of 49 Sites in the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by Commonwealth Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan. Prepared for National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Heffington, J. Douglas
1992 El Cerrito: An Archaeo-Geographical Biography of a New Mexican Village. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- Held, Robert
1970 *The Age of Firearms*. Gun Digest Company, Northfield, Illinois.
- Helm, June
1968 Essays on the Problem of Tribe. *Proceedings of the 1967 Annual Spring Meeting of the American Ethnological Society*. University of Washington, Seattle.
- Helphand, K. I.
1991 *Colorado: Visions of an American Landscape*. Roberts Rinehart, Niwot, Colorado.
- Henderson, Charles W.
1926 *Mining in Colorado: A History of Discovery, Development and Production*. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 138. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Hennessy, David A.
2003 *Slaughterhouse Rules: Human Error, Food Safety and Uniformity in Meat Packing*. Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames.
- Henry, Susan L., and Patrick H. Garrow
1983 Artifact Analysis. In *City of Phoenix, Archeology of the Original Townsite: Blocks 1 and 2, Part II, The Historical Component*, edited by John S. Cable, Susan L. Henry and David E. Doyel, pp. 265-341. Publications in Archeology No. 1, Soil Systems, Inc., Phoenix.
- Hibbets, Barry M., James Grady, Judith A. Halasi, Hannah Huse, and Frank W. Eddy
1979 *West Central Coal Leases, Garfield, Mesa, Gunnison, and Delta Counties, Colorado, Vol. 1, Settlement Analysis*. Prepared by Archaeological Associates, Inc. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction and Uncompahgre Field Offices, Grand Junction and Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Higham, John
1963 *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925*. Atheneum, New York.
- Hill, James, and Robert K. Evans
1972 A Model of Classification and Typology. In *Models in Archaeology*, edited by David L. Clarke, pp. 231-273. Methuen, London.

Hodder, Ian

1979 Economic and Social Stress and Material Culture Patterning. *American Antiquity* 44.

1985 Boundaries as Strategies: An Ethnoarchaeological Study. In *The Archaeology of Frontiers and Boundaries*, edited by Stanton W. Green and Stephen M. Perlman, pp. 141-162. Studies in Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

1986 *Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

Hodges, J. L.

1899 Agent for Colorado. In *Report of the Director of the Mint upon the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States during the Calendar Year 1898*, edited by Gilroy E. Hodges, pp. 94-98. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Hogan, Clarence A.

1921 The Historical Development of the Lumber Industry of the Pacific Northwest. Senior thesis, Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

Holleran, Michael

2005 *Historic Context for Irrigation and Water Supply Ditches and Canals in Colorado*. Prepared by Center for Preservation Research, University of Colorado at Denver. Prepared for Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 2001-02-068), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.

Hollister, Ovando J.

1867 *The Mines of Colorado*. Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Holmer, Richard N.

1986 Common Projectile Points of the Intermountain West. In *Anthropology of the Desert West: Essays in Honor of Jesse D. Jennings*, edited by Carol J. Condie and Don D. Fowler, pp. 89-115. Anthropological Papers No. 10, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Holtman, Pamela

2001 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Sand Creek Massacre Site, 5KW28. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Horn, Claire C.

1998 Archaeology of the Ludlow Tent Colony. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver.

Horn, Jonathon C.

1987 Bingham's Camp: Historical Archaeology of an 1890s Eastern Oregon Logging Camp. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Idaho, Moscow.

1988 EuroAmerican Goods in the Material Culture of the Ute Prior to 1882. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 54-61. CCPA Occasional Paper No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.

1989 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Sunset Mesa Industrial Park Subdivision and Proposed Sewer Line, City of Montrose, Montrose County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for City of Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

1992 Historical Archaeology in Colorado. In *The State of Colorado Archaeology*, edited by Philip Duke and Gary Matlock, pp. 149-173. Memoir No. 5, Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver.

Horn, Jonathon C.

- 1998 *Archaeological Testing at the Meeker Garrison (5RB2247), Rio Blanco County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Architecture 2000, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1999 Ute Material Culture During the Historic Period as Represented by Sites in the Montrose Area. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- 2001a Roan Creek Oil and Gas Site (5ME6822). In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico*. Compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 11. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2001b Silver Springs Store (5ME642). In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 7. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2001c Limited Data Recovery/Monitoring. In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico*, compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 40. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2001d Stitz Place (5ME6826). In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 13. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2002 *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Select Historic Mining Sites, San Miguel County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for San Miguel County, Telluride, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2004a *Landscape-Level History of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Montezuma and Dolores Counties, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Bureau of Land Management, Dolores, Colorado. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Dolores, Colorado.
- 2004b Context for Recording and Evaluating Historic Linear Resources in Salt Lake County, Utah. In *Kern River 2003 Expansion Project, Utah, Volume 5: Historical Archaeology, Part 2*, edited by Alan D. Reed, Matthew T. Seddon and Heather K. Stettler. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and SWCA Environmental Consultants, Salt Lake City. Prepared for Kern River Gas Transmission Company, Salt Lake City. Submitted to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. Copies available from the Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.

Horn, Jonathon C., and Ross S. Curtis

- 2003 *The Hook (5LP1921)*. In *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recover Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Eastern Utah*, compiled by Jonathon C. Horn, Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt, Chapter 30. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellow Jacket, Colorado. Prepared for Williams Energy Services, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.

Horn, Jonathon C., and Rand A. Greubel

1997 *Archaeological Investigations of the Historic Ute Component at the Harris Site (5MN2341), Montrose County, Colorado*. Prepared by the Chipeta Chapter, Colorado Archaeological Society. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Dolores, Colorado.

Horn, Jonathon C., Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt (compilers)

2003 *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado and Eastern Utah*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellow Jacket, Colorado. Prepared for Williams Energy Services, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.

Horn, Jonathon C., Jack Pfertsh, and Ross S. Curtis

2003 *Cherry Creek Construction Camp (5LP1915)*. In *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recover Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Eastern Utah*, compiled by Jonathon C. Horn, Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt, Chapter 28. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellow Jacket, Colorado. Prepared for Williams Energy Services, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.

Horning, Audrey J.

2000 Archaeological Considerations of "Appalachian" Identity. In *The Archaeology of Communities: A New World Perspective*, edited by Marcello A. Canuto and Jason Yaeger, pp. 210-230. Routledge, New York.

Horvath, Steven M., Jr.

1977 The Genízaro of Eighteenth Century New Mexico: A Re-examination. In *Discovery 1977*, by Thomas R. McGuire, Steven M. Horvath, Jr., and Thomas Glenn, pp. 25-40. School of American Research, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1979 Social and Political Organization of the Genízaros of Plaza de Nuestra Senora de los Genízaro de Belen, New Mexico, 1740-1812. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University. Providence, Rhode Island.

1981 Historic Sites in the East River and Ohio Creek Valleys, Gunnison County, Colorado. In *Untitled Volume VI*, edited by Steven G. Baker. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax, Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. VI, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Hoskinson, Susan

2000 Fort Vasquez Trading Post, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Copies available from the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Hosokawa, Bill

2005 *Colorado's Japanese-Americans: From 1886 to the Present*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

Howe, Daniel Walker

1975 American Victorianism as a Culture. *American Quarterly* 27:507-532.

1976a Victorian Culture in America. In *Victorian America*, edited by Daniel Walker Howe, pp. 3-28. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

1976b *Victorian America*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Huckleberry, E. R.

1970 *The Adventures of Dr. Huckleberry: Tillamook County, Oregon*. Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland.

- Hudson, Charles
 1967 Acculturative Stages in the Southeast. *Working Papers on Sociology and Anthropology* 1(2):73-87. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
- Hudson, J.
 1967 A Location Theory for Rural Settlement. In *Annals of the Association for American Geographers*, pp. 356-381. vol. 58.
- Hughes, Richard E., and James A. Bennyhoff
 1986 Early Trade. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 54-61. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Hulbert, William Davenport
 1904 The Lumber-Jack and His Job. *Outlook* 76:803-816.
- Hunt, Charles B.
 1959 Dating of Mining Camps with Tin Cans and Bottles. *Geotimes* 3(8):8-10, 34.
- Hunt, William J., Jr.
 1998 *Archaeological Inventory in the Vicinity of Brown's Sheep Camp (5LA5824), U.S. Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. Prepared for The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, Fort Carson, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Hunt, William J., Jr., James Schneck, and Karin M. Roberts
 1999 *Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Brown's Sheep Camp (5LA5824), A Multicomponent District in the U.S. Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Las Animas County, Colorado*. Prepared by the National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. Prepared for The Directorate of Environmental Compliance and Management, Fort Carson, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Hurt, Wesley
 1939 Indian Influence at Manzano. *El Palacio* 46:245-262.
- Husband, Michael B.
 1984 *Plateau County Historic Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Huscher, Betty Holmes, and Harold A. Huscher
 1939a Unpublished Field Notes for 1939. Manuscripts on file, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver.
 1939b *Ute Tree Platforms*. Abstracts of the 13th Annual Meeting of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences.
 1939c *Ute Tipis and Wikiups*. Abstracts of the 13th Annual Meeting of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Sciences.
 1940 Potsherds from a Pinon Tree. *Masterkey* 14(4):137-142.
 1942 Athapaskan Migration via the Intermontane Region. *American Antiquity* 8:80-88.
 1943 The Hogan Builders of Colorado. *Southwestern Lore* IX(2):1-92.
- Huscher, Harold A.
 1939 Influence of the Drainage Pattern of the Uncompahgre Plateau on the Movements of Primitive Peoples. *Southwestern Lore* V(2):22-41.
 1954 An Ethnological Background for Ute Archaeology. Unpublished manuscript in the Huscher Collection, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- Huston, Grant
 1977 Archaeology in Lake City: Resurrection of the Corner Saloon. *The San Cristobal Quarterly* 1(3):11-14.

- Hutchinson, John, and Anthony D. Smith
1996 Introduction. In *Ethnicity*, edited by J. Hutchinson and A. D. Smith, pp. 1-14. Oxford University Press, Oxford, England.
- Hutt, Sherry, Elwood W. Jones, and Martin E. McAllister
1992 *Archaeological Resource Protection*. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
- Hyde, George E.
1959 *Indians of the High Plains*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Ingersoll, Ernest
1883 *Knocking Round the Rockies*. Harper and Brothers, New York.
- International Dairy Foods Association
2004 *Milk Facts*. Electronic document, <http://idfa.org/facts/milk/milkfact/milk4.pdf>, accessed August 9, 2004.
- Jackson, D., and M. L. Spence
1970 *The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont, Volume 1: Travels from 1838-1844*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.
- Jackson, John Brinckerhoff
1980 By Way of Conclusion: How to Study the Landscape. In *The Necessity for Ruins*, edited by John Brinckerhoff Jackson, pp. 113-126. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.
- Jackson, W. H.
1938 A Visit to the Los Pinos Indian Agency in 1874. *Colorado Magazine* 6:201-209.
- Jacobson, M.
2002 Ideological Clash: A Study of Experience in the Colorado Coal Field War 1913-1914. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton.
- Janetski, Joel C.
1991 *The Ute of Utah Lake*. Anthropological Papers, No. 116. University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

1994 Recent Transitions in the Eastern Great Basin: The Archaeological Record. In *Across the West: Human Population Movement and the Expansion of the Numa*, edited by David B. Madsen and David Rhode, pp. 157-178. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Jefferson, James, Robert W. Delaney, and Gregory C. Thompson
1972 *The Southern Utes: A Tribal History*. Southern Ute Tribe, Ignacio, Colorado.
- Jennings, Calvin
1990 Review of *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute*, edited by Paul R. Nickens. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver (1988). *American Antiquity* 55(4):861-862.
- Jennings, Jesse D.
1978 *Prehistory of Utah and the Eastern Great Basin*. Anthropological Papers No. 98. University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
- Jennings, Justin
2005 Reviews of *A Marxist Archaeology*, by Randall R. McGuire; *Behavioral Archaeology*, by Michael Brian Schiffer; *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*, by Stanley South; and *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr. Percheron Press, Clinton Corners, New York. *American Antiquity* 70(2):389-392.
- Jocknick, Sidney
1913 *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado*. Reprinted by Rio Grande Press, Glorieta, New Mexico.

- John, Richard
 1994 State and Society in Victorian America. Syllabus for graduate level course in the History Department, University of Illinois at Chicago. Electronic document, <http://www.h-net.org/~pol/syll/johnsyll.html>, accessed December 8, 2006.
- Johnson, Matthew H.
 1991 Enclosure and Capitalism: The History of a Process. In *Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies: Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past*, edited by Robert W. Preucel, pp. 159-167. Occasional Paper No.10. Center for Archaeological Investigations, University of Illinois, Carbondale.
 1999a Rethinking Historical Archaeology. In *Historical Archaeology: Back from the Edge*, edited by Pedro Paulo Funari, Martin Hall and Sian Jones, pp. 23-36. *One World Archaeology* 31. Routledge, London.
 1999b Historical, Archaeology, Capitalism. In *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 219-232. *Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.
- Jones, Bruce A.
 2002 *Archaeological Investigations at 14NS403: The Village on Pawnee Fork*. Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Jones, Sian
 1997 *Archaeology of Ethnicity: Constructing Identities in the Past and Present*. Routledge, London.
- Jordan, Terry G.
 1993 *North American Cattle-Ranching Frontiers: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Jorgenson, Joseph G.
 1964 The Ethnohistory and Acculturation of the Northern Ute. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington.
 1972 *The Sun Dance Religion: Power for the Powerless*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- JRP Historical Consulting Services, and California Department of Transportation
 2000 *Water Conveyance Systems in California, Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures*. JRP Historical Consulting Services, Davis, California, and California Department of Transportation, Environmental Program/Cultural Studies Office, Sacramento, California.
- Judge, James W.
 1971 The Archaeology of Fort Vasquez. *Colorado Magazine (Spring 1971)*:181-203.
- Kalasz, Stephen M., Mary W. Painter, Richard F. Carrillo, Christian J. Zier, Stephen A. Brown, and Steven F. Mehls
 1994 *Historic Archaeological Investigations Associated with the 20th Street Viaduct Replacement Project, Downtown Denver, Colorado*. Prepared by Centennial Archaeology, Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado. Prepared for the Regional Transportation District, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Kane, Allen E.
 1999 *Cultural Resources Investigation for the Pikes Peak Highway Erosion Project, El Paso and Teller Counties, Colorado*. Pike-San Isabel National Forests, Comanche and Cimarron National Grasslands, Pueblo. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Kaplan, Michael
 1982 *Otto Mears: Paradoxical Pathfinder*. San Juan County Book Company, Silverton, Colorado.
- Kappler, Charles J.
 1904 *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties*, Vol. II. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

- Kavanagh, Thomas W.
 2001 Comanche. In *Plains*, edited by Raymond J. DeMallie, pp. 886-906. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 13, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Keane, Melissa, and A. E. Rogge
 1992 *Gold & Silver Mining in Arizona, 1848-1945: A Context for Historic Preservation Planning*. Prepared by Dames and Moore, Phoenix, Arizona. Prepared for Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State Parks Board, Phoenix, Arizona. Copies available from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.
- Kellogg, Bert
 1976 *The Early Day in Photographs from the Collection of Bert Kellogg: Logging*. Peninsula Publishing, Port Angelus, Washington.
- Kelly, Isabel T., and Catherine S. Fowler
 1986 Southern Paiute. In *Plains*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 368-397. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Kempton, Karen, and Richard F. Carrillo
 1990 Historical Site Type Synthesis. In *A Introduction to the Archaeology of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Volume III*, edited by William Andrefsky, Jr., Chapter XXII. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming. Submitted to the U.S. Army, Fort Carson, Colorado and National Park Service, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Kenner, Charles L.
 1969 *A History of New Mexican-Plains Indian Relations*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Kessell, John L.
 1987 *Kiva, Cross, and Crown, The Pecos Indians and New Mexico 1540-1840*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Kidder, Alfred V.
 1916 The Pueblo of Pecos. *El Palacio* 3:43-49.
- King, Joseph E.
 1984 *Colorado Engineering Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Kingsbury, Lawrence A., and Michael Nowak
 1980 *Archaeological Investigations on Carrizo Ranches, Inc., 1974-1979*. Publications in Archaeology No. 2. Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
- Kingsbury, Lawrence A., and Lorna H. Gabel
 1983 Eastern Apache Campsites in Southeastern Colorado: An Hypothesis. In *From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advance in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation*, edited by Leslie B. Davis. 319-326. Memoir 19. *Plains Anthropologist* 28(102).
- Knight, George C.
 1981 *Testing Archaeological Inference at an Historical Logging Site in Montana*. Cultural Resource Report No. 1. USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana.
- Kohl, Philip
 1998 Nationalism and Archaeology: On the Construction of Nations and the Reconstruction of the Remote Past. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27:223-246.
- Kornfeld, Marcel
 1983 A Model of High Plains and Intermountain Stockraising Settlement Systems. *North American Archaeologist* 4(11):51-62.

- Krueger, Christine L. (editor)
2002 *Functions of Victorian Culture at the Present Time*. Ohio University Press, Athens.
- Kupfer, Donald H.
1995 Oil Spring National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Kutsche, Paul, and John R. Van Ness
1981 *Cañones: Values, Crisis, and Survival in a Northern New Mexico Village*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Kutsche, Paul, John R. Van Ness, and Andrew T. Smith
1976 A Unified Approach to the Anthropology of Hispanic Northern New Mexico: Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Ethnography. *Historical Archaeology* (10):1-16.
- Lamar, Howard
1977 *The Reader's Encyclopedia of the American West*. Harper & Row, New York.
- Landreth, Gerald K.
1984 *Jugs, Crocks, and Sewer Pipe: the Utilitarian Stoneware Industry of the Pacific Northwest, 1850-1920*. Anthropological Research Manuscript Series, No. 83. University of Idaho, Moscow.

1986 Archaeological Investigations at the Trapp and Chandler Pottery, Kirksey, South Carolina. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Larkin, Karin Burd, Anna Gray, and Michael Jacobson
2003 *Archaeological Investigations at the Ludlow Massacre Site (5LA1829) and Berwind (5LA2175), Las Animas County, Colorado: Report on the 2000-01 Season*. Prepared by the Department of Anthropology, University of Denver. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant Nos. 00-02-045 and 01-02-010), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- LaRoche, Cheryl J., and Michael L. Blakey
1997 Seizing Intellectual Power: the Dialogue at the New York African American Burial Ground. *Historical Archaeology* 31(3):84-106.
- Larson, Mary Lou, and Marcel Kornfeld
1994 Betwixt and Between the Basin and the Plains: The Limits of Numic Expansion. In *Across the West: Human Population Movement and the Expansion of the Numa*, edited by David B. Madsen and David Rhode. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Lavender, David
1954 *Bent's Fort*. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York.

1972 *Bent's Fort*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Laver, James
1967 *Victoriana*. Hawthorn Books, New York.
- Leacock, Eleanor B.
1971 Introduction. In *North American Indians in Historical Perspective*, edited by Eleanor B. Leacock and Nancy O. Lurie, pp. 3-28. Random House, New York.
- Leacock, Eleanor B., and Nancy O. Lurie (editors)
1971 *North American Indians in Historical Perspective*. Random House, New York.
- LeCompte, Janet
1978 *Pueblo, Hardscrabble, and Greenhorn*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

- LeCompte, Janet
 1981 The Independent Women of Hispanic New Mexico. *The Western Historical Quarterly* 12(1):17-35.
- Lees, William B.
 1988 *Kansas Preservation Plan Section on Historical Archaeology*. Archaeology Department, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.
 1999 Comments on "Historical Archaeology in the Next Millennium: A Forum." *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):63-65.
- Leland, Joy
 1986 Population. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 608-619. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Leonard, S. J., and Thomas J. Noel
 1990 *Denver: Mining Camp to Metropolis*. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado.
- Leone, Mark
 1995 A Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism. *American Anthropologist* 97(2):251-267.
- Leone, Mark P.
 1973 Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences. In *Research and Theory in Current Archaeology*, edited by Charles Redman, pp. 125-150. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
 1977 The New Mormon Temple in Washington, D.C. In *Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things*, edited by Leland Ferguson. Special Publication Series, Number 2. Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
 1982 Some Opinions about Recovering Mind. *American Antiquity* 47(4):742-760.
 1999 Setting Some Terms for Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism. In *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 3-20. Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.
- Leone, Mark P., and Parker B. Potter (editors)
 2003 *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*. Reprinted. Percheron Press, Clinton Corners, New York. Originally published in 1988, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Leone, Mark P., Parker B. Potter, and Paul A. Shakel
 1987 Toward a Critical Archaeology. *Current Anthropology* 28(3):283-302.
- Lewis, Kenneth E.
 1976 *Camden: A Frontier Town in Eighteenth Century South Carolina*. Anthropological Studies 2. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
 1977 Sampling the Archaeological Frontier: Regional Models and Component Analysis. In *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 151-201. Academic Press, New York.
 1984 *The American Frontier: An Archaeological Study of Settlement Pattern and Process*. Academic Press, New York.
 1985 Functional Variation among Settlements on the South Carolina Frontier: an Archaeological Perspective. In *The Archaeology of Frontiers and Boundaries*, edited by Stanton W. Green and Stephen M. Perlman, pp. 251-274. Academic Press, San Diego.
- Library of Congress
 2002a Background: Immigration and Finn McCoull. In *Celtic Roots: Stories, Songs and Traditions from Across the Sea*. Electronic document, <http://www.loc.gov/loc/kidslc/cr-background.html>, accessed January 18, 2007.

- Library of Congress
2002b Irish-Catholic Immigration to America. Electronic document,
<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/irish2.html>, accessed January 18, 2007.
- Lichty, Alan S., and Joel D. McNamara (editors)
1984 *IMACS Users Guide*. Intermountain Antiquities Computer System, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
- Lightfoot, Kent G.
1995 Culture Contact Studies: Redefining the Relationship between Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 60(2):199-217.
- Lightfoot, Kent G., Antoinette Martinez, and Ann M. Schiff
1998 Daily Practice and Material Culture in Pluralistic Social Settings: An Archaeological Study of Culture Change and Persistence from Fort Ross, California. *American Antiquity* 63(2):199-222.
- Lightfoot, Kent G., and Antoinette Martinez
1995 Frontiers and Boundaries in Archaeological Perspective. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24:471-492.
- Lightfoot, Kent G., Antoinette Martinez, and Ann M. Schiff
1998 Daily Practice and Material Culture in Pluralistic Social Settings: An Archaeological Study of Culture Change and Persistence from Fort Ross, California. *American Antiquity* 63(2):199-222.
- Limerick, Patricia Nelson
1987 *The Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West*. W. W. Norton, New York.
- Lipe, William D., Mark D. Varien, and Richard H. Wilshusen
1999 *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin*. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Little, Barbara, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl
2000 *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, Washington, D.C.
- Little, Barbara J.
1992 *Text-Aided Archaeology*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.
- Lockhart, Bill
2001 *You Can Whip Our Cream, But You Can't Beat Our Milk: The Dairies of Otero County, New Mexico, 1889-1977*. Townsend Library at New Mexico State University at Alamogordo. Electronic document,
<http://www.alamo.nmsu.edu/~lockhart/AlamMilk/chap2/chap2.htm>, accessed August 9, 2004.
- Loendorf, Larry, and Dianna Clise
1997 *Interviews with Former Residents of the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Vols. I and II*. New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.
- Look, Alfred A.
1972 *Utes' Last Stand, at White River and Mill Creek, Western Colorado in 1879*. Golden Bell, Denver.
- Louden, Richard
1998 Some Memories from My Life, as Written by Elfido Lopez, Sr. In *La Gente: Hispano History and Life in Colorado*, edited by Vincent de Baca, pp. 21-44. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Lower Downtown Denver Historic District
2001 *The LoDo District - Virtual Walking Tour of LoDo*. Electronic document, <http://www.lodo.org>, accessed August 9, 2004.
- Lucia, Ellis
1975 *The Big Woods: Logging and Lumbering from Bull Teams to Helicopters in the Pacific Northwest*. Doubleday, Garden City, New York.

- Ludlow Collective
 2001 Archaeology of the Colorado Coal Field War, 1913-1914. In *Archaeologies of the Contemporary Past*, edited by V. Buchli and G. Lucas, pp. 94-107. Routledge Press, London.
- Luebke, Frederick C.
 1977 Ethnic Group Settlement on the Great Plains. *Western Historical Quarterly* 8(4, October):405-430.
- Lurie, Nancy O.
 1971 The Contemporary American Indian Scene. In *North American Indians in Historical Perspective*, edited by Eleanor B. Leacock and Nancy O. Lurie, pp. 418-480. Random House, New York.
 1973 Action Anthropology and the American Indian. In *Anthropology and the American Indian*, edited by James Officer, pp. 5-15. Indian Historian, San Francisco.
- Lutz, Bruce J., and Hunt, William J., Jr.
 1979 *Models for Patterns and Change in Prehistoric Settlement-Subsistence Systems of the Purgatoire and Apishapa Highlands*. National Park Service, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver.
- Lyles, Lionel Dean
 1977 An Historical-Urban Geographical Analysis of Black Neighborhood Development in Denver, 1860-1970. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, History Department, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Mabry, John, Colleen Shaffrey, Susan Perlman, Laura Paskus, Andrew Sawyer, Maxine Seletstewa, and William Martin
 2002 *Final Report: Cultural Resource Investigations in Support of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Animas-La Plata project, Southwest Colorado and Northwest New Mexico*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Denver. Prepared for USDI Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Salt Lake City. Copies available from the USDI Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Salt Lake City.
- MacHale, Carlos F. (editor)
 1994 *Vox New College Spanish and English Dictionary*. National Textbook Company, Lincolnwood, Illinois.
- MacKay, Donald
 1978 *The Lumberjacks*. McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Toronto.
- Madsen, David B., and David Rhode (editors)
 1994 *Across the West: Human Population Movement and the Expansion of the Numa*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Malone, Ken
 1967 *Site Coordinators Report, 1967 Archaeological Field Survey, Fort Vasquez & Fort St. Vrain Sites*. Prepared by Colorado Historical Society and Otero Junior College. Prepared for Public Service Company of Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Malone, Michael P.
 1991 Beyond the Last Frontier: Toward a New Approach to Western American History. In *Trails: Toward a New Western History*, edited by Clyde A. Milner II Patricia N. Limerick, Charles E. Rankin, pp. 139-160. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Malouf, Carling I., and John M. Findlay
 1986 Euro-American Impact Before 1870. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 499-516. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Marshall, Michael P., and Patrick Hogan
 1991 *Rethinking Navajo Pueblitos*. New Mexico BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 8. Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe.

- Martin, Curtis, Richard Ott, and Nicole Darnell
 2005 *The Colorado Wickiup Project Volume I: Context, Data Assessment and Strategic Planning*. Prepared by Dominquez Archaeological Research Group, Inc., Grand Junction, Colorado. Prepared for Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 2004-02-45), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.
- Martorano, Marilyn A., Ted Hoefler, III, Margaret A. Jodry, Vince Spero, and Melissa Tyler
 1999 *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Rio Grande Basin*. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Massey, Rheba, Karen Waddell, and Jan Wooley
 1985 *Historic Survey of the Townsite of Dearfield*. Colorado State University. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Mattes, Merrill J.
 1960 River Basin Survey Papers No. 15, Historic Sites Archaeology on the Upper Missouri. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., pp. 1-23. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176, Washington, D.C.
 1977 From Ruin to Reconstruction, 1920-1976. *Colorado Magazine* 54(4):57-101.
- Maxwell, D. B. S.
 1993 Beer Cans: A Guide for the Archaeologist. *Historical Archaeology* 27(1):95-113.
- May, Earl Chapin
 1937 *The Canning Clan: A Pageant of Pioneering Americans*. The Macmillan Company, New York.
- McArthur, P.
 1890 Lumbering in Canada. *Harper's Weekly* 34:979.
- McBride, Raymond
 1907 Logging in the Northwest. *Scientific American* 97(21):375.
- McClelland, Linda Flint
 1998 *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.
- McClelland, Linda Flint, Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick
 1999 *Guidelines For Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. National Register Bulletin. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- McComb, D.
 1981 *Agricultural Technology and Society in Colorado*. Colorado Humanities Program, Boulder.
- McDannell, Colleen
 1994 *The Christian Home in Victorian America, 1840-1900*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.
- McGuire, Randall H.
 1982 The Study of Ethnicity in Historical Archaeology. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 1:159-178.
 1983 Ethnic Group, Status and Material Culture at the Rancho Punta de Agua. In *Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History*, edited by Albert E. Ward, pp. 193-203. Contributions to Anthropological Studies, Vol. 3. Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.
 1992 Archaeology and the First Americans. *American Anthropologist* 94(4):816-836.
- McGuire, Randall H., and Paul Reckner
 2002 The Unromantic West: Labor, Capital, and Struggle. *Historical Archaeology* 36(3):44-58.

- McGuire, Randall H., and Paul Reckner
2003 Building a Working-Class Archaeology: The Colorado Coal Field War Project. *Industrial Archaeology Review* 25(2):83-96.
- McGuire, Randall H., and Mark Walker
1999 Class Confrontations in Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 33(1):159-184.
- McKibbin, Anne, Andrew Gulliford, and Michael D. Metcalf
1994 *Prehistoric and Historic Ute and Historic EuroAmerican Properties along the Ute Trail on the Flat Tops, Eagle, Garfield, and Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado*. Prepared by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Eagle, Colorado. Prepared for USDA Forest Service, White River National Forest. Copies available from the USDA Forest Service, White River National Forest Supervisors Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- Mehls, Carol Drake, and Steven F. Mehls
1988 *Weld County Colorado Historic Agricultural Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Mehls, Steven F.
1982 *The Valley of Opportunity: A History of West-Central Colorado*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resources Series, No. 12. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.

1984a *Colorado Mountains Historic Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

1984b *Colorado Plains Historic Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

1984c *The New Empire of the Rockies: A History of Northeast Colorado*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resources Series, No. 16. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.
- Mehls, Steven F., and Carrol Joe Carter
1984 *Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Merk, Frederick
1966 *Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History*. Vintage, New York.
- Metcalf, Michael D., and Kevin D. Black
1991 *Archaeological Excavations at the Yarmony Pit House Site*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 31. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Lakewood.
- Miller, Carl F.
1960 River Basin Survey Papers No. 17, The Excavation and Investigation of Fort Lookout Trading Post II (39LM57) in the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., pp. 49-82. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176, Washington, D.C.
- Miller, Daniel
1987 *Material Culture and Mass Consumption*. B. Blackwell, Oxford, England.
- Miller, George L.
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1-40.

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.
- Miller, George L., and Catherine Sullivan
1984 Machine-Made Glass Containers and the End of Production for Mouth-Blown Bottles. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):83-96.
- Miller, Mark E.
1997 *Hollow Victory: The White River Expedition of 1879 and the Battle of Milk Creek*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

- Miller, Wick R.
1986 Numic Languages. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 98-106. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Mills, John E.
1960 River Basin Survey Papers No. 16, Historic Sites Archaeology in the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176, Washington, D.C.
- Mitchell, Mark D.
2004 Tracing Comanche History: Eighteenth-Century Rock Art Depictions of Leather-Armoured Horses from the Arkansas River Basin, South-Eastern Colorado, USA. *Antiquity* 78(299):115-126.
- Mondragon-Valdez, Maria
2000 *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County Colorado: Village Architecture and Its Historical Context*. National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Listing. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Valdez and Associates. Publication No. 614, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Moore, Jackson W., Jr.
1973 *Bent's Old Fort: An Archaeological Study*. Pruett Publishing, Denver.
- Moorhead, Max L.
1968 *The Apache Frontier*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Morgan, Dale L.
1964 *The West of William H. Ashley: The International Struggle for the Fur Trade of the Missouri, The Rocky Mountains, and the Columbia, with Explorations Beyond the Continental Divide, Recorded in the Diaries and Letters of William H. Ashley and His Contemporaries*. Old West Publishing, Denver.
- Morgan, H. Wayne
1973 *Victorian Culture in America 1865-1914*. F. E. Peacock, Itasca, Illinois.
- Morris, Elizabeth Ann, Daniel Mayo, Richard C. Blakeslee, and Patrick W. Bower
1983 Current Perspectives on Stone Ring Structures in Northeastern Colorado. In *From Microcosm to Macrocosm: Advance in Tipi Ring Investigation and Interpretation*. Edited by Leslie B. Davis, pp. 45-48. Memoir No. 19. *Plains Anthropologist* 28(102).
- Morse, Jerome G.
1980 *Energy Resources in Colorado: Coal, Oil Shale, and Uranium*. Westview Press, Boulder.
- Moss, Ann
1988 Denver Mountain Park System, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Prepared by Shapins/Moss Inc., Boulder, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Mrowzowski, Stephen A.
1988 Historical Archaeology as Anthropology. *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):18-24.
- Mullins, Paul R.
1999 Race and the Genteel Consumer: Class and African-American Consumption, 1850-1930. *Historical Archaeology* 33(1):22-38.

2004 Consuming Aspirations: Bric-a-Brac and the Politics of Victorian Materialism in West Oakland. In *Putting the "There" There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland*, edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis. Prepared by the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. Prepared for the California Department of Transportation. Copies available from the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland.
- Mundigo, Axel, and Dora Crouch
1991 The Law of the Indies, Reprint of the Original Text. *New City* 1:18-33.

- Murphy, Robert, and Yolanda Murphy
1960 Shoshone-Bannock Subsistence and Society. *Anthropological Records* 16(7):293-338.
- Murray, R. A.
1978 *Las Animas, Huerfano and Custer: Three Colorado Counties on a Cultural Frontier. A History of the Raton Basin*. Colorado BLM Cultural Resources Series No. 6. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Denver.
- Myatt, William L.
1961 The Morey Mercantile Company: The Home of Solitaire. *Colorado Magazine* 38(4):241-266.
- Nankivell, John H.
1934 Fort Crawford, Colorado, 1880-1890. *Colorado Magazine* 11(2):54-64.

1935 *History of the Military Organizations of the State of Colorado, 1860-1935*. W.H. Kistler Stationary, Denver.
- National Park Service
1990 *Santa Fe Trail National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1991a *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1991b *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part A, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. National Register Bulletin 16. National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, Washington.

1993 *Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts*. National Register Bulletin. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

1996 *Revised Thematic Framework*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1997a *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1997b *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part A, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. National Register Bulletin 16. National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1999 Jazz Club at Rossonian Hotel in Denver, Colorado. *CRM* 22(8):44.

2000 *Sand Creek Massacre Project, Volume One: Site Location Study*. National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Denver.
- Naylor Pipe Company
2004 *Naylor Pipe Company History*. Electronic document, <http://home.flash.net/~naylor/history.htm>, accessed August 12, 2004.
- Neiman, Fraser D.
1990 An Evolutionary Approach to Archaeological Inference: Aspects of Architectural Variation in the 17th-Century Chesapeake. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Nelson, Sarah M., L. Lynn Berry, Richard F. Carrillo, Bonnie J. Clark, Lori E. Rhodes, and Dean Saitta
2001 *Denver: An Archaeological History*. The Archaeology of Great American Cities, series editors John L. Cotter and David Orr. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

- Newell, Louis
 1985 *Field Assessment of the Montezuma Lumber Company Railroad Grad, Haycamp Mesa, Montezuma County, Colorado*. San Juan National Forest, Cultural Resources Report, Mancos District, Mancos, Colorado.
- Newland, William M.
 2000 Overland Cotton Mill, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Nickels, Marilyn
 1995 Workshop: Integrated Resource Management. Save the Past for the Future II: Report of the Working Conference. In *Society for American Archaeology Special Report*. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Nickens, Paul R. (editor)
 1988a *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Nickens, Paul R.
 1988b Archaeological Evidence for Eastern Ute Mortuary Practice. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 22-44. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Noble, Bruce J., Jr., and Robert Spude
 1992 *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties*. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places.
- Nöel Hume, Ivor
 1969a *Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
 1969b *Historical Archaeology*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Noel, Thomas J.
 1997 *Mile High City: An Illustrated History of Denver*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.
 2005 Mile High City. Electronic document, <http://www.denvergov.org/AboutDenver/historynarrative.asp>, accessed January 18, 2007.
- Noel, Thomas J., Paul F. Mahoney, and Richard E. Stevens
 1994 *Historical Atlas of Colorado*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Noisat, Bradley
 2003 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Dearfield Site, Weld County, Colorado*. Prepared by Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sterling, Colorado. Prepared for Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Nowak, Michael, and Christopher A. Jones
 1984 *Archaeological Investigations in Southeastern Colorado*. Publications in Archaeology No. 7. Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
 1985 *Archaeological Investigations in Southeastern Colorado*. Publications in Archaeology No. 8. Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
- Nykamp, Robert H., Rand A. Greubel, and Philip Born
 1990 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Illinois Creek Timber Sale*. Grand Mesa, Gunnison, and Uncompahgre National Forests, Delta, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

2003 *Directory of Railroad Properties in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties*, third ed. Publication No. 1624. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Olsen, Steven L.

2000 *The Mormon Ideology of Place: Cosmic Symbolism of the City of Zion, 1830–1846*. Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah.

O'Neil, Brian

1993 *The Archaeology of the Grand Junction Resource Area: Crossroads to the Colorado Plateau and the Southern Rocky Mountains*. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office, Grand Junction, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

2005 The Rifle Wickiup Village 5GF308. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Grand Junction, Colorado.

O'Neil, Brian, and Steven G. Baker

1992 *Second Annual Operating Year Executive Summary and Management Report for Chandler and Associates' Southwest Rangely Area of Undertaking, Rio Blanco County, Colorado*. Chandler Douglas Arch Report Series, No. 51. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Chandler and Associates, Denver. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, White River Field Office, Meeker, Colorado.

O'Neil, Brian, Carl E. Conner, Barbara J. Davenport, and Richard Ott

2004 *Archaeological Assessment of the Rifle Wickup Village--5GF308 in Garfield County, Colorado*. Prepared by Dominguez Archaeological Research Group, Grand Junction, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 2004-AS-004), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver.

Opler, Marvin K.

1963 The Southern Ute of Colorado. In *Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes*, edited by Ralph Linton, pp. 119-203. Reprinted. Peter Smith, Gloucester, Massachusetts. Originally published 1940, Appleton-Century, New York.

1971 The Ute and Paiute Indians of the Great Basin Southern Rim. In *North American Indians in Historical Perspective*, edited by Eleanor B. Leacock and Nancy O. Lurie, pp. 257-288. Random House, New York.

Opler, Morris E.

1983 The Apachean Culture Pattern and Its Origins. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 368-392. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 10, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Otto, John S.

1977 Artifacts and Status Differences: A Comparison of Ceramics from Planter, Overseer, and Slave Sites on an Antebellum Plantation. In *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 91-118. Academic Press, New York.

1984 *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Quarters and Status Patterns in the Old South*. Academic Press, New York.

Palmer, Rebecca

2002 This was Nevada: Archaeology Offers Clues to Railroad History. Electronic document, <http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/dca/thiswas/thiswas45.htm>, accessed 3/2/2004.

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King

1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin No. 38. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

- Patterson, Carol
 2004 Site form for the Indian Caves (SGN1213). Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Paul, Rodman W.
 1963 *Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
 1974 *Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
 1988 *The Far West and the Great Plains in Transition 1859-1900*. Harper and Row, New York.
- Peake, Ora Brooks
 1937 *The Colorado Range Cattle Industry*. Arthur H. Clark, Glendale, California.
- Pera, Davine
 2000 *Conversations at 9,000 Feet*. Western Reflections Publishing, Montrose, Colorado.
- Perelman, S. J., and Fred L. Isreal
 1993 *1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue*. Chelsea House, New York.
- Peterson, Harold C.
 1959 *Gun Collectors Handbook*. National Rifle Association, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Peterson, Kenneth L.
 1977 Tabehauche and Elk Mountain Utes: A Historical Test of an Ecological Model. *Southwestern Lore* 43(4):5-21.
- Petit, Jan
 1990 *Utes: The Mountain People*. Johnson Books, Boulder.
- Pezolt, Frank
 1894 *Map of Colorado*. James McConnell School Supplies, Denver. Reprint available from the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.
- Pfaff, Christine, and Rolla L. Queen
 1992 *East Portal Campground Water System Modification, East Portal, Alva B. Adams Tunnel, Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Larimer County, Colorado*. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.
- Pfertsh, Jack
 2003a *Cultural Resource Inventory for Shoreline Stabilization and Proposed Removal of Hazardous Trees and Mechanical Fuels Reduction for Bureau of Reclamation Lands Burned at Vallecito Reservoir, La Plata County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Bureau of Reclamation, Durango, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.
 2003b *Archaeological Documentation and Testing of Six Sites for Flaming Gorge Dam Flow Study, Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, Moffat County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for USDI Bureau of Reclamation, Provo, Utah. Copies available from the Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.
 2003c White River Stage Station - 42UN2558. In *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Eastern Utah*, compiled by Jonathon C. Horn, Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt, Chapter 24. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellow Jacket, Colorado. Report prepared for Williams Energy Services, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

- Pfertsh, Jack
 2003d *Carbonera (5GF1562)*. In *The Mid-America Pipeline Company/Williams Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline Archaeological Data Recover Project, Northwestern New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Eastern Utah*, compiled by Jonathon C. Horn, Jerry Fetterman, and Linda Honeycutt, Chapter 27. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado, and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Yellow Jacket, Colorado. Prepared for Williams Energy Services, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City.
- Pfertsh, Jack, Allison Walter, and Julie Fike
 1996 *The Los Pinos Agency Project: Final Report 1996 Saguache County, Colorado*. Prepared for the Saguache County Administrators, Saguache, Colorado, and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 96-M2-036), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Plimpton, Kathryn D.
 2000 Northern Colorado's Grand Ditch: An Archeo-Historic Study. Unpublished Bachelor's degree project, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.
- Potter, Parker B.
 1992 What is the Use of Plantation Archaeology? *Historical Archaeology* 26(1):94-107.
- Powell, John Wesley
 1878 *Report on the Lands of the Arid Region of the United States, with a More Detailed Account of the Lands of Utah*. House Executive Document No. 73, 45th Congress, 2nd Session, Washington, D. C.
- Praetzellis, Adrian
 1991 The Archeology of a Victorian City: Sacramento, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
 2004 Consumerism, Living Conditions, and Material Well-being. In *Putting the "There" There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland*, edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis, pp. 3.1-3.35. Prepared by the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. Prepared for the California Department of Transportation. Copies available from the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland.
- Praetzellis, Adrian, and Mary Praetzellis
 1992 Faces and Facades: Victorian Ideology in Early Sacramento. In *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, edited by Anne E. Yentsch and Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 75-99. CRC, Boca Raton, Florida.
- Praetzellis, Adrian, Mary Praetzellis, and Marley Brown III
 1987 Artifacts as Symbols of Identity: An Example from Sacramento's Gold Rush Era Chinese Community. In *Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology*, edited by Edward Staski, pp. 38-47. Special Publication Series, No. 5, Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh, general editor. The Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona.
 1990 What Happens to the Silent Majority? Research Strategies for Studying Dominant Group Material Culture in the Late XIXth Century California. In *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 192-202. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.
- Praetzellis, Mary, and Adrian Praetzellis
 1990 "For A Good Boy:" Victorians on Sacramento's J Street. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
 2004 *Putting the "There" There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland*. Prepared by the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. Prepared for the California Department of Transportation. Copies available from the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Oakland.
- Preucel, Robert W. (editor)
 1991 *Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies: Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past*. Occasional Paper No. 10. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

- Pyszczyk, Heinz W.
1989 Consumption and Ethnicity: An Example from the Fur Trade in Western Canada. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 8:213-249.
- Quimby, George I., and Alexander Spoehr
1951 Acculturation and Material Culture-I. *Fieldiana: Anthropology* 3(6):107-147.
- Quintana, Frances L.
1991 [1974] *Pobladores: Hispanic Americans of the Ute Frontier*. University of Notre Dame Press, South Bend, Indiana.
- Raines, E.
2000 The Mineralogy, Geology, and Mining History of the Telluride District, San Miguel County, Colorado: Part 1 - A Historical Overview of the District and the Smuggler Union and Associated Mines and Veins of Marshall Basin. *Rocks and Minerals* 75:318-42.
- Ramenofsky, Ann F.
1987 *Vectors of Death: The Archaeology of European Contact*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
1998 Evolutionary Theory and the Native Record of Replacement. In *Culture Contact*, edited by James G. Cusick, pp. 77-93. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.
- Ramenofsky, Ann F., and Patricia Galloway
1995 Evolutionary Theory and Native Artifact Change in the Post Contact Period. In *Methodological Challenges of Evolutionary Theory*, edited by P. A. Teltser, pp. 129-147. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Rathje, William L., and Cullen Murphy
1992 *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Garbage. What Our Garbage Tells Us About Ourselves*. HarperCollins Publishers, New York.
- Raymond, R.W.
1873 *Statistics of Mines and Mining in the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains for 1872*. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
1874 *Statistics of Mines and Mining in the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains for 1873*. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
1875 *Statistics of Mines and Mining in the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains for 1874*. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
- Redfield, Robert, Ralph Linton, and Melville Herskovits
1936 Memorandum for the Study of Acculturation. *American Anthropologist* 38:149-152.
- Reed, Alan D.
1984 *West Central Colorado Prehistoric Context: Regional Research Design*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
1988 Cultural Chronology. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens, pp. 119-203. CCPA Occasional Papers, No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
1994 The Numic Occupation of Western Colorado and Eastern Utah During the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. In *Across the West: Human Population Movement and the Expansion of the Numa*, edited by David B. Madsen and David Rhode, pp. 188-166. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Reed, Alan D., and Rachel Gebauer
2004 *A Research Design and Context for Prehistoric Cultural Resources in the Uncompahgre Plateau Archaeological Project's Study Area, Western Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Uncompahgre/Com, Inc., Delta, Colorado. Copies available from the Bureau of Land Management, Uncompahgre Field Office, Montrose, Colorado.

- Reed, Alan D., and Jonathon C. Horn
 1990 Early Navajo Occupation of the American Southwest: Reexamination of the Dinéyah Phase. *Kiva* 55:283-300.
- 1995a *Report for the 1995 Cultural Resource Inventory of Naval Oil Shale Reserve Lands, Garfield County, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Fluor Daniel, Inc., on behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 1995b *Cultural Resource Inventory of a Portion of the Picketwire Canyonlands, Comanche National Grassland, Las Animas and Otero Counties, Colorado*. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Comanche National Grassland, Pike-San Isabel National Forests, La Junta, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2001 Research Design and Sampling Strategy. In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 3. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Reed, Alan D., and Michael D. Metcalf
 1999 *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Northern Colorado River Basin*. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Reed, Alan D., Rand A. Greubel, Stephen M. Kalasz, Jonathon C. Horn, John D. Cater, and Kimberly Redman
 2001 Synthesis of Archaeological Data. In *The TransColorado Natural Gas Pipeline Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Western Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico* (CD version), compiled by Alan D. Reed, Chapter 41. Prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for TransColorado Gas Transmission, Lakewood, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Reed, William G.
 1985 An Approach to the Archaeological Identification of Shoshonean Subsistence Territories in Southern Idaho. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University, Pocatello.
- Reps, John W.
 1965 *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
- Return to the African Burial Ground: An Interview with Physical Anthropologist Michael L. Blakey
 2003 *Archaeology* (November 20).
- Richardson, Rupert N.
 1933 *The Comanche Barrier to South Plains Settlement*. Arthur H. Clark, Glendale, California.
- Richie, Eleanor Louise
 1932 Spanish Relations with the Yuta Indians. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Richner, Jeffrey J.
 1986 *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Trout Point Logging Camp*. Occasional Studies in Anthropology, No. 17. Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Riley, John J.
 1958 *A History of the American Soft Drink Industry: Bottled Carbonated Beverages, 1807-1957*. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Washington, D.C. Reprinted 1972 by Arno Press, New York.

- Ringhoff, Mary
 2002a *The Archaeological Study of "Little Rome": Investigation of a Historic Mining Community in Hinsdale County, Colorado*. Prepared by Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno. Prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Gunnison Resource Area, Gunnison, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- 2002b *The Archaeological Study of "Little Rome": Investigation of a Historic Mining Community in Hinsdale County, Colorado*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno.
- Rivera, Juan
 1968 [1765] *1765 Diaries of Juan Rivera*. Translated by Donald C. Cutter. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado.
- Roberts, Daniel G., and D. Barrett
 1984 Nightsoil Disposal Practices of the 19th Century and the Origin of Artifacts in Plowzone Provinces. *Historical Archaeology* 18(1):108-115.
- Roberts, Jack
 1977 *The Amazing Adventures of Lord Gore: A True Saga From the Old West*. Sundance, Silverton, Colorado.
- Rock, James T.
 1984 Cans in the Countryside. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):97-111.
- 1989 Tin Canisters: Their Identification. Unpublished manuscript on file, Bureau of Land Management, Montrose District Office, Montrose, Colorado.
- Rocky Mountain News* (Denver)
 1934 22 April, page D-5.
- Rogers, J. Daniel
 1990 *Objects of Change: The Archaeology and History of Arikara Contact With Europeans*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Rogge, A. E., D. Lorne McWatters, Melissa D. Keane, and Richard P. Emanuel
 1995 *Raising Arizona's Dams: Daily Life, Danger, and Discrimination in the Dam Construction Camps of Central Arizona, 1890s-1940s*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Ronaasen, Sheree, Richard O. Clemmer, and Mary Elizabeth Rudden
 1999 Rethinking Cultural Ecology, Multilinear Evolution, and Expert Witnesses: Julian Steward and the Indian Claims Commission Proceedings. In *Julian Steward and the Great Basin: The Making of an Anthropologist*, edited by Richard O. Clemmer, L. Daniel Myers and Mary Elizabeth Rudden, pp. 170-202. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Ronzio, Richard A.
 1963 Fort Crawford on the Uncompahgre. *Denver Westerner's Roundup* 19(3):256-266.
- Rood, Ronald J.
 1991 Faunal Remains from the Roatcap Game Trail Site (5DT271). In *Ephemeral Archaeology on the Mountain of the Sorrel Deer*, by Steven G. Baker, Appendix I. Colorado BLM Cultural Resource Series No. 32. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Denver.
- Roper, John F.
 1940 John F. Roper took the Navajos out of Western Colorado. In *San Juan Silver*, edited by Arthur W. Monroe, pp. 215-217. Privately printed, Ouray, Colorado.
- Rosillon, Mary P.
 1984 *The Curecanti Archaeological Project: The Archaeology of Marion, an Historic Railroad Camp in Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado*. Occasional Studies in Anthropology, No. 9. National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

- Royal Crest Dairy
2004 Royal Crest Dairy History. Electronic document, <http://www.royalcrestdairy.com/history.htm>, accessed August 9, 2004.
- Rupp, Frank G.
1992 *A Cultural Resource Inventory for the Denver Water Department Flowage Right-of-Way in Grand County, Colorado*. BLM Kremmling Resource Area. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Russell, Carl P.
1967 *Firearms, Traps & Tools of the Mountain Men*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Russell, Paul L.
1980 *History of Western Oil Shale*. Center for Professional Advancement, East Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Sagstetter, Beth, and Bill Sagstetter
1998 *The Mining Camps Speak: A New Way to Explore the Ghost Towns of the American West*. Benchmark Publishing of Colorado, Denver.
- Saitta, Dean, and Philip Duke
1998 An Emancipatory Archaeology for the Working Class. Paper presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology, Seattle.
- Sánchez, Joseph P.
1997 *Explorers, Traders, and Slavers: Forging the Old Spanish Trail, 1678-1850*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Sanfilippo, Joanne
1998 Ute Wickiups or Navajo Forked-Stick Hogans: Determining Ethnicity Through Architecture in the Archaeological Record. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.
- Saunders, William Flewellen
ca. 1900 The Joy of the Frontier. Unpublished manuscript provided to the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project by the Saunders Family, Provo, Utah. Manuscript on file, Centuries Research, Inc. Montrose, Colorado.
- Scamehorn, Lee
2002 *High Altitude Energy: A History of Fossil Fuels in Colorado*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1999 Ethnic Identity and Protohistoric Archaeological Sites in Northwestern New Mexico: Implications for Reconstructions of Navajo and Ute History. In *The Archaeology of Navajo Origins*, edited by Ronald H. Towner, pp. 19-46. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

2002 *Apaches-de-Navajo: Seventeenth-Century Navajos in the Chama Valley of New Mexico*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Schiffer, Michael B.
1972 Archaeological Context and Systemic Context. *American Antiquity* 37:156-165.

1976 *Behavioral Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

1977 Toward a Unified Science of the Cultural Past. In *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 13-40. Academic Press, New York.

1983 Toward the Identification of Formation Process. *American Antiquity* 48:675-706.

- Schleiser, Karl H.
1972 Rethinking the Dismal River Aspect and the Plains Athabaskans, A.D. 1692-A.D. 1768. *Plains Anthropologist* 17(56):101-133.
- Schlereth, Thomas J.
1992 *Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1876-1915*. Harper Perennial, New York.
- Schroeder, Albert H.
1965 A Brief History of the Southern Ute. *Southwestern Lore* 30(4):53-78.

1974 A Study of the Apache Indians . In *American Indian Ethnohistory: Indians of the Southwest*, edited by D. A. Horr, Vol. 1. Garland Books, New York.
- Schroeder, Albert H., and Omer C. Stewart
1988 Indian Servitude in the Southwest. In *History of Indian-White Relations*, edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp. 19-46. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 4, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Schrover, Marlou
2006 History of International Migration Site. Electronic document, <http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/migration/chapter52.html>, accessed January 18, 2007.
- Schulz, Peter D., and Sherri M. Gust
1983 Faunal Remains and Social Status in 19th Century Sacramento. *Historical Archaeology* 17(2):44-53.
- Schulz, Peter D., and B. J. Rivers
1980 *Papers on Old Sacramento Archaeology*. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.
- Schuyler, Robert L.
1970 Historical and Historic Sites Archaeology as Anthropology: Basic Definitions and Relationships. *Historical Archaeology* 4:83-89.

1974 *Sandy Ground: Archaeological Sampling in a Black Community in Metropolitan New York*. The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 7, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1976 Images of America: The Contribution of Historical Archaeology to National Identity. *Southwestern Lore* 42(4):27-39.

1978 The Spoken Word, the Written Word, Observed Behavior and Preserved Behavior: The Contexts Available to the Archaeologist. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. Baywood Publishing, Farmingdale, New York.

1988 Archaeological Remains, Documents, and Anthropology: A Call for a New Culture History. *Historical Archaeology* 22:36-42.

1991 Historical Archaeology in the American West: The View from Philadelphia. *Historical Archaeology* 25(3):7-17.

1999 Comments on "Historical Archaeology in the Next Millennium: A Forum." *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):66-70.
- Schuyler, Robert L. (editor)
1980 *Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America*. Baywood Publishing, Farmingdale, New York.
- Scott, Douglas D.
1983 The Military as a Subculture in Victorian America. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.

- Scott, Douglas D.
 1988 Conical Timbered Lodges in Colorado or Wickiups in the Woods. In *Archaeology of the Eastern Ute: A Symposium*, edited by Paul R. Nickens. CCPA Occasional Paper No. 1. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- 2000 Identifying the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre Site Through Archaeological Reconnaissance. In *Sand Creek Project, Site Location Study, Vol. 1*, pp. 71-136. National Park Service, Intermountain Regional Office, Denver.
- Scott, Douglas D., and Richard A. Fox
 1987 *Archaeological Insights into the Custer Battle: an Assessment of the 1984 Field Season*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Scott, Douglas D., and Christine Whitacre
 2004 *Finding Sand Creek: History, Archaeology, and the 1864 Massacre Site*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Scott, Elizabeth M.
 1994 Through the Lens of Gender: Archaeology, Inequality, and Those of Little Note. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Elizabeth M. Scott, pp. 3-26. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Scott, Glenn R.
 1975 *Historic Trail Maps of the Pueblo 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-930. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1976 *Historic Trail Map of the Greater Denver Area, Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-856-G. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1986 *Historic Trail Maps of the Raton and Springer 30' x 60' Quadrangles, New Mexico and Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-1641. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1989 *Historic Trail Maps of the Sterling 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Northeastern Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-1894. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1994 *Historic Trail Map of the Limon 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Colorado and Kansas*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2468. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1995 *Historic Trail Map of the Lamar 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Colorado and Kansas*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2469. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1999 *Historic Trail Map of the Denver 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Central Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2639. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 2001 *Historic Trail Map of the Trinidad 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Southern Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2745. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 2004a *Historic Trail Map of the Leadville 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Central Colorado*. Miscellaneous Investigations Series I-2820. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 2004b *Limited Anniversary Edition of the Historic Trail Maps of Eastern Colorado and Northeastern New Mexico*. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.

- Scott, Glenn R., and C. R. Shwayder
 1993 *Historic Trail Map of the Greeley 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Colorado and Wyoming*. Miscellaneous Investigation Series I-2326. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. U.S Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Sears, Roebuck and Company
 1969 *Sears, Roebuck and Company Consumers Guide Catalogue No. 111*. Reprinted. Bounty Books, New York. Originally published 1902.
- 1970 *Sears, Roebuck and Company Consumers Guide, Fall 1900, No. 110*. Edited by Joseph J. Schroeder. Reprinted. DBI Books, Northfield, Illinois.
- 1976 *Sears, Roebuck and Company Consumers Guide, No. 104*. Reprinted. Chelsea House, New York. Originally published 1897.
- 1979 *Sears, Roebuck and Company Consumers Guide, Fall 1909*. Reprinted. Ventura Books, New York.
- Sebastian, Lynne
 2003 Challenging Road: Recognizing History in Our Interstate Highway System. *Common Ground: Preserving Our Nation's Heritage* Spring 2003:12-17.
- Secoy, Frank Raymond
 1953 *Changing Military Patterns on the Great Plains: 17th Century through Early 18th Century*. Monographs of the American Ethnological Society, No. 21. J. J. Augustin, New York.
- Secret, Clark
 1990 Denver's Brides of the Multitudes, in Addition to Their Handmaidens: Crime and the Devil's Brew. Paper presented at the Colorado History Colloquium, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.
- Segin, Steve, Jennifer Cordova, and Jack McCrory
 2004 Squirrel Creek Recreation Unit (5PE5346 & 5CR492), National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Prepared by the USDA Forest Service, Canon City, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Seifert, Donna J.
 1994 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Elizabeth M. Scott, pp. 149-173. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Seifert, Donna J. (editor)
 2005 Sin City. *Historical Archaeology* 39(1):1-141.
- Shackel, Paul A.
 2004 Labor's Heritage: Remembering the American Industrial Landscape. *Historical Archaeology* 38(4):44-58.
- Shapiro, Judith R.
 1986 Kinship. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 620-629. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Sharer, Robert J, and Wendy Ashmore
 2003 *Archaeology: Discovering Our Past*. McGraw-Hill Higher Education, Boston.
- Shenk, Lynette O., and George A. Teague
 1975 *Excavations at Tubac Presidio*. Archaeological Series 85. Arizona State Museum, Tucson.
- Shifflett, Crandall
 1994 *Victorian America: 1876-1913*. Facts on File, New York.

Shimkin, Demitri B.

- 1986 Introduction of the Horse. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 514-524. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Siebert, R. D.

- 1961 A History of the Shoshoni Indians of Wyoming. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of American Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Silliman, Stephen W.

- 2005 Culture Contact or Colonialism? Challenges in the Archaeology of North America. *American Antiquity* 70(1):55-74.

Simmons, Marc

- 1969 Settlement Patterns and Village Plans in Colonial New Mexico. In *New Spain's Far Northern Frontier*, edited by David J. Weber, pp. 97-116. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

- 1979 History of Pueblo-Spanish Relations to 1821. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 178-193. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

- 1991 *Coronado's Land: Essays on Daily Life in Colonial New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Simmons, R. Laurie, and Thomas H. Simmons

- 1992 Historic Resources of Camp George West, Golden, Colorado: The Military Establishment at Camp George West: 1903-1945, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1993 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Granada Relocation Center, Camp Amache/5PW48. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc., Denver, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1999 *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado, 1859-1950*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Documentation Form. Front Range Research Associates. Publication No. 630. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Simmons, Thomas H., and R. Laurie Simmons

- 1994 *Granada Relocation Center (Camp Amache), Prowers County, Colorado: Site Interpretation and Development Plan*. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Denver. Prepared for the Town of Granada; the Denver Central Optimist Club; and the Colorado State Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 94-02-073), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1995 *Denver Neighborhood History Project, 1993-94: Five Points Neighborhood*. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Denver. Prepared for the City and County of Denver, Denver Landmark Preservation Commission and Office of Planning and Community Development; and Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 98-02-066), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 1998 *Historical Resource Survey: Minor Improvements to State Highway 34, Dearfield to Weld-Morgan County Line, Weld County, Colorado*. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc. Submitted to Colorado Department of Transportation. Copies Available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Simmons, Virginia McConnell

- 1999 [1979] *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*, 2nd ed. University Press of Colorado, Niwot.

- 2000 *The Ute Indians of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

- Simms, Steve, Buck Benson, and Landon Profaizer
 2005 Excavations at Two Wickiup Sites: Dugway Proving Grounds: Why We Should Look for Structures at Lithic Scatters and Some Tips for Doing So. Poster presentation at the 7th Biennial Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Society, Park City, Utah.
- Singleton, Theresa
 1995 The Archaeology of Slavery in North America. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24:119-140.
 1998 Cultural Interaction and African American Identity in Plantation Archaeology. In *Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology*, edited by J. Cusick, pp. 172-188. Occasional Paper No. 25. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- Sinton Dairy Foods Company, LLC
 2004 *Sinton Dairy History*. Electronic document, http://www.sintondairy.com/index_history.html, accessed August 9, 2004.
- Slaughter, Michelle
 2006 An Ethnographic and Archaeological Examination of the Presence, Acquisition and Consumption of Sake at Camp Amache, A WWII Japanese Internment Camp. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado at Denver, Denver.
- Smith, Anne M.
 1974 *Ethnography of the Northern Utes*. Papers in Anthropology No. 17. Museum of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Smith, Bonnie Lou
 2001 Fort St. Vrain Monument/Fort St. Vrain Site, Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Smith, Duane A.
 1967a *Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
 1967b Mining Camps: Myth vs. Reality. *The Colorado Magazine* XLIV(2):93-109.
 1977 *Colorado Mining: A Photographic History*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Smith, Duane A., and Thomas P. Huber
 2002 Colorado. Electronic document, <http://autocww.colorado.edu/~blackmon/E64ContentFiles/UnitedStatesGeography/colorado.htm>, accessed January 18, 2007.
- Smith, G. Hubert
 1960a Fort Pierre II (39ST217), a Historic Trading Post in the Oahe Dame Area, South Dakota. River Basin Survey Papers No. 18. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., pp. 83-158. Bulletin 176, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
 1960b Archaeological Investigations at the Site of Fort Stevenson (32ML1), Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. River Basin Survey Papers No. 19. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Bulletin 176, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
 1972 *Like-A-Fishhook Village and Fort Bethold Garrison Reservoir North Dakota*. Anthropological Papers 2. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Smith, K.
 1904 Lumbering by Machinery. *World's Work* 7:4435-4444.

- Smith, Marvin T.
1987 *The Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation During the Early Historic Period*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- Smith, P. David
1986 *Ouray, Chief of the Utes*. Wayfinder, Ouray, Colorado.
1994 *Mountains of Silver: The Story of Colorado's Red Mountain Mining District*. Pruett Publishing Company, Boulder, Colorado.
- Smith, Page
1984 *The Rise of Industrial America, A People's History of the Post-Reconstruction Era*, Vol. 6. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.
- Snow, David
1984 Spanish American Pottery Manufacture in New Mexico: A Critical Review. *Ethnohistory* 31(2):93-113.
2006 Diné Bikéya Redux. In *Southwestern Interludes: Papers in Honor of Charlotte J. and Theodore R. Frisbie*, edited by Regge N. Wiseman, Thomas C. O'Laughlin and Cordelia T. Snow. Annual Paper No. 32. The Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Society for Historical Archaeology
2006 Definition of "historical archaeology." Electronic document, <http://www.sha.org>, accessed November 3, 2006.
- Solury, Theresa, and Barbara Little
1998 Archaeology and Labor History. *CRM* 21:20-21.
- Soraghan, Mike
2006 Colorado Sites Designated Landmarks. *Denver Post* February 10
- South, Stanley
1972 Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archaeology. *The Conference on Historic Site Archeology Papers 1971* 6(pt2):71-106. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
1977a Exploring Analytical Techniques. In *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 167-200. Studies in Archaeology, Stuart Struever, general editor. Academic Press, New York.
1977b *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
1977c *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
1978[1971] Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archaeology. In *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmingdale, New York.
1988 Whither Pattern? *Historical Archaeology* 22(1):25-28.
1993 Strange Fruit: Historical Archaeology, 1972-1977. *Historical Archaeology* 27(1):15-18.
2005 *An Archaeological Evolution*. Springer, New York.
- Southworth, David
1999 *Colorado Mining Camps*. Wild Horse Publishing, Denver.
- Spector, Janet
1993 *What This Awl Means: Feminist Archaeology at a Wahpeton Dakota Village*. Minnesota Historical Society Press, St. Paul.

- Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.
 1987 *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*. Plenum Press, New York.
- 1994 Diversity and Nineteenth-Century Domestic Reform: Relationships Among Classes and Ethnic Groups. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Elizabeth M. Scott, pp. 175-208. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Spicer, Edward
 1971 Persistent Cultural Systems. *Science* 174:795-800.
- 1988 Mexican Indian Policies. In *History of Indian-White Relations*, edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp. 103-109. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 4, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Sprague, Marshall
 1976 *Colorado: A Bicentennial History*. W.W. Norton, New York.
- 1980 *Massacre: The Tragedy of White River*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Sprague, Roderick
 1981 A Functional Classification for Artifacts from 19th and 20th Century Historical Sites. *North American Archaeologist* 2(3):251-261.
- 2002 China or Prosser Button Identification and Dating. *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):111-128.
- Spude, Cathy H.
 2005 *The Mascot Saloon: Archaeological Investigations in Skagway, Alaska, Volume 10*. National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Copies available from the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska.
- Staski, Edward
 1984 *Beneath the Border City, Volume One: Urban Archaeology in Downtown El Paso*. University Museum Occasional Papers No. 12. New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.
- 1987a *Living in Cities: Current Research in Urban Archaeology*. Special Publication Series, Number 5. The Society for Historical Archaeology.
- 1987b *The Victorian Boom: Urban Archeology in the Western United States*. Cultural Resources Management Division, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.
- 1990 Studies of Ethnicity in North American Historical Archaeology. *North American Archaeologist* 11(2):121-145.
- Stegner, Wallace
 1953 *Beyond the Hundredth Meridian: John Wesley Powell and the Second Opening of the West*. Penguin Books.
- Steward, Julian H.
 1938 *Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No. 120, Washington, D.C.
- 1942 The Direct Historical Approach to Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 7:337-343.
- 1970 The Foundations of Basin-Plateau Shoshonean Society. In *Languages and Culture of Western North America: Essays in Honor of Sven S. Liljeblad*, edited by Earl H. Swanson, Jr., pp. 113-151. Idaho State University Press, Pocatello.
- Stewart, Omer C.
 1952 Escalante and the Ute. *Southwestern Lore* XVIII(3):47-51.
- 1954 Forest and Grass Burning in the Mountains West. *Southwestern Lore* XXI(1):3-9.

Stewart, Omer C.

1966a Ute Indians: Before and After White Contact. *Utah Historical Quarterly* 34:38-61.

1966b Tribal Distributions and Boundaries in the Great Basin. In *The Current Status of Anthropological Research in the Great Basin: 1964*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, Wilbur A. Davis, Don D. Fowler and Wayne Suttles. Desert Research Institute Technical Report Series, Social Sciences and Humanities Publications No.1, Reno, Nevada.

1971 *Ethnohistorical Bibliography of the Ute Indians of Colorado*. University of Colorado Studies/Series in Anthropology No. 18, Boulder.

1973 Ethnography of the Eastern Ute. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

1976 Ethnography of the Western Ute. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.

1992 Industrial Goods in the Service of Tradition: Consumption and Cognition on an Ozark Farmstead Before the Great War. In *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, edited by A. E. Yentsch and Mary. C. Beaudry, pp. 101-126. CRC Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Stiger, Mark

1998 Distinguishing Ute and Navajo Archaeological Remains. *Southwestern Lore* 64(2):1-20.

Stilgoe, John R.

1982 *Common Landscape of America 1580-1845*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Stoehr, C. Eric

1974 Victorian Mining Communities of Colorado: An Investigation of a Society Through Its Architecture. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

1975 *Bonanza Victorian: Architecture and Society in Colorado Mining Towns*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Stoffle, Richard W., Henry F. Dobyns, Michael J. Evans, and Omer C. Stewart

1984 *Toyavita Piavuhuru Koroin, "Canyon of Mother Earth": Ethnohistory and Native American Religious Concerns in the Fort Carson-Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area*. Prepared by University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha Wisconsin. Submitted to USDI National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Lakewood, Colorado, Contract No. CX 1200-3-A006. Copies available from the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Lakewood, Colorado.

Stokes Canning Company

2004 *Stokes Ellis Company History*. Electronic document, http://stokes-ellis.com/company_history.asp, accessed August 9, 2004.

Strong, William Duncan

1935 *An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology*. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 93(10), Washington, D.C.

Struever, Stuart

1968 Problems, Methods, and Organization: A Disparity in the Growth of Archaeology. In *Anthropological Archaeology in the Americas*, edited by Betty J. Meggers, pp. 131-151. The Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C.

Stuart, David R.

1977 An Archaeological Feature at the Historic Baca House: A Preliminary Report. *All Points Bulletin* 14(11):2-4.

Sullenberger, Martha

- 1981 *Historic Resources Survey of Ouray County, Colorado*. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Ouray County Board of County Commissioners. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Sullenberger, Martha, and Steven G. Baker

- 1981 The Historical Architecture of Gunnison, Gunnison County, Colorado: A Review and Evaluation. In *Untitled Volume VI*, edited by Steven G. Baker. Heritage Resource Study Series for the Mount Emmons Project of Amax, Inc., Gunnison County, Colorado, Vol. VI, Steven G. Baker, series editor and compiler. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for Amax Environmental Services, Inc. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

Sunder, John E. (editor)

- 1960 *Matt Field on the Santa Fe Trail*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Supernowicz, Dana E., and George Petershagen

- 1993 *Surmounting the Sierra: An Historical Narrative and Determination of Eligibility for the Highway 50 Corridor Between Union Hill and Lake Valley*. U.S. Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest, Placerville, California, and California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.

Swadesh, Frances L.

- 1974 *Los Primeros Pobladores, Hispanic Americans of the Ute Frontier*. University of Notre Dame Press, South Bend, Indiana.

Swagerty, William R.

- 2001 History of the United States Plains Until 1850. In *Plains*, edited by Raymond DeMallie, J., pp. 256-279. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 13, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Sweitz, Sam

- 2004 *Cripple Creek Mining District Synopsis of Results (draft)*. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

- 2005 The Golden Crescent: Industry and Community in the Historic Cripple Creek Mining District. Paper presented at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, York, England.

Taylor, Morris F.

- 1964 *Pioneers of the Picketwire*. O'Brien Printing and Stationery, Pueblo, Colorado.

- 1971 *First Mail West: Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Taylor, Quintard

- 1998 *In Search of the Racial Frontier: African-Americans in the American West 1528-1990*. W. W. Norton, New York.

Taylor, Walter W.

- 1948 A Study of Archeology. Memoir 69. *American Anthropologist* 50(3):part 2.

Teague, George A.

- 1980 *Reward Mine and Associated Sites: Historical Archaeology on the Papago Reservation*. Publications In Anthropology No. 11. Western Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tucson, Arizona.

The Denver Times

- 1902 17 November. Section 2, page 6.

Thomas, Alfred Barnaby

- 1932 *Forgotten Frontier, A Study of the Spanish Indian Policy of Don Juan Bautista de Anza Governor of New Mexico, 1777-1787*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

- Thomas, Alfred Barnaby
1935 *After Coronado*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1974 *The Jicarilla Apache Indians: A History, 1598-1888*. Garland Publishing, New York.
- Thomas, David Hurst (editor)
1989 *Columbian Consequences, Volume 1: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Thomas, David Hurst
2000 *Skull Wars: Kennewick Man, Archaeology, and the Battle for Native American Identity*. Basic Books, New York.
- Thomas, William J., Nathan W. Bower, John W. Kantner, Marianne L. Stoller, and David H. Snow
1992 An X-ray Fluorescence-Pattern Recognition Analysis of Pottery from an Early Historic Hispanic Settlement Near Santa Fe, New Mexico. *Historical Archaeology* 26(2):24-36.
- Thurman, Melburn D.
1998 Conversations with Lewis R. Binford on Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 32(2):28-56.
- Timberman
1927 *Directory of the Lumber Industry, Pacific Coast*. The Timberman, Portland, Oregon.
- Time-Life Books
1976 *The Loggers*. Time-Life Books, Chicago.
- Timpte Industries
n.d. *Corporate History*. Electronic document, <http://www.timpte.com/history.htm>, accessed December 16, 2006.
- Towner, Ronald H.
1996 *Archaeology of Navajo Origins*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
2003 *Defending the Dinétah*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Towner, Ronald H., and Jeffrey S. Dean
1996 Questions and Problems in Pre-Fort Sumner Navajo Archaeology. In *The Archaeology of Navajo Origins*, edited by Ronald H. Towner, pp. 3-18. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Trachtenberg, Alan
1982 *The Incorporation of America: Culture and Society in the Gilded Age*. Hill and Wang, New York.
- Trigger, Bruce G.
1984 Alternative Archaeologies: Nationalist, Colonialist, Imperialist. *Man* 19:355-370.
1989 *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.
- Tucker, Gordon C., Jr., Sandra A. Chesrown, and Juston Fariello
2001 *The Historic Mill Street Dump (5EP3946), El Paso County, Colorado*. Prepared by URS Corporation, Denver. Prepared for Colorado Springs Utilities, City of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Tucker, Gordon C., Jr., Marcia J. Tate, Bill Tate, and Juston J. Fariello
2005 The Dismal River Complex in Eastern Colorado: A View from the Pinnacle Site (5PA1764). *Southwestern Lore* 71(2):1-31.
- Turner, Frederick Jackson
1993 [1893] The Significance of the Frontier in American History. In *History, Frontier, and Section: Three Essays by Frederick Jackson Turner*, edited by Martin Ridge, pp. 59-92. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

- Tushar, Olibama Lopez
1975 *The People of El Valle, A History of the Spanish Colonials of the San Luis Valley*. Hirsch Graphics Enterprises, Denver.
- Twain, Mark, and Charles Dudley Warner
2001 [1876] *The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today*. Penguin Group, New York.
- Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law
1977 *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1949*. National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, San Francisco.
- Twitchell, Ralph Emerson
1912 *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History*. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Twitty, Eric
2002 *Riches to Rust: A Guide to Mining in the Old West*. Western Reflections, Montrose, Colorado.
- Tyler, S. Lyman
1951 Before Escalante: An Early History of the Yuta Indians and the Area North of Mexico. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Utah. Salt Lake City.
1952 The Myth of the Lake of Copala and Land of Teguayo. *Utah Historical Quarterly* XX(4):313-329.
1954 The Spaniard and the Ute. *Utah Historical Quarterly* XXII(4):343-361.
- U.S. Army
1871-1880 Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General (Main Series). Records Group 94 (microfilm). National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census
1949 *Historical Statistics of the United States: 1789-1945*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Forest Service, El Dorado National Forest
1980 *History of the California Door Company and Its Logging Railroads*. El Dorado National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- U.S. Indian Claims Commission
1954 The Unitah Ute Indians of Utah, Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, Defendant. Plaintiff's Reply to Defendant's Objections to Plaintiff's Proposed Findings of Fact, Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendant's Proposed Findings of Fact, and Reply Brief. Docket No. 44. U. S. Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D.C.
1957 The Unitah Ute Indians of Utah, Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, Defendant. Findings of Fact. Docket No. 44. U.S. Indian Claims Commission, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Office of Indian Affairs
1863-1880 Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs (microfilm). Colorado Superintendency. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Ubbelohde, Carl, Maxine Benson, and Duane A. Smith
1972 *A Colorado History*. Pruett Publishing, Boulder, Colorado.
1995 *A Colorado History*, 7th ed. Pruett Publishing, Boulder, Colorado.
- University of Northern Colorado
2005 Dearfield, Colorado. University of Northern Colorado, James W. Michener Library, Greeley, Greeley. Electronic document, www.unco.edu/library/archives/dearfield/history.htm, accessed November 4, 2006.

- Upton, Dell
 1992 The City as Material Culture. In *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, edited by A. Yentsch and Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 51-73. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.
- USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering
 1938 *Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Van Hook, Joseph O.
 1933 Settlement and Economic Development of the Arkansas Valley to the Colorado-Kansas Line 1860-1900. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Colorado, Boulder.
- Van Ness, John R.
 1979 Hispanic Village Organization in Northern New Mexico: Corporate Community Structure in Historical and Comparative Perspective. In *The Survival of Spanish American Villages*, edited by Paul Kutsche, pp. 21-44. vol. 15, Colorado Springs.
 1980 The Polvedera Grant: Hispanic Settlement in the Cañones Region. In *Spanish Colonial Frontier Research*, edited by Henry F. Dobyns, pp. 79-84. Center for Anthropological Studies, Albuquerque.
 1991 *Hispanos in Northern New Mexico: The Development of Corporate Community and Multicommunity*. AMS Press, New York.
- Versaggi, Nina M.
 2000 Decoding the Message in the Midden: What Can Nineteenth-Century Sheet Refuse Tell Us? In *Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*, edited by John P. Hart and Charles L. Fisher, pp. 45-63. New York State Museum, Albany.
- Voget, Fred
 1967 Acculturative Stages: A Trial Model. Paper presented at the 66th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- Voss, Barbara L.
 2000 Colonial Sex: Archaeology, Structured Space, and Sexuality in Alta California's Spanish-Colonial Missions. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Barbara L. Voss and Robert A. Schmidt, pp. 35-61. Routledge, London.
 2002 The Archaeology of El Presidio de San Francisco: Culture Contact, Gender, and Ethnicity in a Spanish-colonial Military Community. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.
- Walker, Danny N.
 2004 2nd Los Pinos Indian Agency (5OR139) Faunal Remains. In *2002-2003 Old Agency Initiative of the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Vol. I, Historical Archaeology Exploration and Assessment of the 2nd Los Pinos Indian Agency on the Uncompahgre (5OR139)*, by Steven G. Baker, Appendix II. Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Report No. 5. Prepared by Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado. Prepared for the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund, Denver, and the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, Montrose, Colorado. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Walker, Deward E.
 1999 A Revisionist View of Julian Steward and the Great Basin Paradigm from the North. In *Julian Steward and the Great Basin: The Making of an Anthropologist*, edited by Richard O. Clemmer, L. Daniel Myers and Mary Elizabeth Rudden, pp. 60-73. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Walker, Iain C.
 1967 Historical Archaeology – Methods and Principles. *Historical Archaeology* 1:23-34.
- Walker, Mark
 2003 The Ludlow Massacre: Class, Warfare, and Historical Memory in Southern Colorado. *Historical Archaeology* 37(3):66-80.

- Wall, L. H.
1893 Under the Far-West Greenwood Tree. *Atlantic Monthly* 71:194-201.
- Wallace, Anthony F. C.
1972 *Rockdale: The Growth of an American Village in the Early Industrial Revolution*. W. W. Norton, New York.
- Wallace, Ernest, and E. Adamson Hoebel
1952 *The Comanches: Lords of South Plains*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Wallace, William Swilling
1953 *Antoine Robideau 1794-1860: A Biography of a Western Venturer*. Glen Dawson, Los Angeles.
- Wallerstein, Emmanuel
1974 *The Modern World System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. Academic Press, New York.
- Waselkov, Gregory A.
2001 Historical Archaeology, with Sails Set and Tacking Into the Wind. *Historical Archaeology* 35(2):20-22.
- Watson, Patty Jo, and Mary C. Kennedy
1991 The Development of Horticulture in the Eastern Woodlands of North America: Women's Role. In *Engendering Archaeology: Women and Prehistory*, edited by Joan M. Gero and Margaret W. Conkey, pp. 255-275. B. Blackwell, Oxford, England.
- Webb, Walter Prescott
1931 *The Great Plains*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Weber, David J.
1982 *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846: The American Southwest Under Mexico*. Histories of the American Frontier. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

1992 *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Weber, Kenneth R.
1980 Ecology, Economy, and Demography: Some Parameters of Social Change in Hispanic New Mexico. *Social Science Journal* 17(1):53-64.

1990 Ethnohistory of the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. In *An Introduction to the History of Pinon Canyon, Southeastern Colorado, Vol. III, Ethnohistory and History*, edited by William Andrefsky, Jr., Chapter XVII. Prepared by Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming. Submitted to the U.S. Army, Fort Carson, Colorado and National Park Service, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Wedel, Waldo R.
1959 *An Introduction to Kansas Archeology*. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 174, Washington, D.C.

1964 Visit to Caribou, 1963. *Colorado Magazine* 41(3):247-252.

1982 *The Education of a Plains Archaeologist*. Banquet Address presented at the 34th Plains Anthropological Conference, Minneapolis, Minnesota. J & L Reprints in Anthropology, Vol. 24., Lincoln, Nebraska.

1994 Coronado and Quivira. In *Spain and the Plains: Myths and Realities of Spanish Exploration and Settlement on the Great Plains*, edited by Ralph H. Vigil, Frances W. Kaye and John R. Wunder, pp. 45-66. University Press of Colorado, Niwot.
- Wegars, Priscilla
1987 *Domed Rock Structures in the West and Elsewhere: Exploding the "Chinese Oven" Myth*. University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Moscow, Idaho.

- Wegars, Priscilla
1993 *Hidden Heritage: Historical Archaeology of the Overseas Chinese*. Baywood, New York.
- Wei, William
1999 The Chinese-American Experience: An Introduction. In *The Chinese American Experience: 1857-1892*. Harpweek LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.immigrants.harpweek.com/ChineseAmericans/1Introduction/BillWeiIntro.htm>, accessed January 17, 2007.
- Wells, B.
1996 *The Colorado Car Book*. Johnson Printing, Boulder, Colorado.
- Wendel, C. H.
1997 *Encyclopedia of American Farm Implements & Antiques*. Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin.
- West, Elliott
1995 *The Way to the West: Essays on the Central Plains*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
1998 *The Contested Plains: Indians, Goldseekers, and the Rush to Colorado*. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Western Public History Associates
1994 *Dearfield, Colorado: A Survey of Homesteading and Town Development Project*. Prepared by Western Public History Associates. Submitted to the Black American West Museum and the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund (Grant No. 93-2-60), Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Wey, Nancy
2004 A History of Chinese Americans in California. In *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*. Compiled by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation. Electronic document, www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/5views/5views4a.htm, accessed January 18, 2007.
- Wheeler, K. L.
2000 View from the Outhouse: What We Can Learn From the Excavation of Privies. *Historical Archaeology* 34(1):1-130.
- Whitacre, Christine, and R. Laurie Simmons
1986 *1985/1986 Boulder Survey of Historic Places: Goss-Grove Neighborhood History and Survey Results*. Prepared by Front Range Research Associates, Inc. Submitted to the City of Boulder, Department of Planning and Community Development. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
1990 *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Documentation Form. Front Range Research Associates. Publication No. 619. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- White, Richard
1978 The Winning of the West: The Expansion of the Western Sioux in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. *The Journal of American History* 56(2):319-343.
1991 *"It's Your Misfortune and None of My Own": A New History of the American West*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
1994 Context of Settler Communities. Paper presented at the Settler Communities in the West Symposium, Tacoma, Washington.
- Whiteside, James
1999 *Colorado: A Sports History*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.

- Widstoe, John A.
1920 *Dry Farming: A System of Agriculture for Countries Under Low Rainfall*. MacMillan, New York.
- Wilcox, David R.
1981 The Entry of Athapaskans Into the American Southwest: The Problem Today. In *The Protohistoric Period in the North American Southwest AD 1450-1700*, edited by David R. Wilcox and W. Bruce Masse, pp. 213-256. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 24. Arizona State University, Tempe.
- Wilcox, David R., and W. Bruce Masse
1981 Introduction: A History of Protohistoric Studies in the North American Southwest. In *The Protohistoric Period in the North American Southwest AD 1450-1700*, edited by David R. Wilcox and W. Bruce Masse, pp. 1-27. Anthropological Research Papers, No. 24. Arizona State University, Tempe.
- Wilkie, Laurie A.
1997 Secret and Sacred: Contextualizing the Artifacts of African-American Magic and Religion. *Historical Archaeology* 31(4):81-106.

2000 Culture Bought: Evidence of Creolization in the Consumer Goods of an Enslaved Bahamian Family. *Historical Archaeology* 34(3):10-26.

2003 *The Archaeology of Mothering: An African-American Midwife's Tale*. Routledge, New York.

2005 Inessential Archaeologies: Problems of Exclusion in Americanist Archaeological Thought. *World Archaeology* 37(3):337-351.
- Wiley, Gordon R.
1953 *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Virú Valley, Peru*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 155. Washington, D.C.
- Wiley, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

1962 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Williamson, Harold F., Ralph L. Andreano, Arnold R. Daum, and Gilbert C. Klose
1959 *The American Petroleum Industry: The Age of Energy 1899-1959*. Northwestern University Press, Evanston, Illinois.
- Wilshusen, Richard H., and Ronald H. Towner
1999 Post-Puebloan Occupation (A.D. 1300-1840): Introduction to Post-Puebloan Research. In *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin*, edited by William D. Lipe, Mark D. Varien and Richard H. Wilshusen, pp. 353-368. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.
- Wilson, John
1990 We've Got Thousands of These. What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant? *Historical Archaeology* 24(2):23-33.
- Wilson, John P.
1997 Characteristic Campsites of Native Americans of the Southern High Plains. In *Layers in Time: Papers in Honor of Robert H. Weber*, edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick, pp. 129-133. The Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Vol. 23. Albuquerque.

2003 Review of *Apaches de Navajo: Seventeenth-Century Navajos in the Chama Valley of New Mexico*. By Curtis F. Schaafsma. University of Utah Press, 2002. *The Journal of American History* 44(4):397-398.
- Winchester, Dean E.
1916 *Oil Shale in Northwestern Colorado and Adjacent Areas*. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 641-F. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

- Wittfogel, Karl
1957 *Oriental Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Witthoff, J.
1965 Archeology as a Key to the Colonial Fur Trade. In *Aspects of the Fur Trade: Selected Papers of the 1965 North American Fur Trade Conference*. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
- Wolle, Muriel Sibell
1949 *The Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of Colorado*. Muriel S. Wolle, Boulder.
- Wood, Caryl E., and Gerald A. Bair
1980 *Trinidad Lake Cultural Resource Study Part II: The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Purgatoire Valley, Southeastern Colorado*. Prepared by Laboratory of Contract Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad, Colorado. Submitted to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver (Contract No. C3565[75]). Copies available from the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.
- Wood, Francis, and Dorothy Wood
1977 *I Hauled These Mountains in Here*. Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.
- Wood, Margaret
2002a Fighting for Our Homes: An Archaeology of Women's Domestic Labor and Social Change in a Working Class, Coal Mining Community, 1900-1930. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

2002b A House Divided: Changes in Women's Power Within and Outside the Household, 1900-1930. In *The Dynamics of Power*, edited by M.O. Donovan. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Carbondale, Illinois.
- Wood, Margaret, Richard F. Carrillo, Terri McBride, Donna L. Bryant, and William J. Convery, III
1999 *Historical Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Broadway Viaduct Replacement Project, Downtown Denver, Colorado: Mitigation of Site 5DV5997*. Prepared by SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Denver. Prepared for Colorado Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, Denver. Copies available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.
- Wood, W. Raymond
1971 Pottery Sites Near Limon, Colorado. *Southwestern Lore* 37(3):53-85.

1990 Ethnohistory and Historical Method. In *Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 2, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 81-110. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Woodruff, Elmer Grant, and David T. Day
1915 Oil Shale of Northwestern Colorado and Northwestern Utah. In *Contributions to Economic Geology (Short Papers and Preliminary Reports) 1913*, pp. 1-21. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 581. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Woolworth, Alan, R., and W. Raymond Wood
1960 River Basin Survey Papers No. 20, The Archaeology of a Small Trading Post (Kipp's Post, 32MN1) in the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. In *River Basin Survey Papers, Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program, Numbers 15-20*, edited by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., pp. 239-305. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 176, Washington, D.C.
- Worster, Donald
1979 *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, England.

1992 *Under Western Skies: Nature and History in the American West*. Oxford University Press, New York.

- Wosniak, Frank E.
1983 Navajo Material Culture. In *Economy and Interaction Along the Lower Chaco River*, edited by Patrick Hogan and Joseph C. Winter, pp. 321-329. Office of Contact Archaeology and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Wurst, LouAnn, and Robert Fitts
1999 Introduction: Why Confront Class? *Historical Archaeology* 33(1):1-19.
- Wyckoff, William
1999 *Creating Colorado: The Making of a Western American Landscape, 1860-1940*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Wylie, Alison
1993 Invented Lands/Discovered Pasts: The Westward Expansion of Myth and History. *Historical Archaeology* 27(4):1-19.

1999 Why Should Historical Archaeologists Study Capitalism? The Logic of Question and Answer and the Challenge of Systemic Analysis. In *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., pp. 23-50. Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.
- Yamin, Rebecca
2001 From Tanning to Tea: The Evolution of a Neighborhood. *Historical Archaeology* 35(3):6-15.
- Yamin, Rebecca, and Karen Bescherer Metheny
1996 Preface: Reading the Landscape. In *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape*, edited by Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny, pp. xiii-xx. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Yentsch, Anne E., and Mary C. Beaudry
1992 Introduction. In *The Art and Mystery of Historical Archaeology: Essays in Honor of James Deetz*, edited by Anne E. Yentsch and Mary C. Beaudry, pp. 3-21. CRC, Boca Raton, Florida.
- York, Frederick F.
1983 The Navajo Occupation of the NMAP Area in Socio-Cultural and Regional Contexts. In *Economy and Interaction Along the Lower Chaco River*, edited by Patrick Hogan and Joseph C. Winter. Office of Contract Archaeology and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- Zier, Christian J., and Stephen M. Kalasz
1999 *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Arkansas River Basin*. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver.