



# ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

## AAC

### 2018 FALL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

### RECENT RESEARCH IN COMMODITIES PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE IN ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY

OCTOBER 19, 2018

ARIZONA HISTORY MUSEUM, TUCSON, ARIZONA

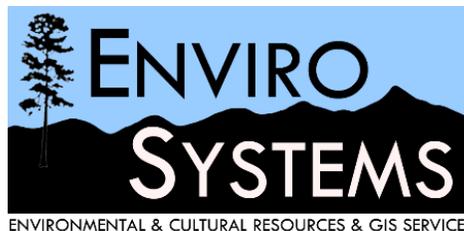
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L O G A N S I M P S O N



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Time	Title	Speaker
<b>Morning Session: Production and Exchange of Commodities</b>		
8:00	Gather at Venue	Coffee, Tea, Baked Goods
8:40 - 9:00	Keynote Address: <i>Trade, Exchange, and Interaction in the Southwest US</i>	David E. Doyel
9:00 - 9:20	<i>Tucson Basin Hohokam Classic Period Pottery Exchange</i>	James M. Heidke and Mary F. Ownby
9:20 – 9:40	<i>Investigating the Production of Hohokam Brown-Paste-Variant Decorated Pottery in the Lower Salt River Valley: New Evidence from La Ciudad</i>	Christopher P. Garraty, David R. Abbott, and Sophia Kelly
9:40 – 10:00	<i>Ceramic Evidence of Prehistoric Long-Distance Interactions: Nonlocal Ceramics from Pueblo Grande</i>	Laurene Montero and Todd W. Bostwick
10:00 – 10:20	<i>1,000 Years a Commodity: Obsidian Procurement and Use within the Phoenix Basin of Southern Arizona</i>	Chris Loendorf
10:20 – 10:40	Morning Break	Coffee, Tea, Baked Goods
10:40 - 11:00	<i>From Water to Land: Analysis of Prehistoric Shell from Wupatki Pueblo</i>	Alexandra Covert
11:00 – 11:20	<i>Searching for Salt: the Archaeology of Salt in the Southwest</i>	Todd W. Bostwick
11:20 - 11:40	<i>Discussion: Question and Answers</i>	David Hart, Symposium Organizer
11:40 - 1:00	Lunch Break	Local restaurants /pack your own
<b>Afternoon Session: Open Topics</b>		
1:00 – 1:20	<i>Chasing the Chimera: Early Formative and Pioneer Period Architecture at Pueblo Patricio</i>	Mark Hackbarth



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1:20 - 1:40	<i>Crushing Traditional Hohokam Ceramic Typology: Early Formative Grog Temper</i>	David Bustoz
1:40 - 2:00	<i>Commodity Flow and Consumption at San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo in Tempe, Arizona: Confronting Racial Inequality with/in the Archaeological Record of Minority Communities</i>	William M. Graves and Christopher P. Garraty
2:00 - 2:20	<i>Platform Mound Identified at Picacho Reservoir</i>	Steve Swanson
2:20 - 2:40	Afternoon Break	Coffee, Tea
2:40 - 4:20	<i>Panel Discussion: The future of the past and its effect on the present: The present state of archaeology as affected by the current political climate</i>	Dan Garcia, Tina Hart, Margaret Hangan, Matt Basham, Mary-Ellen Walsh
4:20 - 4:40	<i>Closing Remarks</i>	Dave Hart, AAC President

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## CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

### **David R. Hart, Conference Organizer** (EnviroSystems)

Conference Theme: Recent Research in Commodities Production and Exchange in Arizona Archaeology

Abstract: The AAC Fall Conference of 2018 will address recent archaeological research in production and exchange of commodities among populations of Arizona and neighboring regions. Presenters are invited to consider the full range of commodities, including crafts, raw materials, agricultural products, and meat, and to address the context of production (e.g. households, villages, and quarries), the context of exchange (markets, trading partners, and inter-household reciprocity) and the role of exchange in maintenance of networks, social identity and adaptive systems.

### **Glenn Darrington, Panel Moderator** (Power Engineers, Inc.)

Panel Discussion: The future of the past and its effect on the present: The present state of archaeology as affected by the current political climate.

Abstract: Recent political efforts to change natural and cultural resources laws at the Federal and state level, including in Arizona, have the potential to drastically affect the practice of archaeology. As part of the 2018 Fall Conference the AAC panelists will



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discuss current challenges and solutions to keep archaeology viable in the foreseeable future.

## PAPER ABSTRACTS – PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES

**David E. Doyel** (Arizona State Museum)

Title: *Trade, Exchange, and Interaction in the Southwest US*

Abstract: Long before the advent of the modern global economy, foreign goods were transported, traded, and exchanged over short and long distances. Commerce and interaction were common and essential elements of cultural processes throughout the ancient world including the Southwestern United States where active exchange systems have been documented; the literature is replete with discussions of these processes and their contributions to local, regional and inter-regional histories. In southern Arizona, for over 1,000 years the Hohokam maintained active commerce within and beyond the boundaries of their own distinctive regional system. Commerce included the movement of prestige items, utilitarian and ornamental products, foodstuffs, and information. Specialized production and exchange were integral to the regional economy throughout the cultural sequence, and no doubt involved many hard and soft fabric materials. Both material products and site structural properties reveal the operation of these ancient economic systems. Science-based approaches to analysis have resulted in substantial dividends in knowledge regarding the production and movement of quantities of materials including pottery and obsidian. Trade was of great importance to the historic O'odham and other regional populations. This knowledge combined with archaeological data provides rich sources of ideas to investigate production and exchange. Continued attempts to identify the source areas, frequency, and quantity of goods moved across the landscape and the associated organizational properties are integral to understanding the operation of ancient Southwestern economies.

**Heidke, James M. and Mary F. Ownby** (Desert Archaeology, Inc.)

Title: *Tucson Basin Hohokam Classic Period Pottery Exchange*

Abstract: Petrographic and binocular microscopic sand temper provenance data collected from 19 Classic period (AD 1150–1450) sites located in the greater Tucson Basin provide a means by which to characterize basin-wide trends and regional variability in the production and distribution of red-on-brown, plain brown, and brown corrugated pottery. Numerous spatially discrete economic systems are identified. Evidence for the dispersion of Tanque Verde Red-on-brown pottery made in the southern basin and production of brown corrugated pottery in the eastern basin are especially notable. Provenance data collected from sites located along the north-flowing Santa Cruz River indicate that pottery exchange generally occurred among sites located in one of the four natural reaches of the river present in the basin and, often, between sites located in adjacent reaches—a pattern that suggests relatively closer ties existed between pottery



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producers and consumers living in irrigation communities located nearer to each other than those that were more distant.

**Garraty, Christopher P.** (Logan Simpson), **David R. Abbott** (Arizona State University), and **Sophia Kelly** (National Park Service)

Title: *Investigating the Production of Hohokam Brown-Paste-Variant Decorated Pottery in the Lower Salt River Valley: New Evidence from La Ciudad*

Abstract: During the Hohokam Pre-Classic period (A.D. 650–1125/1150), most households in the lower Salt River valley obtained and used decorated Red-on-buff pottery imported from the adjacent middle Gila River valley to the south. Throughout this sequence, however, local potters in the lower Salt River valley carried out low-level production of decorated pottery that was visually similar to middle Gila Red-on-buff pottery but with a brown paste that was distinctive from the generally lighter-colored pastes of the middle-Gila Red-on-buff pottery. Production and use of these locally made brown-paste-variant (BPV) decorated ceramics peaked in the Gila Butte phase (A.D. 750–850/900), during which they account for up to 40 percent of decorated sherds recovered from sites along the lower Salt River. Based on an analysis of ceramics from recent excavations at the site of La Ciudad in downtown Phoenix, we consider multiple lines of evidence—including results of electron microprobe analysis—to explore potential production sources in the lower Salt River valley and the different technological choices employed by the manufacturers of BPV pottery and imported Red-on-buff pottery.

**Montero, Laurene** (Pueblo Grande Museum) and **Todd W. Bostwick** (Verde Valley Archaeological Center)

Title: *Ceramic Evidence of Prehistoric Long Distance Interactions: Nonlocal Ceramics from Pueblo Grande*

Abstract: Collections of nonlocal ceramics indicate the Pueblo Grande Hohokam maintained widespread spheres of interaction, from southern Utah to northern Mexico. In this presentation we examine ware distributions of nonlocal ceramics collected at Pueblo Grande from depression-era archaeology in the 1930s up to excavations conducted by museum staff in the 1980s. We also compare these data to nonlocal ceramics collected from later excavations at Pueblo Grande as well as those from Las Colinas and La Ciudad – two other Hohokam villages within Canal System 2.

**Loendorf, Chris** (Gila River Indian Community)

Title: *1,000 Years a Commodity: Obsidian Procurement and Use within the Phoenix Basin of Southern Arizona*



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**Abstract:** Although obsidian was only rarely employed during the Archaic period in the Hohokam region of southern Arizona, use of this natural glass became widespread during the Preclassic period around AD 600 and continued unabated through the late 19th century. As a result of its unique physical properties, this material was largely if not exclusively used to manufacture weapons, specifically small arrow tips. This factor appears to have affected acquisition patterns for the material, and data suggest that the stone was primarily obtained as a raw material through trade. Simultaneously, in certain rare circumstances obsidian points appear to have been introduced on the tips of enemy's arrows, points were also sometimes collected from special settings such as battlefields and were kept as talismans, and obsidian debitage was occasionally acquired from earlier site components. However, considerable evidence demonstrates that the stone was an important commodity, the vast majority of which was obtained through trade with closely allied peoples who lived outside the Hohokam core area in the Phoenix Basin.

**Covert, Alexandra** (Northern Arizona University)

*Title: From Water to Land: Analysis of Prehistoric Shell from Wupatki Pueblo*

**Abstract:** This research focuses on the prehistoric shell artifacts recovered from excavations at Wupatki Pueblo. The shell artifacts from Wupatki Pueblo were analyzed in order to accurately determine the genus and species, artifact types, trade routes, and uses of shell. By looking at manufacturing techniques, this research determined if shell artifacts were traded or brought to Wupatki Pueblo as finished products by the Hohokam or if shell manufacturing occurred at Wupatki Pueblo. To determine the significance of shell artifacts at Wupatki Pueblo, the shell assemblage was compared to shell assemblages from Sinagua sites and Hohokam shell manufacturing sites. Ultimately, this research adds valuable information about trade, migration, and social networks between the Hohokam and the Ancestral Puebloans, which is important to the understandings of function, complexity, ideology, adaptation, resilience, and the foundation of modern Pueblo cultures.

**Bostwick, Todd W.** (Verde Valley Archaeological Center)

*Title: Searching for Salt: the Archaeology of Salt in the Southwest*

**Abstract:** Salt has long been an essential component of the human diet for Southwestern agriculturalists, but the study of the acquisition of this important mineral remains an elusive topic because in some ways it appears to be invisible in the archaeological record. This paper explores various issues related to the study of salt, including known high quality salt sources, accounts of salt in the ethnographic literature, salt reported from archaeological sites, evidence for the processing of salt, and challenges in the sourcing of salt.



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## PAPER ABSTRACTS – OPEN TOPICS

**Hackbarth, Mark. R** (Logan Simpson)

Title: *Chasing the Chimera: Early Formative and Pioneer Period Architecture at Pueblo Patricio*

Abstract: Red Mountain phase and Hohokam Pioneer period architectural remains have been encountered at several excavation projects in AZ T:12:42(ASM), Pueblo Patricio over the past three decades. Recent excavations in the western portion of the site have exposed a variety of pit houses that date to early Formative and Pioneer Period occupations. The age of the features and low density of artifacts indicate site use as a mix of temporary or seasonal farmsteads alternating with longer periods of occupation. The diversity of architectural remains and rare grog-tempered ceramics have been tentatively dated by a variety of chronometric methods. This update of the site's chronology and architectural features provides new information about Pueblo Patricio.

**Bustoz, David** (Logan Simpson)

Title: *Crushing Traditional Hohokam Ceramic Typology: Early Formative Grog Temper*

Abstract: Preliminary analysis of ceramic artifacts from Early Formative contexts at AZ T:12:70(ASM), (Pueblo Patricio) in Phoenix, Arizona identified grog (crushed sherds) in addition to local tempering materials. Four sherds selected for petrographic analysis from radiocarbon-dated contexts confirmed the identified material is grog. Subsequent single-grain optical stimulated luminescence dating provided additional evidence of the four sherd's early production date. Previous work viewed the use of grog in ceramic production within the lower Salt River Valley as very common in Classic and historic time periods and very rare to nonexistent in others. This study conclusively contradicts previous thought and expands the known time range of this technology. This evidence of prehistoric ceramic container production variability within the lower Salt River Valley offers another avenue for exploring the Hohokam's origins and development.

**Graves, William M. and Christopher P. Garraty** (Logan Simpson)

Title: *Commodity Flow and Consumption at San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo in Tempe, Arizona: Confronting Racial Inequality within the Archaeological Record of Minority Communities*

Abstract: Recent excavations on the Arizona State University Tempe campus provide a glimpse into the early 20th-century Mexican-American neighborhoods of San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo. Located next to the original campus grounds, San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo were residential and commercial hubs of early Tempe. After World War II, urban development and renewal efforts by the university and land developers targeted these



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two neighborhoods for campus expansion and displaced their residents, quickly destroying the neighborhoods with the construction of apartments, dormitories, and other university buildings. Artifact and faunal-remains analyses of excavated collections from these two neighborhoods show us that, in the decades preceding their destruction, both neighborhoods were thriving, with residents of a variety of different incomes who pursued various economic pursuits—not unlike the Euro-American neighborhoods of early Tempe. San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo were not blighted or in need of renewal and the eventual fates of these neighborhoods reflected their status as minority communities within Tempe, a lack of political power, and structural racism. In this way, San Pablo and Barrio del Hoyo are similar to other examples of the destruction of Mexican-American communities in the West, such as Barrio Libre in Tucson and Chavez Ravine in Los Angeles.

**Swanson, Steve** (EPG, LLC)

Title: *Platform Mound Identified at Picacho Reservoir*

Abstract: During a recent survey the author identified a previously unknown platform mound and possible ball court next to Picacho reservoir. This paper will discuss the results of documenting that site and challenges to its future preservation. Along with recent excavations directed by the author at Picacho Pass, the findings allow for new insights into the nature of the late preclassic and classic Period Hohokam community around the Picacho Mountains.

## PANEL DISCUSSION – THE FUTURE OF THE PAST

Moderator: Glenn Darrington

Participants: Dan Garcia, Tina Hart, Margaret Hangan. Matt Basham, Mary-Ellen Walsh