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IN SEARCH OF THE SOBAIPURI PIMA: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLAIN AND SUBTLE

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MISSIONARY MANUSCRIPTS & MELTED MUDWORKS. Historical documents bestow lively images of the black-robed Jesuit Priest, Father Kino, approaching settlements of the Sobaipuri, an early Piman (O'odham) tribe of southern Arizona, during the 1690s and early 1700s. Kino was welcomed into small settlements of between 20 and several hundred structures overlooking lush fields and small herds of livestock. These settlements, which housed between 100 and 900 people, have crumbled and melted into the riverside terraces, and historical descriptions of them have been shuffled into the pages of history. Yet, given the colorful historical records of these Contact-period settlements, why is it that archaeologists have largely failed to recognize the ruins of Sobaipuri villages? Could it be because they have been blinded by the more eye-catching pottery and other material culture of the Hohokam who inhabited the valleys of southern Arizona centuries before the Spanish arrived?

Since 1986 the author's Pima Research Program has focused on delineating evidence of the Sobaipuri in the faint archaeological clues that are scattered across the rocky and brushy terrain bordering two of the main streams of southeastern Arizona. This ongoing research is designed to investigate settlement of the O'odham (Piman people) in southern Arizona—a people whose early history has remained relatively obscure. At first, survey effort focused on Sobaipuri settlement along the upper San Pedro River south of Benson. The Sobaipuri, one of the many subgroups of the Upper Pima, were known historically to have inhabited the San Pedro Valley, so it seemed a logical point of departure for investigating this little-known time period. The initial phase of work was guided by three general objectives: (1) to learn how to recognize sites of Sobaipuri occupation, (2) to examine and record enough of these sites to recognize the pattern of settlement developed by the Sobaipuri, and (3) to compare historical documents against archaeological data.

Since these first explorations we have begun comparing Sobaipuri sites in different valleys of southeastern Arizona (see map on page 2). This comparison was designed to investigate possible differences among the Sobaipuri and other early Upper Piman groups known to have inhabited the area historically. Our work is now focusing on survey, collections, and excavations along the upper and middle San Pedro River, along Sonoita Creek, on the middle and lower Santa Cruz River, and along tributaries of these streams, as well as in the foothills and uplands. The most intensive and directed efforts have focused on the major river valleys in areas bordering the rivers because these areas have proven to possess the clearest evidence of occupation by these people. In addition, archaeological site collections have been examined and previously known sites have been visited for confirmation of their cultural affiliation.

Work has been conducted by crews of professional archaeologists, trained amateur volunteers, and by myself alone. Research efforts for various phases of this project have been supported and sponsored by the Safford District of the Bureau of Land Management; Rio Rico Properties; the Nature Conservancy's Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve; the Education Fund for Research (Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona); Survey and Planning Grants from Arizona State Parks; Mariah Associates, Inc.; and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Additional data have been obtained during contract

Elliptical rock arrangements on early Piman sites are apparently foundations. Rocks clearly outline this structure excavated by the Arizona State Museum at site AZ EE:2:80 (ASM). Photo by the author.

oriented projects, field survey courses, and volunteer-based surveys.

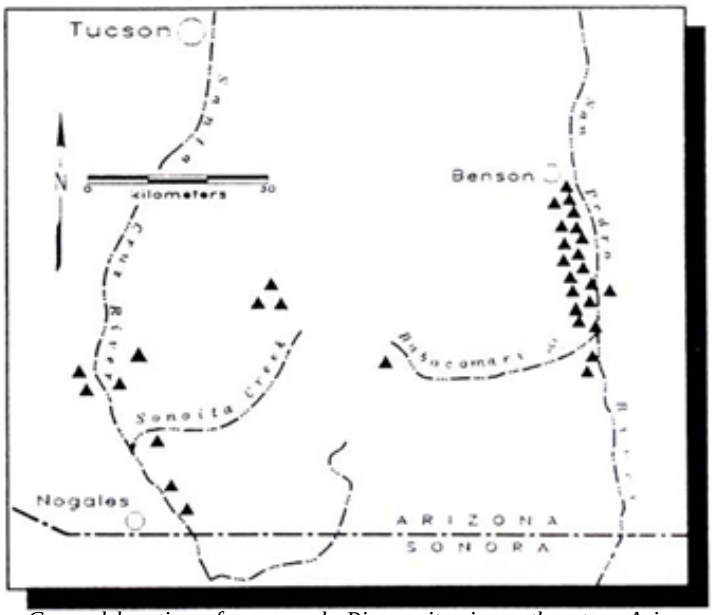
At the onset of work on the Pima Research Program, relatively little was known archaeologically about southern Arizona's "Protohistoric" period that straddles the division between history and prehistory. Much debate has surrounded the cultural affiliation and distinctiveness of protohistoric archaeological materials, despite the efforts of competent scholars who documented cultural resources from this time period. As a result, the Pima Research Program's initial efforts were directed toward identifying Sobaipuri sites, clarifying confusion about the nature of Sobaipuri materials and their historically documented locations, and describing and interpreting the nature of materials that are distinctly Sobaipuri.

PLAIN AND SUBTLE THINGS OFTEN GO UNNOTICED. For years early Piman sites seem almost to have hidden from the inquiring minds of archaeologists. Because of their subtle and unobtrusive nature, these sites did not attract the attention that the more extensive and impressive artifacts and features of their precursors did (and still do!). But even the few previous researchers who were attracted to this time period by the intrigue of the historical documents were misled by their reliance on the direct historical approach. They worked backward from the present—from known Tohono O'odham and Piman settlement patterns and material culture traits—to locate and identify sites dating 200-300 years earlier. The Tohono O'odham of the 19th century made decorated pottery much like that produced by the ancient Hohokam, plus thick plain and redware pottery with organic temper. They inhabited adobe structures with stone foundations and shifted seasonally between lowland and foothill settlements.

But earlier Upper Piman groups evidently had not yet adopted these culture traits, so the direct historical approach inhibited the recognition of other early Piman archaeological materials. For years historians and archaeologists alike dismissed the real Sobaipuri sites—low density artifact scatters of plainware sherds and chipped stone artifacts—because these sites did not fit accepted notions of Piman material culture traits derived from the historical documents.

SORTING OUT THE SOBAIPURI SITES. Despite these misconceptions, the foundation laid by these early efforts led later archaeologists—working from prehistory toward the known historic period—to recognize that these unobtrusive sherd and lithic scatters are the humble remains of the Christian neophytes that Kino and his entourage wrote about. The partial rock rings, small sherds of plainware pottery, and light scatters of tools and waste flakes of fine-grained lithic materials are now recognized as being diagnostic of the Sobaipuri cultural phenomenon.

As a result of the recent research efforts, measurable differences can now be identified between prehistoric and early Piman archaeological assemblages. Piman sherds are easily distinguishable, as are their diagnostic chipped stone tools and certain cultural features. Consistencies noted in the Piman assemblage indicate that the observed attributes were widespread across time and space and that notable differences emerged at key times in the historical record. Although many of the artifacts on the ground and in museum collections include a mixture of prehistoric artifacts and historical Piman items, many Piman artifacts are sufficiently distinctive to be easily sorted from their pre-historic counterparts.



General location of some early Piman sites in southeastern Arizona. AutoCAD map by John Evaskovieh, Mariah Associates. Inc.

PROTOTYPICALLY PIMAN PARAPHERNALIA. Piman plainware sherds are distinguished by their surface treatment, compactness, paste, color, and thickness (see illustration on back page). While there is an overlap in surface treatment between the prehistoric and protohistoric/historical wares, many of the prehistoric wares of the Hohokam and Trincheras cultures are either scored, well polished, or well finished—unlike the later wares. Piman pottery of the Whetstone Plain type has distinctive wiped or matte surfaces. Another type, Sobaipuri Plain, has smoothed surfaces that are uneven, often cracked, and either inconsistently wiped or crudely polished.

In contrast, prehistoric plainwares along the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers have much coarser inclusions, less compactness, and greater thickness. All these traits make prehistoric sherds much more durable, so prehistoric sherds are usually larger than protohistoric ones. Even when prehistoric pottery surfaces resemble protohistoric ones, the prehistoric paste characteristics are definitive. The protohistoric Whetstone plain sherds from Tucson and Nogales and eastward toward the San Pedro Valley exhibit compact brownish paste with silver-colored mica and fine to moderately coarse sand temper, whereas contemporaneous ceramics from the San Pedro Valley contain gold-colored mica. These differences, which likely reflect the micas and sands that occurred naturally in the locally available clays, are useful for distinguishing different regional groups identified in the historical record.

Growing knowledge of how pottery characteristics changed through time provides a basis for placing southeastern Arizona's archaeological sites in a relative chronological framework. Changes that occurred in the 1700s are fundamental for distinguishing early Upper Piman material culture from the materials characteristic of the later O'odham. Evidence from recently identified Sobaipuri sites and from a review of archaeological literature indicates that organic-tempered wares (and probably redwares too) were an 18th century addition—perhaps directly related to the Spanish occupation. O'odham wares decorated with red- and glaze-painted designs were an even later phenomenon, as were the more elaborate rim forms and neck treatments.

Redwares and decorated wares found on many early Piman sites have proven to be earlier in age, resulting from underlying prehistoric deposits. Some organic-tempered wares and redwares are present in later Historic period sites in the Santa Cruz and San Pedro drainages, but earlier Upper Piman sites recorded along these rivers appear to lack these wares. Only two sites on the upper San Pedro are known to include them, and both of these sites appear to date later in time. One is the Spanish presidio of Terrenate, also known as Quiburi, which dates to the 1770s. The other may postdate 1700, as suggested by the historical records, and may be a site reoccupied after the Pima returned from the Santa Cruz and Sonoita Creek areas, perhaps as early as 1704, but probably later.

One interesting early Historic period Piman site described by archaeologist Bruce Huckell in the Santa Rita Mountains produced organic-tempered plainware consistent with wares described earlier as Sobaipuri Plain. Because of these organic-tempered sherds I would argue that this Santa Rita Mountains site, like many of the Sobaipuri sites in the San Pedro Valley, dates to the later part of the 18th century.

While the Whetstone Plain and Sobaipuri Plain pottery may be the most diagnostic items on Piman sites, the artifact assemblages on these sites are dominated by chipped stone that is characterized by a high percentage of fine-grained materials, such as chert, silicified limestone, and fine-grained basalt. Although one often sees a wide range of tools and flaking debris on these sites, unifacially retouched flake tools and projectile points are diagnostic indicators of the Piman occupation. The unifacially flaked scrapers, with fine acute-angle retouch on their sides and ends, can be easily separated out of a multicomponent assemblage. The tiny, triangular Piman projectile points are similarly distinctive in that they almost always include a deep basal notch, serrated blade margins, and less intensive facial flaking than prehistoric points.

Sobaipuri projectile point

Many additional kinds of artifacts are present on Piman sites: ground stone, shell, stone, bone, and sometimes artifacts of European manufacture or derivation. But it is the Whetstone and Sobaipuri pottery, the unifacial tools, and the notched and serrated Sobaipuri points that are the truly diagnostic and consistently occurring artifacts.

Among the many cultural feature types present on Piman sites, the housing structures are the most diagnostic and the most consistent across southeastern Arizona. Structures on the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and Sonoita Creek valleys are similar in shape and size. The locations where structures once existed are delineated today by elongated stone rings that measure approximately 6 by 12 feet (see illustration on page 1). Rock sizes of 4 to 6 inches are typical, and spacing between the rocks is consistent in the structure foundations of all three valleys. The locations of some of the ruined structures' interior hearths can be surmised from a single boulder, or two to three clustered cobbles, inside the rock ring.

SOBAIPURI SETTLEMENT. One objective of the Pima Research Program has been to examine settlement patterns, or the ways in which Upper Piman sites are distributed across the landscape. The locations in which sites are distributed along the San Pedro River appear to differ from the Santa Cruz situations but, in fact, settlement patterns may be more similar in both valleys than first impressions would indicate. On the upper San Pedro from south of Fairbank, where the river channel is narrow, north to where the floodplain widens and marshy conditions prevailed, sites are located along the first terrace overlooking the river. Site density is highest near the confluence of tributary washes, perhaps because alluvial (waterborne) soils that developed in the floodplain in these areas are of high quality for agriculture.

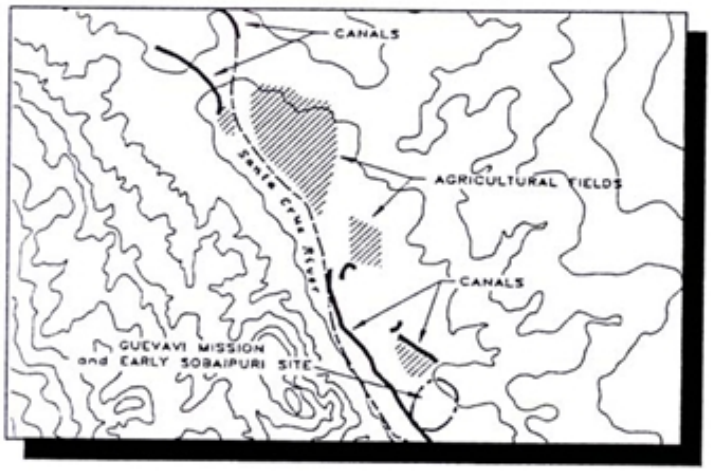
However, nearness to a stream confluence does not seem to be the dominant deciding factor relating to site distribution on this part of the San Pedro, except perhaps south of the presidio of Terrenate. Typically sites are on low to moderately high ridges and terraces overlooking the floodplain. The ridges are broad, and the soil on them is sufficiently developed that the terrain is not dominated by an impenetrable rocky and cobbly surface. In some areas, such as on the Sobaipuri site that has been identified as the village of Santa Cruz de Gaybanipitea, cobbles appear to have been removed to the edges of the site, enabling features to be constructed in the underlying sediment. A similar condition is evident on two sites in the Santa Cruz River valley.

The San Pedro River channel narrows near Fairbank because of bedrock outcrops in the area. This type of circumstance is ideal for canal irrigation systems that may have headed at this constriction. Here, where the channel is restricted, sufficient floodplain exists to grow crops yet marshes and water stagnation are not a problem. Similarly, canal headgates would have been less susceptible to washout because they would have been protected by the bedrock and because water rises closer to the surface here, providing a reliable year-round supply.

Similar conditions exist on the Santa Cruz River near Guevavi Mission, where four Piman sites have been identified. The terrace adjacent to the river is low and broad in this area, and sufficient terrace-top soil development allowed features to be constructed easily. The river channel is relatively narrow here so that groundwater is forced up where bedrock is near the surface.

Like the segment of the San Pedro near Fairbank, the Guevavi stretch of the Santa Cruz would have been ideal for the placement of canals.

Guevavi Mission itself and the closest Piman/Sobaipuri site are located where a headgate was constructed between bedrock outcrops later in the Historic period. Two visible canal channels of different ages hug the eastern river bank (see illustration below); the later one was clearly revamped during the late Historic period or in modern times. Traces of other canal channels are visible on the west side of the river near Guevavi as well. and short canal segments have been found just a short distance north of Guevavi.



Traces of abandoned canals and fields near Mission Guevavi and an early Sobaipuri site in the Santa Cruz Valley northeast of Nogales, Arizona. AutoCAD map by John Evaskovich, Mariah Associates, Inc.

Farther north, no major differences seem to characterize the Santa Cruz River channel, yet no Piman sites have been found. This suggests that although floodplain characteristics may be suitable for farming, the area may not have been settled when the adjacent ridges were too high, dissected, and rocky.

The absence of sites even farther north along the Santa Cruz, at the confluence of Sonoita Creek, may be accounted for by the fact that the floodplain widens and a large cienega (marsh) is present which even today is so stagnant that it is unsuitable for floodplain agriculture. Additionally, this stagnant marsh would have produced unhealthy conditions—a concern that was expressed by the Sobaipuri of Guevavi Mission. It is possible that the Contact-period settlement of San Cayetano del Tumacacori was located just north of Sonoita Creek's confluence with the Santa Cruz, where the terrace was low and broad, but this remains uncertain because any early settlement there would have since been obscured by modern development. Elsewhere along this portion of the Santa Cruz, Piman sites are consistently situated up tributary washes and where these washes join the river.

It appears then that, on both the Santa Cruz and the San Pedro, site distribution drops off measurably where the floodplain widens and marshy conditions once prevailed. It also seems that the Pima never settled on either segments of the valley that lacked broad, low to moderately high ridges or in areas where the terraces are excessively rocky.

SOBAIPURI SITES VERSUS OTHER PIMAN SITES. Historical documents left by Father Kino and others indicate that the Sobaipuri inhabited the valleys of southeastern Arizona. The San Pedro and Sonoita Creek drainages in particular, and segments along the Santa Cruz, were within the territory of the late 17th and early 18th century Sobaipuri. Yet, mention is also made in the historical documents of several other Upper Piman groups that were apparently distinct, spatially, if not politically or ethnically, at the time of Jesuit contact. Although questions have been raised as to the ethnic or cultural identity of the archaeological materials typically identified as Sobaipuri, comparisons of site locations to the historical documents suggest that the archaeological traits referred to as Sobaipuri are in fact representative of this group. However, whether these characteristics are uniquely Sobaipuri remains a question.

Ethnic and material culture boundaries do not always coincide, yet it is tempting to equate the more subtle differences in Piman sites of the San Pedro versus Santa Cruz valleys with the different Piman groups noted in the documents. Further research is underway to delineate Piman cultural differences, but it is worth mentioning that such traits as mica color in pottery, and possibly settlement stability, more likely reflect localized availability of resources than ethnic differences. Other archaeological differences like artifact density and site layout may be attributed to the type and duration of activities that were conducted at particular sites and the topographic situations in which the sites are found.

Until temporal changes can be documented and understood it will not be possible to place some of the differences that are apparent in the archaeological literature into perspective. One major issue is the temporal placement of Paloparado, a Santa Cruz Valley archaeological site a dozen miles or so north of Nogales. Archaeologist Charles DiPeso, who directed excavations there in the 1950s, identified Paloparado as an early Piman settlement of the Spanish Colonial period. Yet the Paloparado archaeological materials differ considerably from those encountered on early Piman sites on the San Pedro and further south along the Santa Cruz. Architecture at Paloparado is Hohokam-like and the site's ceramics have greater affinity to prehistoric wares than Protohistoric or Historic period wares. Once again, resolution of this issue may be mired in the explanatory context in which the site's archaeological materials were originally interpreted.

If advances are to be made, interpretations will change as research continues. Already the questions being asked differ from those posed several years ago when Upper Piman archaeological materials were only rarely recognized. As more time is spent investigating the subtle remnants of the early Piman era that are scattered across the rocky and brushy terrain bordering these southeastern Arizona drainages, greater substance will be added to the outlines of history that were left by the first European religious and military visitors.

The Construction and Architecture of the Casa Grande

Pat H. Stein SWCA, Inc., Flagstaff Arizona

Arizona Archaeology Week 1992 was fast bearing down upon us, and Bob Gasser and I were looking for some special way to celebrate it, so it seemed only natural that we should make a miniature Casa Grande out of Rice Crispies and marshmallows. Our miniature version of the ruin was such a hit at the Archaeology Fair, held at Casa Grande National Monument, that we received numerous requests for the recipe. Here, as an exclusive to *Archaeology in Tucson* readers, is a full account of how we did it.

First, the decision of what size Rice Crispies box to buy sparked a long and rancorous debate at the grocery store. Gasser wanted the Regular Size box; I wanted Family Size. He, as usual, prevailed. Also as usual, he was wrong: had we bought Family Size we could have executed the interior partitions of the Casa in a more detailed and accurate manner. Our advice to readers: *Buy the largest size you can find* (and don't skimp on the marshmallows, either).

The next decision concerned whether to buy real Rice Crispies or the generic kind, and on this point we were in agreement. The Casa Grande seemed too momentous a structure to be rendered in some cheap imitation brand.

Supplies in hand, we proceeded to turn Gasser's fussily neat kitchen of knickknacks and gewgaws into a scene straight out of "The Wax Museum." Here's how you, too, can achieve the same effect ↓

Teresa Hoffman exhibits a reconstruction of the Casa Grande in front of the real ruin. Photo courtesy of the State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

Despite the problem with wall sagging, the final product looked pretty darned good. Not exact, mind you, but close enough so that anyone could figure out what the thing was. The color and texture were excellent likenesses of the genuine article. Our model lacked a few details—tall interior partitions, astronomical observatory holes, and that sort of thing a—but to our critics we say: *You* try making a Casa Grande out of cereal and marshmallows at 10:00 PM on a Friday night, and tell us that authenticity matters! We entitled the piece "The Casa Grande as Seen by Fewkes," because Fewkes (one of the Southwest's first archaeologists) often had a peculiar way of viewing things.

An experience like this teaches you a thing or two about architecture and primitive technology. It also forces you to deal with some 20th Century issues that the builders of the real Casa Grande could never have envisioned. Should we view our masterpiece as an example of performance art whose nature is transitory? Or as a piece of conventional art, as something meant to last? Gasser and I inclined toward the former view, fully expecting that someone would eat the Big House before the end of the Archaeology Fair. However, if one were inclined to try to preserve a Rice Crispies construction for posterity, I suppose he or she could varnish it and pray that someone wouldn't try to consume it.

So, there you have it—a construction "first." Gasser and I may have invented a new art form akin to Spam carving. We're thinking about doing this sort of thing commercially, as a little business to supplement our incomes. Our next goal is to render a volcanic-walled ruin out of marshmallows and Cocoa Puffs. Watch out, Casa Malpaís!

The Construction and Architecture of the Casa Grande

An Archaeology Recipe Dug Up by Pat H. Stein

Make several batches of Rice Crispies bars following the instructions on the box. The directions for one batch are to melt ¼-cup of margarine with 4 cups of marshmallows, then stir in 6 cups of Crispies.

Quickly pour the cooling goo into a shallow pan. We found that a 9-inch by 9-inch pan was an ideal size. Butter everything the stuff might conceivably come in contact with: grease the shallow pan, grease the spatula you'll use to smash the stuff into the pan, grease the cat. The material sets up fast and is unforgiving in its fury.

Then. with a buttered or Teflon spatula, coax the stuff out of the pan in one piece and plop it onto some waxed paper. One batch will make about two 9-inch x 9-inch x 1-inch "walls." As it cools, cut it into the size you'll need for a wall and then cut out doors, windows, etc. When all the pieces are cooled and cut, assemble the ruin with toothpicks. Butt-joint the walls, sticking a toothpick through one wall and into the end of the adjacent one.

Refrigerate overnight. This gives the ruin a little added stamina for the road ahead.

Rice Crispies ruins don't travel well. Ours sagged inward a little on its opposing wall. In retrospect we think we could have corrected this problem by inserting some vigas. Beef jerky sticks would have done the job handily.

[Cut Out and Add to your Recipe File!) *Archaeology in Tucson.* January 1993

Editor's note: Pat Stein and Bob Gasser "rebuilt" the Casa Grande when Pat worked in the State Historic Preservation Office (Bob still works there). This story's final warning refers to Casa Malpaís, a late prehistoric-period, volcanic-walled ruin near Springerville.

THE STATEWIDE ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR FOR 1993 WILL BE HELD IN TUCSON FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER, IN MARCH (SEE BOX ON BACK PAGE).

Southern Arizona Archaeology
Current Events on the Archaeology Scene

Arizona State Land Department (Phoenix). A Gila County grand jury recently returned indictments against two men accused of pot-hunting at two archaeological sites on State Trust land near Winkelman. Each man was indicted for one count of criminal theft for allegedly stealing artifacts from State land (punishable by up to 5 years in prison and payment of restitution for damages), and for two counts of excavating an archaeological site on State land without a permit (punishable by up to 2 years in prison and a $150,000 fine per violation).

Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona (Tucson). The State Museum, founded in 1893 by the Territorial Legislature, is the Southwest's oldest major museum of anthropology, archaeology, and ethnology. This year it celebrates its Centennial with a variety of exhibits and special events. Highlights will be a special Centennial Exhibit and the opening of the much anticipated new permanent exhibit, *Paths of Life.* The latter, an ambitious project partly funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will feature the histories of several Native American cultures in Arizona and Mexico as told from each group's own perspective. The Museum will also cosponsor the first statewide Archaeology Fair ever held in Tucson (see back page).

Spanish Presidio Wall Uncovered in Downtown Tucson

It took two field sessions to accomplish their mission, but persistent volunteers from the Center for Desert Archaeology found intact remnants of Tucson's 18th century Presidio wall last month. In October, two long trenches dug in the eastern part of the Old Pima County Courthouse courtyard exposed more than 6 feet of layered historical fill. The Presidio wall eluded us, but this work proved that cultural deposits of the right age were present.

In December, when the Center returned to the Courthouse site, a section of the Presidio wall was found in the south half of the courtyard and another in the north half. The Presidio wall is made of 22 by 11 by 3½ inch adobe bricks laid on a substantial footing of rock quarried from Tucson's "A" Mountain. (We'd missed it before because the wall was directly beneath the sidewalk—the northern section was less than a foot away from our October trench!)

The October excavations were done with a grant from the Arizona Heritage Fund, matched with contributions from the City of Tucson, Pima County, and El Presidio Trust. The December dig was sponsored by the Pima County Facilities Management Department.

A future issue of Archaeology in Tucson will provide an expanded report on recent excavations in the Tucson Presidio.

Arizona State University, Office of Cultural Resource Management (Tempe). On Saturday, March 27 from 10 to 4 the Roosevelt Platform Mound Study will bring its open house to the festivities inaugurating the new Southwest Center for Education and the Natural Environment (SCENE) on the ASU campus. A special exhibit: "Treasures of the Past: Discoveries from Tonto Basin," will feature a selection of the spectacular objects unearthed during the past four years of Tonto Basin archaeological excavations being conducted for the Bureau of Reclamation, under the terms of a permit from Tonto National Forest, as a result of modifications to Roosevelt Dam. The unique exhibit of Salado artifacts spanning the 12th-15th centuries will be accented by children's activities and demonstrations of archaeological methods and prehistoric technologies. The Roosevelt exhibit will be one of several displays helping to launch the SCENE interim headquarters at the ASU Visitor Center (the domed building at Apache Blvd. and Rural Rd. in Tempe). For more information about this free event you can call Kim Savage at 602-965-7181.

Pima Community College West Archaeology Classes Beginning January 11 For details call 884-6022

Artifact Identification. Tues 5:10-7:00 PM.
Intro to Southwest Prehistory. T.Th 8:40-9:55. M.W 1:40-2:55. Thurs 7:10-9:55 PM.
Archaeology. T.Th 11:40-12:55.
Archaeological Exploration I. W 5:45-7:00 PM. F II: 10-5:25.
Archaeological Exploration II. Day & time to be announced.
ArchaeoCAD. Th 12:00-2:00 & 2:20-5:00.
Field Mapping II. W 12:30-5:30.

Coronado National Forest (Tucson). In November, volunteers helped Coronado National Forest archaeologists investigate a prehistoric artifact scatter in Pinery Canyon, in the Chiricahua Mountains. The volunteers gained experience in mapping, surface collection, and excavation techniques while the Forest Service benefited from the volunteers' energy, enthusiasm, and donated labor and skill. The data collected will be analyzed this winter and spring, and a report is expected by early summer.

Coronado National Forest will host a "Passport in Time" project March 15-19 at Camp Rucker in the Chiricahua Mountains. This camp was established in 1878 to supply Indian scouts sent out to search for hostile Apaches, and it continued in use periodically through 1886 when Geronimo's surrender brought the Apache Wars to a close. Ranchers began using the site as a headquarters in the 1880s. Volunteers will help archaeologists stabilize the adobe buildings, map the site, and record and catalog artifacts from the military and ranching occupations. For details contact Stephanie Poston at 670-5460 or Mary Farrell at 670-4564.

Desert Archaeology, Inc. (Tucson). Archaeological tests were recently completed where Pima Community College (PCC) anticipates developing a new campus next to the former National Semiconductor plant south of Drexel Road. The testing

The Lower San Pedro Volunteer Archaeological Survey

Archaeology in Tucson members are welcome to participate in the Center for Desert Archaeology's current volunteer field project, the Lower San Pedro archaeological survey. The scheduled field survey dates through this spring are:

January 16	March 7	April 17
February 7	March 20	May 2
February 20	April 4	May 15

If you wish to volunteer for this project *please call* Jim Bayman at 881-2244. It is important that you call and get your name on our schedule because Jim needs to know how many crews to schedule and how many places to select for survey each field day, and he would want to call you on your scheduled date if bad weather forces survey to be canceled!

identified significant buried cultural deposits and definite site boundaries for two components of AZ BB: 13: 15 (ASM), also known as the Valencia site, and a remnant of AZ BB:13:74. Three discrete clusters of Middle Rincon phase (A.D. 1000-1100) pithouses were found at BB: 13:74, and the southerly locus of the Valencia site exhibited one cluster of Early and Middle Rincon phase (A.D. 950-1100) Hohokam pithouses and other features. Most interesting, however, was Valencia site Locus 2, where backhoe trenching revealed 45 pithouses (over half of which were burned) and 35 outdoor features of the early ceramic period. Pottery recovered from this locus is almost exclusively plainware with only a small percentage of redware. Four radiocarbon samples from separate pithouses there all dated between approximately A.D. 600 and 660, placing the occupation at the end of the early ceramic period within what has been called the Tortolita phase. It is estimated that Locus 2 contains 80 to 120 pithouses, making it the largest early ceramic period settlement yet known in the Tucson Basin. Subsequent settlement occurred just south of Locus 2 during the late Pioneer through early Sedentary periods (ca. A.D. 700-1000). An advisory group of PCC officials, Native Americans, and archaeologists are now devising recommendations for how to proceed with PCC campus development in light of the project results.

A DAI archaeological data recovery project was sponsored by the City of Tucson at the Julian Wash site, AZ BB:13:17 (ASM), just west of the Interstate 10/Interstate 19 interchange. At this site, DAI archaeologists excavated 33 of the 36 archaeological features discovered where the Tucson Water Department will construct a pipeline through this prehistoric Hohokam settlement. Excavated features included 5 pithouses (and 14 pits and 3 hearths inside them), and 8 outdoor features (a ramada, 6 pits, and 1 hearth). Artifacts recovered included a grooved stone ax with ocher stains, a projectile point, a number of restorable ceramic vessels, and a fragment of a ceramic figurine. Decorated pottery styles date the excavated features to around A.D. 1025-1125, during the transition from the Middle Rincon phase to the Late Rincon phase.

Northland Research, Inc. (Tempe). Archaeologists from Northland have been excavating a portion of the Hohokam Classic period village of Los Guanacos in south Tempe for the Salt River Project (SRP). Only a pithouse, a few roasting pits, and two burials had been identified through previous testing of the site, but stripping in the area of these features exposed many pits, homos, burials, adobe rooms, and compound walls. Due to the unexpected number of features and the limited excavation time available, SRP, in concert with Northland, asked for volunteers to help with the excavation. On December 5, over 40 members of the Southwest Archaeological Team and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, as well as other interested volunteers from Tempe, Mesa, Phoenix, and Tucson, came out and lent their aid. The volunteers, supervised by Northland archaeologists, excavated a variety of pits, homos, and test units in large middens. Salt River Project and Northland appreciate the enthusiastic efforts of all those who participated.

Statistical Research, Inc. (Tucson). In a project sponsored by the Pima County Department of Transportation and Flood Control District, SRI recently completed test excavations in the southwestern Tucson Basin at the West Branch site, AZ BB: 16:3 (ASM). Uncovered at this site's SRI Locus were 20 pithouses (most of which occur in distinct groupings), 4 additional possible houses, a borrow pit/trash mound area, and several other pits and outdoor features of the Rincon phase (A.D. 950-1150). Temporal distinctions are apparent within this general time period, as several of the structures were remodeled and some were superimposed on earlier ones. SRI is studying the results of the testing and preparing a plan of work for data recovery excavations.

SWCA, Inc. (Tucson). Archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery were recently done for Santa Cruz County at sites in Calabasas Park, near the historic Guevavi Mission ruins. Preliminary study suggests the area was occupied from prehistory into the early 1900s. Several of the Park's more recent archaeological sites evidently were settlements affected by the U.S. Supreme Court's Baca Float No. 3 land grant decision. This 1917 ruling settled a long history of contested land titles but caused hardship and heartbreak for settlers who were forced to leave their lands.

Archaeological testing for the Gila River Indian Community was recently done on the fringes of the Gila Butte site, near Interstate 10 southeast of Phoenix. Three prehistoric Hohokam canals, a possible reservoir, and numerous buried pits were identified.

In a recent survey for the Bureau of Land Management on the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range in southwestern Arizona, 51 undisturbed prehistoric and historical sites were recorded. They include artifact scatters, lithic quarries, a rockshelter, and processing, habitation, camping, and rock art sites.

The October issue of *Archaeology in Tucson* was mailed by Carol Richardson., Jean Reid, and Bess Puryear. Besides listed authors, information for the current issue was contributed by Bill Doelle, Mary Farrell, Mary Graham, Karen Harry, Kathy Henderson, Bruce Huckell, Brian Kenny, Jonathan Mabry, Kim Savage, Mark Slaughter, and Dave Stephen. *Archaeology in Tucson* is printed by the AlphaGraphics Superstore at 7306 N. Oracle Rd. in Tucson.

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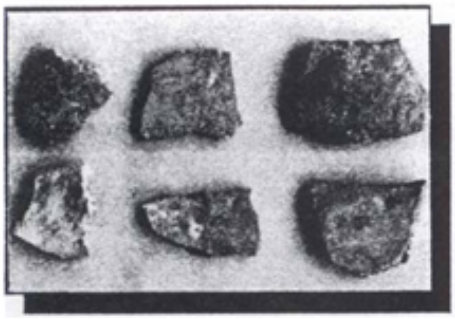

Examples of plainware pottery from Arizona's Sail Pedro Valley, attributed to the Sobaipuri Pima of the late 17th century. Photograph by Deni J. Seymour.

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