

## Pecos 2010 Abstracts

Richard V.N. Ahlstrom

*Virgin Branch Excavations at Jackson Flat, Kanab*

From March through June, 2010, HRA, Inc., BYU, and Bighorn Archaeological Consultants excavated 42Ka6165, a multi-component Virgin Branch site near Kanab, Utah. Sponsored by the Kane County Water Conservancy District and overseen by Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the Jackson Flat Project uncovered two dozen pitstructures, numerous pit features, and burials of some 50 individuals. Most pitstructures are habitations, many with antechambers or ventilators, and include a relatively late "oversize" pithouse. Other pitstructures are storage features, some with volumes of 5+ m<sup>3</sup>. The site saw repeated, though arguably not continuous occupation from the Basketmaker II through (pre-corrugated) early Pueblo II periods—consistent with existing models of Virgin Branch settlement. Two houses were rebuilt with new superstructures raised over the old house pits. Spatially distinct Basketmaker III–Pueblo I and Pueblo I–Pueblo II front-oriented pit-house alignments appear, from midden characteristics, to reflect occupations of lesser vs. greater intensity.

Heather Atherton

*Good eats, costumes, and place: the production of community identity at San José de las Huertas, NM*

Historical archaeology has the sometimes-daunting task of integrating potentially contradictory information as manifested through oral narratives, historical documents, and archaeological data. Utilizing data sets that are incongruous in some ways, yet complimentary in others, this paper briefly examines the interplay of archaeological and oral historical data collected from the Spanish colonial village of San José de las Huertas, NM. Information drawn from these two lines of evidence is employed to contemplate the ways in which place, food consumption, and dress were used in the construction and reification of community identity in this 18<sup>th</sup>-century village.

Lori Barkwill-Love

*The Ceramics of Pueblo Alamo (LA 8): A Preliminary Report*

Traditionally, archaeologists believed Mesa Verde inhabitants migrated to the Northern Rio Grande region. However, little research has been conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> century sites in the Northern Rio Grande to assess the possibility of this migration. To help fill this gap, I am conducting attribute and compositional analyses on the ceramics from Pueblo Alamo (LA 8), a 13<sup>th</sup> century site in the Santa Fe/Galisteo Basin area, New Mexico. By examining the relationship between technological style, design style, and production source, a better understanding of 13<sup>th</sup> century ceramics may be gained, as well as insight into the social identity and interaction with other regions. This presentation will report on my initial findings from the stylistic and compositional analyses of a sample of white ware and utility wear from Pueblo Alamo.

Benjamin A. Bellorado and Winston Hurst

*Figurines Pecked Into the Cliffs: Dating Quadrupeds and Human Figures in Glen Canyon Style Rock Art of the Comb Ridge Area, SE Utah*

This report outlines recent results from the Rock Art studies portion of the Comb Ridge Survey Project, in SE Utah. One of the important revelations that our data suggests is a refinement of date ranges for the Glen Canyon Linear Style (Turners Style 5) rock art along the San Juan River corridor around Comb Ridge and Butler Wash. Date ranges for this rock art style are based on the well dated split-twig and wrapped-feather figurine complexes from the larger Colorado Plateau and Great Basin, the superimposition of later Basketmaker-II rock art, and well dated Basketmaker-II material culture. These data have important implications for the nature and timing of the spread of agriculture in the northern Southwest and the dawn of Early Basketmaker cultural horizons.

Cory Breternitz, Blayne Brown, Donelle Huffer, and Dylan Breternitz

*Summaries of the Lake Powell Pipeline and Vermilion Cliffs Surveys in the Arizona Strip.*

Results of the 2009 and 2010 surveys for the Arizona segments of the Lake Powell Pipeline and associated features are summarized. The Arizona segments of the Lake Powell Pipeline project include areas around the Glen Canyon Dam and north to the Utah border and from east of Kanab, Utah to Colorado City and Hilledale on the Arizona/Utah border. Survey for the BLM of 550 ac in the House Rock Valley and Vermilion Cliffs area of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument are also summarized. These two projects recorded Archaic, Virgin and Kayenta Ancestral Pueblo, and historic sites across the Arizona Strip.

David Breternitz and Ken Wright

*Mesa Verde Cistern Investigation*

The Planning and construction of the Mug House Cistern represent ancient engineering genius. It served the Mug House people well. Details on its capacity, frequency of filling and conservation of effort have been determined.

Rebecca Carr

*Status & Updates from Casa Grande Ruins National Monument*

A number of projects have recently been conducted within the vicinity of Casa Grande Ruins National Monument. Various surveys, enhanced 3D documentation, archival research, a proposed boundary expansion, proposed addition to the Visitor Center, Native American consultations, and preservation treatments have all been conducted in recent years. A short summary of recent work at the monument will be provided along with a status report regarding upcoming projects and items of research interest.

Olivia Moira Charest

*Tea Sets and Whiskey Bottles: The Utilization of Historic Artifact Analysis to Determine the Demography of the Anita Mining District*

Through research by volunteers, historians, historical documents, and in-field artifact analysis, the archaeologists of the Kaibab National Forest now have a better understanding of copper mining and the development of the Grand Canyon Railroad, and recently determined the Anita Mining District, located on the Tusayan District, as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While historic research and in-field artifact analysis has been executed, there is little knowledge of demographic information regarding the individuals inhabiting the Anita Camp and mining district. Census records prove to be helpful in determining the ethnicities of the railroad workers, but little is known concerning the miners, managers, and other workers who inhabited the site from the 1890s to 1906. My poster will briefly address what we know but will mainly address my future research design for possible excavations within the Anita Mining District and what archaeological evidence we would hope to find for determining demographics of the District.

Jason Chuipka

*The 2009-2010 Architectural Documentation of Chimney Rock Pueblo in Southwestern Colorado*

Chimney Rock Pueblo (5AA83) is a late 11<sup>th</sup> century Chacoan great house located in the upper Piedra River Valley in southwestern Colorado. The current project involves detailed architectural documentation of the great house prior to stabilization and rebuilding efforts that are taking place in 2010. The analysis of data from the architectural data is being used to address a number of archaeological and anthropological questions including: 1) Was Chimney Rock Pueblo more than a single story tall? 2) Was Chimney Rock Pueblo built in one phase or multiple phases? 3) Is Chimney Rock Pueblo an emulation of a great house or an outpost built by Chacoans? This report also examines both the strengths and weaknesses of architectural documentation as currently practiced in the northern Southwest.

Minette Church

*Materiality, Memory, and Identity: Archaeology of Childhood in the Contested Landscapes of Southern Colorado*

The last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in southeastern Colorado witnessed significant changes. Commerce shifted from the Santa Fe Trail to the Atcheson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; there were dramatic ethnic demographic shifts; consolidated cattle ranching replaced mixed farming; and there was considerable political and social unrest revolving around 19<sup>th</sup> century constructions of race and nationality. The 11 children of José Damacio and Loretta Lopez grew up during the span of these changes, and we have memoirs documenting childhoods there as the eldest son and one of the youngest daughters remembered them. Two decades separate these accounts, and differences

between them, considered in light of archaeological data from the site, can inform us about the contingencies of parenting a large family in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the visibility of children in the archaeological record.

Grant Coffey and Steve Copeland

*The Final Field Season of the Goodman Point Project: Community Center and Cultural Landscape Study.*

The last year of testing in the Goodman Point Unit of Hovenweep National Monument has yielded interesting information about a great kiva, residential hamlets and homesteads and potential agricultural fields that were part of a large ancestral Pueblo community. The final year of a six year field project, the 2010 season has produced information important to understanding the evolution of a pueblo community over hundreds of years.

Leslie Cohen and Alex Kurota

*The Border Fence Project: Summary of Archeological Research in Southwestern New Mexico*

Between February 2008 and January 2009, the Office of Contract Archeology and Gulf South Research Corporation conducted extensive surveys and limited excavations along the New Mexico - Mexico border as a series of contracts, which came to be known as The Border Fence Project. The project was divided into four major research areas: (1) Eastern Boot Heel, (2) Three Sites, (3) Nineteen Canyon, and (4) the Santa Teresa area. This archeological research was done to enable construction of an international border fence. OCA's work has brought to light new information about the subsistence practices of Late Archaic hunter-gatherers, late Formative period farmers, and protohistoric nomadic people. Survey and excavation of historic sites was supplemented by archival research and interviews with local residents to highlight the complex nature of life along the New Mexico-Mexico border during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Sally J. Cole, Mona Charles, Carole Graham

*2009–2010 Survey, Mapping, and Photodocumentation at the Falls Creek Shelters near Durango, Colorado*

We report recent work for the reevaluation of Basketmaker II from the Falls Creek Shelters project including a resurvey for rock art, total station mapping, digitization of the 1954 Morris and Burgh excavation maps, mapping of interior walls in the burial crevice, and digital and infrared photography of petroglyphs and rock paintings. The digitized site maps incorporate excavation data with information from a 1998 rock art documentation project and the current survey to enhance possibilities for interpreting cultural and social relationships for rock art as well as the variety of material culture now under study. The burial crevice mapping and AMS-radiocarbon and tree-ring dates contribute to our understanding of how the space was used over time for multiple

burials and making rock art. The analysis of indistinct rock paintings and historical inscriptions has benefitted from digital and infrared photography taken under varied light conditions.

Julie Coleman

*Falls Creek BM II Project and update on the San Juan Public Lands*

An introduction to the Falls Creek Basketmaker II project that Sally Cole, Mona Charles and Carole Graham will be presenting. This project is a re-analysis of the one of the most important Eastern Basketmaker II sites in the region. Also an update on the Northern San Juan Basin Settlement Pattern Survey and the draft Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Northern San Juan Basin.

Jim Copeland

*Recent Investigations Along the North Road: Redux*

Ongoing survey along the Chaco North Road in late 2009 and 2010 has documented additional lengths of known parallel roads and has also revealed another apparent example of parallel roads where none were previously believed to exist. In addition, LiDAR imagery has been acquired that may yield more precise information on the location of the road and associated features. Preservation efforts are progressing on portions of the North Road in private ownership.

J. Scott Courtright and Michael Foster

*Adamsville: SRP Excavations and the Mapping of the Platform Mound Community*

In the summer of 2009, Logan Simpson Design (LSD) performed data recovery excavations for the Salt River Project Pinal Central to Dinosaur transmission line. One of the sites investigated was the large platform mound village of Adamsville. There, our investigations focused on a small area in the easternmost portion of the site where two Classic-period hornos (roasting pits) surrounded by distinct circular trenches were excavated. In addition to the excavations, LSD archaeologists surveyed and mapped the extant site of Adamsville, producing the first cumulative map of the site. This poster presents the results of our excavations as well as the Adamsville site map.

David E. Doyel

*Cultural resources on the Goldwater Range, southwestern Arizona*

For 70 years the Barry M. Goldwater Range (BMGR) in southwestern Arizona has been essential for maintaining the readiness of the tactical air forces of the United States military. Since 1995 systematic archaeological survey on the BMGR East has been conducted to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and other legal requirements. About 195,000 acres (78,000 ha, over 300 mi<sup>2</sup>, 19 percent of the Range), potentially impacted by the Air Force mission have been surveyed resulting in 1,300

recorded sites. Even though the region is one of the driest in North America, the record of human occupation spans the PaleoIndian period to the modern era. Although synthesis of these resources is just beginning, the GIS database can be used to produce a preliminary characterization of cultural resources on the BMGR East.

Dana Hawkins and Paul F. Reed

*Explaining the Late Pueblo III Burning at Salmon Pueblo*

Like many late Puebloan sites across the San Juan Basin, Salmon Pueblo in the Middle San Juan region was burned coincident with its abandonment in the AD 1280s. Prior explanations of burning at Salmon have focused on warfare and other conflict-related behaviors. Ritual destruction by fleeing inhabitants has also been suggested. Missing from this equation, however, is a comprehensive review of burning at Salmon across its 200-year history. In this paper, we undertake such a review in the course of exploring Salmon's complicated relationship with fire.

Vern Hensler

*Excavation at a Basketmaker III Ceramic production site at Chaco*

The National Park Service has completed the excavation of a portion of a Basketmaker III site in the maintenance yard at Chaco Canyon, NM. The site yielded multiple artifacts, materials and features indicating La Plata B/W and Lino Gray jars were produced locally at about AD 550.

David Holtkamp and Alex Kurota

*Groundstone Analysis Reveals Demographic Fluctuation Trends at the Chamisal Site (LA 22765)*

More than 30 years after Kit Sargeant began her excavations at the Chamisal Site (LA 22765), comprehensive artifact analyses are now being completed. The site is a Classic period pueblo in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque with over 2 m of undisturbed stratified deposits. Analysis of almost 700 pieces of groundstone from those deposits indicates that the lower strata with Glaze A ceramics have a large, diverse groundstone assemblage. There is a sharp decline in the frequency of groundstone in the middle strata, but the number and diversity of groundstone artifacts is again high in the upper strata with Glaze D and E ceramics. It is hypothesized that this pattern reflects two major occupation periods at the site separated by an occupational hiatus.

Kelly Jones

*Ceramic Decorative Style and Social Aggregation: Quantifying Flagstaff Black-on-white and Walnut Black-on-white*

This presentation discusses how architectural, environmental, and ceramic style data relate to social relations between potters inhabiting the Hopi Mesas and Hopi Buttes

between A.D. 1100 and 1300. Both areas experienced a population increase correlating with a time of environmental variability and began producing two distinct ceramic white wares displaying similar decorative styles, Flagstaff Black-on-white and Walnut Black-on-white, Variety A. This pilot study quantifies the decorative styles of the two white wares through style and non-parametric analyses to statistically compare similarities in decorative design. The results of the style analysis, in addition to architectural and environmental data, suggest there is a high probability that the two decorative styles are different and likely signify at least two contemporaneous and discrete social identities.

Kelly Jones and Josh Kleinman

*Mortar Analysis at Tuzigoot National Monument*

Tuzigoot National Monument is an 86-room Sinagua pueblo located in central Arizona's Verde Valley. Tuzigoot Ruin was excavated and reconstructed in 1933-1934 by Louis Caywood and Edward Spicer and received numerous stabilization events in the following decades. Due to the lack of detailed stabilizations records, identifying and differentiating between mortars after the 1930s proves challenging. Identifying the mortars associated with the various stabilization efforts following the initial excavation aids in understanding the construction of Tuzigoot during prehistoric and historic phases. This pilot study presents the results of a sampled mortar analysis from the Tuzigoot Ruin utilizing a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The data collected from the SEM provide distinct chemical signatures for nine mortar samples obtained from unspecified construction, reconstruction, and stabilization episodes. The results confirm the presence of both prehistoric and historic mortar at the Tuzigoot Ruin and identify a minimum of three distinct construction events.

Brian Kenny

*Rio Salado Oeste*

Archaeology & Ecosystem Restoration Along The Salt River In Phoenix AZ

Jennifer Lavris

*A Perfect Pothunting Day: An Examination of Vandalism to Archeological Resources at Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona*

It has been postulated that one third to one half of all known archaeological sites in the US Southwest have been vandalized; however there are few accurate and complete datasets available to prove this assumption, or to determine exactly which factors encourage illicit activity. Archaeologists at Canyon de Chelly National Monument have been collecting detailed standardized data on site condition and natural and human caused agents of destruction that affect the Park's cultural resources for nearly 20 years. This allowed a detailed statistical analysis of the site-specific factors, which have been declared to encourage illegal visitation, defacement and pothunting, and the

development of an “At Risk” list of Cultural Resources to be targeted for protective measures. Regional and local factors thought to be influential were also considered.

Stephen Lekson and Catherine Cameron

*University of Colorado Research in the Southwest*

The University of Colorado has been very active in the Southwest over the last 15 years, with projects (directed by faculty and senior graduate students) spanning the region from Pagosa Springs to Deming: Bluff UT, Comb Wash UT, Yellow Jacket CO, Chimney Rock CO, Chaco Canyon NM, Pinnacle Ruin NM, and Black Mountain NM. There is, we hope, method to the madness: developing methodologies for large-scale research. Each of these projects contributes to local culture histories and to specific processual questions; together, these projects suggest new ways to think about the prehistory of the larger region.

Banks Leonard

*A Multidisciplinary Perspective on Prehistoric and Historic Agriculture in the Presidio Bolsón, Southwest Texas*

The Presidio Bolsón is a constricted pocket of floodplain at the confluence of the Río Grande and the Río Conchos along the Texas-Chihuahua border between Fort Hancock and the Big Bend. Even though it is the largest patch of potentially irrigable farmland in its region, archaeological, geoarchaeological, historical, and ethnographic evidence indicate that the Presidio Bolsón has never had river-fed canal irrigation, even in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while alluvial areas both upstream and downstream of the Bolsón have had canal irrigation, in some cases for centuries. Data from these same sources indicate that specific local conditions have instead favored the use of various types of flood irrigation up to the present day in this unique setting.

Donal Lindsey

*About Clans and Moieties*

It is difficult enough to classify time frames w/o asking for evidence of the functions of clans and moieties. One way to understand ancient peoples is to examine their teachers-- plants, animals and other natural informants powering clan legends and songs. Common in the southeast East moieties involve reciprocity, even opposing personality traits between things predictable and logical or surprising and imaginative. Close-knit communities need both clan specialization (like the medieval European guilds) and contrasting personality traits as suggested by moieties. This paper will provide examples for both social structures.

Emily Long

*From Here to There: Recently Recorded Prehistoric Trails on the Santa Fe National Forest*

One need not follow a predetermined path to get from one point to another but the most expedient route is usually the best, and as James E. Snead notes, what worked for Ancestral Pueblo people may still work in the present (Snead 2006). Such appears to be the case for a series of trails associated with Ancestral Tewa communities observed on the Santa Fe National Forest during Travel Management Survey. Subsequent documentation led to recommendations for protecting the trails and the habitation sites connected with them. These trails could provide relevant information on the Ancestral Tewa creation of boundaries and mobility patterns.

William Lucius and Irene Lopez Wessell

*The Blanding Redware Project, Update and New Directions*

Eleven years ago we announced the inception of the Blanding Red Ware Project at the Pecos Conference. This report will update our latest efforts and discuss our intent to use instrumental elemental analysis to correlate individual sherds with the clay sources that were used for their production during the Pueblo I period in the Blanding, Utah area.

Steve Miller and Ruth Arlene Musser-Lopez

*Nuwuvi Presence in Chemehuevi Valley*

Archaeological analysis of a proposed large OHV open area adjacent to the Colorado River at Standard Wash basin, Arizona, revealed physical remains evidencing a prehistoric travel corridor paralleling and precursory of "Dutch Flat Road." An examination of physiographic, sociopolitical and ethnographic evidence suggest this corridor may be a physical referent for the mythical "Salt Song Trail" described in the traditional song cycle of the Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute). Early explorations of the Colorado River indicate a date after 1604 for Chemehuevi (Nuwuvi) occupation of the valley between Topock Gorge and the Bill Williams River. Adding the place name evidence provided by memory ethnography and our archaeological findings of trails and associated features, a reasonable inference can be made that the Chemehuevi presence dated long before their first historic mention; their presence was likely a cyclic or seasonal migration pattern consistent with their known foraging patterns on traditional land in adjacent areas.

Stephen Nash

*Asymptotically Approaching a Limit: Tree-Ring Dating at Mesa Verde National Park*

The histories of Mesa Verde National Park and archaeological tree-ring dating are woven together like a tapestry that includes important personalities, discoveries, and milestones in the history of Southwestern Archaeology. From the collection of the first tree-ring specimens during the National Geographic Society's First Beam Expedition in 1923, to the Wetherill Mesa Project's pioneering studies of the 1950s and 1960s, to the

publications of synthetic studies of Mesa Verde's tree-ring dates in 1974 and again in the new millennium, Mesa Verde tree-ring dating continues to yield fascinating insights into the pre-Columbian history of the Southwest. This presentation offers a penultimate progress report on Nash's efforts to date back-country cliff sites, derive new dates for previously archived but unanalyzed specimens, systematically search for additional, if enigmatic, "culturally modified" Douglas fir and ponderosa pine trees within the Park's boundaries, and create a comprehensive database of all Mesa Verde tree-ring dates.

Chris North

*Walking the Lines: Archaeological Surveys for Arizona Public Service Company's Transmission Line System*

Between 2007 and 2010, Logan Simpson Design (LSD) conducted cultural resources surveys for all Arizona Public Service Company (APS) transmission lines 69kV or greater. The project involved survey of nearly 5,000 miles of transmission line throughout Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. Nearly 2,000 prehistoric and historic sites, most of which are new discoveries, were recorded during the course of this massive survey project. This report summarizes key findings from the surveys.

Erica Olsen

*Creating a Web Portal for Cedar Mesa Archaeology*

This poster will present the archaeological resources available at the website of Friends of Cedar Mesa, [www.cedarmesafriends.org](http://www.cedarmesafriends.org). The website serves, in part, as a portal for digital resources about the archaeology of the greater Cedar Mesa area. These resources include videos and presentations developed by various organizations and individuals for public education and outreach, as well as links to theses, dissertations, reports, and other publications. The poster will invite archaeologists to contribute additional digital resources and links and will also present [www.cedarmesafriends.org](http://www.cedarmesafriends.org), which is hosted by weebly.com, as a model for archaeologists who want to develop their own content-rich websites, with no technical skills required. Friends of Cedar Mesa is a new, nonprofit, volunteer-run organization that supports stewardship of the natural and cultural resources of Cedar Mesa and other public lands in San Juan County, Utah.

Carol Patterson

*Maps of the Uncompahgre Plateau and Gunnison Gorge depicted in Ute Rock Art*

Clifford Duncan first alerted this author to the possibility that a certain petroglyph panel at Shavano Valley Petroglyph site represented a map of the Uncompahgre Plateau directly west and south of the panel. Trails and land features appear to be represented in the petroglyph. Further research using ArcMap and Photoshop overlays show nearly a match in conformity between the features on the landscape and features in the petroglyph map. Other so-called "Map Rocks" occur in the Smith Fork of the Gunnison, and Uniweep Canyon near Gateway. The poster shows the correlation between the petroglyph "map" and the topo-maps with prehistoric Ute trails marked for each area.

Domenico Pozzi

*Anasazi T-doorway in Italia*

Vorrei mostrare alcune delle innumerevoli presenze degli Anasazi in Italia.

David E. Purcell

*Three Sides to a Ceramic Tradition: The View from Big Black Mesa, Arizona*

Archaeological survey in west-central Arizona has revealed a ternary distribution in Tizon Brown Ware, San Francisco Mountain Gray Ware, and Prescott Gray Ware at sites in the area between Prescott, Seligman, and Williams, Arizona. Ceramic assemblages of apparent single component sites on Big Black Mesa, at the center of this large region, appear evenly divided among these wares. Covariant percentages of Prescott and San Francisco wares east to west and north to south have been previously reported, with no clear boundary discernable between Prescott and Cohonina regions on the basis of ceramics. Colton's original assignment of the Cohonina, Prescott, and Pai traditions to the Patayan Root, long out of favor, should be revisited in light of these findings.

Katy Putsavage and Steve Lekson

*Preliminary Field Research at the Black Mountain Site, Mimbres Valley*

This summer The University of Colorado, Boulder, conducted preliminary field research at the Black Mountain site (LA 49) on the Mimbres River near of Deming, NM. LA 49 is a 300 room adobe pueblo, possibly the largest pueblo between AD 1100 and 1450 in the Mimbres region. The site was briefly visited and recorded in 1976, but it has never been accurately mapped or excavated. Pottery indicates that the site was occupied sometime between AD 1000 and 1450, but a more accurate chronology is needed in order to understand how the large population at Black Mountain reflected the major social and demographic changes which occurred in the southern Southwest after AD 1100. We will report on our preliminary findings at the Black Mountain site.

Jim Railey

*Excavations at the Eul Overlook Site on Carracas Mesa, Northern New Mexico*

Eul Overlook is one of many late Pueblo I/early Pueblo II hamlets on Carracas Mesa, just east of Navajo Lake in far northern New Mexico. Data recovery by SWCA in 2008 focused on a portion of a pit house, along with extramural features. The pit house had a lower floor, a bench, and wall niches above the bench. Twelve whole or reconstructible vessels were recovered, including six whiteware vessels in the wall niches, four grayware jars on the bench, and two more whiteware vessels on the lower floor. A pile of approximately 10,000 flakes, mostly of chalcedony and obsidian, was also encountered on the bench near the grayware vessels, and a cache of ground stone tools was found in what appeared to be another wall niche. Extramural features included cooking pits and post-hole alignments that appear to be part of one or more stockades surrounding the hamlet.

Paul F. Reed

*Center for Desert Archaeology Research at El Malpais National Monument*

Over the last four years, the Center for Desert Archaeology has surveyed approximately 4000 acres on the El Malpais National Monument, south of Grants, New Mexico. More than 100 sites were recorded during this work, with components dated from Paleoindian to the recent 1970s. Site types run the full range from historic ranching camps to sedentary Pueblo settlements. This research has expanded our understanding of the archaeology of most periods across the Monument. In particular, I'll highlight our findings related to ancient Puebloan settlement patterns during the late Pueblo II and early Pueblo period.

James Renn and Tim Church

*What the Hell? A Doña Ana Phase Settlement Landscape*

Intensive archaeological investigations undertaken within the past few years by Fort Bliss cultural resource managers in southern New Mexico have resulted in a rich set of data from a number of projects. This paper will discuss one particular landscape on Fort Bliss and examine the settlement and subsistence patterns during the Doña Ana phase (1000 to 1300 A.D.) of the Formative period (A.D. 200 to 1450) of the Jornada Mogollon that this new data has revealed. We will present a model for the social organization, settlement pattern, and land use of the Doña Ana phase. Using the historic Tohono O'odham peoples of Southern Arizona as a foundation for comparison we have discovered that a similar pattern exists among the Jornada Mogollon people. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of artifacts, and particularly ceramics, indicate that a larger settlement network is evident with interlocking travel corridors within this network.

Ted Roberts and Stephanie Sherwood

*Payson Tradition Fieldhouses of the Sub-Mogollon Rim Region of East-Central Arizona*

PaleoWest conducted surveys in the fall of 2009 for the USFS of nearly 7,000 acres near Payson, Arizona. Among the 143 newly discovered sites documented during this work, we recorded 47 circular masonry structures. The single room fieldhouses measure between seven and ten meters in diameter and are constructed of native unmodified rock. Despite numerous similarities, these fieldhouses display considerable variability, raising questions of function, chronology, and affiliation. This poster presents the results of a pilot study comparing the locations (aspect, slope, elevation, distance to water) and associated assemblages of these enigmatic structures. The patterns observed in the GIS analysis and artifactual data could indicate whether, in fact, these fieldhouses represent a single structural type or multiple architectural forms. In addition, we use these data to construct a general predictive model for Payson area fieldhouse locations.

Kimberly Spurr and Heidi Roberts

*Multiple Burials, Secondary Burials, and Robust Males: Bioarchaeology of the Jackson Flat Project in Kanab, Utah.*

Recent excavations at a large habitation site near Kanab revealed more than 25 burials, including several containing multiple individuals and definitive secondary interments. Burials at the site were spatially patterned based on age and sex of the individuals. Physical characteristics suggest genetic links among the burials and also provide possible evidence for cultural affiliation. The site dates to the Basketmaker III – Pueblo I period and offers new insights into mortuary behavior during this early period.

Jun Sunseri

*The Raided and the Traded: Animals and alliances on the northern frontier of New Spain*

Zooarchaeological analysis of the different disposal loci at LA 917 (*Casitas Viejas*) suggests that the households of this small colonial buffer community chose multiple sources for and means of distributing animal products. The suite of animals represented by the archaeofauna is a mix of domestic and wild fauna comparable to other colonial taxon lists and suggests that settlers at LA 917 were making full use of the animal resources available to them locally and additional species through trade. Some of these species may have served as important components of ritual practices, the exchange of which may have been advantageous to maintaining social transactions along a continuum of values including indigenous belief systems. Regardless, in a settlement likely established and headed by *Genízaros*, and within that ostensibly homogeneous category, faunal data suggest that substantial differences in household levels of “Hispanicization,” wealth, and relations with other Indian groups existed.

Kellam Throgmorton

*Early Pueblo Period Pithouse Architecture along the Puerco River of Arizona*

During the Early Pueblo period (AD 600-925) pithouse architecture along the Puerco River is quite diverse. Preliminary examination of data gathered this summer for a master’s thesis paints a complex picture of Late BMIII and PI period settlement of the region. Differences in architectural style are observable both within and between sites and this variability helps shed light on the nature of early Pueblo period communities. The Puerco Valley may have supported distinct ethnic populations with contrasting subsistence patterns, or identities may have been relatively fluid and tied more intimately to populations in adjacent regions.

Jonathan Till, Mark Bond and Benjamin Bellorado

*Excavations on White Mesa, San Juan County, Utah*

This report presents the preliminary results from a multi-site excavation project on White Mesa in southeastern Utah. Sites include Basketmaker III, early Pueblo II, and

middle Pueblo II period habitations. The work was conducted by Abajo Archaeology for the Denison Mines White Mesa Uranium Mill.

Brenda Todd and Steve Lekson

*New Research at Chimney Rock Great House*

Chimney Rock Great House is located in southwestern Colorado on a prominent mesa 800 feet above the valley floor and sits immediately adjacent to two towering natural stone pillars. The spectacular setting and unique architecture of the great house have inspired a variety of interpretations. Chimney Rock may have served as an astronomical observatory, a military outpost, or even as a logging and hunting installation that provided meat and beams for great house construction in Chaco Canyon. Chimney Rock has undergone three episodes of research, the first in the 1920s, the next in the 1970s, and the most recent excavations completed by the University of Colorado in 2009. CU completed fill reduction and limited testing in two rooms of the great house. The resulting data are used here to evaluate past interpretations and present new understandings of Chimney Rock and its role in the Chaco World.

Bradley Vierra

*Formative Period Land-use in the Southern Tularosa Basin*

Recent large-scale surveys conducted by SRI in the southern Tularosa Basin have revealed some new and interesting patterns of Formative period land-use. It would seem that the middle-late Formative residents of the southern Tularosa Basin may have been implementing a land-use strategy quite different than their counterparts residing in the northern Tularosa Basin. These differences may in part be accounted for by the changes in terrain and the nature of nearby upland areas. Therefore, new insights will be provided on the use of basin, alluvial fan, mesa and foothill resource zones.

Robin Gay Wakeland

*An American eagle button and a trolley token: territorial artifacts from southeastern New Mexico, 1848-1912*

New Mexico territorial artifacts, both architectural and utilitarian. Most objects were dug from trash heaps and latrines, and were manufactured outside the territory. Some were imported from Germany and China. Most evidenced either homesteads, family farming and grazing, US army forts or itinerant camps. Socio-political context is included. Artifacts are from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Carlsbad, New Mexico field office and from Museum of New Mexico laboratory of anthropology site reports.

Jim Walker

The Archaeological Conservancy: a 2010 Update and an appeal for new projects

The Archaeological Conservancy has been working over the past 30 years to acquire and preserve significant archaeological sites located on private land. We have established over 400 archaeological preserves in 42 states, including hundreds of preserves in the Southwest. This brief presentation will update the audience on our most recent acquisitions. The audience will also be invited to submit to the Conservancy information about potential new archaeological preserve opportunities.

Linda Wheelbarger

Update on the San Juan College Totah Archaeological Project Field School

The San Juan College field school is currently investigating site LA 8619, the Point site, located in Farmington, New Mexico. The Point site is a large terraced Anasazi BMIII-PIII habitation and apparent great house situated on an approximate 5 acre terrace remnant on the north face of the Shannon Bluffs about 80-100 ft above the San Juan River. The 2009 testing of the large depression revealed that a great kiva is present with Chaco Type II style masonry. The 2010 session will continue work at the great kiva.

C. Dean Wilson

*Recent Historic Tewa Pottery; An Archaeological Perspective*

Much of what is known about pottery vessels produced by Tewa Pueblo potters during the late part of the eighteenth and all of the nineteenth century is based on descriptions of decorated vessels from private and museum collections. Characterizations of native pottery from vessel-based collections thought to date to this period are compared to that derived from native pottery recovered from Hispanic and Anglo sites in the Santa Fe area dating to this span. Observations from such comparisons are to be used to examine the influences of early collecting practices on the definition and characterization of historic Tewa types as well as the changing relationship between Tewa potters and non-Indian consumers during the Late Colonial to Territorial period.

Thomas C. Windes

*Structural Wood Projects across Northern New Mexico and the Four Corners Region*

As part of my research on the use and dating of structural wood in historic and prehistoric contexts, I and my volunteer wood-rat team have been involved in several projects thus far this year, which may be of interest to historians and archaeologists. I will discuss projects for villages along the Rio Pecos east of Albuquerque, particularly at the Hispanic village of El Cerrito, founded in the early 1800s, old buildings in the Taos area from the 1700s and 1800s, especially those on the plaza of Ranchos de Taos, completion of the wood report for Pueblo del Arroyo in Chaco Canyon, our 12<sup>th</sup> year of work in the Natural Bridges area in SE Utah, and finally an investigation of the Isleta Pueblo Church, 1<sup>st</sup> built in the early 1600s currently undergoing restoration.

Kate Zeigler, Chris Hughes, Alex Kurota, and Patrick Hogan

*Native American Lithic Procurement PAtterns and Sites In the boot heel of Southwestern New Mexico*

Archeological surveys and excavations along the route of the proposed international border fence reveal patterns of use of geologic materials by Archaic, Formative and Protohistoric Native Americans in New Mexico's Boot Heel. Thousands of artifacts were recorded at sites in the region from Antelope Wells to the Carrizalillo Hills west of Columbus. We identified the lithologies of artifacts, ranging from projectile points to groundstones, and then constructed material movement maps based on either known procurement sites ("quarries") or outcrops identified as the closest source to a given site for each lithology. The majority of the rock types are local siliceous volcanic materials. However, several obsidian artifacts were transported into the region from northern Mexico and eastern Arizona, indicating long-distance travel and/or trade routes. Usage pattern difference between Archaic, Formative and Protohistoric sites are also examined. A dramatic change in distribution of sources for geologic materials occurred at two neighboring Protohistoric sites.

### **Mini-Symposium**

Fort Lewis College / Mesa Verde National Park Student Internship Program: An Academic, Experiential Partnership

**Presenters: John Ninnemann  
Scott Travis  
Bryanna Durkee  
Amber Tracy  
Kristen Hamilton**

### **ABSTRACTS:**

#### **Mini-Symposium Overview:**

Fort Lewis College and Mesa Verde National Park have established a unique partnership to provide internships for undergraduate students to work with park professionals, earn a much needed stipend, and complete college credit for the experience. This program, established in 2002, has so far placed 68 interns, some of whom have gone on to careers in the National Park Service as seasonal or permanent employees. The internship leadership will discuss the history and nuts-and-bolts of the program, and first-hand descriptions of their experiences will be presented by three of the 2010 summer interns.

## **Presentations:**

### **Fort Lewis College Role in Mesa Verde Student Internships**

John Ninnemann, FLC Program Director

In this report, Fort Lewis College's involvement in the logistics and management of the internship partnership will be discussed. This program provides outstanding, experiential educational opportunities for some of the College's most talented students, while at the same time providing Mesa Verde National Park with much needed support. These student opportunities are far more than summer jobs. Internships are delivered through credit-bearing college courses, and consist of defined projects for which students have been prepared, qualified and selected. Students are closely monitored by a college instructor, who is responsible for tracking progress and assigning a final grade for the experience. Students are also assigned a park mentor who is responsible for training, encouraging, and monitoring student performance throughout the internship. Funding for this program is through grants from the Colorado Historical Fund, Mesa Verde National Park via the CP-CESU, and Fort Lewis College.

### **Mesa Verde National Park Leadership in Student Summer Internships**

Scott Travis, Mesa Verde Key Official

This report details the history and ongoing commitment of Mesa Verde National Park to provide varied internship opportunities for the students of Fort Lewis College. Although through time the focus of the Internship Program has shifted in response to park programs and needs, the objective of integrating student's educational goals with substantive work experience remains essential. To accomplish this all levels of park leadership, from the Superintendent and Division Chiefs to individual park professional staff, have participated in the process of determining annual funding levels, projects or program areas well suited for interns, the selection process itself, and periodic mini-seminars. Further, in its role as a facilitator for the Internship Program, the Colorado Plateau Cooperative Ecosystem Study Unit (CP-CESU) has constructed a framework wherein technical agreements between the National Park Service and Ft. Lewis College have evolved into a key park partnership. Over the last eight years the students of Ft. Lewis College have certainly gained valuable experience and insight, but they have also brought an abiding interest, energy, and determined commitment to the overall stewardship and preservation of Mesa Verde National Park.

### **Internship in Architectural Stabilization**

Bryanna Durkee

This report describes the structural stabilization of Kiva S in Cliff Palace (5MV625) during a 2010 Mesa Verde National Park/Fort Lewis College internship experience. Architectural documentation and condition assessment activities are discussed, as well as actual stabilization methods, summary of findings, and provenience methods. Also incorporated into the report is a history of stabilization, mainly of Kiva S in Cliff Palace, but also of important historical activities conducted in the site that could possibly affect Kiva S. Different mortar and plaster application types were found, annotated photos were taken, and application types are discussed in detail

regarding who performed the work and why these applications were previously applied. The report also includes a perspective of the internship experience and its immediate and long-term benefits.

### **Internship in Interpretation and Education**

Amber Tracy

This report describes training and activities undertaken during a 2010 Mesa Verde National Park/Fort Lewis College internship experience. Training and activities described include two weeks of interpretive ranger training, three weeks as an intern “tail ranger”, and two weeks as a National Park Service interpretive ranger. Archeology’s relationship to interpretative activities at Mesa Verde National Park (NPS) are described, as well as differences between service as an intern and that of an NPS employee. The report also includes a perspective of the internship experience and its immediate and long-term benefits.

### **Internship AutoCAD Drafting**

Kristen Hamilton

This report provides an overview of the AutoCAD segment of the architectural documentation process, part of the Archaeological Site Conservation Program (ASCP), undertaken during a 2010 Mesa Verde National Park/Fort Lewis College internship experience. The report will cover the process involved in creating a digital drawing from a field map, as well as other mapping aspects that were incorporated into the ten week internship. A brief history of the Spruce Tree House site and of the ASCP will be given followed by the focus of the project, a compilation map of Kiva F. This segment of the report will include a detailed description of the map and the AutoCAD processes involved in its creation. The report also includes a perspective of the internship experience and its immediate and long-term benefits.