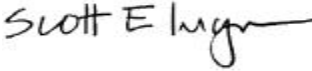


The Dead Man's Cave Gulch Cache: Strategies for Historic Caches

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Abstract

Historical Archaeology is a discipline informed by research in the archaeological and documentary record. However, the details of the research process for historical assemblages are not often documented in a way that can be applied to other cases. This paper discusses the methodological and research strategies used in the study of the Dead Man's Cave Gulch (DMCG) cache. Little has been written on historic caches and further documentation is merited. Beginning with presenting the context of research strategies in historic archaeology and previous research on caches, this paper will outline resources available for researchers, including resources in the state of Colorado. Finally, it will present the results of the DMCG cache study.

Honor Pledge

On my honor, I have neither given, nor received, any unauthorized aid on this project. Honor Code Upheld.

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The Dead Man's Cave Gulch Cache: Strategies for Historic Caches

Historical Archaeology is a field informed not only through standard archaeological techniques, but also by an eclectic combination of historic documents, collective memory, and connections made between them. The research process largely consists of an examination of two sources: the archaeological record and the documentary record, which includes not only historical documents but also the collective memory and oral history of local communities. Information found in one source often leads to a line of inquiry or further insight into the other. For example, an artifact in the assemblage may list a name. Researching the name in the documentary record may uncover further information that can lead to insights on the rest of the assemblage. This research is often cyclical, with the continual uncovering of information that leads to more lines of inquiry. Pursuing these research cycles to the fullest extent is the responsibility of the researcher. The scope of the documentation available for any given site or assemblage will be determined by the point at which there are significantly diminishing returns on the new or relevant information uncovered.

As a case study for the research process, this paper will present an analysis of the Dead Man's Cave Gulch (DMCG) cache and strategies for researching historic caches in general. There has been little research on caches in the literature so far. Caches of lithic artifacts have been documented (e.g. Dillian and Bello 2010; Binford 1980), but few historic caches have been documented. In addition, a historic cache with such varied contents has, in the author's research, no documented precedence. The most comparable example to an assemblage like the DMCG cache – an odd collection largely of personal belongings tucked away in a rock alcove for

unknown reasons – is a time capsule. Though, unlike a time capsule, this cache has no explanatory note.

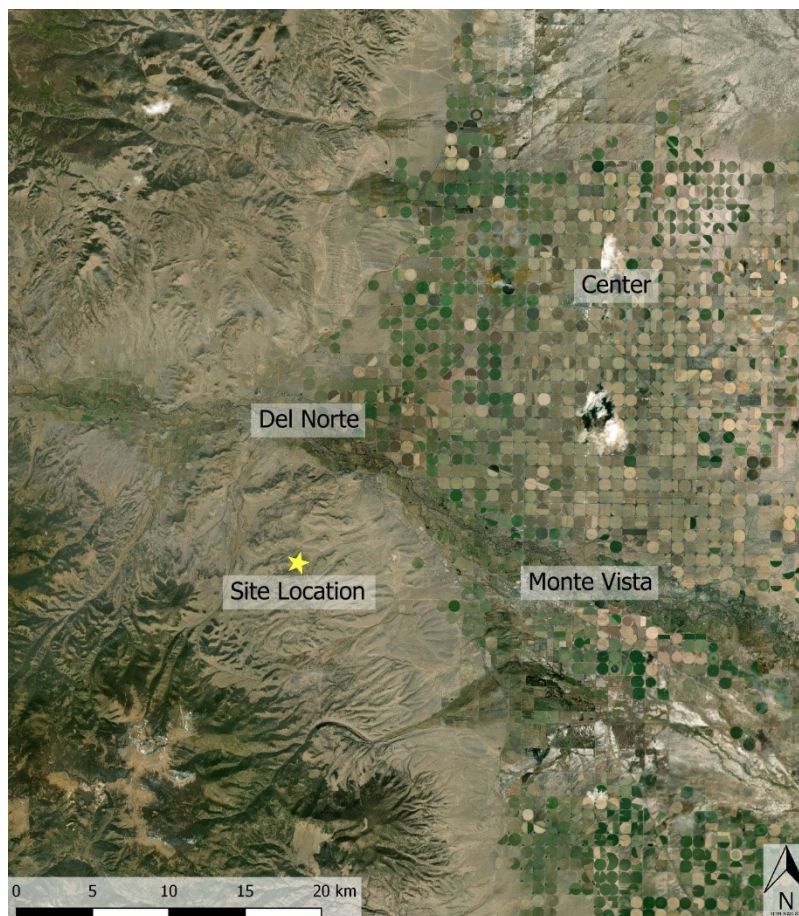


Figure 1. Site location map of DMCG cache

Discovered by two hikers on public land in the Fall of 2017, the cache was excavated soon after due to its location on public lands and proximity to a bolted rock-climbing route and bike trail. The site of the cache's discovery is approximately five miles south-southeast, from Del Norte, Colorado, and nearly ten miles further west of Monte Vista. The cache originally consisted of two boxes, roughly the same in size – 1.5 ft. wide, 3 ft. long, and 2 ft. high. Due to the placement of the boxes in the alcove, one of the boxes was in a far damper environment

than the other. The second box deteriorated over time and was no longer intact by the time the site was excavated. The first box (Figure 1), slightly lower down in the alcove and away from a drip line between the rocks, was recovered intact. Due to the destruction of the second box, it should be noted that the assemblage is likely incomplete. Whatever was in the second box has been lost to time.



Figure 2. Photo of DMCG cache in situ. Photo courtesy of Marcy Reiser and used with permission.

The artifacts in the intact box date from 1890 to the 1920's. The cache seems to be an odd collection of domestic items stored in an area with no recorded structures. Nothing in the assemblage immediately indicates the purpose of the cache, as it is out of place in an area that has little known use over the past 100 years let alone a known settlement. The assemblage consists of newspapers, numerous women's home magazines, tobacco tins filled with magazine clippings, a woven mat, and several articles of clothing. From the research conducted for this

project, a possible conclusion is that the cache is either a storage of supplies or a memorial to a nearby landowner.

The questions guiding the investigation of this assemblage centered around establishing a temporal affiliation, an affiliation with a specific individual or group, and the reasoning behind the cache's placement. Questions of temporal affiliation are often quickly answered through examining the artifacts and their manufacturing periods. The artifacts themselves may hint to demographic information. Intent in the creation of the site or assemblage under study can be more difficult to determine.

To provide context for research on historic caches in the future, this paper will also present a brief background on methodological strategies in the incorporation of the documentary record, caches, and a selection of previous cache studies. This will be followed by a section on resources for researching caches in the documentary record. The information presented has largely been gained through interactions with advisors; federal government employees; historians; local museums; research and special collections librarians; and personal experience. Its presentation here is intended to document ways a researcher can procure information from the archaeological and documentary record in the context of a historic cache and serve as a reference for future projects.

Historical Archaeology and the Documentary Record

Historical Archaeology as a discipline can be characterized through its "interest in the phenomenon of the modern world" (Hardesty 1999:51). The direction of this interest has

generated discussion towards both the purpose of research in Historical Archaeology, as well as consideration of more tailored methodological approaches. In a presentation given to the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology at its first conference in 1983, Connah proposes an allegory for the discipline of historical archaeology as a whole – stamp collecting (1983:15). In this comparison, the common theme of collecting for collecting's sake, because the relevant data is "intrinsically interesting, unusual, beautiful, or even valuable" is the primary concern (Connah 1983:15). As a data rich field with resources threatened by modern development, a balance must be struck between collecting data while it still survives and orienting research questions that truly contribute to our understanding of the past. As Connah (1983:21) puts it, "I suspect we must all become efficient collectors of stamps but we must also endeavor to use those stamps to increase our understanding (and the understanding of society as a whole) of the history of Australia".

Connah's observation, however, is certainly applicable beyond the history of Australia. Historical archaeology has ability beyond producing data for gaps in historical knowledge and can instead be a forum for "historical challenge" (Little 1994:8). Little (1994:8) states that "archaeology may provide alternative questions and interpretations" through addressing these gaps and calling attention to them. Taking this notion further, Hardesty (1999:51) outlines four gaps historical archaeology is particularly suited to fill: environmental change, the evolution of technology, ethnogenesis, and "others knowing others". Broadly, change in a landscape, changes in technology, the formation of new cultural or social groups, and cultural or social groups coming into contact. What makes historical archaeology suited to study this is the

documentary record to accompany the myriad rapid changes seen in the archaeological record (Hardesty 1999).

Methods in historical archeology are firmly rooted in standard archaeological practice but are complicated by the addition of the documentary record. A key debate centers around the relationship the documentary record should have with the archaeological data. Cleland's 2001 article *Historical Archaeology Adrift* addresses this issue and prompted response from the historical archaeology community, ranging from agreement, concerns, to dissent. As a central point, Cleland (2001) expresses a need for a more structured methodology and proposes the use of the documentary record and archaeological data in opposition. His proposed "Method of Alternate Oppositions" is a movement towards pattern-driven research, with the aim of understanding cultural practice (Cleland 2001:6). Cleland (2001) makes assertions that research in Historical Archaeology is either too focused on typological documentation or on event-oriented research. As summarized by Hardesty (2001:23), "Cleland's criticism of event-oriented archaeology lies in his conception of the ultimate goal of historical archaeology, which he believes to be, like all archaeology, the search for regularities in the cultural practices of the past". However, as Armstrong (2001) points out in his response to Cleland (2001), patterns are also informed by variations and therefore also merit further study. In variance lies the merit for studying individual, pattern-breaking events (Armstrong 2001).

Little (1994:14) outlines five strategies for how the documentary and archaeological record could be used in the discipline. In short, she characterizes the five strategies by their perspective of the data sets as either "contradictory, complementary, sources for hypotheses, ripe for debunking, and needed for context". Armstrong (2001) fits well within seeing the

documentary record as contradictory, which seeks to find anomalies in either data set. Seeing the two data sets as complementary implies equal privilege of the data and would use one to fill knowledge gaps in the other. As a third option, either data set can be used for hypotheses which are then tested by the other data set. Cleland's (2001) "Method of Alternate Oppositions" fits roughly between the third and fourth option, debunking one with another. Lastly, the fifth strategy Little outlines is to see the documentary record as necessary for understanding the context for the archaeological.

Armstrong (2001:9) voices resistance to Cleland's "Method of Alternate Oppositions", driven by the loss of "the power of comparative interpretation". Historical archaeologists must, according to Armstrong (2001:10), "become better historians" and "maximize on the combined strength of historic documentation and archaeological analysis". However, as pointed out by Waselkov (2001:20), "a strong tendency exists among archaeologists of all sorts to favor historical evidence over archaeological evidence". Especially when studying difficult sites or assemblages, the documentary record gives us a "wealth of applicable data sets and the ability to confirm identifications and dates from sound evidence" (Greenwood 2001:26). Greenwood (2001:25), siding closer to Cleland, also stresses that these data sets should still be tested against each other or "the reasoning becomes circular". At its core, the consensus seems to be that historical archaeology is better understood through a cohesive comparison of sources rather than a mano-a-mano opposition of the documentary record and archaeological data. Effective methodology sets the two as separate but equal sources of information.

Understanding the discourse surrounding how the documentary record is applied with the most efficacy is important in any research regarding a historic site or assemblage.

Interpretations of assemblages and sites are rooted in how we use different sets of data. What this means is that we as researchers must be conscious of how we value data sets against each other to inform conclusions. In the research presented here I resolve the tension by... or; In this research I rely more heavily on x than y because... Tell the reader how you used “different sets of data” and/or how you were “conscious of how we value data sets against each other to inform conclusions.” Just a couple of sentences more will integrated this section into your text.

Caches and Previous Research

The broad variety of caches means that different approaches will be necessary depending on available information from the artifacts and the site. Understanding caches in a more general sense is a necessary first step. Beyond these generalities, the contents of the cache will determine what approaches are feasible and what resources are available. In some cases, such as the DMCG cache and a flint cache discussed in Honerkamp and Harris (2005), comparison to other assemblages is difficult if not impossible as there is no other assemblage in a similar enough context for comparison.

In a more general sense, caches are comparable to time capsules – both are a collection of artifacts deposited with intent to return later. Jarvis’ investigation of the culture history time capsules is one of the only resources available on the subject in a historic context. The definitions and categories in Jarvis’ 2003 *Time Capsules A Cultural History* are written with time capsules in mind but are still largely applicable to a cache. Time capsules can be categorized by two main factors - the intent in its placement and whether it was ever intended to be found or

reopened. Terms used for placement are “A Priori”, an intentional deposition, and “A Posteriori” where the deposition is unintentional (Jarvis 2003: 23). Jarvis (2003:23) outlines a second criteria as whether the retrieval is scheduled or unscheduled – whether there is a set recovery date, or if recovery will be by happenstance.

In the case of the DMCG cache, its deposition was intentional but its abandonment and eventual rediscovery were likely unintended. This assemblage falls well into Jarvis' category of "Unscheduled Retrieval" but somewhere between an "A Priori" or "A Posteriori" deposit. However, it is unclear whether the cache was revisited prior to its excavation, if at all. Even so, the DMCG cache cannot be truly classed as a “scheduled retrieval” even if the original individuals responsible for its burial intended to come back. There is no formal date set forth for its retrieval and is therefore closer to happenstance (Jarvis 2003:22). Time capsules are intended to present a curated past to posterity, whereas caches, such as the DMCG cache, are created by the individual(s) *for* the individual(s). In the case of deposition with no intent for the collection to be recovered by some future group, likely the case with the DMCG cache, Jarvis (2003:23) argues that the artifacts present may be a more accurate representation of an everyday individual's reality as opposed to a carefully curated image. This has to do with the intent behind the time capsule or cache's deposition.

Time capsules and caches also differ in their contents. Binford (1980:12) sets forth a definition of a cache as part of a logistical strategy – temporary storage of resources procured or of tools to procure them. Although this definition is made in the context of a study of Hunter-Gatherer settlements, the core idea of the intent behind a cache is comparable. In an examination of another Hunter-Gatherer site, Walthall and Holley (1997:159) state that caching

“occurs at, or near habitation sites that were revisited (or where there was anticipation of reuse)”. A central theme throughout previous interpretations of caches is that they are made in anticipation of a future need. They are often in practical locations and are composed of an assemblage of task-specific items (Walthall and Holley 1997). Dillian and Bello’s (2010) discussion of a cache of argillite bifaces along the Delaware river presents another example of task-specific caches. The collection of 110 bifaces were determined to be related to seasonal fish processing in the area – tools for a specific task, placed with intent to return (Dillian and Bello 2010:41-43).

Historic caches are interpreted in the same terms – a temporary storage place for items in anticipation of a future need. However, with little literature on historic caches, it is difficult to determine patterns in material culture as related to tasks from available data. A cache of over 1,000 unfired gunflints excavated in Pensacola, Florida provided thorough data, but ultimately did not come to a conclusion as to why they were cached unused (Honerkamp and Harris 2005:109). The chief reason cited by Honerkamp and Harris (2005) is that there is no data to compare the gunflint cache to. However, caches that can be associated with data in the documentary record stand a better chance at a clear interpretation. In the process of studying a site found to be associated with Hans Kruger’s German Arctic Expedition in High Arctic Nunavut, data in the documentary record as related to artifacts provided strong evidence toward interpretation (Park and Stenton 2006). In a discussion of the site and artifacts, Park and Stenton (2006:3) note that the initial association was made with the Kruger Expedition through a German transit, manufactured between 1921 and 1925. Further confirmation of the cache’s origins was confirmed through a comparison of the handwriting of Hans Kruger in the

documentary record to the labels written on geological specimens found at the site (Park and Stenton 2006:4). Conclusions from the storage of geological specimens and presence of expensive equipment (such as the transit) indicated that the cache was intended to store supplies but also to lighten loads as the expedition progressed (Park and Stenton 2006). The storage of items of value indicate that the expedition likely intended to return (Park and Stenton 2006:5). The documentation of a cache on Axel Heiberg Island establishes that the Kruger expedition was further along in their return trip to Bache Peninsula than previously thought (Park and Stenton 2006:2). Little's (1994:7) assertion that Historical Archaeology should challenge known history is apparent here, but so is the importance of the documentary record. The availability of data from the documentary record has the ability to inform an interpretation of a site or assemblage with, at times, extreme precision.

The Research Process: A Preface

Research in historic archaeology is often cyclical, moving between collecting data on artifacts, the site, and affiliated groups in the archaeological and documentary record. Information gathered in one category often leads to new lines of inquiry in another. Pursuing new lines of inquiry leads to more information and more lines of inquiry. This process can continue so long as there are questions, although doing so indefinitely is unlikely to produce relevant information. Inevitably, there will be a point at which there are diminishing returns. This is particularly true in research in the documentary record. The following section is intended

to serve as a general guide to researching historical caches. Information on resources to consider when conducting research may be divided into three categories, artifacts, area, and individual/group, as they relate to both the archaeological record and documentary record.

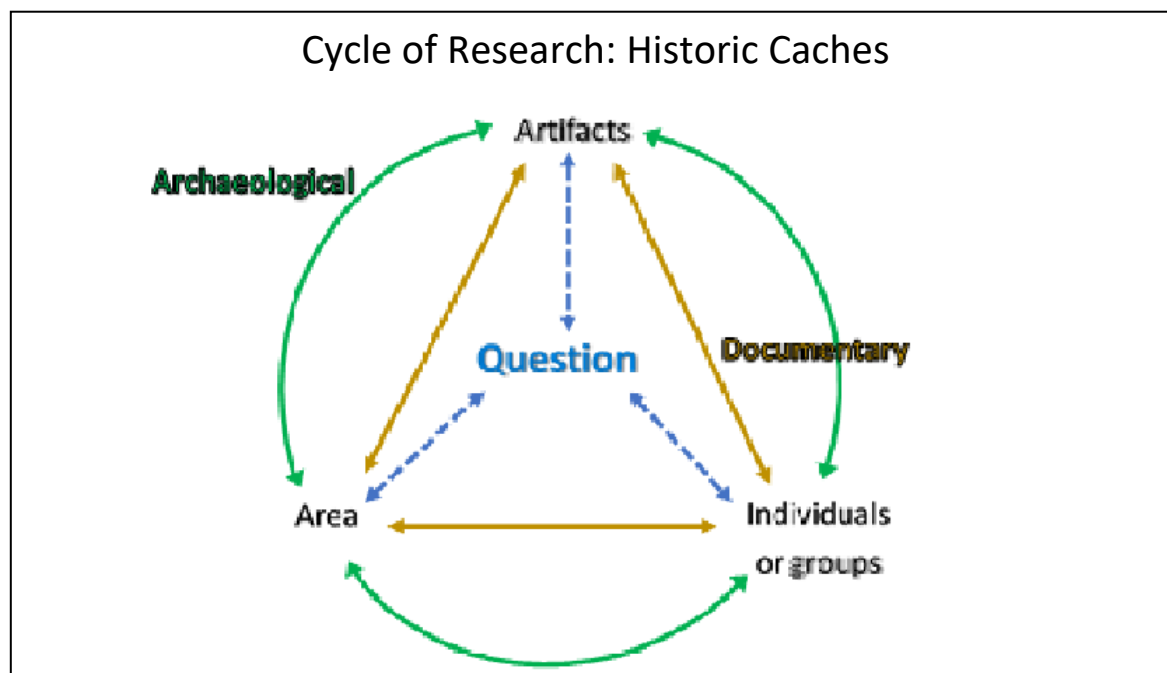


Figure 3. A diagram showing the three categories of information in researching historic caches.

Figure 3 is a visual key to the methodology argued in the following section, representing the cycles between the documentary and archaeological record as related to three main categories of information related to historic caches. The categories are the artifacts themselves, the geographic area, and the individual or group associated with the assemblage. Starting with a central question, a researcher will likely have information in one of the three categories and can form further questions or lines of inquiry that can be answered by research in another category. As previously stated, this often leads to more questions that may be answered with either data set – the documentary or archaeological – and will often move back and forth

between the two. These categories of information will be used to organize the subsequent discussion of resources and research methodology.

The Archaeological Record

Artifacts

Historic artifacts have the potential to be uniquely informationally dense due to the process of mass manufacturing and the documentation that often accompanies it. As a researcher, drawing as much information as possible from the artifacts themselves and seeing them as a collective data set representing an individual or group should be the first step to informing an interpretation. As trends in the assemblage emerge (or don't), more details of the assemblage may begin to fit together. Although the artifacts in a cache may not establish a singular individual behind its deposition, other aspects such as temporal affiliation, cultural affiliation, and gender may begin to emerge. The life cycle of objects and procurement, use, and disposal patterns should be kept in mind throughout the interpretation of the assemblage.

Printed material, if present in the assemblage, can be the easiest to securely date depending on the type of publication. For example, a newspaper dated May 10, 1893 would have a manufacturing period of a few days at most and would end at the date printed. Therefore, newspapers particularly can be trusted as a temporally diagnostic artifact. Although

magazines and brochures are often subject to a narrow timeframe of production and can often be affiliated with exact years, if not months. However, the issue of curation, intentional preservation of particular objects or artifacts, should be acknowledged as something that may affect interpretation of temporal affiliation. Additionally, magazines and newspapers are often subscription-based. Careful attention should be paid to the covers of magazines and pages of newspapers to determine whether any of these labels are present. Early labels often consist of the name, town, and state of the addressee. Finding names in direct association with the assemblage is certainly a lead to be researched further. Books are perhaps the biggest exception as publication periods tend to be longer and books are often kept for longer before disposal.

Magazines can be relatively telling, straightforward artifacts in terms of associations with gender as well. For example, it is unlikely for a male miner to procure and then cache a copy of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. A trend in the content of printed material is worth noting and may hold indications toward gender and possible cultural affiliations. Printed material in English is commonplace in the United States and may not be of much help in narrowing down affiliations. However, the presence of other languages that can be associated with specific cultural/ethnic groups should be noted. For example, a note present in the DMCG cache was determined to be written in a combination of German and English. Its significance has not yet been determined.



Figure 4. A copy of The Ladies Home Journal, December 1917 found in the DMCG cache assemblage. The name and address label lists the same name and address as one printed on another women's magazine in the assemblage.

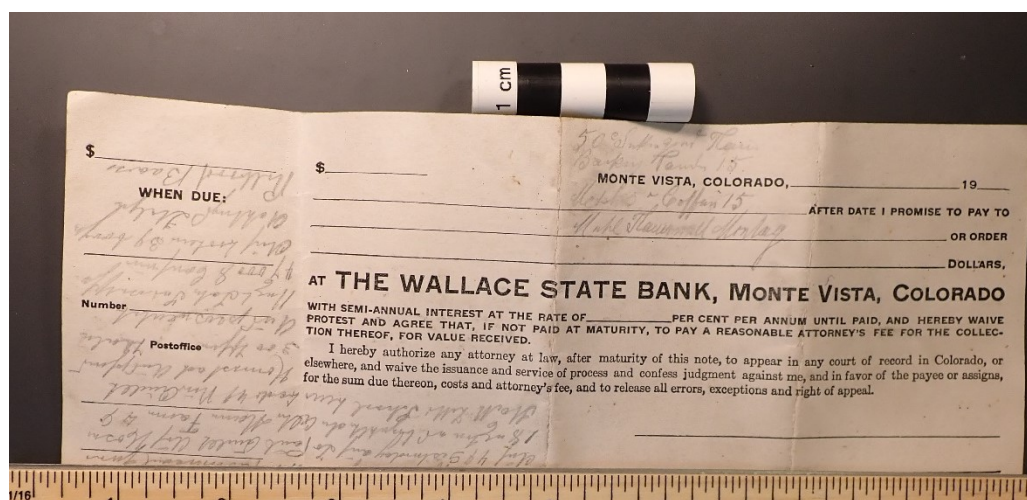


Figure 5. Note in combination of German and English from DCMG cache. The note is written on a bank note from The Wallace State Bank of Monte Vista, Colorado

Newspapers, aside from providing a tight temporal association, may also hold information on the geographic location, or previous locations, of the cache creator. A newspaper printed in the nearest town tells a different story than a newspaper printed on the other side of the country, particularly if it isn't a publication with widespread distribution. The decision behind saving one newspaper over another may be determined by the contents of the newspaper or significance of the date the paper was printed on. In the case of the DMCG cache, publications from the town of Del Norte, Colorado were among the newspapers and magazines in the assemblage. One of the pages, shown in Figure 4, dates to 1893 and helps to further establish regional associations for the DMCG cache assemblage.

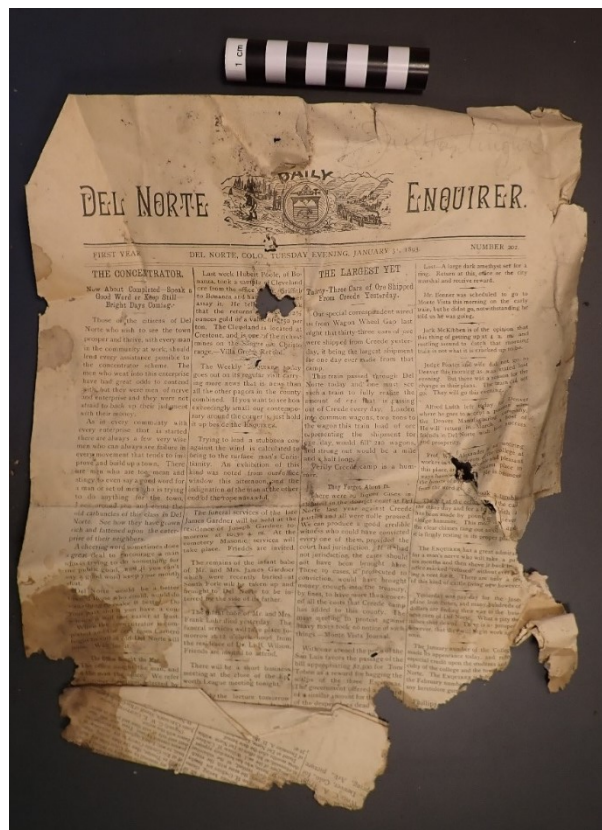


Figure 6. A copy of the Del Norte Enquirer, a small local newspaper, found in the DMCG cache assemblage.

Other physical items in an age where many goods are mass produced can range from being highly to hardly temporally diagnostic. At the very least, an early date of manufacture can often be determined. However, the end of the manufacturing period is more ambiguous and will not be relied upon. Time Lag, as defined by Adams (2003:41), is “the difference between the date of manufacture and the date of deposition”. As previously stated, the effects of time lag and the life cycle of an artifact can be exacerbated by several factors (Adams 2003:47). Two particularly relevant factors as defined by Adams (2003:47-54), are the “rural effect” – that goods may take longer to reach rural areas and fewer varieties were available – and the “curation effect” – that some items may hold longer-term curation value and will only be discarded when they are no longer cared for. As the contents of caches differ and one may not always have printed material to reference or otherwise temporally diagnostic artifacts, the physical items included in a cache should, ideally, point to its purpose. For example, a cache of canned food, winter clothing, and newspapers may represent a collection of supplies for a winter campsite. If there is no overarching pattern between any of the artifacts in the assemblage, perhaps consider the possibility of looting, deterioration, or perhaps that the cache was emptied of its original or useful contents at some point.

Area

As the methodological process for researching a historic cache follows standard archaeological procedure for documentation, observation of the landscape, survey, and excavation, this section will not go into greater depth. As with anything archaeological, the site

itself is a source of information that informs the context of the artifacts. Although the contents of a cache tend to have some alluring mystery to it that demands attention, it should not be the only focus. Cache locations are generally chosen specifically and strategically – places that people intend to return to. Other documented archaeological sites and features nearby. Natural features of the landscape that may be favored by certain groups or used for specific reasons should be noted as this may provide information towards the possible purpose of the cache.



Figure 7. At the location of the DMCG cache – rocky cliffs surround the site with an opening to the southeast. The area forms a sort of natural corral that may have been utilized by ranchers.

Individuals/Groups: On Clothing

Clothing is an artifact that can inform an interpretation of an individual, including gender, rough temporal affiliation, and in some cases class status. Historical clothing can often be easily associated with a particular gender based on the clothing article itself. Unless there is reason to question a traditionally gendered association, a determination of male or female gendered clothing should be reasonably sound. The articles of clothing stand to provide insights on the purpose of the cache. For example, articles of winter clothing may indicate seasonal usage, or specialized clothing may point to an occupation necessitating it. Whether the clothing is hand-made or mass produced can be an indication of either temporal affiliation or class status. Additionally, clothing determined to be mass produced should be cross-referenced with historic mail-order catalogues. The availability of the articles of clothing and their price point may prove to be further pieces of evidence that inform interpretation.

Further research in the documentary record and forming an understanding of local practices of clothing, culture, and gender will also be key in these interpretations. In the case of the DMCG cache, the assemblage consisted of a few articles of definitively female-gendered clothing and several articles of typically male-gendered clothing. Further research and contact with local historians and a descendant of the nearest landowner who is likely connected to the cache's creation and placement revealed that it was fairly common practice for women to "cross dress" or wear men's clothing while working outdoors. Why there was a higher quantity of male-gendered clothing in an assemblage otherwise consisting largely of female-gendered artifacts was an inconsistency that did not initially lend itself to the interpretation of the DMCG cache as the material culture of a woman or women. Building an understanding of local cultural

or social norms and how that affected the material signatures in the assemblage was key in making informed interpretations.

The Documentary Record

As part of an effort to contribute to known resources for historic archaeologists, Table 1 presents resources available in the documentary record and resources for identification of artifacts. The resources informing the interpretation of the DMCG cache are discussed at greater length. Although the following table is not a complete listing of every available resource, it represents a suggested set of resources to begin research with, both in the Colorado region and beyond. Again, it is important to remember that research in the documentary record should be exhaustive but will never be complete. Whenever possible, researchers should speak to local communities and any communities determined to be descendant to those who had a hand in the creation of the assemblage and site under study.

Table 1. Research in the Documentary Record: Suggested Resources		
Category	Resource	Location
Artifacts	Basic Historic artifact identification guide	Jonathan Horn's <i>Historic Artifact Handbook</i> (2005) – useful for identifying basic historical artifacts and their temporal affiliations. https://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2017/1402sup.pdf
	Collector websites	Dependent on artifact type – examples: Glass Insulators (Meier 2019): https://www.insulators.info/ Tobacco Tins (Fenton 2019): http://www.antiquetobacco.com/tobacco-tins/pocket-tins/

	Historic Mail-order catalogues	<p>Reproductions available for purchase online with search of year and company name. The following link is an example of a site where catalogues are available for purchase (Hillcrest Books 2019). www.oldcatalogues.com (Note: This report does not endorse purchasing from specific sellers. The intent of this table is to bring attention to availability and locations of resources in general.)</p> <p>Sears Roebuck Company's list of libraries and locations of historic catalogue collections: University of Colorado Library in Boulder, Colorado, United States Air Force Academy Library in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the Denver Public Library in Denver, Colorado (Sears Brands 2019). Smaller local libraries may also have copies.</p>
	Online sellers	<p>Searches for artifacts on sites such as www.ebay.com may yield information from sellers on specific artifacts (eBay Inc. 2019)</p>
	Historic Newspapers	<p>Many larger newspapers have been digitized and are available through library databases and online resources such as https://www.newspapers.com/papers/ (Ancestry 2019). Local libraries may also have region-specific newspaper databases with smaller regional publications.</p> <p>Additionally, the Library of Congress' <i>Chronicling America</i> database hosts searchable images of historic newspapers with nation-wide coverage (Library of Congress 2019). https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/</p>
Area	Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	<p>The BLM GLO record website contains information on historic land patents, survey plats and (when available) field notes, land status records, Control Document Index records, and Tract books. These resources are largely digitized and provide information on historic land use, individual, commercial, and government land ownership (Bureau of Land Management 2019). The records are searchable by PLSS location. https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/default.aspx</p>
	Historic Maps	<p>Historic USGS Topographical Map Explorer: http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/ - displays</p>

		<p>official historic USGS topographical maps available for download as a PDF or image (United States Geological Survey 2019). Searchable by name of location or choosing the location of interest on a map.</p> <p>More maps may be available from GLO Records (as mentioned in section above) or from regional libraries</p>
	Aerial imagery	<p>Historical aerial imagery is available from multiple sources across Colorado however the state in its entirety is not entirely covered. Some local libraries or Forest Service offices may have additional region-specific historical aerial imagery otherwise not found online. Current resources include databases from the Colorado School of Mines Arthur Lakes Library and the University of Colorado Boulder.</p> <p>http://csmgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=c1049f12f30542b6b8f4ac30b10429a7 (Colorado School of Mines 2019)</p> <p>https://ucboulder.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7ef03caa3cd848139ce0e9176da9b7e8 (University of Colorado Boulder 2019)</p>
	General Colorado History Resources	<p>History Colorado Online Collection – searchable and contains documents, historic photos, artifact images (History Colorado 2019):</p> <p>http://5008.sydneyplus.com/HistoryColorado_ArgusNet_Final/Portal.aspx?lang=en-US</p>
Individual/Group	Genealogical Research sites	<p>Genealogical research sites such as www.ancestry.com can provide detailed information on specific individuals in the historical record including census records, birth and death certificates, marriage licenses, military service, and historic photographs, among other information (Ancestry 2019). Although Ancestry is a paid service, many libraries have free access. Alternatively, www.familysearch.com has similar but less extensive records and is a free service provided by the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Intellectual Reserve, Inc. 2019).</p>

	Business directories – state & local	Available in most libraries, sometimes available online through local library databases or paid services such as www.ancestry.com (Ancestry 2019).
	Obituaries (usually printed in newspapers)	See links in Historic Newspapers section, may also be searchable in local newspaper databases or local libraries.
	Grave markers	Helpful for finding exact birth/death dates, associated names for other individuals: www.findagrave.com (Findagrave 2019)
	Census records	Available from some genealogical research sites and libraries, as mentioned previously.

Table 1. Table of Suggested Resources

Researching Artifacts in the Documentary Record

Although artifacts alone are informative, historical artifacts are often represented in the documentary record. The additional data this provides is highly useful and should be taken into account. For example, historic newspapers across the United States have been digitized and are available via online databases such as the Library of Congress' *Chronicling America* (Library of Congress 2019). Although the database will not include every small regional newspaper, the selection is comprehensive. Newspapers can be searched for names associated with the assemblage or significant contemporary events that may be related. Obituaries can be particularly useful in finding information on a specific individual – information such as their occupation, descendants, and a short comment on their life can be highly relevant insights.



Figure 8. Spoon with “B” engraved on handle from DMCG cache assemblage, pictured next to a listing for the same silverware set in a 1902 Sears Roebuck catalogue.

For identifying mass-produced artifacts, reproductions of mail-order catalogues such as Sears & Roebuck (Sears Brands 2019) may be useful. Where local stores may not have been available, mail-order catalogues would be an option for purchasing goods, especially due to their cross-country distribution over long periods of time. If an artifact can be reasonably identified in a mail-order catalogue, it can give a rough idea of an early production date at the very least. Data on prices of different goods and whether there is a trend in the associated price of goods in the assemblage may also inform an understanding of socioeconomic status and purchasing habits.

Historic advertisements are also resources that can inform a temporal affiliation and targeted demographics.

Area

Understanding the history of land use for the area is an important line of inquiry towards understanding why a cache is present. Historic maps of any kind are often helpful resources. Land grants, plat maps, land patents, and, if the area is close enough to or within an established town, fire insurance maps can all add to an understanding of the historic use of a given landscape. Much of Colorado has historic aerial imagery available to the public. Aerial imagery can establish the presence of structures, roads, paths, and other patterns of human activity across a landscape. The Colorado School of Mines library has a large collection of digitized historic aerial photography of the state but does not have historic aerial photos for all of Colorado (Colorado School of Mines 2018). For areas that have not been the focus of significant research, data and images may not be digitized yet and are therefore not in an existing database. However, contacting local historical societies and museums may uncover some images that have never been duplicated or added to electronic databases. If the site is in or near a National Forest, the associated ranger district office may have further images or data on the area not available to the public.

Aerial photography relevant to historical archaeologists generally consists of images of the same area over a number of years – observation of changes in the landscape may yield temporal information on human activity. Similarly, the United States Geological Survey's

topographical maps were produced as early as 1890 and can also be consulted. Looking at historic maps and what, if any, noted features appear may also yield similar information. For example, small but established dirt paths will be marked on topographical maps, as will buildings, cemeteries, and other features.

Knowing the history of land ownership can also inform an interpretation of a site and assemblage. Land grants are often directed towards specific groups. If the site falls within a land grant, the purpose of the grant and the recipients of the grant should be considered. If the temporal affiliation of the cache and the land grants are close enough, the known material culture of land grant recipients should be compared to the assemblage to assess similarities or possible associations. Historic Plat maps also inform an understanding of land use by ownership and documented features.

Furthermore, the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) covers the majority of the United States and can be used to find historic documents related to specific areas, particularly when no other mapped features are nearby. The PLSS divides land into townships (horizontal) and ranges (vertical) in 6-mile square townships. "Township" refers to both the surveyed strip of land horizontally as well as the singular 6-mile square area. Townships are further divided into 36 1-mile square sections, which are then divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ mile square aliquots based on whether they are in the north, south, east, or west. Every section will have a Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest aliquot. At times the entire half of a section will be referred to as a single aliquot, forming a 1 mile by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile plot of land. Aliquots can be broken down into smaller increments of $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile squares called quarter corners and follow the same location-derived nomenclature as larger aliquots.

The importance of knowing the position of a site within the PLSS is largely related to the ability to search through historic land patents with greater precision. The Government Land Office Records hosts digitized copies of land patents filed across the United States. It should be noted that online records are not entirely complete but do consist of more than five million Federal Land titles (GLO 2019). This includes land granted by the 1862 Homestead Act, Cash Entry patents, and Military Warrant patents. Patents will include details such as the name of the individual filing the patent, the date filed, and the location. If the site has documented historic ownership, or ownership nearby at a time roughly contemporaneous to the assemblage, the names of the individuals are another line of inquiry to be pursued.

Image	Accession	Names 	Date	Doc #	State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots	Sec. #	County
---	COP_0051068PT	 BURD, C W,  USA	2/11/1927		CO	New Mexico PM	038N - 005E	Lot/Trct 51	31	Rio Grande
	1014490	 BURD, CLARENCE W	4/11/1928	051068	CO	New Mexico PM	038N - 006E	W½SE¼	19	Rio Grande
							038N - 006E	SW¼NE¼	19	Rio Grande
	606086	 BURD, CLARENCE W	11/2/1917	02839	CO	New Mexico PM	038N - 005E	Lot/Trct 49	24	Rio Grande
	267940	 BURD, MARY A	5/20/1912	02493	CO	New Mexico PM	039N - 006E	SE¼SW¼	21	Rio Grande
							039N - 006E	N½NW¼	28	Rio Grande
							039N - 006E	NW¼NE¼	28	Rio Grande
	1061595	 SWARTZ, IYLENE B,  BURD, IYLENE,  BURD, CLARENCE W	2/21/1933	048658	CO	New Mexico PM	038N - 006E	S½SW¼	10	Rio Grande
							038N - 006E	SW¼SE¼	10	Rio Grande
							038N - 006E	NW¼	15	Rio Grande
							038N - 006E	W½NE¼	15	Rio Grande

Figure 9. Land ownership database search from BLM GLO Records as related to the DMCG cache site.

Further documents available for archaeologists and historians in the state of Colorado are the 1984 Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) Context Series. The state is broken down into four geographic contexts – the Southern Frontier, Mountains, Plains, and Plateau

Country. Additional contexts are available for Colorado Urbanization and Planning and Colorado Engineering. Historic Contexts provide information on historic human activity, available resources, and themes specific to the area. They will also identify current questions or data gaps. However, it should be noted that the contexts were published in 1984 and further research may have been completed on some of the questions and gaps mentioned. The regional and thematic contexts created after the main RP3 context series are listed in digital facsimiles of the original six contexts.

Individuals/Groups

If any names are associated with artifacts in the cache or nearby land, databases such as Ancestry.com are useful and easily accessible. Libraries may have free access to multiple genealogical databases to search through. Census records can be effective in establishing the rough path of an individual across a landscape. Records also include age, birthplace, household members, occupation (if applicable), and mother tongue. This data may help build a case for an individual's association with the assemblage if there are overlapping or complementary pieces of information. If digital access is not available, library Special Collections may have physical copies. Local libraries, historical societies, and historians are resources that should be utilized as much as possible. Particularly for research on assemblages from rural areas, local resources such as town halls, libraries, or historical societies, may have documents that have not yet been digitized and will not be accessible on more general databases.

Birth, death, and marriage certificates may also be available digitally or in local, state, or federal offices. Findagrave.com is another digital resource consisting of user-added images of headstones with birth dates, death dates, and inscriptions (Findagrave 2019). If individuals with common names need to be researched, these dates can help determine whether a historic document refers to the correct person. It should also be noted that names may be mis-transcribed on historic documents and care should be taken to ensure that records are not overlooked.

The Dead Man's Cave Gulch Cache: Individuals, Area, and Artifacts

The results presented in the following three sections argue for Mary and Della Burd's involvement in the creation and burial of the DMCG cache and presents further information on the assemblage itself. The information for this argument has been gathered from artifacts in the assemblage, documentary records, and oral histories including statements from descendants of the Burd family. Keeping with the format of the previous sections, this section will also follow the three-category organization of information.

The Individuals

Though many individuals' names are present on the artifacts themselves, there is little to no evidence of their further connection with the cache. The theory most supported by both the archaeological and documentary evidence is that the DMCG cache is associated with Mary and Della Burd, potentially as a cache of supplies or a memorial. Mary A. Burd, historic owner of

the nearest land patent, is listed as a farmer in the 1900 census, along with her daughter Della (United States Census 1900). In further census data, Della's husband is listed as working in dairy farming and livestock raising (United States Census 1910, 1920, 1930). However, Della also participated in cattle drives and tending livestock according to descendant family members (Burd 2019). By the 1930 census, Della is recorded as living in Rock Creek, Colorado (United States Census 1930). This documented movement away from the Del Norte & Monte Vista area fits with the timeline of the box's last use. As a more tentative piece of evidence, a single spoon present in the assemblage is engraved with the letter "B". Although there are still various names on artifacts in the assemblage, sharing or trading magazines was not uncommon in the community (Schall, personal communication 2018; Colville, personal communication 2018). This is a plausible explanation for the various names with no apparent relationship.

The Burds' documented presence in the area aligns with the temporal affiliation of the DMCG cache – 1890 to the mid 1920's. Additionally, their documented land ownership also places them in the closest physical proximity to the site the cache was deposited in. Their connections to ranching and livestock and oral histories from descendant family members of their involvement adds to the connection between the cache and Mary and Della Burd. If not a cache of items for their time working in the outdoors, another possible conclusion is that the cache is a sort of memorial. The end date of collection roughly coincides with Mary Burd's death in 1928 and Della Burd Mcollough leaving the area by 1930. This explains the abandonment of the cache and the odd assortment of items. A memorial is not necessarily as obviously task-oriented as the contents of typical caches and would explain the lack of items of

monetary value. The items in a memorial are more likely to have held sentimental value and would therefore still be worth caching to their owner.

Information in the documentary record also provides evidence that casts doubt on the further affiliation of individuals whose names appear on artifacts in the cache. Of the individuals named, Mrs. S. M. Kellar, Mrs. Earl A. Matzen, Max A. Martinez, Romolo (possibly Romulo) Martinez, Edward Torres, and Wilson Lehn, none are recorded in the land patents for the area the boxes were found in, nor were they present in land patents for the surrounding sections. If any relationship between the above individuals or the land the boxes were buried in existed, it has not manifested in the documentary record. None were involved in professions that put them in rural areas. Many were documented as living in either Monte Vista or Del Norte, the nearest towns. However, none of them were neighbors. There is no record of them running businesses together, going to the same church, or knowing each other in any documented way. Although this does not mean they could not have somehow known each other – it is possible they did, as both towns were considerably small. However, aside from their names on artifacts in association, there is no data to confirm this.

Table 2. Names, Associated Artifacts, and Year		
Name	Associated Artifacts	Year
Mrs. Earl A. Matzen	Magazine – The Ladies Home Journal, Women’s World	1917, 1918
Mrs. S. M. Kellar	Magazine – The Ladies Home Journal	1919
Max A. Martinez, Romolo Martinez, Edward Torres	Children’s book	Unknown
Wilson Lehn	Newspapers – Farm & Fireside, The Del Norte Enquirer	1892

Mrs. S. M. Kellar, or Rose Kellar, is documented living in Monte Vista proper and is the recipient of one of the magazines in the assemblage in 1919 (United States Census 1910). However, it appears that shortly after this, she left the area as her next documented residence is in Long Beach, California (United States Census 1920). She is still documented in Long Beach by 1930 but is listed again in Monte Vista in the 1940 census. Additional notes in the 1940 census state that her residence in 1935 was the same, indicating that her return to Monte Vista occurred sometime between 1930 and 1935. The documentary record establishes that Rose Kellar was not present in the area during a significant portion of the time the cache was created or when the cache was likely buried.

Mrs. Earl A. (Ora) Matzen, listed on a 1918 copy of *Woman's World* and a 1917 copy of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Although her residence is established in Monte Vista from 1900 onward, her residence is in the town of Monte Vista throughout this time. Other than a loose association with farming through her family in 1900, she largely appears to have no further connections to farming, ranching, or livestock (United States Census 1900, 1920, 1930). In 1920, her husband Earl A. Matzen's occupation is listed as mining (United States Census 1920). Additionally, Earl is listed in the 1920 Colorado State Business directory as the chief of the Monte Vista Fire Department (Gazetteer 1920). Earl is later listed as an assistant pharmacist in 1930 (United States Census 1930). No occupation is listed for Ora throughout these periods (United States Census 1920, 1930). With no connection to farming, ranching, work in the outdoors, or areas outside of Monte Vista, it is less likely for Ora Matzen to have further connections to the cache.

Max A. Martinez and his brother Romolo Martinez are listed as residents of Monte Vista in the 1920 census (United States Census 1920). Both lived in Taos, New Mexico as late as 1910 (United States Census 1910). Max A. Martinez is later listed as living in Del Norte on a 1917 World War II draft registration card (Ancestry 2005). However, Max is documented in Arroyo Seco, New Mexico by 1920 (United States Census 1920) Throughout this time, both are listed as farm workers. Max A. Martinez is still in New Mexico in 1930, and Romolo in Del Norte, Colorado (United States Census 1930). Any motivation and further connection to the cache is not present in the documentary record.

There were multiple individuals named Edward Torres in the Rio Grande County area throughout the period under scrutiny. As there is no further information other than a name written in the children's book in the cache, it is difficult to assess which documents are related to the exact individual.

Wilson Lehn, listed on address labels found on two newspapers from Del Norte, is the only individual associated with the assemblage with a connection to the German language. Lehn, born in 1847 in Germany, had been in the United States for 50 years according to a 1900 census survey (U.S. Census 1900). However, Lehn filed a land patent in 1917 in Vernal, Utah and died soon after in 1920 (Bureau of Land Management 2019). At least one artifact in the assemblage post-dates Lehn's death. The La Resta cigar tin with a manufacture date of 1921 onward was found containing a copy of a 1919 New Mexico Rockies among scraps of paper likely deposited by animal activity. Lehn's movement away from the area and date of death cast doubt on the strength of his connection to the assemblage as a whole. As no other named individuals in the assemblage have temporal or geographic documentation that places them in

the DMCG cache area in a contemporary timeframe, the case for Mary and Della Burd being the creators of the cache is the most likely and most supported by both the archaeological and documentary record.

The Area

To further support the likelihood of the Burds' involvement, the documentary record shows that they are the nearest landowners. The exact aliquot the DMCG cache was found in, South Eastern quarter in Section 28, Township 39 North, Range 6 East on the New Mexico Principal Meridian, was never recorded as being under official ownership until its absorption into the Rio Grande National Forest in 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture 2012: 60 - 61). The only recorded patents for other aliquots in the entire section were by Mary A. Burd, as shown in Figure 9. No patents were recorded for section 27, the nearest neighboring section to the west of the aliquot the box site occupies. Additionally, the nearest section to the south, section 33, also has no recorded patents. The same is true for section 34 (the nearest southeast section), section 32 (the nearest southwest section), and section 22 (the nearest northeast section). Although there are recorded land patents in sections 20, 21, and 29, none of the aliquots are as close as the one registered under Mary A. Burd (Bureau of Land Management 2018).

The site is located on the western side of the San Luis Valley, closest to the towns of Monte Vista and Del Norte, Colorado. Prior to becoming a part of the Rio Grande National Forest (RGNF) in 1938, the area was primarily used for homesteading, livestock grazing, and agriculture (United States Department of Agriculture 2012: 56; Hill 1984). In 1881, the Denver &

Rio Grande Railroad had an established branch from Alamosa to South Fork, running through the future townsites of Del Norte and Monte Vista (Beebe and Clegg 1962:371). The plat for Del Norte was filed in 1872, with full incorporation as a town in 1885. The town was intended to be a supply town for miners and their families (Simmons 1999:194). Monte Vista was founded in 1886 as a town based on agriculture (Simmons 1999:167).

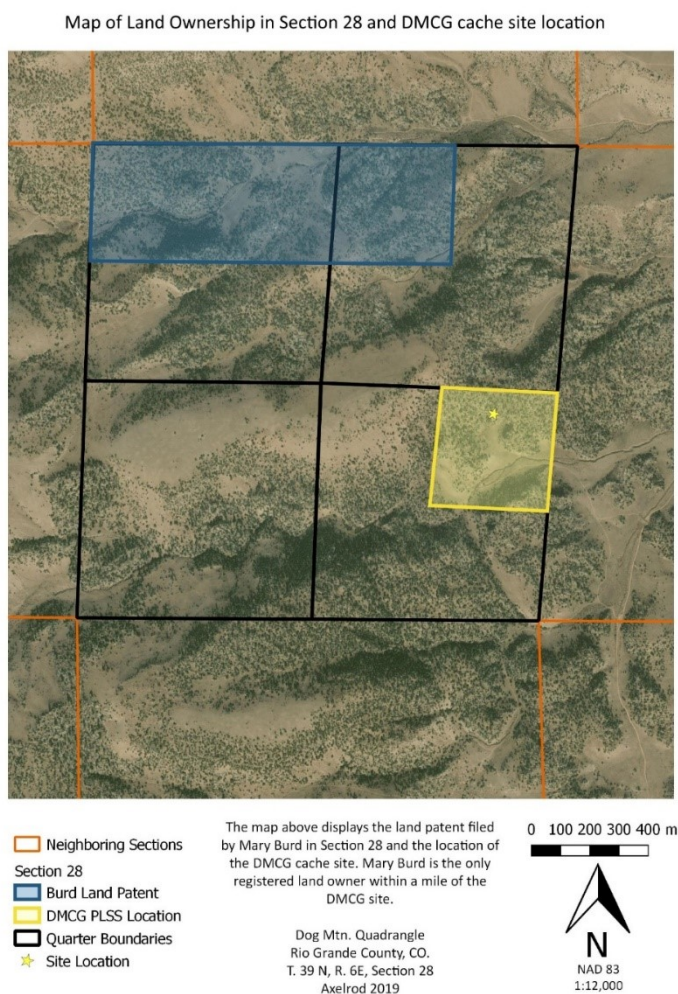


Figure 10. Land ownership map including land owned by Mary A. Burd identified in the yellow square.

The Artifacts

The assemblage is characterized by a high volume of printed material and clothing, supporting the conclusion that the assemblage likely belonged to a woman. The printed material consists largely of women's magazines and newspapers, but also includes a 1919 New Mexico Rockies railroad pamphlet, a children's book, and a bank note. The clothing largely consists of workwear – thicker jackets and pants. Although workwear is typically associated with men, oral histories from descendants of the Burds confirmed that members of their family and other women in the area would dress in “men's clothing” to do work in the outdoors (Burd, Personal Communication 2019). Lastly, two intentionally curated pages from the *Breeder's Gazette* in 1919 indicate some association with livestock, farming, and ranching.

The prevalence of women's magazines is an indication that the assemblage can likely be associated with a woman or women. Of the 21 magazines and magazine fragments in the assemblage, only three are titles not written for a specifically female audience. The presence of a hairpin, a woman's spat (boot cover), and the remnants of a highly decorated piece of fabric often used for women's formal clothing are further indications of this association.

Another association is with activity in the outdoors. The clothing in the assemblage is largely made up of what appears to be workwear. Two pieces of fabric in the assemblage, denim and corduroy, appear to be intentionally cut and may have been included in the cache for repairs to other garments. The presence of a hat is another potential article of clothing indicating outdoor work. The clothing represented in the assemblage is largely utilitarian with the exception of the woman's spat and decorative fabric scrap. It should be noted that aside

from the spat and decorative fabric, the other clothes in the assemblage are in styles more typical for menswear. However, some women in the area were known to change into menswear when working in areas away from the public eye (Burd, Personal Communication 2019). The possibility remains that the clothing belonged to a single individual.

A pattern of reuse and curation is present with four artifacts in the assemblage. Each reused tin contained specific items that appear to have been intentionally collected and stored. The three tobacco tins were largely filled with papers, consisting of scraps of magazines, folded papers, and can labels. Additionally, the Tuxedo Tobacco tin contained two shards of a glass mirror. Although more disturbed than the tightly-packed contents of the tobacco tins, the La Resta cigar tin also contained folded magazine pages and a 1919 New Mexico Rockies railway travel brochure. What this behavioral pattern indicates is not entirely clear but does imply intentionality behind what an individual chose to collect and preserve. Among these collected papers were two pages from the Breeder's Gazette magazine. Specific collection of pages from a magazine geared toward livestock breeders is a possible indication of interest or occupation. An association with livestock or farming is also consistent with the presence of workwear suited for the outdoors.

The Artifacts: Temporal Information

The assemblage originally consisted of two boxes, however the second was empty and mostly disintegrated upon its recovery. The intact box is made of milled lumber. This is evident from the consistent width of the boards the box is made up of, as well as marks across the surface of the wood from circular saws. The nails holding the box together are round wire nails,

produced from 1890 onward and still in use today (Horn 2005: 5). The boards of the box appear to be repurposed from something older though, as indicated by the presence of cut nails throughout boards on the top and sides of the box. The placement of wire nails is directly related to the construction of the box and serve to hold it together, whereas the cut nails serve no obvious purpose. Boards on the bottom of the box appear to have been partially sawn and then snapped off – whether this was due to haste, inexperience with woodworking, or because the box didn't need to be aesthetically pleasing is unclear.

Many of the artifacts have fallen victim to rodent activity, as evidenced by the chewed edges on many of the paper and fabric artifacts. Scratch marks from unmistakably tiny paws rake across sections of the magazines and the shreds of paper and fabric were clumped together in nests. The presence, quantity, and appearance of feces is further confirmation. Additionally, many of the paper artifacts show signs of water damage. This is likely the result of the weather in the region, storms bringing rain and snow that seeped into the box over the years. Aside from this, many of the artifacts are still in remarkably good condition. Most text on printed material is still very legible, including two handwritten notes.

Figure 11 is a frequency chart of printed artifacts arranged by their temporal affiliation, such as the publication date of a newspaper or magazine, in increments of one year. When artifacts could not be reliably dated, they were omitted. The cache contained scraps of newspaper, a children's book, and printed illustrations that could not be affiliated with a specific date. Collectively, the artifacts' early manufacturing dates range from 1890 to 1921. The chart shows notable spikes around the years 1892 and 1919. The reason for these spikes is

not known. However, it is possible that the spikes are coincidences due to the fact that many artifacts in the assemblage cannot be affiliated with a single year. Knowing this data could potentially even out the distribution of artifacts temporally and render the spikes negligible, but with no reliable way to determine these dates it will unfortunately remain unknown.

Additionally, the disintegration of the second box over time may have also contributed to the unusual distribution of the temporal affiliations of artifacts shown in Figure 9.

Another factor that may account for a skewed distribution of artifacts is looting.

Although the boxes were still buried upon their discovery, it is difficult to completely rule out the potential of them being looted in the past. Nothing in the assemblage is of high monetary value. This could be because the people who the artifacts belonged to didn't place anything of value in the boxes, or perhaps that they removed them when they stopped coming back. It could also be because the boxes had been picked through and anything worth stealing has already been taken.

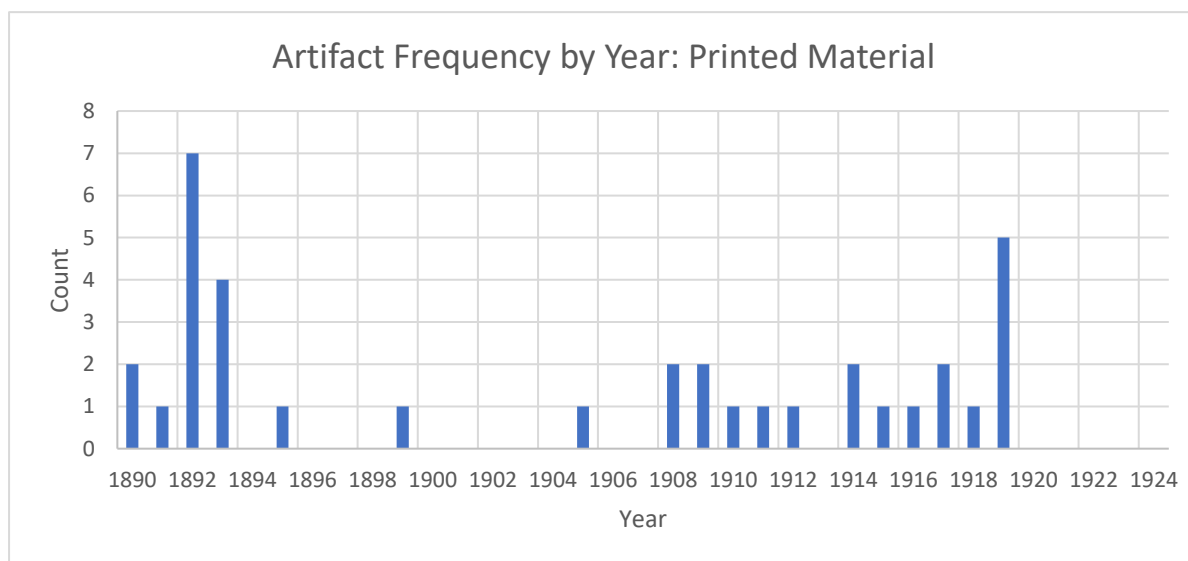


Figure 11. A chart displaying artifact frequency by publication year in printed materials such as newspapers and magazines in the DMCG cache. (n= 36, 39% of the assemblage)

One artifact that remains somewhat unexplained is the Wallace State Bank note and the writing on it. The bank operated under many names from the mid 1880's to 1933 (Schall 2018). The Bank of Monte Vista was established in 1886 but was known as the Wallace State Bank when it closed in 1933 due to financial strains brought about by the Great Depression (Leonard 1985:6). The first documentation of the Bank of Monte Vista's change to the "Wallace State Bank" is in 1915 (Gazetteer Publishing Co. 1915). The Wallace State Bank note could have been procured at any time during this 18-year period. The writing on the note is a combination of German and English, is a list of sorts, mentioning flour, coffee, sugar, and possibly quilting (Petty 2019). The words "Farm" and "homestead" occur twice. Aside from this artifact, no other printed or handwritten material in the box is in German.

Conclusion

Humans have created caches for various reasons throughout time, from hunter-gatherer fish processing tools (Dillian and Bello 2010) to the Kruger expedition's geological samples (Park and Stenton 2006). Although the reasoning behind the actions of an individual is often lost to time, the act of creating a cache carries intentionality that can still be interpreted. The DMCG cache is unusual in the presence and number of full names of individuals in direct association with specific artifacts. In a case where distinct individuals could be identified from artifacts in the cache, the volume of information available was highly useful in forming and testing theories.

From the location and contents, the cache was likely either a collection of supplies stashed for easy access, or a memorial of sorts made by or created for Mary A. Burd. As the

contents of the second box cannot be known due to its disintegration over time, these conclusions are based on the available data. The connection with Mary and Della Burd, although rooted in the documentary record, is supported by and consistent with the temporal, geographic, occupational, and gendered data from the assemblage itself.

However, understanding the DMCG cache at the scale of an individual was not the sole goal of this project. At a larger scale, the DMCG cache is an opportunity to discuss strategic methods for researching historic caches and the resources available with a previously unresearched assemblage. In conducting a thorough search for information, an oscillation between information in the documentary and archaeological record proved to be effective. Artifact-driven theories could be examined with comparison to data in the documentary record and vice-versa. The explanation of the methods and resources used in this project is intended to be a resource for research into future comparable assemblages with demonstrated results.

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Appendix

#	Artifact	Vertical Provenience	Remarks	Catalogue #
1	Paper fragments	Midden fill	Scrap of newspaper and book	5RN1324.DC1
2	Paper fragments	Midden fill	Scraps of children's book	5RN1324.DC2
3	Buckle & metal fragments	Midden fill	Possibly associated with 38 or 39	5RN1324.DC3
4	Leather fragment	Midden fill	Fragment of leather with a hole in it	5RN1324.DC4
5	Milled lumber fragment with nails	unknown	Milled lumber fragment with two wire nails embedded	5RN1324.DC5
6	Wood fragment	Consolidated fill	Very small fragment of wood	5RN1324.DC6
7	Mica	Midden fill	Chunk of light gray mica	5RN1324.DC7
8	Crystalline quartz rock	Midden fill	Chunk of many tiny quartz crystals	5RN1324.DC8
9	Paper fragments	Midden fill	Scraps of newspaper, children's book	5RN1324.DC9
10	Paper fragments	Midden fill	Scraps of newspaper, children's book, other printed material	5RN1324.DC10
11	Fabric and rug fragments	Midden fill	Fragments of black fabric, threads, and woven rug (45)	5RN1324.DC11
12	Milled wood fragment	Midden fill	Fragment of milled wood, similar in size to .DC5	5RN1324.DC12
13	Paper fragment	Midden fill	Fragments of newspaper	5RN1324.DC13
14	Can part	Box 1	Rusted can part	5RN1324.DC14
15	Pamphlet	Box 1, inside 5RN1324.DC14	United States Railroad Administration New Mexico Rockies pamphlet, 1919	5RN1324.DC15

16	Red wool woven fabric	Box 1, SE bottom	Scrap of red woven wool fabric	5RN1324.DC16
17	Wood shavings	Consolidated fill, near bottom of Box 1	Thin wood shavings	5RN1324.DC17
18	Metal fragments	Unknown	Metal fragments, possibly associated with .DC19	5RN1324.DC18
19	Can with stopper top	Bottom of fill in Box 2	Stopper top missing, top and bottom of can. Very rusty. Possibly associated with .DC18	5RN1324.DC19
20	Assorted metal fragments	Fill from Box 2	Two nails, a donut button, two rivets/fasteners	5RN1324.DC20
21	Fabric fragment	Surface	Scrap of black/dark gray fabric	5RN1324.DC21
22	Bank slip	Box 1	Wallace State Bank slip, notes written in German and English	5RN1324.DC22
23	Spigot	Box 1	Bunghole spigot, missing lever piece	5RN1324.DC23
24	Tobacco tin 1	Box 1	Prince Albert tobacco tin and associated paper fragments – 1910 on label	5RN1324.DC24
25	Tobacco tin 2	Box 1	Prince Albert tobacco tin and associated paper fragments – 1910 on label	5RN1324.DC25
26	Tobacco tin 3	Box 1	Tuxedo tobacco tin, associated paper fragments and two shards of a glass mirror – 1910 on label	5RN1324.DC26
27	Wooden box lid	Box 1	Text may say “California”	5RN1324.DC
28	Children’s book	Box 1	Unknown children’s book depicting various scenes/stories, notes throughout book in pencil	5RN1324.DC28

29	Towle's Log Cabin Syrup tin	Box 1	Log Cabin syrup tin, medium size, empty (originally had 87 inside)	5RN1324.DC29
30	Spoon	Box 1	Sears Roebuck & Co. Spoon, engraved with "B"	5RN1324.DC30
31	Metal lid/cap	Box 1	Metal lid/cap, rusted, does not seem to fit any cans found with box so far	5RN1324.DC31
32	Hairpin	Box 1	Light brown cellulose hairpin	5RN1324.DC32
33	Lined notepaper	Box 1	Several sheets of lined notepaper, folded	5RN1324.DC33
34	Spat	Box 1	Black corduroy women's spat	5RN1324.DC34
35	Striped pants	Box 1	Woven, twill, primarily brown	5RN1324.DC35
36	Corduroy pants	Box 1	Brown (different shade than 37)	5RN1324.DC36
37	Corduroy pant leg	Box 1	Brown (different shade than 36)	5RN1324.DC37
38	Jacket or vest remnants	Box 1	Gray fabric (different shade than 42)	5RN1324.DC38
39	Jacket remnants	Box 1	Black fabric	5RN1324.DC39
40	Jean fragment	Box 1	Piece of light denim "Jean" fragment	5RN1324.DC40
41	Leather hat	Box 1	Suede hat, light brown	5RN1324.DC41
42	Vest remnants	Box 1	Gray fabric (different shade than 38)	5RN1324.DC42
43	Black fabric scraps	Box 1	Thin fabric, soutache embroidery	5RN1324.DC43
44	Pants fragment	Box 1	Black, thinner fabric	5RN1324.DC44
45	Woven rug	Box 1	Four color (red, blue, lighter blue, white) woven reed rug	5RN1324.DC45
46	Pants	Box 1	Brown with lighter stripes	5RN1324.DC46

47	La Resta Cigar Can	Box 1	La Resta cigar can filled with paper fragments – newspaper, children’s book, pamphlet (.DC15)	5RN1324.DC47
48	1915 Mother’s Magazine	Box 1	The Mother’s Magazine, Oct. 1915 edition, note with recipe in pages	5RN1324.DC48
49	Magazine Fragment	Box 1	L. Candee rubber company ad, back page of magazine	5RN1324.DC49
50	Magazine pages	Box 1	Pages from The Arena magazine	5RN1324.DC50
51	Newspaper	Box 1	Denver Weekly Times, Nov. 30 1892, Wilson Lehn name stuck to front page	5RN1324.DC51
52	Newspaper	Box 1	Del Norte Enquirer, Jan. 31, 1893, “Jack Huntington” written on top of page	5RN1324.DC52
53	Newspaper	Box 1	Farm and Fireside, Sept. 15, 1892, Wilson Lehn name stuck to front page	5RN1324.DC53
54	Newspaper	Box 1	The ? Family Herald, Jan. 1893	5RN1324.DC54
55	Newspaper	Box 1	The Del Norte Weekly Enquirer Feb. 21, 1893	5RN1324.DC55
56	Newspaper	Box 1	The Colorado Sun, Oct. 15, 1892	5RN1324.DC56
57	Newspaper	Box 1	Newspaper pages depicting world’s fair in Chicago (took place 1893)	5RN1324.DC57
58	Newspaper	Box 1	The Denver Weekly Times, Dec. 21, 1892	5RN1324.DC58
59	Newspaper	Box 1	Local newspaper, date unknown	5RN1324.DC59
60	Newspaper	Box 1	Newspaper fragments, date unknown	5RN1324.DC60

	fragments			
61	Newspaper	Box 1	Newspaper pages, date unknown	5RN1324.DC61
62	Newspaper	Box 1	Newspaper pages, date unknown	5RN1324.DC62
63	Newspaper	Box 1	Newspaper pages, date unknown, appears to be local to Del Norte area	5RN1324.DC63
64	Magazine Pages	Box 1	Magazine pages, date unknown, magazine unknown. Titled "Woman's Share in Civic Life"	5RN1324.DC64
65	Newspaper fragments	Box 1	Newspaper fragments, date unknown	5RN1324.DC65
66	Illustration Prints	Box 1	Date unknown, subject unknown. Prints possibly from a book	5RN1324.DC66
67	Newspaper fragments	Box 1	Newspaper fragments, some from Nov. 24, 1892, The Colorado Sun	5RN1324.DC67
68	Magazine cover	Box 1	Good Housekeeping back cover, May 1912	5RN1324.DC68
69	Magazine	Box 1	The London Magazine, Oct. 1909	5RN1324.DC69
70	Magazine	Box 1	The London Magazine, Feb. 1909	5RN1324.DC70
71	Magazine	Box 1	Mc Clure's Magazine, March 1908	5RN1324.DC71
72	Magazine	Box 1	The London Magazine, Feb. 1905	5RN1324.DC72
73	Magazine	Box 1	Cosmopolitan, March 1914	5RN1324.DC73
74	Magazine pages	Box 1	Breeder's gazette pages, 1919	5RN1324.DC74

75	Magazine	Box 1	The Ladies' Home Journal, Oct. 1908	5RN1324.DC75
76	Newspaper	Box 1	"The May" dated 1892	5RN1324.DC76
77	Newspaper	Box 1	The Progressive thinker, 1891	5RN1324.DC77
78	Newspaper	Box 1	The Denver times 1899	5RN1324.DC78
79	Newspaper	Box 1	The Denver Sun 1892	5RN1324.DC79
80	Magazine	Box 1	The Electrical World, 1890	5RN1324.DC80
81	Magazine	Box 1	The Ladies Home Journal, Nov. 1911	5RN1324.DC81
82	Magazine	Box 1	The Woman's Home Companion, Sept. 1910	5RN1324.DC82
83	Magazine	Box 1	The Woman's Home Companion, Jul. 1914	5RN1324.DC83
84	Magazine	Box 1	The Ladies Home Journal, Jan. 1916	5RN1324.DC84
85	Magazine	Box 1	Woman's World, Oct. 1918 "Mrs. Earl A Matzen" label	5RN1324.DC85
86	Magazine	Box 1	The Modern Priscilla, May 1919	5RN1324.DC86
87	Magazine	Box 1	Raisin recipe page, unkown year. Found inside of 29	5RN1324.DC87
88	Magazine	Box 1	The Delineator, Apr. 1917	5RN1324.DC88
89	Magazine	Box 1	The Ladies' Home Journal, Dec. 1917 "Mrs. Earl A Matzen" label	5RN1324.DC89
90	Magazine	Box 1	The Ladies' Home Journal, Sept. 1919 "-M. Kellar" label	5RN1324.DC90
91	Wooden boards from Box 2	Box 1	Box no longer intact, boards rotting	5RN1324.DC91

92	Box 1	Box 1	Wire and cut nails, jagged edges	5RN1324.DC92
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