

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTHWEST *magazine*

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Archaeology Southwest (formerly the Center for Desert Archaeology) is a private 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization that explores and protects the places of our past across the American Southwest and Mexican Northwest. We have developed an integrated, conservation-based approach known as Preservation Archaeology.

Although Preservation Archaeology begins with the active protection of archaeological sites, it doesn't end there. We utilize holistic, low-impact investigation methods in order to pursue big-picture questions about what life was like long ago. As a part of our mission to help foster advocacy and appreciation for the special places of our past, we share our discoveries with the public. This free back issue of *Archaeology Southwest Magazine* is one of many ways we connect people with the Southwest's rich past. **Enjoy!**

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Archaeology Southwest

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Center for Desert Archaeology

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Missions and Visions: What's at the Core of Archaeological Institutions?

William H. Doelle, President, Center for Desert Archaeology

INSTITUTION BUILDING is an entrepreneurial activity. There is no simple formula for how to do it, but creativity and a clear vision of what the institution will accomplish seem to be critical ingredients.

Private archaeological institutions literally have to sell their missions to funding agencies and the public. Some do this by focusing on a narrow specialty, while others tap a very broad public. The number of such institutions continues to grow, and we feel that they provide a novel way to take the "pulse" of archaeology in the Greater Southwest.

For this issue of *Archaeology Southwest* we chose a broad, somewhat eclectic set of private nonprofit institutions as our focus. We asked a leader from each to talk about their organization's mission. For several additional organizations, we provided thumbnail sketches.

Private institutions can be vulnerable to changes in the environment in which they operate, and the federal government is a critical element of the institutional environment in the American Southwest. Therefore we include a discussion of the federal archaeology program (pages 4-5). There are relevant institutions that are not covered in our available space, though we plan to profile many in future issues.

Consistently in successful organizations there is a leader with a passion for what they are doing. The passion may be expressed variably, but it is a critical part of what is at the core of archaeological institutions. There must also be perseverance. Building an institution has invariable setbacks and frustrations. Thus, passion and perseverance must combine for success.

Particularly striking in our collection of articles is the breadth of approaches used to bring archaeology to the public. The list includes teaching children, reaching out to diverse local communities and interest groups, enhancing museum facilities, tapping the potential of the Internet, and even talking about "garbology" on *Good Morning America*.

This is a dynamic time in the archaeology of the Greater Southwest. Archaeology is being defined in a variety of ways. What our snapshot of archaeology conveys is a particularly wide array of opportunities—for institutions and for those who make archaeology a profession or an avocation.



Not all archaeologists work in an institutional context. Alice Carpenter displayed a life-long passion for the archaeology of the San Pedro Valley between 1924 when she arrived in Oracle, Arizona and her death in 1982. The fruits of her passion are reflected in collections, field notes, and in the memories of those who knew her.

Her work provides a major source of information as well as inspiration for the Center for Desert Archaeology's research and preservation efforts on the San Pedro River (see page 8). In Alice's day, there were few legal protections for archaeological sites. In more than one case she intervened directly to save a site from destruction. Other times she personally conducted salvage excavations at damaged sites. Today, Alice would probably find herself working with one of the institutions devoted to research and preservation activities. Photo by Dan Tortorell, courtesy of the Tucson Citizen.



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School of American Research

Duane Anderson, Vice President, School of American Research

THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH was founded in New Mexico Territory in 1907 when the Archaeological Institute of America established a "School of American Archaeology" under the direction of Edgar Lee Hewett. The goal of the institution was to conduct archaeological research in the New World and train students in American archaeology.



A 1909 Board meeting at Puyé Cliff Dwelling (Edgar Lee Hewett is third from left). Nicknamed "El Toro," Hewett was a flamboyant and controversial figure who advanced Southwestern and Mesoamerican studies through excavations, teaching, work with contemporary native artists, and support of archaeological site preservation. Photo courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico.

Ten years later, Hewett severed his ties with the Archaeological Institute of America and changed the name of the institution to the School of American Research to reflect his broader interests in archaeology, ethnology, and museum work. Hewett was a driving force in the establishment of the Museum of New Mexico in 1909. He served as director of the School and Museum until his death in 1946.

A 1959 bill that established the Museum of New Mexico as an agency separate from the School caused a major identity crisis for the School. By the early 1960s the staff consisted of a director, a secretary, and a half-time maintenance man. It operated out of offices in Edgar Lee Hewett's old residence in downtown Santa Fe.

Douglas W. Schwartz was hired as director of the School of American Research in 1967. Schwartz was com-

pleting extensive fieldwork in the Grand Canyon at the time. During the early years at the School, he completed his publications on the Grand Canyon and began moving the institution in two new directions. He initiated a large-scale, multidisciplinary archaeological project at Arroyo Hondo Pueblo located near Santa Fe, and he expanded the School's mission to become a center for advanced studies in anthropology and related fields in the humanities with a global rather than regional emphasis.

Schwartz began experimenting with "advanced seminars" in 1968. He brought groups of scholars to Santa Fe to examine important topics and publish books designed to take anthropology's subdisciplines to new levels of integration and insight. Over 100 seminars have been conducted on a wide range of topics, including many on archaeology.

In 1972, the School was given the former estate of Martha and Elizabeth White near downtown Santa Fe. The large residence, guest houses, and grounds were ideally suited to be the School's new home. This new facility allowed Schwartz to establish the Resident Scholar program in 1973. This program provides year-long residencies to visiting scholars, allowing them to write books of importance to anthropology. The campus is home to six or seven scholars each year.

With the completion of fieldwork at Arroyo Hondo in the mid-1970s, the School discontinued archaeological field research, though it maintains a strong commitment to its existing collections. Work with the Arroyo Hondo collection has continued over the past 25 years, with eight monographs being published. A repository has been created and the database has been automated. Last year an Arroyo Hondo grants program was created to encourage the use of the 350,000-item collection by advanced students and scholars. Awards of up to \$2,500 can be used to fund research costs on or off campus and may include housing at the School, particularly during the summer.

Douglas W. Schwartz, trained as an archaeologist, has led the expansion of the School's mission to include "the whole of humanity, past, present, and even future as its arena of study." Photo courtesy of the School of American Research.



Amerind Foundation

Anne I. Woosley, Director, Amerind Foundation

THE AMERIND FOUNDATION was formally established in 1937 by Connecticut businessman and amateur archaeology enthusiast William S. Fulton. It grew out of his passion for archaeology and the culture of the American Indian—hence the name *Amerind*.

In Amerind's charter, field archaeology and museum development were accorded equal weight. Fulton supported excavation, and he generously funded a burgeoning museum facility, believing that both research and public education were of comparable import.

In 1948, Charles C. Di Peso succeeded Carr Tuthill as a student employee hired by Fulton to implement Amerind field projects. Di Peso became Amerind's second director in 1954. His tenure escalated a trend of large-scale excavations at large sites, working at Paloparado (San Cayetano), Reeve Ruin, Casas Grandes, and Wind Mountain. This work helped reconstruct the prehistory of the southern Southwest and northern Mexico. It also set the stage for much of the debate concerning the sociopolitical and economic dynamics of prehistoric populations.

I was hired as Amerind director in 1984. A change of directorship is a logical time to reassess an organization's mission. In so doing, I have drawn heavily on Fulton's original broad vision for Amerind, integrating it with the modern discipline of archaeology.

Many current research problems require regional-scale data and the assembly of large collaborative research teams. As a result, cost serves to limit the scale of excavations. Even more important, there has been a shift in archaeological values that emphasizes preservation of sites if they are not threatened. Thus, while field archaeology remains a fundamental research emphasis for the Foundation, it is now structured on new principles.

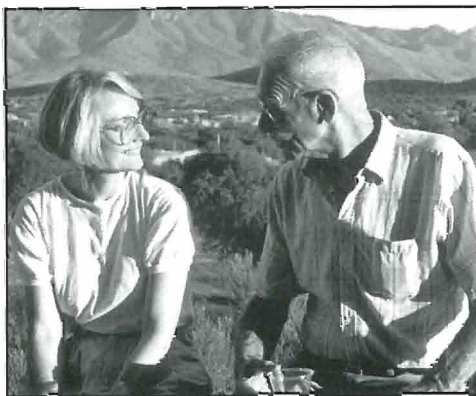
For example, our recent research in the Sulphur Springs Valley of southeastern Arizona sought evidence of Paleoindian occupation associated with former beach lines of Willcox Playa. Field methods emphasized large-scale geological and archaeological survey combined with limited stratigraphic trenching to reveal the geological sequence and to search for early archaeological materials. Future research will similarly balance regional research problems with focused field strategies and a conservation ethic.

The collections from previous Amerind excavations represent another area of exceptional promise. There are plans to apply newly developed analytical techniques, such as ceramic sourcing, to address new research questions.

In 1987, Amerind forged fresh territory with the estab-



Top: William S. Fulton had already spent more than a decade conducting avocational fieldwork in southeastern Arizona and the Four Corners area by 1937 when he formally established Amerind at the northern edge of the Dragoon Mountains. Fulton died in 1964. Photo courtesy of Amerind Foundation.



Bottom: Anne Woosley with Julian Hayden in 1987. A recent bequest from Hayden's estate has further strengthened the Amerind Foundation. Photo courtesy of David Burkhalter.

lishment of its New World Studies Seminars series. The seminars provide a forum where scholars exploring topical issues in anthropology can interact in small, intense gatherings. These discourses result in collaborative volumes published through the Foundation. From its inception, this seminar series has proven influential, contributing to the general knowledge and theory of the discipline.

Amerind has reaffirmed its charter through a substantial reinvestment in its museum. Today the museum is a dynamic participant in the institution's activities. Its collections are, of course, a repository of material for scholarly research. They are also tangible expressions that have enabled us to develop new interpretive exhibitions of Native American cultural diversity. Amerind's museum schedule has been expanded from being open only by appointment to a daily schedule, resulting in increases in visitorship from under 2,000 to over 25,000 annually.

In defining Amerind's role in modern anthropology, we have emphasized those goals that can be realized effectively while maintaining our founding tenets: *research* incorporating sound strategies and yielding productive data; *publications* disseminating the results of scholarly studies; *collections* preserving material data for future generations; and *museum exhibitions* giving meaning to research and providing access for a public audience.

A National Archeological Strategy for Now and the Next Century

*Francis P. McManamon, Chief Archeologist, National Park Service
Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of the Interior*

ON MARCH 4th of 1999, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt issued an important national policy statement, "The National Strategy for Federal Archeology." The strategy encourages the design and execution of public activities and programs in ways that accomplish important archeological goals. Four general areas for attention are highlighted (see page 5). The intent is to include these basic concerns in every public archeological endeavor and use them as performance measures for public programs.

The National Strategy is part of the Secretary of the Interior's guidance efforts under the Archeological Resources Protection Act and National Historic Preservation Act. It is an important update of an initial national strategy issued in 1991 by then-Secretary of Interior Manuel Lujan.

There has been over a century and a half of public archeology in the United States, beginning with the archeological studies and publications of the Smithsonian Institution. Public agencies spend tens of millions of dollars every year identifying, analyzing, and preserving archeological sites.

The sites of America's historic and ancient past, and the collections and records from excavated sites need protection. The number of archeological sites from bygone times never increases; it is only reduced. Sites are diminished by modern development activities, unscientific looting, and even by the very best archeological field investigations. We

must use sites parsimoniously for relevant archeological research, preserving as much of the archeological record as possible so that future generations of Americans can utilize this unique physical heritage and the information it contains. It is also important that we make the most of the collections and records that we have, documenting, interpreting, synthesizing, and preserving data and information.

For the last decade, many federal agencies, under my coordination, have collected, consolidated, and published summary information about public archeological activities. The resulting seven reports provide a thorough description of the diverse public archeological activities in the United States. Furthermore, they focus attention on specific means to improve the interpretation, preservation, and protection of America's archeology.

Secretary Babbitt's renewed and updated National Strategy has identified important topics for focusing archeological activities and programs. By emphasizing these general topics, preservation, protection, research, and interpretation efforts will improve and better coordination will occur among public and private organizations undertaking archeological activities.

The stewardship and wise use of this country's archeological heritage is important for all Americans. Its loss diminishes all of us, especially future generations. There is no quick fix to the challenges that the National Strategy identifies. The necessary activities are all part of ongoing, regular efforts. Public agencies, private sector businesses, the archeological profession, private associations, and citizens all have important roles to play in these endeavors.



In 1889 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$2,000 for the repair and protection of the Casa Grande Ruin. In 1892 President Benjamin Harrison signed an Executive Order reserving the site and 480 acres around it for permanent protection due to its archeological value. Photo courtesy of Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott, Arizona, and Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, National Park Service.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

A National Strategy for Federal Archeology

The stewardship of America's archeological heritage is a well-established policy and function of the federal government. Interagency cooperation and partnerships are fundamental to this mission. Archeological resources—sites, collections, and records—are unique and fragile. They must be used wisely and protected for future generations.

In 1991 the Secretary of the Interior identified areas of special emphasis for federal agencies with archeological programs. This update of the National Strategy renews our effort to pursue these actions.

Preserve and Protect Archeological Sites in Place

- Identify, evaluate, and document sites
- Increase our understanding of the past and improve preservation through well-designed research
- Assess and document threats to sites and monitor their condition
- Prevent or slow deterioration of sites by stabilization and other means
- Fight looting with public awareness programs and effective legal strategies among archeologists, law enforcement officers, and public prosecutors

Conserve Archeological Collections and Records

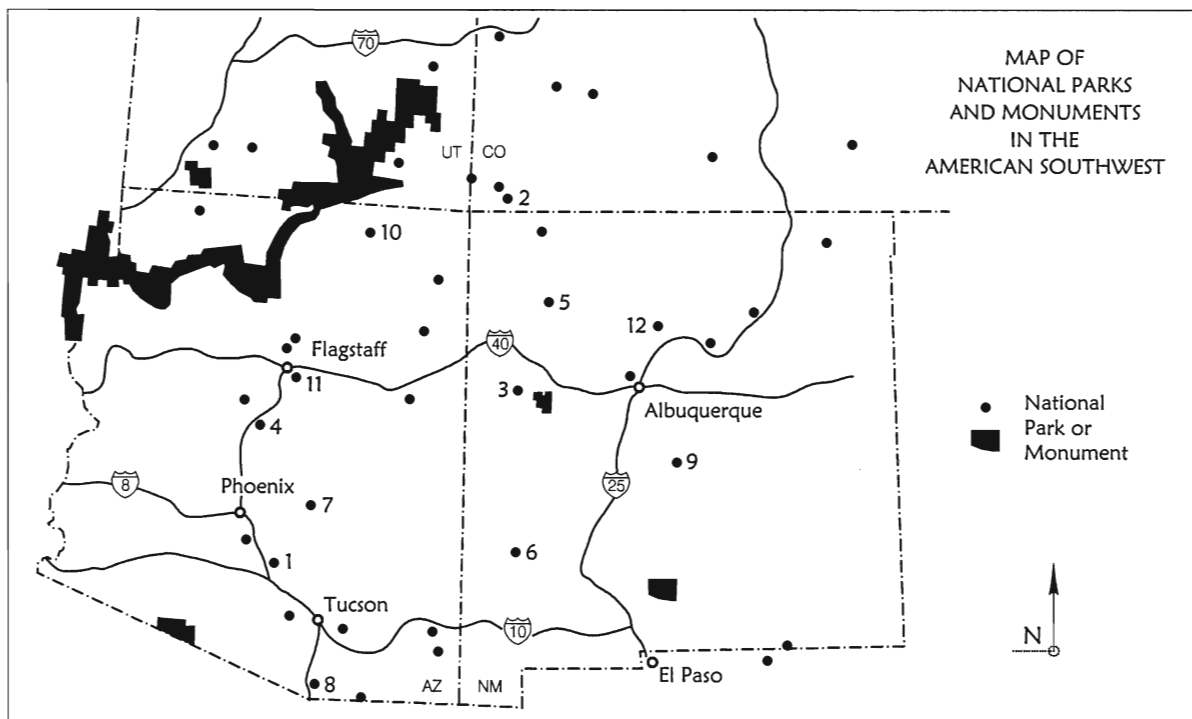
- Locate collections and records, assess their condition, and conserve appropriately
- Identify actions needed to ensure long-term care of and access to collections and records
- Undertake, facilitate, and promote research using collections and records to better understand the past

Utilize and Share Archeological Research Results

- Synthesize research results, particularly from the grey literature, to advance scientific knowledge, further preservation, and better inform the public
- Facilitate use of archeological databases by managers and researchers
- Develop data standards to better share research results

Increase Public Education and Participation in Archeology

- Establish education programs as a regular agency function
- Interpret archeological research for the public in a way that is accurate and understandable
- Consider the views of diverse cultural groups when interpreting the past
- Engage the public in archeology through professionally directed volunteer programs



This map shows National Parks and Monuments in the American Southwest and highlights those that are predominantly archeological or historical in nature. Their establishment dates are in parentheses. 1-Casa Grande (1889, 1892); 2-Mesa Verde (1906); 3-El Morro (1906); 4-Montezuma Castle (1906); 5-Chaco Canyon (1907); 6-Gila Cliff Dwellings (1907); 7-Tonto (1907); 8-Tumacacori (1908); 9-Salinas Pueblo Missions (1909); 10-Navajo (1909); 11-Walnut Canyon (1915); 12-Bandelier (1916). The magnitude of the federal archeology program in the American Southwest is very large due to the millions of acres of federal and tribal lands in the region.

Opportunities to Participate in Archaeology

J. Homer Thiel, Desert Archaeology, Inc.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED in archaeology? is a question often posed to archaeologists. Here, we briefly highlight three groups that provide some unique training and participation opportunities.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center

Allen Dart founded Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in 1994 to provide the public with information about the American Southwest's prehistoric and modern cultures. The Old Pueblo Educational Neighborhood (OPEN) program allows children and adults to learn about different cultures by participating in the excavation of a full-scale model of an ancient Hohokam archaeological site. The site includes full-size replicas of prehistoric pithouses and other cultural features. The OPEN 1 site is behind Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Tucson office.

Buried in the 25- by 40-foot site area are artifacts like those found in Hohokam ruins. The items underground in the site include modern replicas of ancient pottery, stone tools, seashell jewelry, animal bones, and some artifacts on loan from the Arizona State Museum.

Students learn the importance of careful excavation and notetaking, and how archaeologists use data collected during projects to interpret the past.



Hands-on learning at Old Pueblo's OPEN 1 site. Al Dart explains "The OPEN 1 project allows us to open up the world of archaeology to children at an early age. In a controlled and safe environment, young children can learn about archaeological methods and the prehistoric inhabitants of the Tucson area."

Arizona Site Stewards

Concerns about the destruction of archaeological sites by vandals led the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission to establish the Arizona Site Stewards program in 1986. Funded by the Arizona Heritage Fund, the State Historic Preservation Office/ASP, and contributions from participating land managers, the Site Steward program is coordinated by Mary Estes who characterizes the program as "a rural form of neighborhood watch program."

There are many benefits of being a Site Steward. Participants receive training in various aspects of archaeology, such as how to use surveying equipment, how to identify and record sites, and how to identify and date artifacts. In addition, Stewards are invited to attend workshops and field trips throughout Arizona.

Each Site Steward is assigned a site or sites and periodically visits each, observing its condition and maintaining a field log. Should they come upon vandals at a site, Stewards are trained to avoid confrontation. Instead, they discreetly record observations about the activity and immediately contact the proper authorities. The Site Steward program has become very popular, with over 400 individuals helping preserve sites on federal, state, and private lands.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center is one of the nation's leaders in public participation in archaeology. Located in the high country of Cortez, Colorado, Crow Canyon was formally established in 1984 by Stuart Struever. The Crow Canyon philosophy emphasizes scholarship, with a research design implemented for each project. In the Cortez area, Crow Canyon conducted excavations at a series of sites, with the goal of reconstructing the natural and cultural environment of the area, while attaining a better understanding of the lives of indigenous puebloan Native Americans. An important aspect of the Crow Canyon program is its partnerships with Native Americans and institutions with mutual interests.

Thousands of individuals come to the Center each year to study archaeology. Participants attend lectures, survey areas, excavate, clean, and analyze artifacts, and visit other sites. Professional archaeologists serve as teachers, helping people understand the hows and whys of archaeology. Most people stay at the Crow Canyon campus, located among the pinyon- and juniper-covered hillsides of the area.

Preserving the Past

William H. Doelle, President, Center for Desert Archaeology

RESearch AND PRESERVATION have not always been in harmony in the archaeology of the Greater Southwest. Typically, expeditions in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries were sponsored by wealthy patrons and were often associated with institutions from the eastern United States. Strong concerns by residents of western states that artifacts were being excavated and shipped out of state was one of several factors that led to the passage of the nation's first antiquities law in 1906. Demonstrating that collections from research efforts were being preserved locally was also a factor behind the founding of a number of important archaeological institutions during the 1920s and 1930s, including the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, the Museum of Northern Arizona, Gila Pueblo, and Amerind Foundation. Sketches of some important private-sector preservation organizations are provided.

Museum of Northern Arizona

Dr. Harold Colton and artist Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton founded the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff in 1928. The Museum's original mission was as a repository for Native American artifacts and natural history specimens from the Colorado Plateau. Today, the Museum continues as a multidisciplinary research, curatorial, and educational facility. The substantial site inventory of some 26,000 sites and the curation of roughly 5 million archaeological objects are major long-term contributions to archaeological preservation.

Mimbres Foundation

In 1974 and 1975 Steven LeBlanc led a field project in the Mimbres Valley of southwestern New Mexico that

resulted in the creation of the Mimbres Archaeological Foundation in 1976. The Foundation conducted a major survey of the valley, excavated a number of key sites throughout the temporal sequence, and published numerous articles and books on its work. The Mimbres area has been subjected to some of the most intensive pot-hunting activity in the Southwest, yet the Foundation showed that careful excavation could still recover a great deal of information even from very heavily vandalized sites. More importantly, the Foundation purchased or established conservation easements on six sites in the valley, and still holds them to ensure their preservation. The Foundation continues publication of its work, though it has not conducted field research since 1979.

Archaeological Conservancy

The Archaeological Conservancy grew out of the site preservation activities of the Mimbres Foundation. Steve LeBlanc and Mark Michels played key roles in establishing the Conservancy in 1980. Michels still serves as president of the organization which seeks to preserve significant archaeological sites that are located on private lands primarily through direct acquisition. The Conservancy is the only national nonprofit organization actively acquiring and preserving archaeological sites, and it has thus far added 180 sites to its inventory. The Archaeological Conservancy provides access to sites that it owns to qualified researchers with specific research designs, though they do not pursue research efforts on their own. The Conservancy is based in Albuquerque, and currently approximately fifty of the sites it owns are within the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information on any of the organizations profiled in this issue, contact them directly at the number and/or website listed below.

Amerind Foundation	520/586-3666	http://www.amerind.org/
Archaeological Conservancy	505/266-1540	http://www.gorp.com/archcons
Arizona Site Steward Program	602/542-7143	http://159.87.28.204/partnerships/shpo/sitestew.html
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center	970/565-8975	http://www.crowcanyon.org
Garbage Project	520/621-6290	
Museum of Northern Arizona	520/774-5213	http://www.musnaz.org
National Park Service Archeology and Ethnography Program		http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center	520/798-1201	http://www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo/index.html
Rio Grande Foundation	505/983-5829	
Southwestern Archaeology Website		http://www.swanet.org , email: dogyears@dogyears.com
School of American Research	505/982-3583	http://www.sarweb.org/

Center for Desert Archaeology

William H. Doelle, President, Center for Desert Archaeology

OUR WORK IN THE SAN PEDRO VALLEY of southeastern Arizona over the past ten years has dramatically elevated the preservation component of the Center for Desert Archaeology's three-part mission of research, public education, and preservation.

Henry Wallace introduced me to the archaeology of the San Pedro in 1986. Then, in late 1989, I made five weekend trips to visit San Pedro sites—most with Henry. Those visits to large platform mounds and other sites with Salado polychrome pottery shaped the research design for the Center's largest survey project to date. On February 3, 1990, the Center initiated its four-and-a-half year survey of the 75-mile stretch of the San Pedro between Winkelman on the north and Benson on the south.

Our survey documented the distribution and development of the previously unstudied Classic period platform mound system on the San Pedro. Ultimately, nearly 500 sites were recorded. There was no outside funding for this work. Center volunteers provided vehicles and more than 1,000 person-days of their time.

Events at the San Pedro site called "Big Bell" were pivotal in raising our concern with preservation. Avocational archaeologist Alice Carpenter first visited the site in the 1940s, providing this description:

There were many walls of both stone and adobe
There was also a high mound and tower structure
One side of the tower ended in an eroded gully that spilled into the river about 30 feet below.

When Center archaeologists visited Big Bell in 1990 on our survey, roughly half of the "high mound and tower"—actually a platform mound—had eroded into the river, and mining-related activities had caused substantial additional damage. Unfortunately, what remained of this mound was pushed into the river in 1993 to provide protection for mining facilities during a major flood. We had not yet mapped this site.

The sudden destruction of Big Bell was traumatic, but it was not until after the survey was completed that we began thinking seriously about effective ways to prevent further site losses. Outright purchase of threatened sites is an important tool for archaeological preservation, but the costs involved naturally limit the number of sites that can be protected in this way.

Talking with staff from the Nature Conservancy about strategies that they use led us to develop a slightly different approach. We began seeing the opportunity to play a middle-person role in advancing archaeological preservation among the diverse landowners of the entire San Pedro



William Doelle filling a vandal's gaping hole in the Flieger platform mound. The Center has helped recruit and train new Site Stewards to patrol sites that are experiencing active vandalism.

watershed within the U.S.—an area of roughly 4,000 km². With funding from a private foundation, we embarked on the San Pedro Archaeological Preservation Program.

Our research efforts, with dozens of Center volunteers, are currently in full swing. We are conducting limited test excavations in trash deposits in at least twenty-five Classic period sites between Winkelman and Benson.

Geo-Map, Inc. has provided very detailed contour maps and has mapped walls and surface features for five major sites. Also, at each site we test and map all surface features and excavation units. The basic information being gathered through limited excavation and mapping will advance our research goals substantially. Preservation of this information is also an insurance policy to avoid the kind of massive and sudden loss that occurred with Big Bell's destruction.

The San Pedro Archaeological Preservation Program is committed to developing long-term relationships with the diverse landowners of the San Pedro Valley. Many of the key archaeological sites are privately owned. If these sites are to be protected over the long term, we must rely upon the cooperation, understanding, and support of the people who live and work along the San Pedro.

Many of the ranchers have a lifelong familiarity with the archaeological sites in the area and have been generous in sharing their knowledge. We, in turn, are committed to sharing what we learn about the prehistory of this region with those people who call it home today. Many along the San Pedro have a strong desire to preserve and understand the sites on their land. Advancing that process will be an important part of the Center's mission for the foreseeable future.

Río Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes

Kurt F. Anschuetz and Cherie L. Scheick, Río Grande Foundation

SINCE ITS FOUNDING in 1995, the Río Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes has been providing educational opportunities and technical assistance to traditional New Mexican communities to help them conserve and sustain their cultural knowledge, customs, and lifeways.

Traditional communities characteristically integrate the realms of nature and culture to construct their cultural landscapes. In this process, they endow their homelands with great meaning through stories passed from one generation to the next. Listening to these stories enhances our ability to communicate with community groups.

We have discovered that a cultural landscape perspective provides a common bond for rural Indian, Hispano, and Anglo communities to cooperate in heritage resource studies. A community's decision to collaborate requires the willingness of archaeologists to engage in meaningful partnership with its people.

Once such a framework is established, the rewards are many. Sharing of ideas strengthens ties between traditional community members, and archaeologists often gain new insights. For example, because we heard similar stories from numerous Pueblo and Hispano people, we asked ourselves, "If these stories are true, what would we look for archaeologically?" There was a site whose location fit the stories about an ancestral settlement, but recent surface collections indicated that the site was PreColumbian. Pushed by the contradiction between oral history and archaeology, we reexamined sherd collections from early excavations at the site. The presence of European vessel forms established



El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum volunteers documenting an archaeological site during survey. Photo courtesy of Kurt F. Anschuetz, 1999.

that the occupation extended into the historic period and brought the two information sources into general agreement.

On the one hand, we need to use caution not to project traditional community histories uncritically into our scientifically based constructions. On the other hand, we must address our obligation as archaeologists and anthropologists to interact with the people who possess associations with the materials and the lives we study. For all of us, the outcome is a fuller, richer understanding of humanity's past and present as we prepare, together, for the future.

Some Current Río Grande Foundation Projects

- We are helping the people of the Taos, Picuris, Santa Clara, Tesuque, Pojoaque, and Jemez pueblos to revitalize interest in their farming heritage through the archaeology of their communities' PreColumbian and early Historic agricultural languages.
- We are sharing technical information with the Hispano people of Rowe to assist them in their efforts to preserve Rowe Pueblo, one of Pecos Pueblo's ancestral villages.
- We are conducting an ethnographic landscape study of the Petroglyph National Monument to provide the foundation for an interactive management plan to sustain the cultural-heritage values of this landscape for nearly thirty Indian, Hispano, and Anglo stakeholder communities as the metropolitan development of Albuquerque engulfs the West Mesa.
- We are working with the people of El Rito and the Carson National Forest to conduct a cooperative heritage resources study of the multilayered Pueblo, Hispano, and Jicarilla Apache landscape characterizing a parcel of land selected for a new community cemetery.

Southwestern Archaeology on the World-Wide Web

Brian W. Kenny, *Southwestern Archaeology*

THE SOUTHWESTERN Archaeology (SWA) website was born when personal frustrations and social and technological opportunities converged in the winter of 1994-1995. Earlier that year, a clever attorney had skillfully hindered an Antiquities Act prosecution in Arizona's Superior Court system. The need for more effective means of exchanging information between professionals in order to shape public opinion and to lobby legislators was highlighted by this case.

About this time, I began working within a technologically advanced organization where I was encouraged to adapt my knowledge and experience to the highly public World-Wide Web. A colleague introduced me to Matthias Giessler, a multimedia designer experienced in art history and psychology. Working together, we pursued our belief that the Internet could be used to create new networks, to distribute local and regional information, and to promote positive changes in the fields of archaeology and historic preservation. In the Spring of 1995, we created the "Southwestern Archaeology" website. In 1998, SWA incorporated as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization and began accepting funding to help support our growing efforts.

We have discovered that public archaeology on the World-Wide Web is a "gift" culture. Gift cultures are adaptations to abundance, not scarcity. In this case it is information on the archaeology of the Greater Southwest that abounds. SWA provides a place to distribute and share information. Anthropology and archaeology have become so complex that no person or group can be expert on every topic. By networking with others, research becomes more focused, timely, and cost effective.

SWA has three approaches to customer service. Website URLs are provided as hypertext links and organized into separate web pages with geographic, cultural, and functional headings and subheadings. This "production-line approach" to information means that SWA has taken time sifting and evaluating in order to provide an eclectic mix of information. Information gaps may be present, and websites often disappear or move to new addresses. The nature of the Web is that it is constantly evolving; as a result, the content of the SWA site continually changes.

SWA employs a "self-service approach" for the Southwestern Archaeology Special Interest Group. Current events, research submissions, and requests for group action or service are submitted by mem-

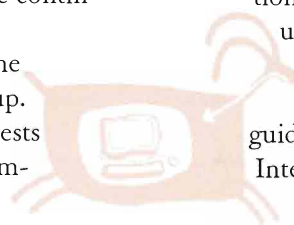


Brian Kenny manages the day-to-day operations of the Southwestern Archaeology (SWA) website.

bers of the public. The information is then e-mailed to a diverse list, and posted to a web page for public viewing. SWA relies on volunteered input rather than paid professional staff, so certain topics receive great coverage while others, by default, are nonexistent.

The "personal attention approach" is best exemplified by the "Got CALICHE?" news service and the opportunities page. SWA solicits job and volunteer announcements from employers and research projects needing expertise and labor. "Got CALICHE?" provides a selected daily list of links to newspaper articles about historic preservation and cultural issues in the Southwest. The editors of SWA receive and respond to numerous e-mail requests from colleagues and the public. We use this service opportunity to answer students' questions, direct traffic to colleagues, or coordinate two or more parties interested in the same research issue.

SWA is developing a new method for organizing, creating, and sharing anthropological knowledge, providing a unique service to professionals and the public. By encouraging the growth of a networked community, we effectively spread anthropological knowledge. The Internet is in its infancy and SWA will continue growing as more information links are developed. Currently, SWA needs volunteers to contribute to or edit regular columns or articles, as well as to raise money. Input from people visiting the website is also important, guiding the editors in their goal of creating the Internet "Type Site" for the American Southwest.



25 Years of Garbage and . . .

William L. Rathje, University of Arizona

WHEN I STARTED the Garbage Project at the University of Arizona in 1973, I thought it might last three years at the outside. Twenty-six years later, I have concluded that the concept has some merit and will continue a while longer.

The initial goal of the Garbage Project was to give students hands-on experience interpreting the relationship between artifacts and human behavior by examining fresh household refuse in a culture they were familiar with. A secondary goal was to provide material data on our lifestyles which interview-surveys did not. The theory was simple: *if archaeologists learn important things about past societies by examining ancient refuse, then we should be able to learn important things about our present-day lifestyle by recording and analyzing modern refuse.*

Both goals have been met as more than 1,300 students became familiar with our American lifestyle as perceived through our discards.

But there was an unanticipated discovery: what we report we do in interview-surveys and the refuse remains from our behaviors are often two different “realities.” It was no surprise that we drink more beer than we report in questionnaires, but I didn’t anticipate that we report we eat far more vegetables and far fewer sweets and high fat foods than we actually consume. That finding led to a new form of “applied archaeology.”

In the past two-and-a-half decades, the Garbage Project has studied the differences between what Americans report and what they do in a wide variety of behaviors: food waste (we report very little waste, but the average household discards between 15 and 25 percent of the edible solid food it buys), diet and nutrition (we report eating far more fiber than we actually consume), recycling (we sort recyclables very poorly for curbside collection compared to what we report), and hazardous household waste (we properly discard many fewer hazardous items than we claim). These

findings have inspired government agencies, private corporations, and environmental groups to request archaeological data on our present-day behaviors.

Nonetheless, some archaeologists felt that the Garbage Project wasn’t doing real archaeology because we didn’t dig for our data. As a result, in 1987 (by chance, the same month the “Garbage Barge” set out from Long Island) the Garbage Project began digging into contemporary landfills. The Garbage Barge created the perception of a “garbage crisis,” and policy planners and the media wanted to know what was overloading our landfills. We were the only researchers who could provide them with hard data.

Our results weren’t what they imagined. Altogether, styrofoam, disposable diapers, and fast food packaging accounted for less than 3 percent of landfill refuse. The major culprit: paper, which didn’t biodegrade in landfills and accounted for between 40 and 50 percent of landfill contents by volume deposited between 1950 and 1990. Our data changed the focus of city, state, and national policy regarding solid waste reduction and management issues.

What’s in the future? First, *reality checks on traditional interview-survey research methods.* In February, the *New England Journal of Medicine* reported that, based on diet interview-surveys with some 88,000 nurses, fiber was not protective against colon cancer. But Garbage Project data suggest that people report eating much more fiber than they actually eat. So don’t stop eating that gritty cereal!

Second, the Project’s experimental studies on the crushability and biodegradation rate of new packages being designed have moved us from observers to *participants in structuring the future of garbage.*

Ultimately, the more the two realities (mental concepts of what is going on and the material remains of behavior) become one, the more our society will function the way we want it to: merging our desires for health and environmental responsibility into only one reality, one that we and the Earth will appreciate.

Top: A young Bill Rathje supervises the sorting of Tucson’s garbage (1978). Left: Becoming “real” archaeologists, the Garbage Project digs into a landfill.



Back Sight

ON AUGUST 25, 1999, the Center for Desert Archaeology began its second decade. During our first ten years progress was sometimes slow, but by returning to common themes and moving them forward when we could, we have gradually developed a very strong foundation. In the next decade, we anticipate both a quicker pace and a more deliberate approach to implementing the Center's mission.

In support of that claim: we were recently notified that the National Science Foundation (NSF) grant mentioned in my last column was awarded to the Center. This grant will fund a geological study of the wash sands over the entire San Pedro watershed. Those sands have great potential to help us determine the location of manufacture of pottery recovered from archaeological sites.

There is a deeper history to this grant. This was our third submittal for support of petrographic research. Since our first application, key personnel Beth Miksa and Jim Heidke have accomplished a great deal. Beth completed her doctorate, and both she and Jim have articles published or in press on their research.

A second key to success in this grant application was its integration with our long-term research program in the San Pedro Valley. The test excavations that we are carrying out with Center volunteers are yielding large controlled samples of Gila and Tonto polychrome pottery, and our NSF grant will allow us to examine patterns of trade and interaction along the San Pedro.

Linda Pierce, the Center's new Programs Manager, has a Master's degree in archaeology from the University of Arizona. Since 1993, she has been employed as a nonprofit development and community relations professional at both the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and the Southern Arizona Women's Fund.



Other collaborators who are essential to this project are Ron Bishop of the Smithsonian Institution who will assist with neutron activation analyses, and Peter McCartney of Arizona State University who will provide online access to all data produced under this grant.

The change from our first to our second decade also marks a major personnel change. Lisa Armstrong, who came to the Center four years ago and who was the Center's first full-time employee, has headed back to her homeland in Philadelphia. Lisa worked closely with me and the Center's Board during the past four years, and she leaves behind a legacy for which we are very grateful. Another dynamic individual, Linda Pierce, is already in place, helping to move the Center forward. Center members will be hearing a good deal more from Linda in the future.

Our recent successes are satisfying, but more than anything they provide the motivation to continue building—financially, intellectually, organizationally.

William H. Doelle

THE CENTER FOR DESERT ARCHAEOLOGY, a private, nonprofit organization, promotes stewardship of archaeological and historical resources in the Greater Southwest through active research, preservation, and public education.

Center members receive an annual subscription to *Archaeology Southwest*, substantial discounts on other Center publications, opportunities to participate in archaeological projects, and invitations to special lectures and site tours. The Center is a 501(c)(3) organization; membership dues in excess of \$10 are tax deductible. For more information about the Center for Desert Archaeology, please contact Linda Pierce, Programs Manager, at 520/881-2244 or lpierce@desert.com.

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