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Book Review: *Frontiers in Colorado Paleoindian  
Archaeology: From the Dent Site to the Rocky  
Mountains* Edited by Robert H. Brunswig and  
Bonnie L. Pitblado

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**Frontiers in Colorado Paleoindian Archaeology: From the Dent Site to the Rocky Mountains.** Edited by Robert H. Brunswig and Bonnie L. Pitblado. Afterword by George C. Frison. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2007. xviii + 364 pp. Maps, tables, figures, references, index. \$60.00 cloth.

For a little over 75 years, Colorado has played host to important discoveries regarding the peopling of the New World during the latest Pleistocene, with the earliest human occupations dating to at least 13,000 years before the present. *Frontiers in Colorado Paleoindian Archaeology* is a welcome addition to the already large body of research concerning this popular subject. The edited volume contains an introduction, ten chapters broken into three sections, an afterword, and a thorough index. Part 1 provides the context for the volume, including an environmental reconstruction of the Front Range (J.P. Doerner) and an overview of the history of Colorado Paleoindian research (Pitblado and Brunswig). Part 2 contains four important papers regarding the Dent mammoth site, the first well-documented association between humans (Clovis complex) and mammoths in all of North America (Brunswig; D.C. Fisher and D.L. Fox; J.J. Saunders; L.S. Cummings and R.M. Albert). Part 3 offers four assorted papers on pollen and archaeoclimatic reconstructions of northwestern Colorado (Cummings, R.A. Varney, and R.A. Bryson), a site structure analysis of the Barger Folsom camp in Middle Park (T.A. Surovell and N.M. Waguespack), an analysis of Paleoindian land use in the Front Range and the Middle/North Park Basins (Brunswig), and the differences between the James Allen and Angostura point complexes of the Southern Rocky Mountains (Pitblado).

The appeal of the volume is primarily twofold. First, several of the broad summaries (such as the Paleoindian overview and George Frison's afterword) will be required reading for those newly initiated into the Late Pleistocene archaeology of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, providing succinct surveys of this research history. Second, the four chapters on the Dent site contain important new data never published elsewhere. It would be a great surprise for many archaeologists (and lay people) to learn that the Dent site has never been properly reported, despite its fame and the fact that it was discovered so long ago. The dominance of these Dent site papers (nearly 30% of the total pages), however, leads to a slightly unbalanced feel for the book; with a little expansion, the Dent material might stand well as a distinct volume. Furthermore, the Dent papers represent the book's only truly Great

Plains focused articles. Additional papers regarding the Colorado Eastern Plains, as well as papers related to work in the San Luis Valley and the Gunnison Basin, two current hotbeds of Colorado Paleoindian research, would have been useful. With their lack of geographic diversity, the volume's remaining papers seem slightly out of place, given their quite varied scope and methods. Despite this, all of the papers represent important contributions to the field.

The book contains plenty of new ideas regarding Paleoindian organization in the Colorado Plains and Southern Rocky Mountains. As such, it belongs in the library of those interested in Colorado and Paleoindian archaeology as well as archaeologists interested in interdisciplinary human ecological research. **Jason M. LaBelle**, *Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University*.