

SUPPLEMENT 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE WALLACE SITE

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Huffman and Earley (2014:655) assert that the Wallace site was first assigned to the Upper Republican phase of the Central Plains tradition. This is an anachronism at best and even so quite misleading. In fact, the original report for Wallace and nearby sites (Olson et al. 1968) judged it more likely to be Apishapa than what we would now call Upper Republican, but both entities were then included in an Upper Republican *aspect* that was roughly equivalent to the western half of today's Central Plains tradition but without the spatial and temporal implications of the more recent terminology. The last co-author of the report was Steve Ireland, then a student, who finished his Master's thesis the same year, which included a more up-to-date and detailed classification of Wallace and other sites (Ireland 1968:93 ff). Based on consideration of both the structures and the pottery, he concluded "on the focus level of generalization there seems to be but one classification open to Colorado S:9:24 and S:9:83: the Apishapa focus" (Ireland 1968:100).

The authors go on to refer to an "Upper Republican group" comprised of today's Upper Republican, Smoky Hill and Nebraska phases. Nowhere do they justify the use of such an entity that includes some, but not all of the subdivisions of the Central Plains tradition. In doing so, they ignore the Itskari phase (some sites of which were included in the original definition of Upper Republican), the Solomon River phase (which is closer to the Wallace site than the Smoky Hill and Nebraska phases), and High Plains Upper Republican (closest of all to the Wallace site).

Neither the site's location nor the settlement pattern support the re-attribution of Wallace to Upper Republican, however that is defined. Located on the north bank of the

Arkansas River ten miles west of Pueblo, Colorado, Wallace is within the distribution of Apishapa sites (cf. Zier et al. 1990) and within the range of the Purgatoire Painted art style attributed to Apishapa (Loendorf 2008:163). By contrast, the site is over 365 km from the nearest excavated Central Plains tradition house at the Pottorff site (Wedel 1959:381). High Plains Upper Republican sites (including the former Buick Focus) in northeastern Colorado are closer but, left by mobile hunters and gatherers, they contain Central Plains tradition ceramics but no identifiable houses (Roper 1990, Scheiber 2006:135).

The Apishapa settlement pattern includes stone walls from houses and enclosures at the edges of cliffs and use of rock shelters below. A few shelters have yielded abundant maize remains, like those at Wallace. The closest Central Plains tradition horticultural sites consist of more widely scattered houses on low terraces close to arable floodplain soils (e.g., Kivett and Metcalf 1997). Site locations are very different from those of Apishapa because the necessary landforms are completely absent.

The original interpretation of the structure at Wallace was of small houses with roofs supported by circles or ovals of slanting posts, with rock slabs used to hold down the walls (Olson et al. 1968). Huffman and Earley rejected the Apishapa affiliation because the Wallace site lacked dry masonry walls of the sort seen in classic Apishapa sites such as Snake Blakeslee. In fact, the local bedrock at Wallace lacks the naturally cleaved slabs of sandstone used in Apishapa masonry to the south. Furthermore, within their masonry walls, Apishapa structural remains consist of "...configurations of leaning wooden poles and brush that formed the upper walls and roofs" Loendorf 2008: 111). Thus, the Wallace structures are similar in some ways to those in the classic Apishapa sites. Furthermore, the article ignores the fact that Ireland's thesis involved the analysis of both structures and ceramics from five sites, including both Wallace and Snake Blakeslee. Clearly, he saw similarities between Wallace and Snake Blakeslee.

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