

**FLAGSTAFF PECOS CONFERENCE, 7-10 AUGUST 2008**  
**Archaeology Field Reports, Posters & Speaker's Corner Abstracts**  
<http://snipurl.com/1t5aa>

TYPE	PRESENTERS	TITLE	ABSTRACT
Field Report	Ahlstrom, Richard V.N.	New Evidence of Prehistoric Maize Farming in the Las Vegas Valley, Nevada	If for no other reason than a lack of relevant archaeological evidence, the Las Vegas Valley has not been included in histories of farming in the American Southwest and adjacent regions. Recent testing of the Larder and Scorpion Knoll sites has begun to fill this gap by documenting local maize farming during five intervals between 200 BC and AD 1500. Evidence comes from storage pits and habitation structures and consists of maize pollen and, to a lesser extent, macrofloral specimens; dating is based on radiocarbon assays.
Field Report	Bostwick, Todd	The South Mountains Rock Art Project	In 2005, Arizona State University and the City of Phoenix were awarded a three-year Heritage Fund grant for nearly \$100,000 from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to record and preserve the large quantity of rock art and associated archaeology in the South Mountains. Other organizations that subsequently joined the South Mountains Rock Art (SMRAP) team include the Arizona Archaeological Society, Gila River Indian Community, Mesa Community College, and Northern Arizona University. In addition, the Center for Desert Archaeology sponsored a four-year Preservation Fellowship to a Ph.D. student from Washington State University to write his dissertation on the South Mountains. Two seasons of field work have discovered a diversity of rock art associated with trails, shrines, rockshelters, fieldhouses, viewing stations, and numerous agricultural features including well-preserved terraces. The SMRAP will prepare a management plan and nominate the South Mountains as a historic district to the National Register of Historic Places.
Field Report	Bradford, Suzan	On Earth as It Is in the Heavens	To discern if the ancient and widely spaced temporary-celestial-events, the "great comets in history" and the "historical supernovae," were both observed and recorded by indigenous peoples as historical occurrences, we need a "unified system of nomenclature" to promote better communication among Southwest enthusiasts. But, in certain of the rock art, basketry, and ceramics designs, we must work with a visual symbols language we think difficult to master—although this communication was well understood at the time and is understandable even today by persons willing to conceptualize this "cool" medium of holistic imagery and study the history of visual astronomy, that most ancient of the sciences. An addendum to our existing indices for rock art motifs is submitted to encourage discussion of the many datable celestial-event commemorations which this independent researcher has found in existence in the Southwest. If you build it, they will come.
Field Report	Bremer, J. Michael	Santa Fe NF Update	The Santa Fe National Forest continues to have an active and vibrant Heritage Program. During the past year researchers from universities and contracting firms have worked in various parts of the Forest from major river valleys to high altitude lithic procurement areas. Volunteers continue to be an active part of protection and interpretation of cultural resources. Work with tribal communities has led to many new insights about the location and function of cultural resources on the Forest. This presentation summarizes work conducted on the Forest and provides an overview of the current status of archaeological investigations.
Field Report	Courtright, Scott	The Stone Camp Pueblo Research Project	The Stone Camp Pueblo Research Project is focused on a prehistoric community that is located at the divide of two major drainages on the east side of Perry Mesa. Volunteer survey and site recording undertaken between 2006 and 2008 identified nearly 150 sites and provided evidence the area was inhabited between the 12th and 14th centuries, culminating with an extensive dispersed community established around two aggregated room blocks. A substantial portion of the site complex is situated on a dacite raw material source and quarry that extends along a valley bottom and across two 1-mile-long ridge tops. This paper will discuss the distribution of the various site types in the Stone Camp area, the role dacite may have served in the community, and provide the results of an EDXRF study.
Field Report	Cutrone, Daniel, Plymale-Schneeberger, Sandy & Embree, Cristin	The Twin Rocks Cave of Bluff Utah and Settlement Location	The field of Ethnoarchaeology is making significant contributions to our understanding of prehistoric Southwest ideology. This is the most accepted method for a theoretical approach in this modern age of preservation. Recent work in southeast Utah at Spirit Bird Cave has defined a new paradigm for the evaluation of settlement location in relation to sacred space. The Twin Rocks Cave of nearby Bluff clearly fits and adds support to the Spirit Bird Cave Paradigm. Further it suggests that concern for sacred landscape and settlement location was well-established by Pueblo I times. Such a relationship has not been previously recognized or articulated for this Bluff red ware type-site and seems to represent a greater pattern in the northern San Juan region.
Field Report	Deats, Stewart	Preliminary Report on Data Recovery Investigations at Talking Rock Ranch, Arizona	During 2006 and 2007 EnviroSystems Management, Inc. (EnviroSystems) performed archaeological data recovery investigations at over 30 sites at the Talking Rock Ranch development located 17 miles northwest of Prescott, Arizona. Sites types included resource procurement loci, temporary camps, multiple-panel petroglyph sites, isolated structures, and small hamlets. Temporal components at the sites ranged from Archaic to Late Historic, with most of the investigated sites being affiliated with the prehistoric Prescott Culture and many dating to the Prescott and Chino phases. This field report will provide a brief synopsis of the work performed by EnviroSystems along with a summary of preliminary analytical results including radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic dates obtained for several of the sites, the results of obsidian sourcing studies, and a review of the various types of pithouse and masonry structure architecture that were encountered.

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Field Report	Dryer, Jim	Navajo Historic Windbreak Sites	Discussion of recorded, historic Navajo windbreak sites near Navajo National Monument historic headquarters vicinity with results of interviews with local residents.
Field Report	Fayek, Mostafa, Hull, Sharon, Anovitz, Lawrence M., Haynes Jr., C. Vance & Bergen, Laura	Extinction of the Mega-Fauna: Petrographic and Chemical Evidence of a Meteorite Impact	At the end of the Pleistocene, many large mammals became extinct in North America. The three most common theories for this phenomenon include climate change, overkill, or disease. Recently, researchers suggested that an extraterrestrial (ET) event may have caused sudden climate change that devastated these large mammals and had profound effects on the Clovis culture. Critics of the ET event or impact theory note the lack of evidence such as an impact crater, shock quartz, or tektites. We present evidence of micro-tektites from the Clovis-age, Murray Springs "black mat" layer. These micro-tektites contain iron oxide spherules in an iron-silica or silica matrix, which is one indicator of a possible meteorite impact. The spherules also contain elevated concentrations of vanadium and sulfur, and little titanium. The chemistry of both the spherules and matrix is consistent with the chemistry of tektites associated with other meteorite impact sites such those found in Romania
Field Report	Fields, Ronald C.D.	Atlatl Darts & Fore-Shafts wood Utilization In The American Southwest And Adjacent Areas	The American Southwest has provided archaeologists and paleoethnobotanists a rare glimpse into plant and wood utilization by early Native Americans. First, this research will create a synthesis of atlatl darts and atlatl dart fore-shafts from the University of New Mexico collections. Second, this analysis will determine what wood types frequently were selected for in New Mexico. This research will also determine if there is a differentiation between woods used for dart main-shafts versus wood used to create dart fore-shafts. An examination will be conducted between sites to determine if this wood selection was consistent throughout the Southwest or variable per region. Lastly, an examination will be conducted to determine the various types of foreshaft and main-shaft types that were used in the Southwest.
Field Report	Hill, David V., Truesdale, James & Truesdale C. J	Before Beaglehole: A Fourteenth Century Numic Site in Northeastern Utah: Evidence of Regional Mobility and Exchange	Dated evidence prior to the eighteenth century for the presence of Numic-speakers east of the Great Basin is rare. Recent research at 42UN5406, located in northeastern Utah on the Uintah Ute Reservation provides evidence for the presence of Numic-speakers in the area by the mid-fourteenth century A.D. The dating of the site is based on a Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) date of (740±95BP) of a finger-nail impressed sherd and the presence of contemporary Hopi pottery. Discussion of the Numic and Hopi ceramics, including petrographic analysis, and other artifacts from the site will provide insight into early Numic lifeways and social interaction.
Field Report	Huntley, Deborah, Hill, J. Brett, Jones, Robert & Clark, Jeffery	Investigations at the 3-Up Site: Salado Occupation of the Upper Gila Region, New Mexico	The complex material culture patterns associated with the Salado have puzzled archaeologists for decades. During the late AD 1200s in the Upper Gila River Valley, ancestral Pueblo people joined local groups to form small villages, many of which were superimposed on Mimbres and Postclassic Mimbres pueblos. These groups were subsequently joined by mixed Hohokam -Kayenta migrants from eastern Arizona during the late 1300s, resulting in a substantial increase in regional population. Despite its central location, and its pivotal role in connecting the Hohokam and ancestral Pueblo worlds, the Upper Gila remains one of the least studied areas in the American Southwest. This summer, the Center for Desert Archaeology and Hendrix College conducted test excavations at a Classic Mimbres through Salado period site at Mule Creek, New Mexico. The results of our fieldwork, reported here, are but one phase of our ongoing investigations into the late Salado phenomenon.
Field Report	Johnson, Alexander F.	A Comparative Analysis of Coalition versus Classic Cavate function	The purpose of this thesis is to examine cavate clusters located on the Pajarito Plateau ranging from the late Coalition (1250 – 1300 AD) and early Classic periods (1300-1375 AD), compare their architectural features and interspatial relationships and develop sequential distinctions regarding their occupation. By analyzing these associations and discussing their differences, it is my intention to distinguish specific temporal characteristics that could give insight to population changes in the area. Investigating cavate variations over time will create a more complete picture regarding prehistoric social organization in north central New Mexico.
Field Report	Koczan, Steve	The Archaeological Conservancy 2008 Update	The Southwest Region of The Archaeological Conservancy has been very active during the past 12 months. Important archaeological sites have been acquired and there are now more than 380 preserves in the United States. A summary of the new acquisitions in the southwest will be presented. A summary of ongoing research will also be presented.
Field Report	Kulisheck, Jeremy	High Altitude Occupations in the Southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains Revisited	High altitude Native American occupations from the southernmost Sangre de Cristo Mountains have been known for almost 50 years. Investigations in the 2007 and 2008 seasons have documented significant landscape evidence of seasonal utilization in alpine environments, particularly during the Late Archaic. New evidence has also been gleaned by revisiting sites recorded in the 1950s and 1980s. Native use of the southern Sangres, however, appears distinct from seasonal occupations of alpine areas elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains.

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Field Report	Lange, Rich	Partnership Archaeology at Homolovi	The Arizona State Museum Homolovi Research Program directed by Chuck Adams & Rich Lange since 1985 has been a leader in involving the public in archaeology. Over 400 Earthwatch volunteers have participated in the program, and dozens of tours and programs have been given over the years. With the Homolovi Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program, Lisa Young has explored new ways of bringing students, archaeologists, Arizona State Parks, and the Hopi Tribe together in a new partnership to learn about the past at Homolovi and to present that information to the public at large.
Field Report	Long, Jr., Paul V.	Hell Canyon Arizona and Its Archaeological Treasures	Nine years of archaeological reconnaissance in a 115 square mile project area in north central Arizona's Hell Canyon has yielded information concerning protohistoric Yavapai occupation as well as earlier manifestations of prehistoric land use.
Field Report	Lopez, Ruth	The Fourth Layer Layers of Landscapes in Standard Wash, AZ	Since November, 2007, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologists have conducted a landscape level analysis of the cultural landscape in the Standard Wash Recreation Management Zone (RMZ), 5 miles south of Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Approximately one half (roughly 3,000 acres) of the project area has been intensively surveyed for cultural resources. Beyond any reasonable expectation, the dry and forbidding Standard Wash basin is yielding new archaeological discoveries and revealing at least four distinct layers of cultural landscapes that show a complex pattern of human use through time. These discoveries and revelations are far more than a list and mapped locations of discrete archaeological properties in a dry gravel desert. The results of this analysis and subsequent advanced research by the BLM, funded in part by Arizona State Parks through a Challenge Cost Share account, will inform the history and prehistory of the western Southwest and the Lower Colorado River Basin.
Field Report	Mark, Robert, Billo, Evelyn & Weaver, Jr., Donald	Sears Point, Arizona: BLM Recording Project Progress Report	During four weeks of fieldwork in 2008, we mapped and documented archaeological features including rock alignments and prehistoric trails and over 700 petroglyph panels with volunteer help. Innovations in rock art recording included creating overnight "just in time" printed panel forms using sub-meter GPS coordinates and color digital panel photograph that included a mug board that uses magnetic letters. ArcView GIS was used for cartography and Portfolio for the image database. Panel forms were generated from FileMaker Pro and printed on a color laser printer. Experienced volunteers with good knees are needed to continue the project next winter.
Field Report	Moss, Jeremy	Obsidian Procurement and Exchange at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico: The Results of Recent XRF Analysis	The results of the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of over eight-hundred obsidian artifacts contradicts aspects of previous Chaco obsidian characterization studies which appeared to indicate trade and/or social relationships with groups southeast of Chaco Canyon in the Red Hill area along the Arizona-New Mexico border. No obsidian from the Red Hill source is present in the XRF samples from survey and excavation collections. The new obsidian data are used to investigate the degree and possible geographic areas where obsidian trade networks developed, modes of obsidian transport and procurement, types of exchange, and general spheres of social interaction. The XRF results indicate that Chacoans acquired obsidian from primary and secondary sources on or near Mount Taylor, New Mexico and from the Jemez Mountains in northern New Mexico. Artifact attribute analysis suggests that Jemez obsidian arrived to Chaco in a more finished state than Mount Taylor obsidians, perhaps reflecting the trade mechanisms and function of Jemez obsidian for bifacial hunting tools. Now that we have accurate obsidian source determinations we can begin to discuss the economic and social mechanisms and contexts of obsidian procurement at Chaco Canyon, and the implications for regional models of social interaction.
Field Report	Munson, Greg	Fewkes Digital Archive Project	The works of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes at Mesa Verde National Park celebrate their 100th anniversary in 2008. Notes, maps, and photographs from his 35 year career in Southwestern Ethnography and Archaeology shed new light on the life and work of this unfairly criticized anthropologist. New discoveries reveal details of his work at Casa Grande, in the Verde Valley, Flagstaff area, Hovenweep area, and Mesa Verde National Park. An unpublished manuscript gives details of his conclusions on archaeological classification systems, architectural development, ceramic analysis, site dating, and regional depopulation theories years before dendrochronology and the first Pecos Conference. Digitizing this archive will make his insights accessible to researchers. Help is needed from many sources to make this valuable resource available.
Field Report	Nielson, Rachel & Bradford, Michelle	The 2008 Nancy Patterson Archaeological Project: Celebrating 25 Years of Research and Public Education	At 25 years the Nancy Patterson Archaeological Project is still actively pursuing research and public education of the major prehistoric Puebloan location that spans the Late Basketmaker through Pueblo III occupational periods. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and has become a lasting legacy to the vision of Mark Evans, a devoted avocationalist who worked endlessly to promote Southwest prehistoric heritage. He believed strongly in preservation of prehistoric Southwest sites and that a private citizen could make a difference in continuing the research in the northern San Juan region of southeast Utah. To date the project has produced an extensive array of archaeological literature and has become a working model of private ownership. Those interested in research projects in the areas of ceramics, architecture, and social & political influence, are encouraged to join the 2009 field season.

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Field Report	O'Hara, Michael	Field Report on 2008 Excavations at West Bench Pueblo and Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of Two Mile Ranch, Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	In June 2008, volunteers with Kaibab-Vermilion Cliffs Heritage Alliance and the Grand Canyon Trust conducted archaeological investigations in the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument. Excavations at West Bench Pueblo documented undisturbed deposits in vandalized areas of the site. Excavations further explored evidence uncovered in 2007 of earlier construction episodes underlying the later rooms evident on the site surface. In the vicinity of Two Mile Ranch, four previously recorded sites were re-recorded and six additional sites were recorded. Temporally diagnostic projectile points and ceramics at these sites indicate the same springs that attracted Mormon homesteaders in the 1890s had supported earlier inhabitants from perhaps as early as 2000 B.C. through the early A.D. 1200s.
Field Report	Pilles, Peter J, Jr	What's happening on the Coconino?!	An update on recent surveys, public archaeology activities, and other projects that continue to provide new discoveries about the archaeology on the Coconino National Forest. Several large scale surveys have been completed providing new ideas about Sinagua land use patterns. Archaeological surveys and testing along proposed trails at Honanki as part of our "Save America's Treasures" Grant has generated considerable information about Sinagua use of the Loy Butte area, the growth of Honanki, and its place in the prehistory of the Verde Valley. Our focus on historic period archaeology has been increasing, in connection with research into historic records, and additional surveys of logging railroads and Forest Service-related facilities. These and other projects are continuing to expand our knowledge about the Forest, proving it, along with the Southwest, is not a squeezed orange.
Field Report	Railey, Jim	SWCA Albuquerque In The Field - Major Projects of the Last Year	This short talk will describe activities on several major projects over the past year
Field Report	Reed, Paul	Ancient Puebloan Settlement in the Middle San Juan Region: Beyond Salmon and Aztec	Recent archaeological research in the Middle San Juan region has dramatically expanded our understanding of large Chacoan Outliers, such as Salmon and Aztec. Missing from this picture, however, is knowledge of the smaller sites comprising the majority of the ancient settlement system. In conjunction with NSF - funded research regarding Chacoan presence in the Middle San Juan region, a comprehensive site settlement database has been constructed. These data provide for a much more detailed examination of Pueblo II-III settlement in the region, allowing us to get beyond great houses and begin to understand the entire system.
Field Report	Robbins, Jesse, Goade, Melissa, Riggs, Charles R.	2008 Excavations at the Pigg Site, SW Colorado	This paper summarizes a second season of excavation and research at the Pigg Site in Southwestern Colorado. The 2008 season resulted in the complete excavation of two pueblo rooms, trenching around a second unit pueblo, and the testing of a kiva depression. Excavations at the Pigg Site are aimed at addressing ongoing research questions including masonry construction techniques, site chronology, room function, household and community identity and prehistoric landscape use in the Lowry Community.
Field Report	Sanchez, Lynda (Presented by Brian Kenny)	Fort Stanton, New Mexico-2007-2008 Field Research & Educational Activities	Fort Stanton, New Mexico, one of the best preserved and multi-faceted, multi-era (stone) Frontier Forts was recently designated a State Monument. Current discoveries are uncovering new details (like recently verified hidden underground rooms made by WWII Nazi POWs, oral history interviews describing burning of Nazi flags and a painting of Hitler, WPA art work, 1860's military dumps, Apache camps, and documents and photos from the 1870's). Now comes the difficult part...how to best preserve, restore and maintain this magnificent cultural resource within the parameters of SHPO and Monument guidelines
Field Report	Scott-Cummings, Linda	Mesa Verde Mugs -- What were they used for?	That age-old question -- what were Mesa Verde Mugs used for? By extracting organic residues from the fabric of the mugs with a solvent, we looked into what had soaked into several Mesa Verde and McElmo Mugs. Molecular residue soaks into the matrix of ceramics and is available for recovery. Identification of peaks within the infrared spectrum allows us to identify fats, lipids, oils, plant waxes, proteins, carbohydrates and more. Matching those peaks with references in our library allows an interpretation of the contents of the mugs.
Field Report	Seymour, Deni J.	Current Research on the Spanish Colonial Period: Indigenous and European Occupants	Research continues in Arizona and New Mexico on sites that pre-date and fall within the Spanish Colonial period. Excavations at Terrenate Presidio, key historically noted Sobaipuri-O'odham sites along the San Pedro River, and on proto-Apache and non-Athapaskan mobile group sites will be reported.
Field Report	Seymour, Deni J.	Evaluating Recently Published Genetic Data On Athapaskan Migrations: Implications Of Mahli ET AL. Study For Apache & Navajo	The buzz generated about the recently published genetic study in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology has implications for archaeological research into the Apache and Navajo. This article indicates that study of male chromosomes in Athapaskan populations in North America supports the migration to the American Southwest of a small number of males (and females, as previous studies indicate) who intermixed with local indigenous populations. Problems with this study are many, but generally support notions that archaeologists have posited over the past couple of decades.

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Field Report	Spurr, Kimberly	Highlights (So Far) of the MNA/GCNP River Corridor Archaeological Project	Archaeological survey of a 255-mile stretch of the Colorado River corridor through the Grand Canyon in 1990-1991 documented 475 sites spanning human history of the canyon. Monitoring and stabilization efforts over the next decade demonstrated that 60 sites located in erosional settings could not be preserved in situ. In 2006, after consultation with tribal groups, Grand Canyon National Park contracted with the Museum of Northern Arizona to undertake data recovery excavation at nine of the most endangered sites that cannot be protected through stabilization. This presentation will discuss the excavations so far completed at three sites and some of the significant results that are helping to expand our understanding of the prehistoric occupation along the river corridor.
Field Report	Sunseri, Kojun "Jun" Ueno	A Spoon for Every Bite: Power and cuisine in a colonial buffer settlement	Land grant communities on the northern frontier of Spanish Colonial New Mexico were under intense societal, military, and environmental pressures during the 18th century. At the sharp end, buffer settlements seem to have made the most of their situation and drew upon extensive cultural repertoires to express varying degrees of inclusion in both household and non-residential communities of practice. Looking at the faunal and ceramic evidence for culinary practice at LA 917 reveals a complex syncretism of indigenous and colonial ingredients, tool use, and disposal behavior.
Field Report	Van Keuren, Scott	Recent Excavations at Fourmile Ruin, Arizona	Fourmile Ruin is the largest Ancestral Pueblo town in the Silver Creek drainage and perhaps best known for the iconographic-style polychrome that shares its name. Jesse Walter Fewkes excavated portions of site in 1896 but there has been little research since his visit. Despite a century of looting, large portions of the village remain intact. Excavations this summer have revealed new information about the architectural layout, occupational history, and cultural ties to other areas of the fourteenth century Pueblo world.
Field Report	Varney, R.A.	Evidence of Feature Use from FCR	FCR has more utility than merely being weighed and tossed. Extracting organic residues from FCR yields a signature of cooking, including both animals and plants. When fat drips, foods are spilled, or rocks are used for heating/boiling, organic residues are deposited onto the hot rocks in the feature. By using a solvent to extract these residues from the surfaces of the rocks, then placing the residue on the FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer) crystal, we obtain a signature that the computer is further able to interpret. After comparing this signature with our reference library, we establish likely foods that were processed.
Field Report	Watkins, Joe Ellick, Carol	OU NAS Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Training Certificate Program	Contemporary Indian involvement in historic preservation is primarily through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, especially growing out of the 1992 amendments to that law. Those amendments authorized Indian tribes to develop Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and assume the historic preservation functions regarding projects on tribal land that were formerly the responsibility of a State Historic Preservation Office. However, many of the tribal members entrusted with these responsibilities have minimal training in the various skills and abilities necessary to fully carry out their responsibilities under the law. The THPO Certificate Program being developed by the OU NAS Program is aimed at providing enough background to ameliorate these issues.
Field Report	Wheelbarger, Linda	The 2008 San Juan College Field School at the Point Site	The 10th Totah Archaeological Project field school offered through San Juan College in cooperation with Tommy Bolack, owner and manager of the B-Square Ranch, is being held in the summer of 2008. We have been excavating at the Point site for the last two years and will be out there again this summer. The Point site is an ancestral Puebloan occupation located on a bench of the Shannon Bluffs overlooking the San Juan River and Farmington to the north. Architectural characteristics vary with Chaco-phase sandstone wall architecture present as well as earlier and later local middle San Juan walls that characterized by large quantities of mud mortar, cobbles, and chunks of shale and sandstone. The Point site was a major center for local Totah ancestral pueblos. Smoke signals or signal fires could have provided communication between the Point site and other nearby great houses, including Salmon and Aztec.
Field Report	Whittlesey, Stephanie	New Light on the Early Agricultural Period	Excavations at Las Capas, a multicomponent preceramic site in the Tucson Basin revealed the largest Middle Archaic component yet found in the Tucson Basin, maize remains at 2100 B.C., and a San Pedro occupation with 15 pit structures and thousands of extramural features. These data inform on early water control, horticulture, and processes of sedentism.
Field Report	Wilcox, David	New Hemenway Research Support from the Christine Callen Trust	New Hemenway Research Support from the Christine Callen Trust has allowed new research to be conducted on the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition of 1886-1889, which was directed by Frank Hamilton Cushing. Results of new trips to Washington, Philadelphia & western New York are summarized.

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Poster	Adams, Aron	Test Excavations at West Ruin, Aztec Ruins National Monument: Fill Levels Adjustment Project	The Fill Levels Adjustment Program (FLAP) at Aztec Ruins National Monument was implemented to conduct test excavations in areas of severe differential fill levels within the West Ruin to determine if it could be feasible to reduce fill levels in areas that can not be addressed by backfilling. There is evidence that the differential fill levels are causing serious preservation issues including the distortion, cracking, and deterioration of the Chacoan style masonry at Aztec Ruins. The excavations are an opportunity to investigate minimally documented architecture or previously undiscovered architecture and characterize the deposits therein.
Poster	Aguilar, Joseph	The Pueblo Revolt: Reconquest and Defense at Tunyo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, 1694	This poster examines the archaeology and history of the 1694 siege of Tunyo (Black Mesa) at Po Who Geh Owingeh (San Ildefonso Pueblo), New Mexico, during the Spanish Reconquest, which began twelve years after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. An extensive review of the available data for this event is given, including the archaeology of Black Mesa, the historical record of events that led up to and shaped the siege, and the ethnohistoric accounts, including those oral traditions held by held by San Ildefonso Pueblo. Because of the lack of any previous extensive archeological or ethnohistoric research at Tunyo, these two lines of research hold the greatest potential to yield new data to aid in our understanding of the Pueblo Revolt.
Poster	Allison, James R.	The Shiwits Plateau and the Saint George Basin: The 2006-2007 BYU Archaeological Field Schools	In 2006 and 2007, the Brigham Young University Archaeological Field School worked in the Virgin region, examining both upland sites on the Shiwits Plateau in northwestern Arizona, and lowland sites along the Santa Clara River, in southwestern Utah's Saint George Basin. Both areas appear to have been occupied from late Basketmaker III or early Pueblo I times into the A.D. 1200s. This poster describes the field work and preliminary analysis results, and compares the occupations of the two areas.
Poster	Baker, Jeffrey, Curry, John, Applegate, Dea & Milliken, Ian	From Prescott To Yavapai: Archaeological Excavations at Site AZ N:7:374 (ASM)	In March and April of 2008, William Self Associates, subconsultants for TRC, conducted archaeological investigations at site AZ N:7:374 (ASM) in Prescott Valley, Arizona. This work, part of the Transwestern Pipeline Expansion Project, exposed a variety of features, including at least eight structures. Based upon stratigraphy and artifact assemblage, the structures appear to range in age from Early Formative to Protohistoric, suggesting the site was occupied at different times by both the Prescott Culture and the Yavapai. The data collected from this site provide insight into the archaeology of the Prescott area as well as cautionary tales for archaeologists working in the southwest.
Poster	Bradford, Suzan	On Earth as It Is in the Heavens	To discern if the ancient and widely spaced temporary-celestial-events, the "great comets in history" and the "historical supernovae," were both observed and recorded by indigenous peoples as historical occurrences, we need a "unified system of nomenclature" to promote better communication among Southwest enthusiasts. But, in certain of the rock art, basketry, and ceramics designs, we must work with a visual symbols language we think difficult to master—although this communication was well understood at the time and is understandable even today by persons willing to conceptualize this "cool" medium of holistic imagery and study the history of visual astronomy, that most ancient of the sciences. An addendum to our existing indices for rock art motifs is submitted to encourage discussion of the many datable celestial-event commemorations which this independent researcher has found in existence in the Southwest. If you build it, they will come.
Poster	Brown, Gary M. & Paddock, Cheryl I.	Chacoan and Vernacular Architecture in the Animas Valley: The Role of Chaco Canyon at Aztec Ruins	Aztec Ruins has long been considered a Chacoan outlier. The two major great houses have classic Chacoan architectural and masonry attributes, alongside vernacular architecture that is typical of the Animas Valley and Middle San Juan region. Most intriguing are attributes that are not easily categorized as either local or nonlocal, suggesting a mixed group of people participating in great house construction. Our interpretation supports aspects of both Chacoan immigration and local emulation at Aztec. We believe that Chaco Canyon provided leadership and skilled craftsmen who collaborated with local inhabitants, unlike many outliers where emulation seems to outweigh Chacoan immigration.
Poster	Carey, Bern, Stephenson, Christine & Haines, Jeremy	New Sinagua Settlements Discovered East of Flagstaff	A new, large, Sinagua settlement system has been discovered in the Coconino National Forest. It has been thought that there were no significant prehistoric sites to be found in the region east of Winona and at the transition from the ponderosa-juniper forest to grasslands. We discovered that the region contains a high density, interesting mix of prehistoric sites. Not just field houses but also large, permanent occupation sites were found. Many sites are undisturbed. Some sites have a later occupation date than expected for the Flagstaff area. Ninety -one sites over a two square mile area have been recorded. Numerous additional sites remain to be surveyed. The study area is bisected by a major drainage. This, plus significant elevation changes, provides an interesting variation in the landscape affecting settlement patterns. The sites on higher elevations have excellent sight lines to many other major Sinagua settlements in the region. The results of the past three years of field work will be presented along with site examples and an analysis of surface artifacts. Bern Carey and Christine Stephenson are Arizona Site Stewards. Jeremy Haines is an Archeologist for the Coconino National Forest.

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Poster	Cordero, Robin M., Kurota, Alexander, Holtkamp, David	The Conejito Shelter: Results of Excavations at a Buried Late Archaic-Basketmaker II Shelter in the Southeastern San Juan Basin	Recent monitoring of pipeline construction near Counselor, NM uncovered a small rock shelter buried under three meters of sand. Excavations revealed stratified cultural deposits reflecting five separate occupations, the oldest dating to the Late Archaic. Large volumes of groundstone, leporid bone and goosefoot seeds indicate the shelter served repeatedly as a temporary residence for small groups of serial foragers. Analyses of leporid remains indicate intensive and systematic processing of the carcasses. The appearance of faunal taxa that are no longer present in the area indicates a significant shift in climate following the Late Archaic.
Poster	Cole, Sally J., Charles, Mona C., Rowe, Marvin W.	Lead, Murals, and Pottery: Tracing Technologies and Peoples of Lowry Pueblo Great House, Southwest Colorado	White pigment from kiva murals at the Lowry Pueblo great house contain high levels of lead as measured in parts per thousand by a portable X-ray fluorescence detector. The kivas, built between A.D. 1080 and 1140, are "stacked," a practice associated with post-A.D. 900 Bonito phase great houses in Chaco Canyon. The mural art appears to have originated in the northern San Juan region, and Lowry may have been occupied by descendants of populations that used lead paint for pottery in the Durango area during the eighth and ninth centuries. Chronological and geographical gaps exist between the two site areas, and possible links are being explored. Questions about mineral sources, methods of extraction and reduction, and the health and social consequences of lead use are of interest.
Poster	Gentilli, Toni L & Sorrell, Daniel H.	Archaeology at Cordes Junction, Arizona – Antler House Village	Data recovery at Antler House Village near Cordes Junction, Arizona, resulted in the collection of approximately one metric ton of surface artifacts and the discovery of numerous subsurface features including pit houses, thermal and non-thermal pits, and extensive trash accumulations. Preliminary interpretations suggest the site was occupied more-or-less continuously from perhaps as early as A.D. 600 to about A.D. 1000. Our research questions cover intra-site and regional chronology, cultural affiliation, trade, resource procurement, subsistence, and environmental response. A suite of analytical endeavors are proposed, including micro- and macrobotanical analyses (pollen, phytolith, flotation, and starch grain), laser Raman microspectroscopic analysis of hematite grains on Hohokam painted ceramics, electron microprobe assays on the clay and temper fractions of phyllite-tempered plainware pottery, and X-ray fluorescence analysis of obsidian samples; chronological analyses were conducted on radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, and dendrochronological samples.
Poster	Houk, Rose	Kaibab Vermilion Cliffs Heritage Alliance	The Kaibab Vermilion Cliffs Heritage Alliance is a partnership of public, private and tribal representatives whose mission is to help protect and preserve the cultural resources of the eastern Arizona Strip. The mission is carried out by volunteers who work with professional archaeologists in the field, through academic disciplines, and by continuing communications among interested parties and individuals.
Poster	Hurst, Winston, Bellorado, B., Robinson, H., Robinson, T., Cameron, C.	Raise High the Roofbeams: Evidence for Early Puebloan, Multi-story Architecture in the Western Mesa Verdean Region	New evidence for early Puebloan multi-story roomblock construction in the Comb Ridge region of southeast Utah raises interesting questions about the genesis of multi-story Puebloan architecture in the 9th century AD. The Utah structures were unlike anything that has survived or been previously reported, using a cliff as a supporting buttress for the construction of buildings of significant height utilizing insubstantial building technology typical of the Pueblo I period (jacal, thin-walled masonry with abundant mortar).
Poster	Jones, Jeff & Klucas, Eric	Early Colonial Period Site Structure in the Northern Tucson Basin	Archaeological data recovery operations at two large pre-Classic period habitation sites in the Tucson Basin; the Silverbell Coachline AZ AA:12:321[ASM] and Richter sites AZ AA:12:252[ASM]; have provided large contiguous samples ideally suited for an examination of formative period site structure. Examination of the ceramics recovered from these sites indicates that the excavated areas were occupied from the late Pioneer period (ca. A.D. 700-750) through the Colonial period (ca. A.D. 750-950), a time of significant culture change in the Tucson Basin, including the emergence of a distinctive, local Hohokam tradition. This poster presents a comparison of the spatial distribution of features at the Silverbell Coachline and Richter sites and provides a preliminary discussion of the social implications of the reconstructed spatial patterns.
Poster	Kenny, Brian	NPS Southern Arizona Office 2007-2008 Partnerships Activity Update	The National Park Service Southern Arizona Office (NPS SOAR) provides support services and program assistance to eleven National Park units located between the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau and the US-Mexico border. SOAR parks provide a variety of opportunities for visitors. Volunteers can get involved in preservation technologies as they are applied to the authentic fabric of the historic & prehistoric past. NPS units conduct a variety of planning and preservation projects, and NPS is updating a Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (PA) which requires comprehensive efforts to consult with a variety of partners.
Poster	Krug, Ron, Pillis Jr., Peter	Archaic Projectile Points of the Coconino National Forest	For several years, Dr. Ron Krug of the Arizona Archaeological Society, Verde Valley Chapter, has been working with the Forest's collection of projectile points. Preliminary analysis of the distribution of Archaic period points has been completed, providing interesting comparative information for a similar study of the Kaibab National Forest, recently completed by Mike Lyndon. Both Forests have found a continuous occupation of the Forest since Clovis times, with similar point types occurring throughout both Forests.

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Poster	Kurota, Alexander, Carl Welch	Military on the Border: Results of Documenting International Border Monuments and Possible US Military Sites in the NM Boot Heel	A 2008 survey of the United States – Mexico international border and adjacent access roads in the Boot Heel of New Mexico has resulted in the documentation of numerous United States government sites. The most common sites are the border monuments that mark the boundaries set by the 19th century treaties between the two nations. A small number of historic sites also revealed architecture and artifacts of possible U.S. military operations related to the early 20th century Mexican Revolutionary Era.
Poster	Lopez, Ruth	The Fourth Layer Layers of Landscapes in Standard Wash, AZ	Since November, 2007, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologists have conducted a landscape level analysis of the cultural landscape in the Standard Wash Recreation Management Zone (RMZ), 5 miles south of Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Approximately one half (roughly 3,000 acres) of the project area has been intensively surveyed for cultural resources. Beyond any reasonable expectation, the dry and forbidding Standard Wash basin is yielding new archaeological discoveries and revealing at least four distinct layers of cultural landscapes that show a complex pattern of human use through time. These discoveries and revelations are far more than a list and mapped locations of discrete archaeological properties in a dry gravel desert. The results of this analysis and subsequent advanced research by the BLM, funded in part by Arizona State Parks through a Challenge Cost Share account, will inform the history and prehistory of the western Southwest and the Lower Colorado River Basin.
Poster	Lucius, William A.	For Dr. Dave: Pueblo I Village Formation, Old Question, New Perspectives, Old Data	A poster dedicated to Dave Breternitz. Village formation has resurfaced as a topic of discussion, and review of the old question of Pueblo I village formation in the Mesa Verde Region has led to the development of a new perspective that posits a Chacoan connection. The old Dolores Archaeological Program (DAP) ceramic analysis data base was revisited in order to test the model.
Poster	Mckenna, Jeanette	Babington 1930s travels through Navajo territory	In ca. 2005, a cache of negatives and photographs were found depicting the Babington travels through Navajo country. These photographs include depictions of individuals and landscapes that may be familiar to some and new to others. They include illustrations of on-going tasks, structures, and, in some cases, interesting views of artifacts similar to those recovered from sites today. They provide an interesting aspect of the cultural record that predates many of us (pre-1935) and reflect a small portion of the overall catalogue developed by Babington for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ethnography, and University of California, Berkeley.
Poster	O'Brien, Gary, Pederson, Joel & Damp, Jonathan	The Grand Canyon Geoarchaeology Project (GCGAP)— Preliminary results from the first excavations	A multi-year geoarchaeology treatment project is underway along the Colorado River in Grand Canyon, conducted by Utah State University, Humboldt State University, and ZCRE and sponsored by Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service. Fifty-four sites were identified as priorities based on erosion problems and information potential. Excavations show Late Archaic associations of charcoal lenses and corn pollen at one site and an earlier (Middle Archaic) organic lens containing lithic material. At up to 6,000 years old, these are the oldest features of archaic affiliation yet discovered in Grand Canyon. Likewise, the alluvial record began accumulating approximately 11,000 years ago, earlier than previously thought. This alluvial record suggests a steadily aggrading flood plain that potentially encouraged agricultural practices. More recent, large floods evident during Puebloan time may have promoted a switch to ephemeral use of roasting features.
Poster	O'Hara, Michael	Communal Architecture and Social Identity in the Flagstaff Region	The Flagstaff region in northern Arizona has long been recognized as a frontier zone between three prehistoric Southwestern cultures – the Sinagua, the Cohonina, and the Kayenta. After the eruption of Sunset Crater ca. a.d. 1064, changes in land use patterns that led to more intensive occupation and extensive agricultural exploitation of an ecologically altered landscape brought these groups closer together during the a.d. 1100s. Several novel forms of communal architecture were introduced during this period that I suggest were used to integrate these diverse populations as they actively sought to negotiate new community identities. The chronological sequence and spatial arrangement of sites with these different forms of communal architecture have been analyzed in relation to the shifting boundaries between the three groups that have been defined using plainware pottery. This analysis suggests that the social dynamics that motivated the construction and use of these features changed through time. Different sites with different forms of communal architecture may have been used for different purposes. Ballcourts and great kivas appear to have been used to bring two (or more) cultural groups together in order to reaffirm and perhaps renegotiate relationships. In contrast, terraced plazas may have been used to reaffirm group identity and solidarity on a contested landscape with changing social conditions.
Poster	O'Horo, Kasey	Characterizing the chipped stone from the Springs Preserve, Las Vegas, Nevada	The Springs Preserve represents a unique archaeological entity in Las Vegas, Nevada. Artesian springs, which fed the now dry Las Vegas Creek in the otherwise arid Mojave Desert, attracted life to the area. Evidence for Native American habitation has been documented through numerous sources including historical references and archaeological discoveries. A variety of artifacts have been recovered from the site including chipped and ground stone, ceramics, faunal and floral remains, and shell. The chipped stone, recovered in comparatively high quantities for the area, presents a significant assemblage that may be used to examine chronological changes, economic decisions, and cultural affiliation both locally and across the Valley. This analysis examines the assemblage recovered from the Springs Preserve in order to provide a preliminary characterization of the chipped stone economy and chronological site use related to cultural affinity.

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Poster	Paddock, Cheryl, Brown, Gary M., Kiracofe, Rebecca & Windes, Thomas	A Decade of Backfilling At Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico	Systematic backfilling of large sections of West Ruin at Aztec Ruins National Monument has been underway since 1998. The goals of the project are aimed at reducing the ruins stabilization needs and achieving long term preservation. In association with backfilling, intensive architectural and wood documentation has been completed. The project has generated considerable data for managing the cultural resources, as well as understanding past interactions between the human and natural environments. The accomplishments and results of backfilling along with insights into the use of wood resources and their preservation at Aztec West Ruin will be discussed.
Poster	Railey, Jim	Early Intensive Farming in the Hondo Valley, Southern New Mexico	Along US 70 in the Hondo Valley, excavations were carried out at several Late Archaic and Formative period habitation sites. The results provide new evidence of intensive early farming in the Sierra Blanca region, as indicated by high maize ubiquity, and numerous large, bell-shaped storage pits. Although it was previously known that intensive farming was present in the region by A.D. 500, the US 70 findings push this pattern back to at least 100 BC, and possibly earlier. Also, the 91 radiocarbon dates obtained for this project indicate that ceramics did not arrive in the area until about A.D. 540-550.
Poster	Roberts, Theodore M.	Footprints and Fingerprints: Archaic Mobility and Geochemical Analysis of Obsidian in Northern Arizona	Hunter-gatherer lithic procurement behavior in Northern Arizona is investigated through a study of local obsidian source use. Differential source exploitation has implications for mobility strategies during the Archaic Period. Hunter-gatherers practiced a highly mobile way of life, yet the variability of mobility strategies differs significantly between regions. Northern Arizona is an area exhibiting extensive Archaic occupation. However, the extent and degree of mobility adaptations remain poorly understood. Was mobility conditioned by the availability of high-quality obsidian or were lithic procurement strategies immaterial to subsistence concerns? Geochemical methods are used to infer Archaic Period mobility and obsidian procurement and use. Included in the study are new chemical signatures for thirteen northern Arizona obsidian sources and the source determinations of more than 250 projectile points recovered from northern Arizona.
Poster	Slaughter, Mark, Perry, Lauren, Hicks, Patricia & Kolvet, Renee	Site Visibility along the Lower Colorado River	Ethnographic and ethnohistoric data suggest a significant prehistoric population was in-place along the lower Colorado River corridor. Most of the archaeological evidence of these people is found in upland settings, where people would not have lived for long periods of time. Prehistoric and historic Native American occupation was on the floodplain of the Colorado River. This poster explores natural and cultural processes to explain the limited site evidence and presents the recent discoveries of buried sites along the river. These data indicate that the lower Colorado River was an important area of population and cultural growth whose archaeological importance has been diminished due to the limited resolution of material culture.
Poster	Snow, Jerry	A Possible Calendric Spiral Petroglyph in Picture Canyon, Flagstaff, AZ	At the east entrance to Picture Canyon, on the first volcanic boulders with petroglyphs, is an east facing five-turn counter-clockwise spiral. Vertically, it measures 16 inches and across 15 inches. Four and one-half feet to the east is a shadow projecting rock, which throws a light/shadow line diagonally across the spiral at sunrise. The shadow line moves across the spiral, right to left, between spring equinox (90 degree azimuth) and nine days after the cross-quarter, at the end of the first week of May (66 degree azimuth). The shadow projecting rock is shaped so that it follows the arc of the rising sun on the eastern horizon. This feature causes the shadow line to remain in the same position on the spiral for about 50 minutes after zero altitude sunrise. Another shadow casting rock may have cast a shadow tangent to the right side of the spiral during summer solstice at the solar meridian.
Poster	Stehman, Kelly M. & Novotny, Michael	A quantitative comparison of surface, fill, and floor ceramic assemblages at WACA 85A-92	Current archaeological survey methods typically rely on surface artifact assemblages to determine site significance and research potential. Do surface artifacts provide an accurate proxy for gauging subsurface deposits and artifact assemblages? This poster examines ceramic assemblages in different depositional contexts at WACA 85A-92, a Sinagua residence site in Walnut Canyon National Monument. The research compares the relationship between surface artifacts and buried artifacts. By comparing ceramic artifacts at WACA 85A-92 in surface, fill, and floor site contexts, inferential and parametric statistics are used to determine the reliability of site assessments based completely on surface artifacts.
Poster	Turnbow, Christopher A., Somers, Bretton, Lindemuth, John	Lakeshore Living in the Middle to Late Archaic: Evidence from Cloverdale Playa in Southwestern New Mexico	Cloverdale playa represents a very large, late Quaternary lake located in the Boot Heel region of southwestern New Mexico. Previous geomorphic investigations suggest four major lake stands. The two most important have estimated dates from 20,000 to 18,000 BP and 5,000 to 2,000 BP. Recent survey around the lake shores located significant numbers of Middle Archaic and early Late Archaic components that correlate with the last major lake stand. Subsequent occupations are rare, although heavy collector pressure may be responsible for that interpretation. Assemblages are characterized by Pinto/San Jose and Gypsum projectile points, scrapers, retouched flakes, and grinding implements. Based on these data, land use during these periods was directed at a diverse economy.

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Poster	Wakeland, Robin Gay	Defacement at Prehistoric Pueblo Ruins [Undisclosed Pueblo / Bandelier National Monument]	Prehistoric southwestern pueblo architecture, pathways and petroglyphs have been defaced by modern graffiti. Photos show native people's petroglyphs and architecture and also modern graffiti. Questions are posed: Is the National Park Service adequately protecting these ruins? Does congress need to appropriate more money for preservation? Should the ruins be closed except for guided tours? The public is encouraged to submit ideas.
Poster	Whiting, Christopher	Petroglyph Production in the South Mountains: Some Experimental Archaeology	The manufacturing of petroglyphs and the technology involved are overlooked topics in the study of rock art. The main focus of most research is survey, recording and interpretation. The material composition of tools, panel and the degree of varnish can have a significant effect on production time and/or technique utilized. The petroglyphs of the South Mountains in Central Arizona represent a variety of techniques through an established chronology. Using controlled replicative techniques, this study examines the differences that various tools and methods have on the amount of manufacture time and quality of petroglyph production.
Poster	Whittlesey, Stephanie	Garden Canyon Village, Southeastern Arizona	Garden Canyon Village is multiple component site on Fort Huachuca in southeast Arizona. Although Jon Young excavated there in the 1960s, and avocational archaeologists worked there in the 1990s, no synthetic report was prepared. Under contract to the Fort, SWCA is undertaking that task. The latest component at Garden Canyon Village closely resembles Babocomari Village (Di Peso 1951), and the residents emphasized cotton farming. Also present is a twelfth-century pit-house component and an Early Pit House period component. Who were the Late Formative inhabitants of Garden Canyon Village? Were they connected to Paquimé, as Di Peso suggested? Or were they tied to Animas phase settlements? We explore why Garden Canyon was an important place for so many centuries.
Poster	Wright, Patti	Archaeology, History, and Museums: The Cultural Landscape at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve	One of the most dramatic examples of a cultural landscape within southern Nevada is found at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve. At the core of the property are four springs that for millennia have attracted diverse human populations. Each generation left their marks on the landscape: artifacts, pithouses, a dugout, stock pond, foot bridges, a caretaker's house and outbuildings, roads, wells, derricks, and miles of pipes, ultimately culminating in a modern museum and systems of trails. In this poster, we describe the roles that peoples have played in transforming the land and its resources over the last 5000 years.
Poster	Young, Jo, Jensen, Robert, Gamache, Joel & Long, Dani	Implementing Photorectification into the Architectural Documentation (ArcDoc) Process	In the past, detailed hand drawn maps and Architectural Documentation (ArcDoc) photography were separate components in the Architectural Site Conservation Program at Mesa Verde National Park. Beginning mid-summer 2007, the process of photorectification—scaled digital photographs of masonry wall surfaces and their subfeatures—was introduced by Dr. Frank Matero, Chair, Historic Preservation Dept., UPenn, and his grad students using this process in their plaster preservation studies at Long House (5MV1200). The process marries high resolution digital photography with wall elevation mapping. At this point, it is being tested in several alcove sites with standing PIII architecture in the Mesa Verde backcountry. The sites are of various sizes and functionality. They all contain intact aboriginal masonry fabric which provided a suitable test for this process. This poster compares the two methods of mapping with respect to accuracy, type of deliverables, plus efficiency. This project was made possible by a grant from the Colorado Historical Society.
Speakers Corner Friday	Cunningham, Kevin & Ziegler, Danica	Ceremonial, Ritual and Cultural Adaptations and Monumental Architecture at a NASCAR Landscape - A Pre and Post Columbian Comparative Study	The Dodge Dealers 400 NASCAR Nextel Cup at Dover Downs "Monster Mile" International Speedway provided the experiment for archeological investigations utilizing current pre-contact site methodologies, theories and interpretations. Dover Downs a monumental speedway attracted over 140,000 people twice a year to Dover, DE, population 35,000. Observations, measurements, analyses, oral interviews and interpretations were conducted during the race weekend September 21 - 23, 2007. Consultation took place with the Nanticoke Indian Association and Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware to solicit their impressions about this study in order to obtain their interpretations and meanings as they reflected upon previously conducted archeological excavations at an adjacent landscape. Pre-contact and 21st century trajectories are compared, with differences and similarities discussed.
Speakers Corner Friday	Huitira, Johna	Western Science and Cultural Certainty: Material Studies	The posters in this session use standard archaeological methodologies and avenues of inquiry to investigate data gathered by archaeologists. From a Western Scientific perspective, the relevance of these studies may be questionable. While Western Scientists may find these analyses inappropriate; that reaction mirrors how Descendant Communities often feel when reading and reviewing archaeological reports and scholarly papers. It is our hope that archaeologist will take away a greater understanding of alternate perspectives of material culture and how it informs of understanding of cultural systems.

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Speakers Corner Friday	Watkins, Joe	By the Ford in the River: Scavenging Behavior on the Southern Great Plains	This poster examines the evidence of scavenging behavior found on the southern Great Plains as determined by an examination of various body remnants exposed by river erosion. By examining such remains through an archaeological and ethnographic lens, it is possible to hypothesize uses for the various body parts removed as well as some of the social structures of the scavengers.
Speakers Corner Friday	Yeatts, Michael & Swidler, Nina	Ritual Deposition?: A Multivariate Examination of Retirement Behavior of Status Items in the Southwest	In this poster, we examine behavior involved in the retirement of status items across the rural southwestern landscape. A multivariate approach is employed to study the agency of this behavior. Conclusions are derived about the ritual, cannibalistic-utilitarian, and trophyistic implications revealed by the patterning.
Speakers Corner Saturday	Blanton, Heather	Identification of Cavalry Burials at Fort Craig through Osteological Analysis	In the summer of 2007, 65 individuals were exhumed from the Fort Craig post cemetery, including women, children, and military personnel. An initial analysis determined sex, age, race, and any obvious causes of death. Further analysis includes the analytical techniques of identifying morphological function on skeletal remains associated with prolonged horseback riding through specific osteological markers on the lower vertebrae, acetabulae, femora, and tibiae. A thorough analysis is being conducted on individuals known to be associated with the military in order to determine which were members of the cavalry, thus further aiding in identification of unknown soldiers.
Speakers Corner Saturday	Greenwald, David	The Forgotten Few: Recovery Efforts in the Fort Craig Post Cemetery	The Forgotten Few represent military personnel and family members left behind at Fort Craig, NM, after the post was abandoned. Rumors of looting and removal of human remains led the US Bureau of Reclamation to undertake archival research, remote sensing, and complete excavation of the post cemetery. Members of the recovery team present the results of the efforts thus far, provide information on the ARPA investigations, and attempt to untangle the archival documents associated with interment, disinterment, and reinterment efforts. During the military's disinterment process, at least 40 military personnel were overlooked and left behind. Looters targeted the cemetery for artifacts and skeletal remains, including entire mummified remains in uniforms. Among those individuals removed and targeted by looters were African-American troops, the highly respected "Buffalo Soldier." The series of presentations associated with this Speaker's Corner offer a project history and discussion of the ARPA investigations, a review of archival burial/cemetery documents, initial results of remote sensing data, and a description of the recovered human remains and analytical efforts to identify cavalry members within the burial population.
Speakers Corner Saturday	Greenwald, David	The Forgotten Few: Recovery within the Fort Craig Post Cemetery, Socorro County, New Mexico	Looter's pits, recent trash, and rumors of illicit removal and display of human remains from the Fort Craig Post Cemetery prompt the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate ARPA investigations and fund remote sensing surveys and recovery efforts within this abandoned cemetery. This paper presents background information on the Post Cemetery studies and recovery efforts, placing Fort Craig in historic context, while serving as an introduction to other papers presented within this Speaker's Corner Symposium. Although analytical and research efforts are ongoing, considerable information has been compiled to date.
Speakers Corner Saturday	Mills, Tim M.	The Use of Ground Penetrating Radar at the Fort Craig Post Cemetery	This paper explores results obtained during a survey of the Fort Craig Post Cemetery using ground penetrating radar (GPR). Because the cemetery was completely excavated, it offered a unique opportunity to evaluate the efficacy of using GPR to locate intact graves. Subsequent review of the data generated by GPR suggests that it is a relatively useful tool in predicting grave positions but that the methodology employed for the survey plays a critical role. The resolution obtained at Fort Craig was largely dependent on the orientation and spacing of GPR survey lines with respect to coffin size and alignment. In retrospect, this indicates that planning is the critical element to achieving success in GPR cemetery surveys.
Speakers Corner Saturday	Purcell, David E.	Archival Perspectives on the Fort Craig Post Cemetery	Throughout the Fort Craig Post Cemetery project, Four Corners Research and the Bureau of Reclamation conducted archival research using primary and secondary sources from many repositories, including the National Archives. This effort was primarily directed towards locating a map of the Post Cemetery and a corresponding list of interments. Although a map has not yet been recovered, six different lists of interments or exhumations were obtained; these were created in 1866, 1868, 1884, 1885, and two in 1886. Our analysis revealed a history of poor record keeping by Post Quartermasters that led to subsequent confusion regarding the locations of graves and the identities of those interred within. This situation, and hasty burial of victims of the Battle of Valverde—rather than institutional racial bias—appears to have contributed to the incomplete and inconsistent recovery of remains from the Post Cemetery by the U.S. Army in 1885 and 1886.

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Speakers Corner Saturday	Spurr, Kimberly	Bioarchaeology of the Post Cemetery at Fort Craig, New Mexico Territory	Complete excavation of the Fort Craig cemetery revealed 65 burials that were left behind when the post was abandoned and most military burials removed to other cemeteries. The demographic profile of the Fort Craig burials provides some unexpected results, including the presence of more than 20 subadults and two adult females whose relationship to the post remains conjectural. The soldiers left behind provide an incomplete, but perhaps representative, demographic profile of the original cemetery population. A variety of pathological conditions and trauma in the skeletal remains offers a glimpse at the life history of those who lived and died at Fort Craig. The pattern of skeletal elements recovered from graves exhumed by the military is consistent with that seen at other post cemeteries and battlefields, offering insight into behavior of the living when dealing with the deceased.
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