



Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Presents:

Sinagua Archaeology of the Flagstaff and Verde Valley Areas

An educational tour
with Coconino National Forest
Archaeologist Peter J. Pilles, Jr.

Saturday & Sunday November 3 & 4, 2012

Reservation deadline October 31, 2012

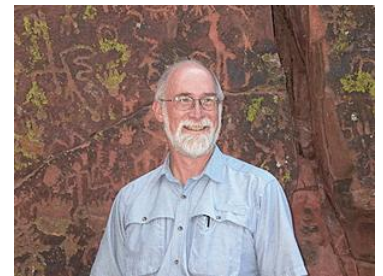


Volunteers stabilizing walls
at Elden Pueblo
archaeology.org

During this tour we will visit some of the most famous (and some of the most rarely visited) sites of Arizona's prehistoric Sinagua archaeological culture. Drive your own vehicle and meet our tour guide Peter Pilles at Elden Pueblo near Flagstaff, Arizona, where he and his colleagues and volunteers have excavated and surveyed for 30 years. After touring Elden, we will spend the rest of the first day visiting Turkey Hill Pueblo, Winona Village, Ridge Ruin, and the Two Kivas site. If time allows we may also be able to squeeze in visits to Medicine Fort and the Jack Smith Alcove House in the Cohonina area.

On Sunday we will visit the V-V (V-Bar-V) Heritage site petroglyphs, the Sacred Mountain ballcourt and a replicated experimental field site, prehistoric agricultural fields along Beaver Creek, Red Tank Draw petroglyphs, and a Sinagua field house. Time permitting on Sunday, we might also be able to include a visit to the Fewkes Petroglyph Boulder on Salt Mine Road, and to the Salt Mine itself. See page 3 for more about the sites to be visited.

The tour guide Peter J. Pilles, Jr., has done archaeological research throughout Arizona and has been the Coconino National Forest archaeologist since 1975. His excavations in that heartland of Sinagua archaeology include a multi-year project at Elden Pueblo, excavations at Honanki and Palatki Cliff Dwellings, early Sinagua pit house sites, and Yavapai roasting pit sites in the Verde. His research interests include rock art, ceramics, cultural resource management, and involving the public in archaeology. He also has taught courses on archaeological excavation, ceramic analysis, rock art recording, archaeology laws and regulations that protect our cultural heritage, and conservation and management of rock-art sites. He has supervised the stabilization of standing walls at various pueblos and cliff dwellings. He has been honored with awards and recognition from the American Rock Art Research Association, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Arizona Archaeological Society, Arizona Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission, Arizona Preservation Foundation, State Historic Preservation Office, the Hopi Tribe, and the USDA Forest Service for his efforts in public archaeology, research, and assistance in investigating and preventing archaeological site vandalism.



Fee \$95 for both tour days (\$76 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center & Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members), or \$50 to attend for just one day (\$40/day for Old Pueblo & PGMA members). Participants are responsible for their own transportation, meals, & lodging. Hotels, camping, & other accommodations are available in & near Flagstaff & Camp Verde.

**Contact Old Pueblo Archaeology Center
at 520-798-1201 info@oldpueblo.org to register**
Please visit our web site at www.oldpueblo.org

IMPORTANT TOUR INFORMATION

COST AND PAYMENT POLICY: Reservations are accepted on a first-come basis. Full payment is due at time of registration. Tour cost includes a tax-deductible contribution to Old Pueblo in an amount to be determined based on tour expenses compared to revenues after all expenses have been paid. Entrance fee savings from passes, permits, memberships, etc. will become part of the donation to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. We welcome singles and couples.

CANCELLATIONS made 30 days or more before departure will be 100% refunded. Cancellations 14 to 30 days before departure are refundable at 50% of the total cost unless the space can be filled. Cancellations less than 14 days prior to departure date are not refundable. All cancellation notices must be received in writing and will become effective as of the date received. Cancellations after the final payment date of a program will result in forfeiture of all money paid. Failure to pay the balance due by the payment due date may result in your reservation being cancelled. No refund will be made for leaving a program in progress. *Trip insurance is highly recommended.* Old Pueblo reserves the right to cancel programs while in progress and to take action as needed on an individual or group basis, when in Old Pueblo's sole opinion the health, safety, or well-being of participants requires such action. The tour itinerary is subject to change at the discretion of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, but participants will be notified of significant changes in advance if the change is under the control of Old Pueblo.

TRANSPORTATION: Participants are responsible for providing their own transportation. Moderate- to high-clearance vehicles are recommended and carpooling is encouraged.

ACCOMMODATIONS & MEALS: No accommodations or meals are included. Motel and camping accommodations are available in and near Flagstaff and Camp Verde.

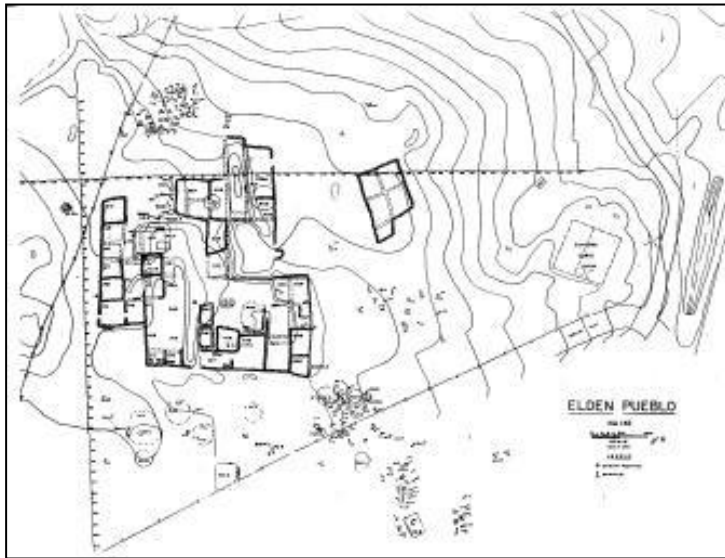
DEPARTURE: Touring starts at 8 AM Arizona time (Mountain Standard Time) Saturday at Elden Pueblo north of Flagstaff and ends Sunday afternoon near Camp Verde. Elden Pueblo is on the west side of US 89 a mile north of the Flagstaff Mall.

ACCESSIBILITY: Some walks/hikes will be required on this tour but participants can walk/hike as much or as little as they wish. Most of the walks to sites are ½-mile or less. Please wear comfortable walking shoes.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS: You must be in good physical and mental health to take this tour. We are concerned about your health and safety, and our tour leaders have first-aid and CPR training, but medical services or facilities may not be readily available or accessible during all or part of the tour. You are responsible for selecting events appropriate to your abilities and limitations. If you have any doubts about your ability to participate, please contact Old Pueblo prior to registering. Any physical condition requiring special attention, diet, or treatment must be reported when the reservation is made, and a follow-up explanatory letter may be required.

PARTICIPANTS MUST ABIDE by all federal, state, and tribal regulations pertaining to visitation to historic sites, antiquities, and artifact sites. Collecting of artifacts, plants, animals, and mineral specimens is prohibited. Please read about archaeological site etiquette at azstateparks.com/SHPO/downloads/SHPO_Site_Etiquette.pdf and oldpueblo.org/collecting.html.

MEMBERSHIP: Becoming a member of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center opens a world of new discoveries. Trip fee for nonmembers includes a 1-year "Friend" membership, which provides the *Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Bulletin*, a 20% discount on our publications, and discounts on some of our tour and course fees. Contact Old Pueblo at info@oldpueblo.org or visit our web site www.oldpueblo.org for membership details.



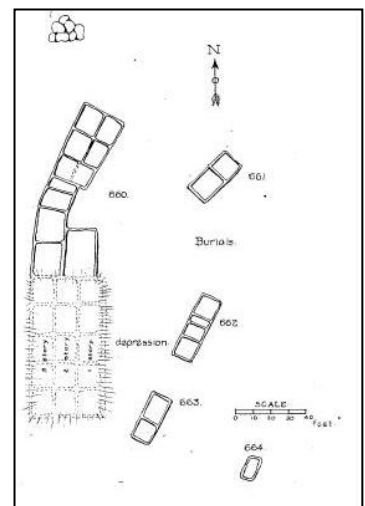
Elden Pueblo site map

Sites to be Visited during the Tour

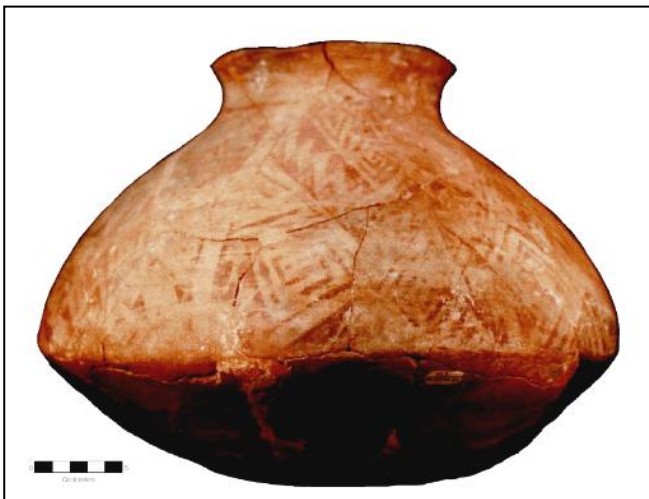
Elden Pueblo and **Turkey Hill Pueblo** are the “type sites” for the Elden Phase (AD 1150-1250) and the Turkey Hill Phase (AD 1250-1300) in the Flagstaff area. Elden Pueblo was one of the major Sinagua communities from about AD 1070 to 1275. Its earliest occupation consisted of a few pit houses, then the site grew to include pueblos throughout most of its history. Two rectangular benched kivas and a large community room have been found at Elden.

The earliest excavations at **Turkey Hill Pueblo** were supervised by a young graduate student named Emil Haury, who later became one of the most prominent archaeologists in Arizona history. Excavations at Elden and Turkey Hill pueblos were significant milestones in the history of Flagstaff-area archaeology, and these are two of the most important sites for understanding late Sinagua history.

Winona Village was a large grouping of pit houses and trash mounds, with a ballcourt, red-on-buff pottery, and abundant shell artifacts, lending it the appearance of a Hohokam occupation in the North Country. Besides the ballcourt, this site had five individual clusters of habitation features. Tree-ring dates from the structures indicate major occupations between AD 1066 and 1120.



Turkey Hill Pueblo map



Red-on-buff jar from Winona Village

recovered during excavation of the burial, including 25 whole ceramic vessels, woven and painted baskets, shell jewelry, fine mosaic work, wood objects, and more than 400 projectile points. The person in this burial has been identified as a very important leader of several religious societies that continued to exist into historic times at Hopi and Zuni.

Ridge Ruin is a multistory pueblo east of Flagstaff on top of a hill surrounded by several terraced plazas. Two Hohokam-style ballcourts are below the pueblo, surrounded by several clusters of pit structures and associated trash mounds. The initial construction of the pueblo included a style some have interpreted as indicators of Chacoan influence. This site produced one of the most important human burials in southwestern archaeology, the so-called “Magician burial.” A total of 613 catalogued objects of a wide variety of types were



Magician 1939

The Two Kivas site was excavated by archaeologist John C. McGregor of the University of Illinois in 1962 and 1964. He believed the site was occupied by former residents of Ridge Ruin, who moved to a new settlement about a mile to the north some time after AD 1175.

Medicine Fort is one among several special stone-masonry structures significant for understanding regional social organization. Dating to the Medicine Valley phase between AD 1050 and 1065, before Sunset Crater erupted, these “forts” are large, rectangular, thick-walled complexes usually situated on hills or other prominent points overlooking probable transportation routes. They usually are accompanied by scattered masonry and pitstructures. Excavations at Medicine Fort showed that the site had burned. The function of these odd, fort-like sites is unclear, but some archaeologists now think they served to regulate the movement of imported goods across the landscape.

Jack Smith Alcove House was one of several sites at which the Museum of Northern Arizona conducted excavations in 1932, and again in 1938-1940, in attempts to learn the dates when nearby Sunset Crater erupted. That volcano is a prominent feature on the northern Arizona landscape, and its eruptions are believed by some to have triggered immigration into the Sinagua domain late in the eleventh century.



The V-Bar-V Heritage site, which includes more than 1,000 petroglyphs, is the largest known petroglyph site in the Verde Valley, and one of the best preserved in the state. Its glyphs include humanoid figures and stylized animals as well as geometric designs. Most of the rock drawings there are in the Beaver Creek Style, which is diagnostic of the Southern Sinagua between AD 1150 and 1400.

Not far from the V-Bar-V site is **Sacred Mountain**, which includes remnants of a 50- to 60-room pueblo with a classic Hohokam-style ballcourt at its base. There are three roomblocks of about 20 rooms each on the corners of the butte, framing a courtyard and community room. The ballcourt evidently was the last of the identified courts to be constructed in the Verde Valley. Sacred Mountain also has significant agricultural features: dense rock alignments including waffle gardens, linear borders, and checkdams.

Prehistoric agricultural fields along Wet Beaver Creek used tiny rock-wall compartments laid out in a waffle-like grid pattern to catch water that Sinagua people diverted into the area by irrigation canals. Rows of cobbles stick up about 4 to 6 inches out of the ground. Many of the garden compartments, which each measure about 10 ft by 10 ft, can be seen.

The **Red Tank Draw petroglyphs** include a group of designs on a large boulder shaded by a juniper tree beside Forest Road 618, facing Red Tank Draw. These petroglyphs seem to be oriented to people descending from the Mogollon Rim on an old travel route that roughly parallels Wet Beaver Creek.