



ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

Newsletter

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Message from the President

At last, the new year is upon us. The year 2009 will bring challenges in the form of environmental crises, job losses, severe budget cuts to our state institutions, a reversal of ideology in our governor's office, and great challenges to the private consulting industry. Yet at the same time, there is hope that the new administration will seek to reverse the environmental policies of the previous administration and create growth in alternative energy and infrastructure to the benefit of all. I hope that during this lull in our usual busy lives we can take the time to petition our state legislators, U.S. congressional representatives, and the president's office regarding the vital need to keep our federal, state, and local environmental-protection and historic-preservation laws intact during this time of crisis, when it would be all too convenient to suspend them or allow exceptions. Together, we can pull through this, but we need to remain active and work toward our common goals.

The year 2009 also heralds in some big changes for the AAC. Thanks to the efforts of past president Doug Craig and newsletter editor Doug Mitchell, we now have a completely revamped web site that not only looks good but is highly functional. Soon, with the addition of PayPal, members will be able to renew their memberships on line and with the member's permission, can be placed on an accessible on-line membership list. This will evolve through the year as we continue to upgrade and shift AAC into the digital 21st century world. Keep your eyes glued to the web page! www.arizonaarchaeologicalcouncil.org

We also have added two new members to the AAC board, Ms. Davina Two Bears and Dr. Jim Watson. Ms. Two Bears is the Program Manager for the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, Northern Arizona University Branch Office, Flagstaff. Dr. Jim Watson is Assistant Curator of Bioarchaeology at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson. As the President-Elect, he will take over as President when my term expires. Because both candidates were running unopposed, the board chose to save some postage and trees and did not conduct a formal election. Position statements for the new board members appear in this newsletter.

Happy New Year to all!
Stephanie Whittlesey

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Forest Service Tries to Regulate Use of “Special Forest Products”

By Thomas F. King

The Problem

The USDA Forest Service is caught between a rock and a hard place when it comes to gathering what are euphemistically called “special forest products” on National Forest lands – flowers, berries, fungi, bark, grasses, mosses, nuts, and a wide range of other more or less non-timber resources.

- The rock is that a lot of these products have lately become commercially valuable as “alternative” medicines, cosmetics, and the like, and as a result have come under considerable pressure from uncontrolled or poorly controlled public use. This has unfortunate environmental consequences and also denies the government, and hence the public, of a modest source of revenue.

- The hard place is that such products are important to Indian tribes and others – notably to some Asian-American, African-American, and Hispanic communities – for traditional subsistence, spiritual, medicinal, and cultural uses. These groups tend not to relate well to bureaucratic controls due to linguistic, economic, and historical factors, so any attempt to regulate their gathering is likely to become de facto discriminatory. In the case of Indian tribes matters are complicated further by treaty rights, interpretations of treaty rights, and ancient spiritual relationships with the earth and the corporeal beings that live on and in it.

The Regulations and Their Critics

Back in 2004, looking mostly at the “rock” side of the problem, Congress directed the Forest Service to upgrade how it regulates the taking of “special forest products.” The regulations issued in final form on December 29, 2008 in the *Federal Register* – codified at 36 CFR 223 and 261, primarily as Subpart G of the former regulation under the title “Special Forest Products” – comprise the Forest Service’s effort to deal with its uncomfortable situation. It looks to me like a well-meaning, good-faith effort, but one that is almost certainly doomed to fail.

The regulations have drawn a lot of fire, particularly from tribes and from such intertribal, supra-tribal groups as the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA). The objections are numerous, but mostly boil down to the argument that American Indian people have traditional rights to gather “special forest products” that predate and ought to transcend the regulatory authorities of the Forest Service. They should not be required to obtain permits, pay fees, file reports, fill out paperwork, and otherwise be subject to the government’s regulatory authority in exercising these rights.

Grasping for Flexibility

In the regulations, the Forest Service has made valiant efforts to deal with this argument, but these efforts have pretty obvious flaws. There are three basic ways the Forest Service tries to give itself the flexibility to deal with tribal rights and interests:

1. Individuals can harvest special forest products without paying fees, and in some cases without a permit, as long as the gathering is for personal, non-commercial use and is in quantities below levels set by the Forest Service. This is fine as far as it goes, but it doesn’t help, for instance, the CIBA, whose members market some of their baskets. And how is an individual gatherer to know what gathering levels the Forest Service has and has not approved? How is the Forest Service to know when someone has exceeded that level? The mind boggles at the bureaucratic complexities implied by this policy.

2. Members of tribes with pertinent reserved treaty rights can collect without getting permits or paying fees. Looks good, but what is a “reserved treaty right?” Does the tribe’s treaty have to specifically reserve the right to collect, say, pine cones in order for tribal members to collect pine cones, or will the reservation of a general right to gather plant products in the forest suffice? And what about the long-standing principle of treaty construction that any right not explicitly surrendered was reserved? This provision looks like a full employment act for litigators. And of course, it does nothing for tribes without treaties, with treaties that were never ratified by Congress through no fault of the tribes, or with treaties whose negotiators didn’t clearly articulate rights to gather. Of course, it also doesn’t help tribes that aren’t formally recognized by the federal government – a very sticky problem, as discussed below.
3. Regional foresters are authorized to issue supplemental guidance and approve memoranda of agreement and understanding with tribes, and presumably with other parties – which in theory allow for adjustments to meet particular circumstances and needs. But such guidance and agreements/understandings must be consistent with the regulations, which means they can’t flex the system enough to address the regulations’ flaws.

The Problem of Non-“Tribes”

Underlying all this is the fact that federally recognized tribes are not the only groups of American citizens aggrieved by the regulations. Notable among such other parties are tribes that are real historical and cultural entities that for one reason or other are not now federally recognized. Some such tribes were “terminated” during one of the federal government’s periodic flirtations with cultural genocide; others are unrecognized as the result of historical or bureaucratic accident. Such tribes are numerous in California, but they are not uncommon in other parts of the country. If nothing else, such tribes are low income and minority groups entitled to special consideration under executive order 12898 to prevent disproportionate adverse effects on their valued environments. Making it impossible, or at least very difficult, for someone to use a piece of the environment that he or she needs to sustain his or life, livelihood, and/or her culture is a pretty severe impact. Of course, this argument applies not only to unrecognized tribes, but to African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American groups as well.

Some Suggestions for Opponents

In terms of the Forest Service’s administrative system, it’s too late for project opponents to do anything, unless someone at a high political level intervenes or a court forces reconsideration; the regulations are now final and in force. But of course, someone at a high political level in the new administration could intervene, if persuasive arguments were offered. And there are certainly opportunities for litigation.

It strikes me that the best argument against the regulations is grounded in environmental justice – a principle to which the last administration gave only the barest lip service, but to which the Obama administration is likely to be more sensitive. A few who commented on the regulations in draft raised environmental justice questions, which the Forest Service in the preamble to the regulations essentially blew off. Environmental justice arguments could be much more clearly and forcefully presented, in a political context or in court. Although one cannot base litigation on an executive order alone, one

certainly can charge violation of the Civil Rights Act upon which executive order 12898 is based. Another possible litigation handle is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Forest Service classified issuance of the regulations as categorically excluded from serious review under NEPA, and grandly held that there were no “extraordinary circumstances” demanding a higher level of review. It seems to me that the environmental justice and treaty rights issues involved in this case comprise pretty obvious extraordinary circumstances of just the kind envisioned by the NEPA regulations as reasons to give categorically excluded actions a harder look. There might be some opportunity to fault the regulations on grounds of noncompliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, too, but an effort to do so would be risky; it would probably find little support in the federal agencies tasked with interpreting that law’s requirements, at least under their Bush-era leadership.

A Suggestion for the Forest Service

But if it wanted to suspend and rethink the regulations, what could the Forest Service do?

My suggestion is to look at how the wars over fishing rights in the Great Lakes region and on the northwest coast were settled, and adapt these solutions to the special forest products situation. In the fishing rights cases, once the courts held that yes, indeed, the tribes could fish without oversight and control by various state fish and game authorities, the tribes organized their own regulatory bodies – the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (<http://www.glifwc.org/>), for instance, and the Columbia River

Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (<http://www.critfc.org/>). These authorities regulate the fishing activities of tribal members, and interact as equals with state and federal authorities. Of course, this is not a perfect model for the Forest Service’s situation – notably, it wouldn’t handle the interests of non-recognized tribes and other would-be low income and minority gatherers. But surely the idea of self-regulation is worth considering. Suppose, for instance, that in a place like California the regional forester were empowered to charter a representative oversight body made up of recognized and non-recognized tribes, other gatherers of special forest products, Forest Service representatives and members of the general public. Suppose these oversight bodies were empowered to set and administer the gathering rules, tailored to the needs of the area and its people – one set of rules for California with its many tribes and Asian-American herb and fungus gatherers, another set for the southeast with its tribes, African-American basketmakers and low-income forest product gatherers, and so on. Is it not at least plausible that such groups could work things out more equitably on a regional basis than the Forest Service can through the top-down imposition of a nationwide rule? It looks to me like this sort of thing could be allowed for by making a rather simple change to the regulations – at 36 CFR 223.242, remove the requirement that regional foresters ensure that their supplemental guidance and memoranda of agreement/understanding be consistent with the preceding subparts G and H – that is, with the specific requirements of the regulations. This would give the regional foresters the flexibility to negotiate agreements with tribes and other users that related effectively to real circumstances on the ground, while leaving the standard process set forth in the regulations in place where no one felt the need to negotiate different arrangements. The problem with section 223.242 as it stands is that it ties the regional foresters’ hands, making it impossible for them to address the real concerns and needs of “special forest products” user-groups in any way but by parroting and paraphrasing the regulations that create such concerns and thwart realization of such needs.

Editor's Note: On Jan. 27, these regulations were suspended for at least 60 days due to President Obama suspending all regulations from the Bush Administration for a full review. This rule will be suspended and a notice should be in the Federal Register within a few days.

News from the State Historic Preservation Office *(submitted by Jo Anne Medley)*

Changes in SHPO staffing

There are currently two vacancies at SHPO: Compliance Archaeologist and National Register Coordinator. Due to the ailing state budget, a hiring freeze is in effect. However, the Compliance Archaeologist position will be advertised shortly. Check the State's website www.azstatejobs.gov and type in the keyword azparks. Planning for replacing the National Register Coordinator is in progress.

On January 8, 2009, The Empirita Ranch Rural Historic District, which includes prehistoric and historical period archaeological sites, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeology & Heritage Awareness Month will be celebrated all month long in March throughout Arizona! Celebrate with unique talks, films, hikes and hands-on activities. Find activities by city or by date on the Archaeology Event Calendar on Arizona State Parks website at www.azstateparks.com

Archaeology Expo will be held at Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park on March 14-15, 2009. Expo posters are available at the SHPO office.

On April 6-8, 2009, SHPO, in cooperation with Luke Air Force Base, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Tribes will hold a Traditional Cultural Places Workshop at the BLM training facility in Phoenix. Registration and information at www.tcp-az.org

On January 20, 2009, SHPO held a training workshop for state agencies on compliance with the State Historic Preservation Act. Twenty-six people representing seven agencies attended.

Wow! What an end to a stimulating first quarter of work with the Site Stewards. We have a newly revised Site Steward and Land Managers handbooks and a brand new Regional Coordinators' handbook as well. These new handbooks set a firm foundation for the further development and growth of our program. They are needed to help our rapidly growing program. Over the last quarter, we have trained 48 new site stewards and brought in twenty new sites. Within the next few months we are expecting up to 80 new sites from a land trade that is currently underway. Each quarter our site stewards log in close to 8,000 activity entries. In order to keep up with this rapid growth we need to modernize some of our techniques. This has included our new on-line application form, our on-line newsletter and our current online activity log. We hope to continue these time and cost saving measures as we go through the current troubled fiscal year.

Kristen D. McLean
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Check out the new and improved AAC website – www.arizonaarchaeologicalcouncil.org
More changes are coming too, including a searchable membership directory and on-line membership renewal and payment.

Position Statements from the Incoming AAC Board Members

James T. Watson, AAC President Elect

Although I am a new resident to the state, I have been active in the archaeology of Arizona and its surrounding states, as well as south of the border, for over a decade. I am currently actively involved in directing projects in the Arizona Strip and northern Sonora, Mexico. Most of my research has focused on the earliest farmers in the southern Southwest but I have a broad range of interests within the discipline. I have worked for CRM firms, in academic settings, and for government agencies and recently took the job as Assistant Curator of Bioarchaeology at the ASM. As a result, I have come to appreciate the diversity of perspectives that make up the professional community. As the previous presidents before me I would hope to continue to provide a voice for these different perspectives through the AAC. As we move into and navigate our current economic situation it is important to realize that, as a professional organization, we need to find ways to adapt to continue to maintain the standards and activities that have defined the AAC to date. I hope that I can help the AAC accomplish this goal by providing new perspectives and innovate approaches for outreach and communication.

Jim Watson, Assistant Curator of Bioarchaeology
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Davina Two Bears, Board Member

My name is Davina Two Bears, and I am Navajo originally from Bird Springs, Arizona. I was born and raised here in northern Arizona, and I am currently the Program Manager of the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department - Northern Arizona University Branch Office. I oversee a staff of archaeologists and Navajo students; and we conduct archaeological services for the Navajo Nation on the Western Agency, and beyond. Although I am more of an administrator at this point, my interest in archaeology pertains to ensuring that cultural resources compliance is completed prior to development on the Navajo Reservation; as well as, ensuring that Navajo students are trained in archaeological methods and Navajo culture/history, while they obtain their degree(s) from NAU. Personally, I am very interested in preserving and promoting Navajo culture/history, as it pertains to archaeology and Navajo Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) on the Navajo Nation, as well as promoting the interest of Indigenous archaeologists within the discipline of archaeology. By becoming a board member of the AAC, I feel that I may contribute a Native American/Navajo perspective to your organization and also, so that I can help the causes of the AAC by promoting the stewardship of archaeological sites and other important goals, as they pertain to the archaeology of Arizona.

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New Faces and People on the Move in Arizona Archaeology

Brian Kenny recently took a position with the Arizona Army National Guard. In this position, his duties include managing the cultural and natural resources management programs for the AZ-ARNG installations statewide; determining resource management needs, planning management projects, administering funding

and monitoring accomplishment of project objectives to ensure that resource management needs are met; interfacing with military & civilian personnel from AZ-ARNG and the National Guard Bureau, environmental contractors, and state and federal resource management agencies to ensure that resource management objectives are met; ensuring that federal and State statutes, agency regulations, policies, procedures, and environmental regulations associated with natural and cultural resources are adhered to by AZ-ARNG statewide; supervising natural and cultural resources personnel; Providing resource management information to state and federal officials and the public at meetings and conferences around the state and nation.

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Passing of U of A Anthropologist *(submitted by Stephanie Whittlesey)*

Associate Professor of Anthropology Trudy Griffin-Pierce of the University of Arizona Department of Anthropology passed away unexpectedly on January 6, 2009, at her home in Tucson. Trudy was a talented woman who specialized in medical anthropology and was a gifted artist. As a young woman, she lived with a Navajo family at Many Farms, Arizona. Her many award-winning books included the recent *Chiricahua Apache Enduring Power: Naiche's Puberty Ceremony Paintings*. Trudy touched the lives of all who knew

her, whether as student, colleague, or friend. We will miss her.

Please contact the Anthropology Department for information about a celebration of life planned for March.

Soil Systems Merges with PaleoWest

Soil Systems, Inc. has completed a merger with PaleoWest Solutions in Archaeology. Based in downtown Phoenix, SSI is a 25-year-old archaeological consulting firm that enjoys one of the finest reputations for conducting scientifically outstanding archaeology in the American Southwest. SSI's projects have included extensive excavations across the Hohokam core villages in Phoenix, including Pueblo Grande, La Lomita, La Lomita Pequeña, Casa Buena, Grand Canal Ruin, Southwest Germann, and the Cashion Site, as well as the comprehensive East Papago Canal Study. The firm's work has also included the StoneRidge project in the Prescott region and ranged across other Four Corners states, including the multiyear Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Project in southwestern Colorado.

PaleoWest is a 3-year-old archaeological firm that recently re-headquartered from Prescott to the historic Oldaker House at 649 N. 3rd. Ave. in downtown Phoenix. SSI President Cory Breternitz will serve as Principal and Senior Archaeologist for PaleoWest. He can be reached at cbreternitz@paleowest.com.

Upcoming Conferences

The 74th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Atlanta, Georgia on April 22 - 26, 2009. A preliminary program for the conference can be found at www.saa.org.

The 7th Historic Preservation Conference will be held in Phoenix on June 18-20. The Conference is entitled "Arguing for Preservation: Building a Case for

Communities. Additional information can be obtained at www.azpreservation.com.

Archaeochemical Workshop

WHEN: February 24-25, 2009

COST: \$95.00/Participant. Includes all course materials, hotel room for two for the night of the 24th and two breakfast buffets on the morning of the 25th. Transportation to the workshop site and the field sites are not provided.

WHERE: AVI 3 Star Resort Casino in the Laughlin, Nevada area. (see www.avicasino.com)

ACTIVITIES: Seminar and field demonstrations of Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) and archeochemical field procedures by Mr. Richard J. Lundin of Wondjina Research Institute and Ms. Julia Kleyman of Thermo Fisher Scientific NITON Analyzers on prehistoric and historic sites in the Laughlin area. Introductory Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists, seminar and laboratory demonstrations by Dr. Claudia Brackett of Country Chemist and California State University Stanislaus.

SPONSORS and CONTRIBUTORS: Thermo Fisher Scientific NITON Analyzers, Wondjina Research Institute, Country Chemist, Kaaterskill Exploration, Arizona Archaeological Council, Society for California Archaeology.

CONTACT: Dr. Claudia Brackett or Mr. Richard Lundin at Wondjina@sonic.net or CountryChemist@Yahoo.com. Or by phone at **(209) 532-3873** for questions or details.

Recent Research

Prescott National Forest *(submitted by Jim McKie)*
Survey Along the Upper Verde River Our Forest Service Manual requires us to look at rivers that may be eligible for the national wild and scenic river system. We will be basing our review on the 1993 "Potential Wild--Scenic--Recreational River Designation" for the National Forests of Arizona. One of the projects we are currently working on is an update of the eligibility for the Upper Verde River. The area under evaluation is a 37 mile long stretch, 1/4 mile buffer along the Verde River, that begins at Paulden, passes through the Perkinsville area, and ends at Clarkdale. Various criteria are being used to determine if, and how, certain river segments along the 37 miles contributes to the categories set-forth in the law, such as "wild", "scenic", or "recreational." One of the evaluation criteria that is being used is the presence of archaeological properties that are either listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. To date, there have been about 58 sites recorded within the limits of the study area, represented by pithouses, pueblos, cliff dwellings, rockshelters, petroglyphs, and an array of historic properties such as farmsteads, roads, and trails. Prehistoric and Historic sites along the Upper Verde suggest long-term and extensive use beginning around A.D.800--1000 and continuing until the present. Additional survey will allow PNF archaeologists to update site forms from 30--40 years ago as well as add new properties to the database in hopes of refining what we currently know about the Upper Verde River cultural history.

Arizona Army National Guard *(submitted by Brian Kenny)*

The old Armory Building (1936) at 52nd St & McDowell is the second largest adobe structure in Arizona. We are completing restoration finishing work with a historic building contractor to repair the roof, fix some damage, and preserve the original walls. A National Register Nomination was submitted on the building. The Guard will be working with Bill Collins at SHPO to make minor revisions/additions to the

nomination to get it completed & approved (we need to take some more photos etc).

HDR Engineering, Inc. *(submitted by Deil Lundin)*

Dry Lake Wind project. HDR is currently performing archaeological monitoring for the Dry Lake Wind Project near Holbrook, Navajo County, Arizona. Located on Bureau of Land Management (BLM), State Trust, and private land, the Dry Lake Wind Project represents the first utility scale wind energy development in the state of Arizona. Once phased installation is completed, wind turbines could generate up to 314 MW of wind energy, which will be fed into the Salt River Project's electricity grid. Sites found within the project area include a combination of limited activity sites and PI/PII roomblock habitations.

Rio Salado Archaeology *(submitted by Chris Watkins)*

Gillespie Dam. Rio Salado recently concluded field work at Gillespie Dam (AZ T:13:18 [ASM]), a Hohokam pithouse village located on the Lower Gila River north of Gila Bend. Excavations were focused on the southern edge of the village, where several features were investigated, most notably two field houses and an associated cremation cemetery. Although lab analysis is ongoing, Lower Colorado Buff Ware is a large component of the ceramic assemblage associated with the field houses and cemetery. Some of the individuals interred in the cemetery were buried with whole Hohokam Red-on-buff and Lower Colorado Buff Ware vessels.

Rio Salado is pursuing several research questions at Gillespie Dam. The large Lower Colorado Buff Ware assemblage, which includes some whole vessels, is largely from stratified contexts and is associated with temporally diagnostic Hohokam Red-on-buff ceramics. We anticipate that the data will be appropriate to produce a refinement of the Lower Colorado Buff typology geared toward the Hohokam periphery. The recent excavations conducted by Desert Archaeology in the heart of Gillespie Dam will allow us to compare how people mobilizing activity in the center of the village differed from those focused on the periphery. It may be that Patayan groups were living on the periphery of this Hohokam village, probably participating in sharecropping arrangements with tenured Hohokam households.

Desert Archaeology, Inc. *(submitted by Debbie Swartz)*

Yuma Wash Site Excavations. Last fall, Desert Archaeology completed six months of data recovery at the Yuma Wash site, a large Classic period site (A.D. 1150-1450) in the Northern Tucson Basin between the Tucson Mountains and the Santa Cruz River. The project was conducted for the Town of Marana for their Silverbell Road widening project and the initial preparation of the adjacent Marana District Park. The portion of the site within the right-of-way contained both Early and Late Classic period components, though a preliminary assessment suggests that the site was most intensively occupied during the Early Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300). Previous investigations at the site have been conducted by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Statistical Research, and SWCA. Although the site clearly is a large village, no evidence for a platform mound has ever been noted.

The site is situated on the Yuma Wash alluvial fan, a dynamic geomorphic environment with numerous episodes of erosion and deposition that created stratified deposits of Classic period features. Three different layers of features were defined: an adobe compound wall and associated adobe rooms were

discovered within the top 10 cm below modern ground surface as well as a few burial features; below this was most of the pit structures and additional burials; finally, many burial features were found buried nearly 2 m deep. In the road right-of-way, an area almost 9,700 m² was stripped in thin layers to a depth of 2 m. An additional 8,000 m² was stripped within the Marana District Park but went less than a meter deep, because construction impacts were not as deep as they were in the road. Over 1,000 features were identified including an adobe compound and 16 associated adobe rooms, more than 80 pit structures, over 300 human burials, and 26 dog burials.

The types of human burials were very diverse and included inhumations, primary cremations, and secondary cremations. An interesting type of cremation commonly found consisted of an oxidized subrectangular primary cremation pit containing charcoal and bone with an undercut alcove at the eastern end containing a secondary cremation, often in a vessel. Analysis of features, artifacts, and samples is just beginning, but the site should provide important information on the Early Classic period occupation of the Tucson Basin.

Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd. (*submitted by Robert Stokes*)
Jefferson Park Neighborhood Historical Review and Historic District National Register Nomination Project, City of Tucson, Arizona. In August, 2008, Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) was contracted by the City of Tucson to conduct a historical review of

the Jefferson Park Neighborhood and produce a historical review report and a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the historic district. The project is being undertaken by ACS' historic services branch, spearheaded by principal investigator Victoria Vargas, historian Scott Solliday, and historic archaeologist Thomas Jones. The project is overseen by Jonathan Mabry, City of Tucson Historic Preservation Officer.

Jefferson Park is comprised of 842 properties, most of which have homes or other buildings that were constructed prior to 1960. The project is funded through a State Heritage Fund grant with matching funds from the City and in-kind labor provided by neighborhood volunteers. The Jefferson Park neighborhood lies just north of the main University of Arizona campus and is, in fact, comprised of several smaller, individual subdivisions. The historic district is bounded by Euclid Avenue, Grant Street, Campbell Avenue, and the alley south of Lester Street. The tasks for this project include archival research, oral history interviews, historic context development, field documentation (filling out State Historic Property Inventory Forms [HPIF] for each property, taking photographs, etc.), identification of character-defining features of the neighborhood, mapping, identifying which properties are contributing or non-contributing to the eligibility of the district, supervision and meetings with the neighborhood volunteers, and the production of the survey report and the National Register nomination.

The Jefferson Park neighborhood has historic properties that date between 1898 and the end of the historic period (1960 for purposes of this study) with the majority of the homes dating to the post-World War II period. The neighborhood and the City of Tucson were successful in obtaining grant money so a professional consultant could be hired to conduct the survey and nomination preparation. With the recent building boom, Tucson experienced a lot of development pressure around the University of Arizona. Older homes have been lost in the neighborhood when developers purchased them, demolished the buildings, and constructed large,

stylistically incompatible new housing that is also out of scale with the smaller homes in the area. To ensure that new construction will be compatible with the character of the neighborhood, the City will use the National Register Nomination as the basis for developing a Design Guideline Manual that will be implemented through a new zoning overlay supported by the 2008 Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

The first stage of the project was completed this past fall when ACS completed the historic property documentation field work. The neighborhood volunteers contributed by photographing portions of the neighborhood, but the bulk of their efforts focused on archival research, such as searching historic City Directories for information regarding the earlier neighborhood residents and business owners. Currently, ACS is entering the HPIF data into our historic property database for the project and developing the initial list of contributing properties for the district. The project will be ongoing for the next year with staged deliverables (maps, historic survey report, and draft nomination) being submitted over the next few months. Throughout the project, the motivation and dedication of the neighborhood volunteers in doing what they can to save the historic character of their neighborhood has been wonderful to witness. This is grass roots historic preservation at its best and ACS is delighted to be a part of this project team!

Western Area Power Administration Surveys in Coolidge and Yuma. ACS recently conducted two large surveys for Western Area Power

Administration (Western) along existing lines in the Coolidge and Yuma areas under the guidance of Robert Stokes, ACS principal investigator. These surveys are being conducted to provide Western with cultural resources data suitable for long-range planning purposes with regard to future access road and line maintenance activities. In the Coolidge area, the ED2 No. 1 and 2 lines are 115-kV transmission lines that extend from the COL substation adjacent to the Casa Grande National Monument and Grewe sites in the north to the ED2 substation ca. 12 miles to the south. The fieldwork was supervised by Linda Schilling, project director. A number of prehistoric and historic sites were located, with most concentrated in the north near Casa Grande, as might be expected, and near the southern terminus, including portions of the historic settlement of Borree Corner (now abandoned and in ruins). Our preliminary background research for Borree Corner indicates that it is an early to mid-twentieth century settlement that was founded in part as a result of the large migrations of people fleeing the Dust Bowl states, many of them African Americans; in this area, they were employed primarily as cotton pickers according to written material obtained thus far. It is best known for the Borree Corner School, which was a segregated school primarily used in the 1940s and 1950s; it burned sometime after its closing, according to a fascinating local history book by Geta LeSeur called "Not all Okies are White." Other building remnants in the area include a cotton gin, saloon, and store. This settlement appears to have the potential to provide significant historical insights related to several fascinating and traumatic periods of U.S. history, including the Dust Bowl/Great Depression migrations and racial segregation.

The Yuma area surveys were conducted after completion of the Coolidge surveys, and were focused on the Gila Wellton-Mohawk 161-kV transmission line and the Wellton-Mohawk-Ligurta transmission line and substation. The fieldwork was supervised by Joanne Tactikos, field director. The project corridor begins between Yuma and the Gila Mountains at the Gila Substation and generally follows the course of Interstate 8 over the Gila Mountains to the Ligurta

Substation adjacent to the Mohawk CAP canal. The corridor contains both prehistoric and historic sites, including lithic and ceramic scatters, some with rock features and cleared areas, that likely range from the Prehistoric to early Historic periods. The historic sites include GLO roads and the extensive remains of a historic gas station complex along an abandoned section of historic US 80. Although review of the survey data is in its preliminary stage at this point, we expect that the results will provide interesting data regarding Native American and historic Euroamerican use of the Gila Mountains area. We wish to express our thanks to Matthew Bilsbarrow at Western for his assistance and guidance for these projects.

Tierra Right of Way *(submitted by Eric Klucas)*

Recent Fieldwork at the Dairy Site.

Tierra recently completed archeological data recovery at the Dairy site (AZ AA:12: 285[ASM]), a large multicomponent site in the Tucson Basin. The current project, sponsored by Qwest, is located at the eastern margin of the site, complemented our earlier data recovery operations in the southeastern area of the site. Both projects, located at the transition between the Santa Cruz river floodplain and the piedmont terrace of the Tortolita mountains, have provided an opportunity to further our understanding of Early Agricultural period water control technology in the southern Arizona Desert. Tierra's recent work at the site documented two discrete canal segments that appear to be part of a system that collected runoff from the piedmont and directed it to agricultural

fields on the flood plain. In addition to the canals, several ephemeral architectural features were identified, suggesting a low intensity, seasonal occupation at the locus.

EnviroSystems Management, Inc. *(submitted by Steart Deats)*

American Ranch Data Recovery, Prescott, Arizona. EnviroSystems Management, Inc. recently completed the fieldwork portion of data recovery investigations at the American Ranch development, a scenic setting on Mint Wash about 12 miles northwest of Prescott, Arizona. The mitigation efforts were conducted at two sites, AZ N:6:34(ASM) and AZ N:6:35(ASM), between November 2008 and January 2009 as part of the requirements of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit. Both sites have a smattering of historic material on the surface, but the main component at each is associated with the prehistoric Prescott Culture. AZ N:6:34(ASM) is a featureless artifact scatter (primarily Prescott Gray pottery and flaked stone tools and debitage) interpreted as a temporary camp and/or resource procurement/processing area yielding few temporarily diagnostic artifacts. In contrast, nearby AZ N:6:35(ASM) is a pithouse village/hamlet containing numerous superimposed features and extensive cultural deposits indicative of long-term and/or repeated occupation. Based preliminarily on observed ceramic types, this site was occupied between A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1250.

Nearly 100 features were identified at AZ N:6:35(ASM), including 15 pit structures, a palisade, 15 inhumations, a cremation, several bedrock grinding slicks and metates, a concentration of bedrock *cupules*, and numerous extramural pit features. Among the pit features were hearths, large bell-shaped storage pits, and basin-shaped pits. Most of the excavated, extramural pit features only contained post-abandonment erosional fill, but a few were trash-filled including one that held a bighorn sheep skull and another that had an as-yet-unidentified articulated raptor (i.e., bird not dinosaur) skeleton. Although artifact and sample analyses have not yet begun, in-

field observations of the assemblage suggest that it should yield an interesting picture of the site inhabitants' lifeways. For example, there is considerable evidence for on-site argillite jewelry manufacturing, as well as the importation of non-local lithics (e.g., Northern Arizona [most likely] obsidian and Perkinsville jasper/chert) in the form of minimally processed raw materials rather than late-stage performs or finished tools. In addition, the ceramic assemblage contains both sherds and whole vessels indicating the occupants' participation in trade networks involving both Ancestral Puebloans to the north and Hohokam to the south. The soon-to-be-started analysis and write up promises to produce new and interesting insights regarding the Prescott area and the Mint Wash drainage in particular in late prehistoric times.

Recent Publications

Our Unprotected Heritage: Whitewashing the Destruction of Our Cultural and Natural Environment. By Thomas F. King. 2009. Left Coast Press. Distributed through the University of Arizona Press. 200 pages. \$79, hdbck, \$24.95 pprback. www.lcoastpress.com orders@uapress.arizona.edu

Most Americans agree that our heritage--both natural and cultural--should be protected. Then why does development run rampant, aided--rather than controlled--by government? Tom King has been a participant in and observer of this system for decades, as a government worker, heritage consultant, and advocate for local communities. In this hard-hitting critique of the heritage-industrial complex, King points the finger at watchdogs who instead serve as

advocates, unintelligible (often contradictory) regulations, disinterested government employees and power-seeking agencies, all of whom conspire to keep our heritage unprotected. His solution to this crisis will be uncomfortable to many in power, but may help save more of our cultural and natural resources.

Fragile Patterns: The Archaeology of the Western Papaguería. Edited by Jeffrey H. Altschul and Adrienne G. Rankin. 2008. SRI Press, Tucson. 760 pp. 2008 Cloth \$49.95, available through the University of Arizona Press.

The Western Papaguería is characterized by a natural environment of stark, unparalleled beauty and a cultural history that is thus surprisingly rich and complex. Situated within the hottest and driest portion of the Sonoran Desert in southwest Arizona and northwest Sonora, it has been viewed by many as a barren and formidable place, best avoided and unfit for exploration. The opening chapters of *Fragile Patterns* profile the pioneers of Southwest archaeology, professional and amateur, who braved this harsh environment and toiled for decades in near obscurity to document the region's archaeology. Their personal and professional challenges and their sometimes idiosyncratic approaches and personalities are richly described by fellow archaeologists. In subsequent chapters, this land of fragile patterns—in which each step can leave its mark for millennia—is explored by a cadre of archaeologists, geoscientists, historians, land managers, and Native Americans, who convey their findings, their hopes, and their concerns about the Western Papaguería and its people. A new generation of archaeologists and geoscientists presents findings on farming in the desert; native plant use; reservoirs, pottery; regional cultures; rock art, geoglyphs, and rock cairns; and trade and travel. *Fragile Patterns* concludes by interweaving Tohono O'odham and Hia C-ed O'odam perspectives with those of archaeologists and land managers, providing a rare forum for the voice and passion of the people of the Papaguería.

Data Recovery at Six Archaeological Sites along U.S. 191 from Willcox to Safford, Cochise and Graham Counties, Arizona. Thurtle, Mary Charlotte, and

Barbara Roth (editors), 2008. Tierra Archaeological Report No. 2003-38. Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd., Tucson. No price given.

Tierra has recently published the final report for data recovery excavations at six sites along U.S. 191 and Interstate 10 between Willcox and Safford. Mitigation at these six sites was necessary prior to the installation of a fiber-optic line by Valley Telephone Cooperative of Willcox. The sites include five artifact scatters, of which two date to the late Historical period and into modern times (AZ CC:6:6:41[ASM], AZ CC:9:37[ASM]), two others date to the Archaic period (AZ CC:6:6[ASM], AZ CC:6:18[ASM]), and the fifth to sometime during the Early Ceramic or Formative period (AZ CC:6:39[ASM]). The three prehistoric artifact scatters were difficult to date because of the lack of diagnostics. Finally, the sixth site, AZ CC:6:42[ASM], was a large habitation site occupied at various times during the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural period, the Early Ceramic period, and the Pithouse period.

Although Tierra's excavations were limited to the narrow highway right-of-way, some insights into the prehistory of the Safford Basin were possible, especially concerning the Early Ceramic period component at AZ CC:6:42. This component consists of a pit structure (Feature 6), half of which remained intact; a possible pit structure (Feature 4) with primarily plain ware and one red ware sherd; and several other pits that may be associated with this occupation. These remains are likely only a small portion of a much larger settlement. Perhaps the most significant aspect of this occupation is the dating of Feature

6, which represents some of the earliest evidence of ceramic-producing groups in this area. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 220–440 from a burned beam on the floor of this structure is temporally equivalent to many of the earliest dates on Early Ceramic sites identified elsewhere in this region. Ceramics from this early component at AZ CC:6:42(ASM) are similar in form and composition to early brown wares found in the Tucson Basin, for example. These data suggest a consistency in the timing of the adoption of ceramic vessel technology around A.D. 200, as postulated previously by Bullard (1972) and LeBlanc (1982), although ceramic technology in the form of figurines and clay lining dates back to the early portions of the San Pedro phase (approximately 1500 B.C.). The floor assemblage from Feature 6 contained hemispherical bowls and seed jars, a figurine fragment, and ground stone artifacts with red pigment stains, all of which are typical of Early Ceramic period occupations throughout southern Arizona.

Las Capas: Early Irrigation and Sedentism in a Southwestern Floodplain. Edited by Jonathan B. Mabry, Anthropological Paper No. 28, Center for Desert Archaeology. \$24.95 Center for Desert Archaeology (www.cdarc.org or 520-882-6946)

This volume summarizes the results of archaeological data recovery fieldwork at the Early Agricultural period site of Las Capas undertaken by Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel in 1998 at the request of the Arizona Department of Transportation for a redesigned on-ramp to the Interstate 10 highway in the western Tucson Basin, southern Arizona.

Las Capas, AZ AA:12:111 (ASM), is a 50-hectare (123-acre) stratified site buried in the former floodplain of the Santa Cruz River. The site is currently unique among investigated Early Agricultural period sites in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands in terms of duration and continuity of occupation, thickness of midden deposits, artifact and feature densities, intensity of flaked stone reduction, and high degrees of wear, maintenance, and recycling of ground stone tools. This difference may be related to the location of the site downstream from the confluences of two

major tributaries of the Santa Cruz River, which created a reliable surface flow that could support long-term occupation based on irrigated agriculture.

The prehistoric canals (AZ AA:12:753 (ASM)) are among the earliest known examples in the Southwest, and are the most significant archaeological features documented during this project. Trends in the sequence of canals between 1250 B.C. and 750 B.C. indicate increases in canal lengths, use-lives, labor requirements, efficiencies, control of flows, flow durations, discharges, irrigated areas, and population carrying capacities over that interval, possibly representing the learning curve of the same irrigation community over multiple generations. With the discoveries at Las Capas, it is now evident that this small, local scale of water management represents the beginning of a long trajectory of development in the Sonoran Desert, and the management structures of the larger and more complex Hohokam irrigation systems of A.D. 700-1400 likely grew out of this early form.

JOB VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK will be hiring seasonal archeological technicians and a permanent archeologist in their Vanishing Treasures (ruins preservation) program in the next few months. The seasonal jobs should be announced in late January or early February. The permanent position will be announced in February or March. Please check USAJOBS.gov or www.nps.gov/grca/parkmgmt/jobs.htm

for additional information.

Forest Archeologist, GS-0193-12 Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests Supervisor's Office – Recreation Springerville, Arizona

REPLY BY: Friday, February 13, 2009

The Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, located in east-central Arizona, will soon be filling a Forest Archeologist position. This position is a **permanent full-time** position at the Supervisor's Office with a duty station of **Springerville, Arizona**. This position is currently advertised on an open continuous roster as 0193-12. This notification is being circulated to inform prospective applicants of this upcoming opportunity. If you are interested in applying for this opportunity, please call or send an e-mail message to:

Robert S. Taylor – Resources Staff Officer - email: roberttaylor@fs.fed.us
Phone: (928) 333-6327

Vacancy Announcement Number: ADS08-FSJOBS(Archeologist)-0046DP; Vacancy Announcement Number: ADS08-FSJOBS(Archeologist)-0046G. The vacancy announcement for this position, is posted at USAJOBS website, the U.S. Government's official site for jobs and employment information:
<http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>.

The referral list will be requested February 23, 2008. Transfer of Station is not authorized for the DEMO position

AAC Executive Board Meeting Minutes

Lesley Hudson, AAC Secretary

Board Meeting, December 5, 2008

In attendance: Doug Craig, Robert Serocki, Stephanie Whittlesey, Mike Lindeman, Dave Hart, Doug Mitchell, Sophie Kelly, Scott Thompson, & Lesley Hudson

Treasurer's Report:

- voted to approve combining accounts (to eliminate the PEC & preservation accounts and move the publication account to a money market)
- \$24085.28 is the total for all accounts (reflects a gain of \$1,400 from sponsorship and renewals)
- the fall conference cost approximately \$1400 to put on, we had 12 sponsors (not including the U of A)
- voted to approve donation of \$500 to the PGM publication fund as a thank you for the use of their facilities for the fall conference)

Secretary's Report:

- plenty of membership renewals comming in
- some problems entering data into the database program, should be rectified soon

Newsletter/Website Report:

- a sit down with the web designer and the creation of a paypal account will have us ready to go to a test stage
- membership terms were discussed (roller over vs. calendar year) and we decided on calendar years with the exception of fall renewals
- the newsletter will not come out until later in january so we can send people to the website for renewal
- position statements from Jim and Davina will be in the newsletter

Liaison Organization Reports:

- no SHPO report for this meeting
- a reminder about the Archaeology Expo at PGM March 14th & 15th
- the SHPO historic preservation conference will occur in June, the theme will be "arguing for change"

Committee Reports:

- we can throw money in with AAHS award for student papers and still do our own awards
- we decided to form a little committee for the fall conference student paper award

Old Business:

- thanks to all who helped out with the fall conference
- we need to pay for the Prescott publication but are still waiting on an invoice
- the publication for the fall conference should be out by the end of 2009, submission drafts are

due Feb 1st, the volume is estimated to be around 400 pages

New Business:

- scheduling items for next year
- meetings for 2009: Feb 20th @PGM, May 22nd @Paleowest, Spet 18th @PGM, Dec 4th @ASU
- conference in October
- spring workshop with grad students
- goal stated for 2009: drafting a multi-year plan for AAC
- discussion of main themes to focus on (AAC publication series, amazon self-publishing, website, awards, education)

Board meeting, Sept 26, 2008

The fall 2008 meeting of the AAC Executive Board was held on September 26th in Tempe at Northland's offices.

Board members in attendance: Douglas Craig (President), Stephanie Whittlesey (President-Elect), Michael Lindeman (Treasurer), Douglas Mitchell (Newsletter Editor), Lesley Hudson (Secretary), Sophie Kelly (Board Member), and Robert Serocki (Board Member).

Members perused the new brochures then meeting was called to order by Doug Craig at 10:15am

Treasurer's Report: Mike Lindeman presented the quarterly report. During summer quarter \$1717.63 was spent, primarily on the website but also publishing of the Safford conference volume. He also presented the numbers from his review of the last three years of AAC finances. Lindeman estimates our annual income to be around \$6,000 and our annually expenditures to be around \$5,000. There was talk of consolidation of accounts (we currently have six), perhaps to just a checking, a savings, and a CD (24 mo?) so as to streamline our accounting. This will be given further consideration as the goals for the future of the AAC are mapped out.

Secretary's Report: As this was Lesley Hudson's first meeting as secretary she had no report to present. Introductions were made.

Newsletter and Website Report: Doug Mitchell reviewed the recent additions/changes to the website and made a request for contributions to the newsletter. Doug reported that we will be seeking professional help for sending out newsletters in the future which will slightly increase their cost. There was praise for the new website, designed by Scott Robinson, and discussion of additional goals for it such as an online database of members, establishing a paypal account to enable members to pay dues online, and other links to add. Doug presented the idea of giving members the option of receiving the newsletter in a pdf format.

SHPO Report: No one from SHPO was in attendance.

Old Business: Doug Craig reported that ASM wants the AAC to take a position on the idea of state level certification requirements for burial excavators as well as recording standardization and would be interested in making a presentation to the board on the subject. The suggestions were made to possibly form a committee to deal with the issue and solicit comments from members (perhaps on a website forum). It was announced that the deadline for submission of papers from the canal conference for publication is December 1st. Doug Craig spoke of the Council of Councils (all state's archaeological councils together) and noted that they meet annually at the SAAs.

Committee Reports: AAC Awards committee chair Dave Hart was not in attendance but a hand out he authored outlining the committee's ideas and goals was presented by Doug Craig. (see handout for specifics)

Noon – Break for lunch

New Business: The Fall 2008 AAC conference will be held October 24th and 5th at PGM. A tentative schedule was presented by Doug Craig and it was announced that Doug Mitchell will cover sponsorship and Doug Craig will be in charge of the program. A reception will be held in the same space following the presentations. There was discussion of combining the AZ and NM conferences but it seems unlikely that this will be the case for 2009. Another new business item was long term goals/issues for the AAC. Term length, elections, financial goals, open positions on the board, publishing, merchandise, and more online tools for members were the main topics. Scott Robinson joined us at 1pm for web design discussion. We were given the ballpark estimate of \$2000 to implement the new software and design we want and need.

Approved minutes from last meeting

2pm – meeting adjourned

AAC Newsletter is a quarterly publication of the Arizona Archaeological Council, a voluntary association dedicated to maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Arizona.

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