HANDOUT 8E & 8F – Archaeological Practice in Colorado

Suggested Reading on Archaeology and Natural History

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

Ashmore, Wendy, and Robert J. Sharer

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

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Cameron, Catherine M., and Andrew I. Duff

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Dincauze, Dena F.

Ellis, Linda (editor)

Fagan, Brian M.

Feder, Kenneth L.

Fowler, Catherine S., and Don D. Fowler (editors)

Gamble, Clive

Greene, Kevin, and Tom Moore

Hester, Thomas R., Harry J. Shafer, and Kenneth L. Feder

Hoard, Robert J., and William E. Banks (editors)

Kantner, John

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**HANDOUT 7 — GLOSSARY**

[12/2011]

A. What is Archaeology?

_An Artifact_ is Any portable object manufactured and/or used, or simply present indirectly, from the presence of people in the past (bone bead, stone waste flakes, etc.).
**Component**: Manifestation of a given archaeological focus or phase at a specific site; roughly speaking, one layer of an archaeological site. May include one or more individual occupations (Basketmaker II component, etc.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Phases must have the greatest content;
- Horizons must have the greatest spatial spread;
- Traditions must have the greatest time depth;
- Traditions must have less content than phases;
- Traditions must have less spatial spread than horizons;
- Horizons must be less durable than traditions [from Wedel and Krause 2001].
**Site:** Three-dimensional, single- or multiple-activity area of past human use; may be buried or exposed at surface. Any place containing artifacts and/or features more than 50 years old (Vail Pass site, Dent site, etc).

**B. What is PAAC?**

- *Archaeological Practice in Colorado*

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

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

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

- *Basic Site Surveying Techniques and Archaeological Ethics*

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

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

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

**Ethnographic Analogy:** Using ethnographic data for drawing up hypotheses to compare to results of other archaeological investigations.
Formation Processes: Natural and cultural events affecting the preservation and/or destruction of archaeological sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **Historical Archaeology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Prehistoric Ceramic Description and Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Debitage:** Leftover flakes from stone tool manufacturing.

**Denticulate:** Flaked stone tool with a coarsely serrated edge.

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

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

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

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

• **Perishable Materials**

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

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

**Linnaean System:** Hierarchical taxonomic classification of life forms devised by Carolus Linnaeus in the 18th century.

**Osteology:** Study of the bone structure of animals.
**Palynology:** Study of fossil pollen.

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

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

**Weft:** Filler woven around warp, generally more pliable.

- **Field and Laboratory Photography**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Archaeological Dating Methods

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

$^{14}$C: Radiocarbon or Carbon–14 dating method, very commonly used to date archaeological sites more than 150, but less than 50,000 years old.

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

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

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

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

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

- Research Design and Report Writing

Hypothesis: An assertion subject to verification; a single contrary observation is cause for rejection of a hypothesis.
Theory: A coherent body of hypotheses, accepted principles and rules of procedure devised to analyze, predict or otherwise explain the nature or behavior of a specified set of archaeological observations.

- **Laboratory Techniques**

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

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

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

- **Principles of Archaeological Excavation**

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

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

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

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

  **Field Specimen**: “F.S.”; any object, artifact or material sample collected during an archaeological project; the location must be documented on a catalog sheet, often called an F.S. log.
Grid: A coordinate system of labeled, contiguous squares set up on the surface of an archaeological site, allowing for accurate measurement of horizontal locations in an excavation (or surface collection).

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

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

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

• Rock Art Studies

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Miscellaneous

Alluvium: Soil and gravel moved and deposited by water action, as in a flood.
Altithermal: Climatic episode dating from 7,500 to 5,200 years ago, characterized by warmer than normal temperatures on a world-wide scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ossuary: A receptacle where bones have been deposited.

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

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

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

Trait: Elements of a culture that are mutually exclusive within a culture, but are not limited to that culture (e.g., incest taboo, painted pottery, etc.)
Type: A group of artifacts sharing similarities in shape that are interpreted by archaeologists as having cultural significance (Utah metate, Cody knife, Clovis projectile point, etc.).

C. What is CAS?

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

D. How does Archaeology relate to Anthropology?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Legislation and Ethics

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

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

Ethics: The rules or standards governing the conduct of the members of a profession. Ethical standards in archaeology may be defined as the obligations of a professional or an amateur to the investigation (excavation or survey), to the country in which it is located, to the public at large, and to fellow archaeologists. Both professional and amateur organizations have established codes of ethics. Membership within an organization indicates the acceptance of the code of ethics.
HABS/HAER: Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, both established in the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Federal funding is available under these two programs to thoroughly document buildings (HABS), structures, and objects (such as bridges and statues; HAER) of historic significance.

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

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

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

G. Archaeological Terminology and Jargon

- Basic Archaeological Units

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

Assemblage: Grouping of artifacts normally occurring in a single site or cultural level, consisting of a single artifact class or all classes (lithic assemblage at Cliff Palace, total artifact assemblage from Lindenmeier, etc.).
Focus: The first and lowest classificatory grouping in the MTS (see Aspect, above); a group of related components. Components in a focus share many trait similarities. Although typology was seen as more important than chronology in the MTS, the element of time was later incorporated into many definitions (Franktown focus, etc.).

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

• Spatial Units

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Temporal Units

Local Sequence: Series of components, phases or subphases ordered from earliest to latest, and limited to no larger a geographic space than a locality (Magic Mountain sequence, etc.).
Regional Sequence: Chronological series of phases or subphases within geographical limits of a region (Northern Colorado Plateau sequence, etc.).

- **Integrative Units**

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. Colorado’s Place in North American Prehistory

**Great Basin area**: Culture area stretching from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west, including the plateau country on the Western Slope of Colorado. Prehistorically dominated by nomadic hunter-gatherers; the Eastern Shoshoni, Southern Paiute, and Ute cultures are among the historic tribes in this area.
Plains area: Culture area of the Great Plains of North America from southern Canada to central Texas, this vast region is commonly subdivided into sections such as the Northwestern Plains (southern Montana, Wyoming, northern Colorado), Central Plains (northeastern Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas), and southern Plains (southeastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, north Texas). Bison hunting sustained most western plains tribes except in times of severe drought, and this lifeway persisted for 10,000 years, altered somewhat by the advent of farming in the post-Archaic era.

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

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

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