What Happens to Archaeological and Historical Sites When Land is Developed in Arizona and Pima County?

This issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology focuses on how state and local governments try to protect and preserve Arizona's archaeological and historical sites, as well as the information these sites contain, in the face of ever increasing land development projects that are occurring throughout the West.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center extends our sincere thanks to Carol Griffith, Linda Mayro, Marty McCune, and John Madsen for providing the following information on state and local historic preservation laws and regulations that are designed to strike a comfortable balance between Arizona's ancient heritage and its rapid modern growth.

ARIZONA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION SURVEY
Provided by Carol Griffith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Arizona State Parks, Phoenix

Earlier this year Arizona’s State Historic Preservation office mailed a short, one-page survey to 76 town, city, and county planners to determine how our state’s local governments protect archaeological resources. A total of 53 out of the 76 planners returned the Archaeological Resource Protection survey, providing a more than adequate 70 percent response.

The survey results are broken down here into four categories: (1) methods of protecting and preserving archaeology, (2) penalties and incentives for consideration, (3) responsibility, and (4) additional assistance. The chart on page 2 shows exactly which towns, cities, and counties participated.

Methods for Protecting and Preserving. Approximately 40 percent of towns, cities, and counties currently provide a means for protecting or preserving archaeological resources within their jurisdiction. In that 40 percent, Continued on page 2

GET YOUR RAFFLE TICKETS IN!
The drawing for the...
MIMBRES POTTERY DESIGNS QUILT
MIMBRES BLACK-ON-WHITE BOWL REPLICA
PLATE-STEEL PUEBLO INDIAN SUN SCULPTURE
NAVAJO RUG FROM RAMAH, NEW MEXICO
HORI SO-SO-TOK-P/ SHELL GAME KACHINA DOLLS
ANCIENT PROJECTILE POINT REPLICAS
... will be held on Thursday, September 10th!
If you didn't receive your raffle tickets with our June issue or if you want to purchase more before the drawing is held, call Allen Dart at 520-798-1201 or send your ticket request via e-mail to aldart@azstarnet.com right away! Tickets are only $2.00 each or a package price of six for $10.00.
Archaeological Resource Protection Survey
Continued from page 1

the primary mechanism for protecting is an ordinance, which most likely is an historic preservation ordinance.

Planners were asked to indicate how archaeological resources are considered. Approximately half are required to conduct survey/identification (60 percent) and site record checks (50 percent). The least required is avoidance.

The majority of towns, cities, and counties encourage archaeological resources to be considered for an avoidance, preservation in place, SHPO consultation, mitigation/excavation, site record check, and survey/identification.

Penalties and Incentives. Planners were next asked to identify methods used for encouraging consideration of archaeological resources. The majority (72 percent) of local planners do not have a penalty method for nonconsideration. Twenty percent withhold permit/zoning changes. The majority (75 percent) do not have incentives for consideration and 17 percent described an “other” incentive.

Only 28 percent of the planners consider their current methods to be adequate. Some of the planners’ statements identifying what is needed include: “both identification and incentives,” “strict enforcement of adopted ordinance and inspection, not created to enforce,” and “development of protection/preservation criteria.”

Responsibility. The city/county department most likely responsible for archaeological protection is the planning and zoning department (50 percent). However, 33 percent state an “other” department, which was most likely “none.” Ninety-six percent of the planners agree that the protection of archaeological resources within their jurisdiction is important to their city or county.

Additional Assistance. Seventy-four percent of the local planners requested assistance from SHPO to improve or establish means to consider or protect archaeological resources in their communities. Planners were asked to explain any additional type of assistance they desire from SHPO.

Some general themes that can be recognized in their responses are that the planners need more general information and model ordinances. Here is a sample of what they said about needs:

Information on staff/resources needed to inventory and protect resources.

Please forward info on archaeological protection techniques.

Communication as to what are the available tools and the area’s survey information on possible resources.

Legal parameters local governments can use, sample ordinances.

Anytime you may have, we are historic preservation minded, but don’t have much archaeology information. Please get in touch, would like to know what’s out there!

General consciousness raising

Suggestions for mechanisms the city could combine with incentives to promote resource identification.

Review draft ordinance; assist in public meetings to discuss ordinance; comparison with other jurisdictions in state. Program by which sites are identified and evaluated for archaeological resources and preservation requirements.

Provide a second professional opinion or clarify regulations to State Historic Preservation Act to specify consultation with SHPO for all political subdivisions of the state.

How to go about setting up a program

If nothing else, we need assistance in ID'ing our resources

Advise on: development guidance, timely identification of resources, agency responsibilities and accountability.

Enforceable regulations, joint agencies administration, rewards to property owner (density of use).

Help provide ordinance and permits and inspections forms, provide technical help to this area.

Discuss “how to’s” as to protection of these resources in our town, protection is a low priority and no funds for this.

Continue Site Steward Program, need more preservation of building in county of historic value.

This research report is a product of the Research and Marketing Section of Arizona State Parks. Contact Heidi Hase (602-542-6994) for more information.

Local Governments Represented in the State Historic Preservation Office’s Archaeological Resource Protection Survey

Towns
Carefree
Cave Creek
Chino Valley
Clarksdale
Eagar
Fountain Hills
Gilbert
Guadalupe
Huachuca City
Jerome
Marana
Oro Valley
Paradise Valley
Parker
Prescott Valley
Quartzsite
Queen Creek
Snowflake
Winkelman

Cities
Apache
Avondale
Bisbee
Bullhead City
Casa Grande
Chandler
Cottonwood
Douglas
Flagstaff
Goodyear
Lake Havasu City
Mesa
Page
Peoria
Prescott
Safford
San Luis
Scottsdale
Serda
Show Low
Sierra Vista
Surprise
Tempe
Tucson
Wilcox
Yuma

Counties
Apache
Coconino
Gila
La Paz
Maricopa
Navajo
Mohave
Pima
Santa Cruz
Yuma

* Responded after deadline; results not included in tabulation.

Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-4174
http://www.parks.state.az.us

FREE BROCHURE ON ARCHAEOLOGY LAWS

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office has produced a brochure, “Review and Compliance/SHPO,” that summarizes federal and state laws that protect archaeological and historical sites. For a free copy call Carol Griffith at 602-542-7141, e-mail her at cgriffith@az state az.us, or write to Arizona State Parks SHPO, 1300 W. Washington, Suite 200, Phoenix AZ 85007.
PIMA COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCE POLICIES: DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
Linda L. Mayro, Pima County Cultural Resources Manager

The development of public policies that support historic preservation efforts in Tucson and Pima County is fostered in large measure by the interplay of factors that reflect the cultural composition, historical background, and expectations of the community. In response to public sentiment, Pima County has adopted policies for the mitigation of impacts to archaeological and historic sites that are affected by both public and private development. Smaller communities like Oro Valley and Marana have recently adopted similar policies and ordinances.

Pima County began to develop working policies for the consideration of potential impacts to archaeological and historic sites in its public works projects in the 1970s, in response to growing public concern and new federal laws like the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. By 1983 this policy was formalized by the Pima County Board of Supervisors, and by 1985 this policy was extended to private sector development of subdivisions and commercial projects. Today, Pima County has a comprehensive cultural resource component in the development review process for both public works projects and private development.

All County undertakings are now subject to the same standards and procedures used by federal and state agencies. The steps include records checks, cultural resources inventory, recording, site assessment and determination of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and mitigation as appropriate. These measures may include in-place preservation or archaeological excavation if the site will be destroyed, and adaptive re-use of buildings or architectural documentation, followed by demolition. Site preservation and adaptive re-use of buildings are clearly the preferred mitigation measures, but are not always feasible.

Very similar procedures and regulations apply to private sector developers of planned communities, subdivisions, and shopping centers. The process begins with the cultural resource policies expressed in the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, which affirm the principle that historic preservation is an important element in documenting Pima County’s rich cultural heritage and in maintaining and preserving our community’s identity and sense of place.

With county government setting historic preservation policy for itself in 1983, historic preservation considerations were then extended to the private sector in 1985 through rezoning and grading requirements defined in the Pima County zoning code that affect large scale development. Specifically, the rezoning ordinance through the Site Analysis process requires the identification and description of historic properties (including archaeological sites), as well as a mitigation plan. Parcels exceeding five acres for residential development and commercial development greater than one acre are subject to site analysis requirements. Or, it must be demonstrated that no archaeological or historical sites exist on the property. Rezoned parcels become subject to the “Special and Standard Conditions” or Specific Plan Regulations for mitigation of impacts to cultural resources, which are adopted by ordinance.

The Pima County Grading Ordinance. The Grading Ordinance is applied to any development project that proposes to grade an area in excess of 14,000 square feet, whether the property has to go through rezoning or not. Grading and construction cannot begin until the mitigation requirements are met. Once the appropriate mitigation is completed by consultants working under contract to the developer, a Grading Permit is issued. Often the subdivision plat, development plan, and certainly

These stone artifacts (clockwise from upper left: ax head, handstone, and arrowshaft straightener) were found in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Torres Blancas Village site excavations. This research project is being sponsored by Netwest Development Corporation to comply with archaeology provisions in Pima County’s grading and zoning ordinances. Photo by J. Steve Stacey.
the specific plan can be phased to accommodate development. This process only applies to large subdivisions or commercial development. The individual who purchases land with the intention of building a single family home is not affected, except for compliance with State burial protection laws.

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §41-844 and §41-865. These two State Burial Protection laws also affect private development. A plan for the treatment and repatriation of human burials and associated funerary objects on both private and State lands is required as part of the overall mitigation plan. This is certainly preferable to waiting for such “discoveries” to occur during construction.

Moreover, with the increased need to comply with federal agency requirements, such as “Section 404” and other federal permit requirements, federal historic preservation requirements also pertain. Mitigation plans required by Pima County and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office are consistent with federal standards, serving to fulfill federal compliance requirements as well. [Section 404 is part of the federal Clean Water Act that obligates the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to ensure the integrity of the nation’s waterways. The Corps must approve any development project that affects a waterway, including projects affecting cultural resources. Issuance of a permit by the Corps triggers cultural resource consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. (Editor)]

Typically, private developments in unincorporated areas of Pima County are reviewed by myself and the State Historic Preservation Office. Development submittals usually go through the following steps:

1. Site Analysis → Records checks and site survey are completed for rezoning petition.
2. Tentative Plat → A testing/mitigation plan is submitted for review by Pima County and SHPO.
3. Final Plat → When land-use plan is complete the mitigation program is implemented.
4. Grading Permit → The fieldwork/documentation phase of mitigation must be completed.
5. Development proceeds → Analyses, report publication, and curation complete the mitigation process.

The accompanying box presents Pima County’s cultural resources review process.

In summary, Pima County has since 1983 adopted an incremental set of preservation policies, regulations and ordinances that work together to address each step of public and private development. This takes significant cooperation among the various County departments, commissions, planners, outside engineering and planning firms, cultural resource management consultants, and elected officials to ensure that we collectively achieve our preservation objectives and serve the public interest.
CULTURAL RESOURCE REGULATION IN THE CITY OF TUCSON
Marty M. McCune, City of Tucson Historic Program Administrator

ted leadership in the City is committed to the protection of cultural resources, the regulatory structure in place is not comprehensive. However, plans are being made to strengthen the basis on which the City car review proposed new development fo .ts impact on cultural resources. Currently a cultural resource review takes place under each of the following circumstances:

The project is funded by the City. A thorough cultural resource assessment is completed through the City’s on-call consulting firm (currently Desert Archaeology, Inc.) for all City-funded capital improvement projects.

The project is subject to rezoning and the area plan mentions cultural resources.

The property in question has been annexed since October 1994 when City of Tucson Resolution No. 16548 was adopted by Mayor and Council. This Resolution provides that newly annexed property is subject to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan, which includes cultural resource impact assessment.

The project is state or federally funded. For these projects the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is consulted regarding potential impacts. One exception has been raised recently in the City in two separate housing projects -- the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program has been considered by the State Department of Commerce to not be subject to the Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) review process, something we are exploring on both the state and national levels.

Construction activity is proposed in one of five local historic zones -- Armory Park, El Presidio, West University, Fort Lowell, or Barrio Historico.

You may notice one type of project that is not mentioned here: newly constructed, privately owned buildings on appropriately zoned property not within a designated historic zone. At this time, unless they fit the definition of newly annexed, the City has no means of regulating impacts on property that may include prehistoric cultural materials or historic properties.

However, we are moving toward a change in this situation. I have been asked by the City Manager to assemble an interdepartmental team to develop a cultural resource ordinance. The team will also have folks from outside the city organization including Pima County’s Cultural Resource Manager Linda Mayro and at least one representative of the Tucson Pima County Historical Commission. Options for such an ordinance will be presented to Mayor and Council at their study session on Monday, September 21, 1998.

It is my goal to come up with a regulatory structure that looks very similar to that of Pima County -- the more consistency there is among jurisdictions, the easier it is for developers, cultural resource consultants, and local officials to deal with the regulations.

No matter how we decide to regulate the cultural resource assessment process, and where in the City development review process this task lands, I plan to have the proposed regulatory structure reviewed by a number of constituencies, including the Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission, local design professionals and consultants, City and County staff, and SHPO staff. I am a believer in lots of input on the front end of a regulatory process, to attempt to iron out the rough spots before it is adopted by the Mayor and Council.

Indicators of Need for the Regulatory Structure. As I already mentioned we have had two recent experiences with Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects that have pointed up the need for a review process to be in place. I’d like to highlight one of these, the St. Lukes in the Desert project -- not archaeology, but historic architecture is the issue in this one.

St. Lukes in the Desert. In central Tucson we have St. Lukes in the Desert -- a former tuberculosis sanitarium located on a full block bounded by Adams Street, First Avenue, Lee Street and Second Avenue. The block includes contributing properties of the Speedway-Drachman National Register Historic District.

This beautifully landscaped site includes the main St. Lukes building with two wings that were the porches on the original property, a lovely Mission Revival-style chapel reported to have been designed by Henry Jaastad, and
two residential buildings on the front of the property. Elderly low-income women now are housed in this homey setting.

The buildings are a continuing source of maintenance problems, and the nonprofit owners wanted to expand their operations to serve more low-income renters. The developer they hired proposed to demolish all the buildings on the property except the chapel, totally reorient the new buildings to another side of the site, and basically treat this like a new construction project on vacant land. However, because they needed additional federal funding from the City we became involved in the project.

Their building committee has now agreed to save the two-story portion of the original building, which includes the kitchen, dining and office space, the chapel, and the two houses on the front of the property.

By taking a team approach to the project and including representatives from the SHPO, the Historical Commission, City staff, and a sensitive architect, we have been able to present the St. Luke’s board with an alternative to demolition that will serve their needs while preserving important architecture, maintaining the original orientation of the site looking towards downtown Tucson, and retaining much of the ambiance of the site. We believe that construction costs will be very close to what they had estimated (including their proposed demolition of most of the historic buildings), and we are sure the result will be a nicer place to live for their residents.

This is the positive outcome of the consultation process, which we all hope for when we assess projects proposing to destroy historic or prehistoric resources.

Downtown Tucson. Two recent experiences with archaeology in downtown Tucson have underlined the need to be sensitive to the potential for cultural resources even in highly developed and very disturbed areas of the community. While we know that downtown has rich layers of cultural resources, we also know that development has had a negative impact on many of these resources.

When the Tucson Museum of Art began their expansion last year, they were certain that the area adjacent to Alameda Street had been so disturbed during previous construction projects that they would not need to worry much about finding archaeological resources. However, artifacts from both prehistor-
COMPLYING WITH LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORDINANCES IN PIMA COUNTY

John H. Madsen, Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona

When planning to clear or cause ground disturbance on private land for the purpose of residential or commercial development, a property owner can be subject to a variety of regulations. Building codes and ordinances are aimed at protecting the citizenry, natural landscape, flora and fauna, historic architecture, and a host of other elements. Within the jurisdiction of unincorporated Pima County, and in the Towns of Marana and Oro Valley, for instance, one must obtain archaeological clearance and a grading permit prior to certain types of land modifying construction.

The outline below describes the general sequence of events that might take place when one is asked to comply with local archaeological ordinances affecting private lands in unincorporated Pima County, and in the Towns of Marana and Oro Valley.

For more specific information regarding archaeological ordinances it is advisable to contact the local government planning department. For information on ordinances pertaining to archaeology in unincorporated parts of Pima County, call the county’s Cultural Resources Manager at 520-740-6451. In the Town of Marana contact the Planning Director at 520-682-4166, and in Oro Valley you may contact the Town Manager at 520-297-2591 or the planning department at 797-9797.

A. The Process

Note: Pima County, the City of Tucson, and the Towns of Marana and Oro Valley require that all archaeological contractors be "Permitted." Most archaeological consulting companies in Arizona have or can quickly obtain a "Blanket" or "Project Specific" Arizona Antiquities Act Permit from the Arizona State Museum (ASM). All archaeological work shall conform to the ABOR Rules, Chapter 8, and ASM Standards for archaeological survey and data recovery

1. The archaeological records at the ASM Site and Survey File Office provide information on site locations. From these records one can ascertain if there are known sites, or, if there is a potential for important sites to be on a piece of land. A review of these records is best done by a "Permitted" archaeologist or by ASM personnel. One-time use of the records at ASM is $35.00 or $50.00 annually. A letter will be written making one or more of the following recommendations to the party complying with the ordinance:
   a. Archaeological Clearance
   b. Archaeological Survey
   c. Archaeological Monitoring
   d. Archaeological Site Testing
   e. Archaeological Data Recovery

2. If ASM records show the property has been examined for archaeological remains and no sites are reported, a letter will be written recommending archaeological clearance. This letter will usually include stipulations for unanticipated buried discoveries, it does not provide clearance for land modifications to begin. The person or company shall submit the archaeological clearance letter to the appropriate city or county officer for review.

3. If the surface of the property has not been examined for prehistoric or historical artifacts or cultural features there is a chance that an archaeological survey will be recommended. In this instance the person or company that plans to clear or cause ground disturbance shall hire a "Permitted" archaeologist to inspect the property and to write an archaeological survey report:
   a. If the archaeological survey is being done under the Pima County ordinance the report describing the archaeological survey shall be submitted to the Pima county’s Cultural Resources Manager for review and comment. Copies of the report, a project registration form, and all other records are also submitted to the ASM Permit Office as required by the blanket or project specific permit.
   b. If the work is being done under the Oro Valley ordinance the report describing the archaeological survey is submitted to the Town Manager for review and comment. Again, copies of the report, a project registration form, and all other records are also submitted to the ASM Permit Office as required by the blanket or project specific permit.
   c. If the work is being done under the Town of Marana ordinance the report describing the archaeological survey is submitted to the ASM State Land Survey Office (SLSO) for review and comment. SLSO will write a letter to the Town of Marana making further recommendations or commenting with the archaeologist recommendations. Copies of the report, a project registration form, and all other records are also submitted to ASM Permit Office.

4. If the report review at ASM indicates an important archaeological site is present on the land, or if an archaeological survey of the land shows that prehistoric or historical artifacts or cultural features are present, the person or company that plans to clear or cause ground disturbance on private lands shall hire a "Permitted" archaeological contractor to do one or more of the following:
   a. Prepare a monitoring plan or test excavation plan to determine the extent and significance of buried deposits on the site. This plan is submitted for review in the same manner as above (Refer to A.3.a.b.c).
   b. If monitoring or test excavation proceeds as approved the "Permitted" archaeologist shall submit a report on the results of the monitoring or test excavation and shall include recommendations. The report is submitted for review in the same manner as above (Refer to A.3.a.b.c).

5. If an archaeological site has been found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places the person or company proposing to clear or cause ground disturbance on private lands shall hire a "Permitted" archaeologist to prepare one or more of the following:
   a. A management plan to address how the information contained in the site will be avoided, protected and preserved. The plan is submitted for review in the same manner as above (Refer to A.3.a.b.c).
   b. If a National Register-eligible archaeological site cannot be avoided the "Permitted" archaeological contractor shall submit a data recovery plan for review in the same manner as above (Refer to A.3.a.b.c).

6. The person or company proposing to clear or cause ground disturbance shall hire a "Permitted" archaeologist to conduct data recovery based on the approved plan. All preliminary data recovery reports and final reports are submitted for review in the same manner as above (Refer to A.3.a.b.c).

B. Special Considerations

1. A burial agreement shall be obtained prior to any monitoring, testing or data recovery projects when there is a possibility of exposing human remains. This agreement is prepared by the ASM (refer to A.R.S §41-865).

2. If the person or company clearing the land or causing ground disturbance anticipates the need for any type of federal aid or permits, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office will take an active role in the oversight and review of archaeological projects done on private lands.
VOLUNTEER-ASSISTED EXCAVATIONS CONTINUE AT TORRES BLANCAS VILLAGE

Since early August, volunteer members of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and the Arizona Archaeological Society have helped Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s professional archaeologists excavate a portion of the Torres Blancas Village site, AZ EE:1:194 (ASM), in Green Valley, Arizona. Nearly 30 ancient pithouses and associated outdoor pits, trash disposal areas, and a dog burial have been identified in the study for this project, which is being sponsored by Tucson’s Netwest Development Corporation.

All of the pithouses are being at least sample-excavated, and more than 16 of them are being completely dug to learn more about the ancient people who inhabited Torres Blancas Village.

Other features excavated so far this summer include a large roasting pit that had been used and rebuilt at least three times, a bell-shaped pit probably used for storage, several other outdoor pits (including the dog burial and quite a few rock-filled roasting pits that were used to cook food), and areas within two large trash midden features.

The information being recovered during the excavations will be used to learn the age of the occupations at the site more accurately and to determine specific functions of the site, including its relationships with contemporaneous settlements in surrounding areas.

Field examinations of the decorated potsherds and architectural styles being found during the project suggest Torres Blancas Village was occupied during the Tanque Verde phase of the Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1150-1350) and possibly again later during the Protohistoric period (A.D. 1450-1700). Some of the decorated pottery also suggests contact with the Hohokam of the “Papaguería” area of southwestern Arizona, and with the Rio Rico area farther south along the Santa Cruz River.

Layers of water-deposited silt in some of the pithouses indicate the site was occasionally subject to periodic flooding of the nearby Santa Cruz River and to overflows from local washes. These flood events may have caused the periodic abandonment of the site or could indicate it was only occupied for limited portions of each year during the dryer winter and spring seasons.

Volunteers Can Continue Assisting in Excavations. Old Pueblo will continue our volunteer-assisted excavations at Torres Blancas Village on Wednesdays and some Saturdays at least through September 23. During this upcoming all-volunteer phase of additional work we hope to recover archaeological information from some of the site’s pithouses that were not excavated completely during the recently completed contract work.

Members of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, and Arizona Archaeological Society members who have earned an AAS Field Crew Member certificate are welcome to participate in the upcoming excavations. These persons who wish to volunteer need to call Old Pueblo at 798-1201 to let us know what days you’d like to participate in the dig, so that we don’t get more folks than we can handle on any one day.

Volunteers Also Needed in Lab. Old Pueblo can also use more volunteers to help clean and process the Torres Blancas Village project artifacts and samples that are being collected. Persons who would like to help with the lab work should call Laboratory Director Darla Pettit at 798-1201.

Archaeology Opportunities: Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s membership and volunteer program . . .

Persons who register for a two-day, 16-hour Sabino Canyon Ruin field school program automatically become Archaeology Opportunities members for a full year. A yearly fee option for enrollment and membership renewal is also available as indicated here. The back cover of this issue includes an enrollment form.

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JASON HEINTZ TO RECEIVE BOY SCOUTS’ ARCHAEOLOGY MERIT BADGE

Jason Heintz, age 13, will receive his Archaeology Merit Badge from the Boy Scouts of America this month. His new badge will be awarded at a scouting Court of Honor between 2:00 and 4:30 p.m. Sunday, September 13, at Resurrection Lutheran Church, 11575 N. 1st Avenue, Oro Valley, Arizona. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has requested the Catalina Council of Boy Scouts, the Tucson metropolitan area’s local affiliate of the national Boy Scouts of America organization, to ascertain whether Jason is the first Boy Scout in Arizona to earn the Archaeology Merit Badge.

To earn this prestigious decoration, Jason enrolled in a 50-hour internship program with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. The internship required him to participate in Old Pueblo’s archaeologically excavations at the Sabino Canyon Ruin and to spend time helping prepare ancient artifacts for analysis, storage, and display in the Center’s archaeological laboratory.

Most of Jason’s hours with Old Pueblo during his internship were spent on activities other than archaeological fieldwork to impress upon him that archaeology is a lot more than just a dig. In addition to the 50 hours he spent face-to-face with Old Pueblo’s professional archaeologists, he had to spend extra time on his own doing research on the Sabino Canyon Ruin and three other archaeological sites in the U.S., and on the historical Native Americans of southern Arizona.

The Archaeology Merit Badge program was designed by professional archaeologists. It focuses on teaching Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts why it is important to protect archaeological sites and the information they contain, and to teach them the scientific techniques for conducting archaeological fieldwork as well as artifact handling and interpretation. During the program, scouts learn about archaeological dating techniques and how archaeological information is interpreted, preserved, and shared with the public. They also learn about archaeological collection and recording ethics, and why it is important for archaeological excavations to be guided by specific research questions.

Old Pueblo’s WISH LIST:
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center needs the following donations for our education programs:

- 25 dust pans
- 10 clipboards
- 10 10-quart plastic buckets
- 5 plastic dish tubs
- 10 mason’s line levels
- 5 mason’s pointing trowels (5’-6’ blade)
- 10 3 or 5 m (10 or 16 ft) tape measures
- 6 12” rulers
- 300 sheets of colored 8½X11” construction paper
- 10 Sponsors to donate $50 each for children to become members of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center so they can participate in the Sabino Canyon Ruin excavation program
- 20 Sponsors to donate $6 each for children to participate in OPEN1 program

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization, so all donations are deductible to the extent allowed by law. If you can help, please call Allen Dart at 798-1201.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Thanks These Recent Supporters

Donors & Grantors:
Arizona Humanities Council, M. J. Bombersbach, Jim Click, Jr., Valerie Conforti, Nancy and Ralph Copp, Joan Cronin, Allen Dart, Beth Grindell, Fred Huntington, Jackie Kimman, Kay Mallek, Mary R. Meredith, Don Miller, Lydia & Robert Paulsen, and several hundred of you who bought tickets for our September 10 raffle!

Respondents to our “Wish List” in the June bulletin: Gail Roper: spent at least 37.5 hours and bought most of the materials required to build several new dirt sifting screens for our excavations. Leon Lorentzen also donated a dirt-sifting screen that he had made. Dr. Robert C. Brei, Jr., Jane Delaney, Sam Greenleaf, and others donated more than 60 toothbrushes to help us scrub dirt off of recovered artifacts.

New & Retaining Members: Betty Bunting, Lisa Bunting, Mary Jane Castle, Harvey Hastrop, Bud Hiscox, George and Linda Kuntz, Mary Meredith, Jenny Rae Richman, Margaret Seck, Barbara Snyder.

Volunteers: From May 21 through August 24, 1998, our volunteers actually logged in a total of 868.25 hours of service to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center! This included 37.5 hours building screens, 225.25 office & laboratory hours, 42 Sabino Canyon Ruin hours, and 565.5 hours on the Torres Blancas village excavation. Special thanks for uncounted volunteer hours are due to Steve Stacey for setting up our Internet home page and continuing to develop it for us, and to Carol Richardson and Bess Puyear for mailing the March bulletin. Peggy Bombersbach, Clota Hutchison, and Karen Rathjen volunteered time helping employees Darla Pettit and Deva Stock Abela prepare and mail the June volunteer bulletin. Volunteers who put in time since May 20 included Deva Abela, Lynne Attardi, Peggy Bombersbach, Rebecca Bombersbach, Ashley Buz, Wilson Buz, Les Chapman, Lisa Chop, Mike Cook, Allen Dart, Jane Delaney, Allen Denoyer, Susan Dredge, Don Duay, Charlie Emerson, Don Evans, Jack Flanders, Maureen Garrett, Maurice Girard, Meredith Green, Emily Greenleaf, Quinna Greenleaf, Sam Greenleaf, Stan Hall, Harvey Hastrop, Carolyn Hatfield, Cindy Heinze, Jason Heinze, Jenny Heinze, Clota Hutchison, Jeff Jones, Frank Kowalcke, George & Linda Kuntz, Doug Lindsay, Mary Lu Moore, John Murray, Al O’Brien, Darla Pettit, Joe Randolph, Karen Rathjen, Gail Roper, Robin Rutherford, Derek Schop, Candy Shoemaker, Tom Sickles, Steve Stacey, Jim Trimbell, Peter Van Cleve, and Cindy Zokhrouf. Our apologies if we’ve overlooked anyone!

Other Significant Supporters: Special thanks to all of the authors who contributed items to this issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology! Writer Bonnie Henry published a blurb about Old Pueblo’s upcoming Mimbres Pottery Designs Quilt raffle in the July 30 “Dry Heat” column of The Arizona Daily Star. Thanks, Bonnie -- we sold a lot of tickets as a result! The Tucson Mall is allowing Old Pueblo to show its Mimbres Pottery Designs Quilt at the Mall on September 5 to sell tickets to our 1998 fundraising raffle.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Board of Directors

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CONGRESSMAN JIM KOLBE VISITS SABINO CANYON RUIN TO SEE ARIZONA HUMANITIES COUNCIL-SUPPORTED TEACHER WORKSHOP

Arizona Congressman Jim Kolbe wanted to see one of this year’s Arizona Humanities Council-supported educational programs for himself so much that his Tucson office rescheduled two of his other appointments on July 7 so he could visit Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Archaeology in the Schools workshop at the Sabino Canyon Ruin.

In June 1998 the Arizona Humanities Council, Arizona’s branch of the National Endowment for the Humanities, awarded Old Pueblo a $3,000 matching grant to support its Archaeology in the Schools workshops for educators. This was AHC’s second General Grant to Old Pueblo for this program. (A story about the first grant appeared in Old Pueblo Archaeology, June 1997.)

Both grants allowed Old Pueblo to offer the workshop for a fee of only $50 per participant -- approximately half of the actual program cost.

Twenty-seven persons registered for the workshop on July 7 and 10 including several who were not members of the education profession but who nonetheless had profound interests in archaeology and Arizona’s ancient peoples. Highlights of this two-day session included finds of smashed, but complete, pottery vessels associated with an ancient Hohokam Indian pit-house (a structure built in a shallow, flat-bottomed pit, with the walls and roof made of wooden posts covered with brush or mats and sealed from the weather with a thick covering of dirt.) Photos of the excavation can be viewed on Old Pueblo’s Internet site: www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo

Representative Kolbe was enthused by what he saw at the Sabino Canyon Ruin on July 7. He told the participants, “I grew up on a ranch near Sonora, Arizona, that has some archaeological sites on the property. I remember one time some Boy Scouts were visiting us and they found a whole pottery jar full of beads in a place where our family had been many times but just hadn’t looked in the right place! We collected this magnificent find and donated it to the State Museum at the University of Arizona.” Kolbe also said he will do all he can to see that Arizona archaeology education programs continue to get National Endowment for the Humanities funding.

SABINO CANYON RUIN EXCAVATIONS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TEACHERS CAN GET PROFESSIONAL GROWTH PLAN CREDIT FOR TWO-DAY PROGRAM

Beginning September 12, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will offer a series of two-day, 8-hours-per-day excavation programs at the Sabino Canyon Ruin for $50 per person, a special price that includes lunch each day and an annual membership in Old Pueblo’s Archaeology Opportunities program!

Old Pueblo’s public field schools are held at Tucson’s Sabino Canyon Ruin, where Hohokam Indians lived between A.D. 1000 and 1350. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has been conducting research and public education programs here since 1995 in cooperation with the Fenster School of Southern Arizona, which owns the property Old Pueblo is excavating.

People who join Old Pueblo’s archaeologists in the Sabino Canyon Ruin program get to see for themselves how archaeological excavation preserves scientific information about animal bones, plant remains, and the soil associated with buried artifacts so that all recovered information can be studied and interpreted after a dig is done.

In each of its upcoming two-day field schools, Old Pueblo will have its archaeologists teach basic archaeological excavation, laboratory, and interpretive techniques in a hands-on program that is open to adults as well as children over 8 years old.

Educators in the Tucson Unified School District and several other public school programs days become members of Old Pueblo’s Archaeology Opportunities program, allowing them to participate in the Sabino Canyon dig up to 10 times per membership year.

The dates of the special two-day Sabino Canyon Ruin sessions are:

- September 12 & 26
- October 10 & 24
- November 7 & 21
- December 5 & 19

Fees: $50/person for any two 8-hour sessions in a month or $35 for a single day. Participants provide their own protective clothing and water; Old Pueblo provides lunch and all other equipment.

Sessions on dates not listed here can be arranged for a minimum of $189 for a 5-hour session (total fee depends on the actual number of participants).

Advance reservations are required for all dig sessions. Phone 520-798-1201 for reservations and directions to the Ruin.

CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS OK
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center accepts
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checks, and cash
as payment for course fees and publications

Persons registering for both field
UPCOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE TOURS & FLINTKNUPPING WORKSHOPS

Advance reservations are required for all events listed below except the Torres Blancas Village tour: Call 520-798-1201.

Torres Blancas Village Tour:
9 a.m. Wednesday, September 2

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will offer a free, 1-hour guided tour of its recent excavations at the Torres Blancas Village archaeological site in Green Valley. This site was lived in by Hohokam Indians between A.D. 1100 and 1450 and perhaps also by Sobaipuri Indians between 1450 and 1700. In excavations sponsored by Netwest Development Corporation and the Santa Rita Springs company since 1994 about 80 ancient structures, some of them unusually large, plus outdoor roasting and storage pits, trash middens, and human and dog burials were found.

In several of the site’s house ruins whole pots and other artifacts were found still in place on the floors. Archaeologists will show some of the artifacts Old Pueblo recovered and will offer interpretations of the ancient people who occupied the site during the tour.

Directions: Take Interstate 19 to Green Valley, exit at Continental Road, go east under the freeway and turn south immediately onto the East Frontage Road. Go 1.7 miles on the frontage road, turn left (west) on Calle Torres Blancas, then go south on Abrego for 1/10-mile till you see a chainlink-fenced site on the east side of street. Park on the street and meet at the gate on the north side of the chainlink-fenced area.

Flinthalking Workshops:
One Saturday per Month

Archaeologist Allen Denoyer will offer his popular flinthalking workshop on September 5, October 3, November 14, & December 12 at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Rd. Each workshop is from 9 a.m. to noon. Ages 12 and up, minimum class size is 6, maximum 11. Fee $16 (Old Pueblo members $12.80).

Picture Rock & Baboquivari Park:
10 a.m. Saturday, November 28

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has received permission to offer a guided tour to Picture Rock on the Tohono O’odham Indian Reservation southwest of Tucson on Thanksgiving weekend. Come see one of the most interesting and intriguing rock art sites in southern Arizona with us on November 28.

Picture Rock, a small butte in the foothills east of Baboquivari Peak, contains both petroglyphs and pictographs along with bedrock mortars and occasional artifacts. Tour participants may also get to observe modern Tohono O’odham devotional offerings at the butte. If so, they should not be touched or photographed.

Following the visit to the rock art site we will picnic in Baboquivari Park, a campground in the oak woodland just below the famous peak. Those who wish to stay after lunch may join us in a hike up one of the trails halfway up the mountain to see a spectacular view of the Baboquivari Valley -- homeland of the Tohono O’odham deity I’itoi.

We will meet at the Baboquivari Park campground at 10 a.m. It’s a 2½-hour drive to the campground from Tucson so plan to leave the Old Pueblo by 7:30 on Saturday, or camp in Baboquivari Park the night before. Campers should bring their own food and water -- there aren’t any convenience stores or fast food nearby!

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members get to attend this trip for free. The $20 fee per nonmember will support Old Pueblo’s education programs and help the Baboquivari District maintain and improve the Baboquivari Park campground.

Reservations are required! Call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center to sign up and to get directions to Baboquivari Park: 520-798-1201.

Baboquivari Park:
Starting in November

Sabino Canyon Ruin Public Tours

Old Pueblo’s professional archaeologists will lead tours of the Sabino Canyon Ruin, located on private property owned by the Fenster School of Southern Arizona, for groups of up to 32 persons on nine separate Saturdays from November through March.

Each of these tours is scheduled on days when archaeological excavations are scheduled to be going on, so there’s always something new and interesting to see. During each tour, artifacts as well as architectural features are shown and discussed, and scientific interpretations of ancient Hohokam Indian life in the Tucson area are offered.

The Sabino tours will start at 9 a.m. and run to at least 11 a.m. on each of the following dates:

November 21 January 2 February 20
December 5 January 16 March 6
December 19 February 6 March 20

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members can attend the Sabino Canyon Ruin tours (and participate in the Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations) for free. Nonmembers are requested to make donations of $10 per adult and $2 per child 12 and under.

Reservations are required for all participants! Call Old Pueblo to sign up and to get directions to the tour meeting place: 520-798-1201.

Private Sabino Canyon Ruin tours can be scheduled on other dates for a minimum of $50. Call Old Pueblo for details: 520-798-1201.

Visit Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s WEB SITE:
www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo
What happens to an archaeological site on property that is about to be developed? Can a land owner or developer simply bulldoze the site away? Or is some kind of effort required to save any heritage information that lies buried within it?

Cultural resource managers with the State of Arizona, Pima County, the City of Tucson, and the Arizona State Museum provide answers in this issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology.

TIME TO RENEW?
If you received this issue in one of our mass mailings, the 8-digit number on the top line of your address label indicates the year, month, and day your Old Pueblo Archaeology subscription will expire. If your label month is the same as or earlier than the month of this bulletin issue you need to renew your subscription or membership in order to receive more issues.

Old Pueblo Archaeology

Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, Arizona

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Old Pueblo Archaeology is the quarterly bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. Address bulletin questions, comments, or news items to editor Lynne Attardi at 520-798-1201 or fax number 520-798-1966, or to Old Pueblo's PO box address shown above, or by e-mail at latuacson@aoi.com. Old Pueblo's Executive Director, Allen Dart, can be reached at the same phone numbers and address or by e-mail at aldart@azstarnet.com.

The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Home Page (www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo) is posted for free by The Arizona Daily Star and is maintained by volunteer J. Steven Stacey (e-mail JSSStacey@aol.com).

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