

10th VERDE VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER Anniversary 2010 - 2020

Native American Garden Ramada

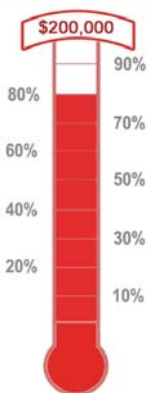
Our Archaeobotany Specialist, Rob Estrada, with a lot of help from super-volunteer Donna Ullner, now have a plot of blue corn from Second Mesa planted. The new moon during March was the ideal time to get the first crop in. The area had been covered with plastic earlier which let the light in and retained the heat, just in case we got freezing temperatures during April. The plastic has been removed and we can see the plants doing well.

A metal ramada has been added to the garden area from the initial garden donation of Donalyn Mikles and the Kling Family Foundation. Two tables will be move under the cover shortly to provide a shady spot for volunteers and to hold classes, discussions and plant sales in the future.

With the help of Ray Floyd, of Camp Verde Old Guys fame, the entire trail is now weed-free.



Capital Campaign Contingency Fund



Members will recall that a letter was sent out on February 27 advising that the Center has been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Economic Development Program for a grant/loan to build the first phase of the campus. However, before requesting the funds, the Board of Directors has set a goal of raising a \$200,000 contingency fund prior to accepting the loan in order to have a “cushion” in our Capital Campaign Fund for any unforeseen costs or overruns. We are pleased to report that as of May 1, a total of \$153,195 has been received or pledged.

Hope for Hopi Drive



Hope for Hopi

In an email to all of our members and friends on April 26, we pointed out that the Hopi ancestors had lived in the Sedona/Verde Valley for hundreds of years. They are on the Center's Advisory Council. They have been on the mesas for over 1,000 years, the longest continuously inhabited village in America.

The Hopi are a peaceful and creative people, spiritually-rich, in contrast with the abject poverty in which they live. To reduce the virus spread, their community ceremonies for rain and peace have been cancelled. The villages are closed to visitors, so tourist income has halted. Many Hopi are unable to get to the large stores in Winslow or Tuba City. They are unable to work or earn money for supplies, and are stretched to their limit to purchase foods from the small local market -- if they can even get to it, and if there are any goods left on the shelves.

Our Excursion Manager, Dale Bellisfield, organized this effort, and with Gerry Eaton, they have been our contact with the Hopi Emergency Management people and Shungopavi Security, with whom they drop off donated items at the entrance to Shungopavi. Dale and Gerry are shown with the supplies delivered on May 4.



For the drive we also asked for any donations so that supplies could be purchased. As of Sunday, May 3, the end of the drive, the Hope for Hopi Fund was at \$17,074, an unbelievable amount is just one week. Items will be purchased with these funds and delivered on May 5.

Those of you who accompanied Dale on the excursions to the Hopi planting and harvest will remember Bertram Tsavadawa. Bertram sent us an email “A Big Thank You from the Tsavadawa Family.”

Letter from the President



I started this letter in early March. What a difference six weeks have made in our lives! In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the Verde Valley Archaeology Center has temporarily closed its doors. Volunteers and staff continue to work from home on-line to stay in touch with our members and create new educational opportunities. Thanks to Ken Zoll, the Center has inaugurated free online courses on the Archaeology of the Verde Valley and on the Rock Art of the Verde Valley. You can register for the classes and take the classes for free through June. As of July 1, the courses will only be offered free to Archaeology Center members. March and April are typically the busiest months with donations and purchases in our gift shop. This closure will hurt us financially and your continued support is needed.

A new year and a new voice! I have stepped into some very big shoes. Dr. Jim Graceffa decided to step down as President of Verde Valley Archaeology Center after almost 10 years in that role. He is a man of many talents and skills. It's impossible to count the hours that he has given to the Center in supervising the curation of thousands of artifacts, giving tours, teaching classes and attending committee and board meetings. Jim retired as a dentist in 1995 and became involved in Archaeology in 1999, holding multiple leadership roles in the Verde Arizona Archaeological Society at the Chapter and State levels. He is one of the founding members of VVAC. I am happy that he has graciously agreed to accept the role of Vice President to help me in my first year as President of the Board.

I have had the privilege of being on the Board of Directors for two years, and my husband, Nick, is a docent. I retired as Vice President of Human Resources at PeaceHealth in Vancouver, WA in 2012. We raised our two boys in Flagstaff before moving to the Northwest in 2004. Since 2012, we have divided our time between Newberg, Oregon and Lake Montezuma, Arizona. I have a BA from Gustavus Adolphus College in Minnesota, and a MBA from Indiana University. I have served on several boards and held several offices. Having lived in the Southwest since 1990, Nick and I have come to appreciate the cultural heritage, history, and unique beauty of Arizona. We work with a passionate and dedicated Executive Director, Board and volunteer staff, without whom this organization would not exist.

Another significant retirement is that of Dr. Todd Bostwick, Director of Archaeology for the Center. Todd has accepted the role of Director Emeritus of Archaeology and so will remain in our family. He just completed a book on the Dyck collection of artifacts with an anticipated publishing date of July 2020. VVAC would not be what it is today without his guidance and participation. Read more about Dr. Bostwick later in this newsletter.

This year promises to be an exciting one, albeit not quite what we expected. It is our tenth anniversary year. We are working on building our Capital Campaign fund in order to feel comfortable accepting a generous USDA loan to build our new museum! If all goes well, we hope to break ground in 2021. We normally have a May BBQ, which we had to cancel. Our 10th anniversary Gala is scheduled for November, but we are still in wait and see mode on that.

We hope you are staying healthy and safe, and we look forward to seeing you again when we reopen.

Cheri Meyerhofer



The mission of the Verde Valley Archaeology Center is to preserve archaeological sites and collections, to curate the collections locally, and to make them available for research and education; to develop partnerships with American Indians, cultural groups and the communities it serves; and to foster a deeper understanding of prehistory and American Indian history in the Verde Valley through the science of archaeology.

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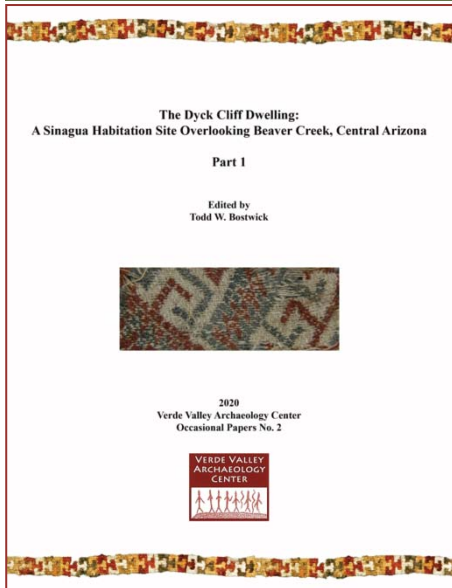
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THE DYCK CLIFF DWELLING REPORT

The Dyck Cliff Dwelling: a Sinagua Habitation Site Overlooking Beaver Creek, Central Arizona, edited by Todd W. Bostwick, 2020



More than 50 years ago, Dr. Charles Rozaire, a professional archaeologist from southern California, began a multi-season excavation project at a relatively small Southern Sinagua cliff dwelling located on artist Paul Dyck's property north of Camp Verde. Although a large quantity of incredibly well-preserved materials was recovered, these materials were not analyzed and remained in storage until 2014, when they were donated by Paul Dyck's son, John, to the Verde Valley Archaeology Center. After more than five years of analysis, a detailed report on the excavations and the materials recovered has been completed. Copies of the report will be available this summer. This report has 709 pages of text organized into 14 chapters, with 421 figures and 101 tables.

Chapter 1 provides a history of the excavations, profiles of several of the individuals involved, and an outline of Southern Sinagua culture history.

Chapter 2 is an edited summary of the original field notes and includes numerous field sketches and black and white photographs taken during the excavations.

Chapter 3 is a detailed description of the architecture of the site based on the field notes and on recent visits to the cliff dwelling.

Chapter 4 discusses the results of the analysis of the 9,095 sherds and 6 whole or reconstructed vessels recovered from the cliff dwelling. More than 90 percent of the sherds are plain wares, but the 155 corrugated and 484 decorated sherds indicate the site inhabitants engaged in widespread trading networks, primarily with the Flagstaff and Kayenta regions but also with the Prescott area. Ceramic types date the site to circa AD 1050-1325.

Chapter 5 is a description of the large quantity of well-preserved plant remains, undertaken with the expert help of Dr. Karen Adams. More than 10,000 corn cobs were found, represented in three different colors (yellow, red, and blue/purple), as well as several different species of squash and beans. In addition to a large quantity of cotton seeds and unspun fibers, numerous species of wild plant remains were identified.

Chapter 6 provides a detailed analysis by Joshua Edwards of the 1,009 faunal remains, including rabbits, deer, beaver, weasel, muskrat, raccoon, various rodents, duck, quail, teal, and other birds.

Chapter 7 is a description of the 157 groundstone tools from the site.

Chapter 8 reports on a detailed analysis by Melody Nowaczyk and me of the 1,709 flaked stone artifacts, including 23 projectile points. 133 obsidian artifacts were found, and XRF analysis revealed that five different sources were represented, primarily Government Mt.

Chapter 9 is on ornaments, minerals, and special rocks. One argillite pendant looks like a beaver. More than 460 pieces of salt weighing 10.7 pounds were found, most of which likely came from the Verde Salt Mine.

Chapter 10 is a lengthy chapter on the amazing textiles, with more than 1,000 pieces of cotton fabrics in a variety of colors (e.g., red, tan, blue, and gray) recovered from the site. Dr. Laurie Webster provided invaluable assistance with analysis of the textiles. Fabric structures consisted of knotted netting, simple looping, oblique interlacing twining, balanced plain weave, warp-faced plain weave, plain weave with supplementary wefts, plain weave tapestry, diamond-twill tapestry, slit tapestry, weft-wrap openwork, and gauze openwork with supplementary wefts. More than a dozen cotton breech cloths were recovered, as were several pieces of tie-dye textiles with possible corn kernel designs. Numerous wooden weaving tools were also found, indicating that weaving on a loom occurred at the site.

Chapter 11 describes matting, baskets, and sandals found in the cliff dwelling. Dr. Edward Jolie helped me with their analysis.

Chapter 12 discusses a variety of wood, reed, hard-shell squash and gourd artifacts. These include nearly 50 reed arrow shafts, more than half of which have painted bands in multiple colors.

Chapter 13 presents the analysis of various unusual artifacts that may have served special purposes.

Chapter 14 provides a summary of many of the artifacts and food remains on a room by room basis and puts the site into a larger, regional context. The contents of a storage feature inside a room identified by Paul Dyck as a Kiva are discussed, supporting the idea that it probably was a ceremonial room.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Excavation of Two Prehistoric Burials Near Hatalacva

Kathryn Turney, MA, RPA

In late August of 1995, Tom Bell, a resident of Clarkdale was fishing on the Verde River when he discovered leg bones protruding from the banks located to the east of the Verde (Ziem 1996). After contacting the proper authorities, Yavapai County hired SWCA to conduct an emergency excavation, necessary due to the burials being in danger of erosion and possible looting.

The burials were located just outside of the boundary of Hatalacva, a highly defensible Pueblo located on a narrow ridgetop. Hatalacva is a Southern Sinagua Pueblo, with 100+ rooms and was occupied between A.D. 1000-1300. The site was excavated in 1984. It is currently owned by the Nature Conservancy and is monitored by the Arizona Site Steward Program and members of the Verde Valley Archaeology Center.



The excavation took place on September 1, 1995. The bones and artifacts were exposed in situ. After plan view maps and elevations were established, excavations commenced. Feature 1 contained a 30-year-old woman, fully articulated on her back with arms and legs parallel to the body, with the head facing east. An osteological analysis revealed a cranial deformation, most likely from a cradleboard used during infancy and no visible pathologies. Azurite covered the lower part of her face (SWCA 1995). Sherds recovered from the backfill areas included Verde Brown, Tuzigoot Plain, Clear Creek Brown and Verde Red, indicating dates of A.D. 1000-1300 (Colton and Hargrave 1937).



Feature 2 contained a child, approximately 7 years of age, buried in the same manner as the woman in Feature 1. The child was not able to be sexed due to the condition of the skeletal remains. The burial contained two plainware vessels (Verde Brown), one containing azurite and a one-handed mano. The artifacts were located to the east of the skull. An ephemeral charcoal stain was located 59 cm below datum. Upon further examination, a pattern emerged, showing the stain was from a basket or a woven textile. A C-14 sample was taken, although there is no mention of the findings in the final report.

It seems likely the burials were contemporaneous, due to the similarities in the positioning of the bodies, and the azurite that covered the lower part of both of their faces. The burials were repatriated to the Yavapai

Prescott Tribe on September 28, 1995 and were subsequently reburied. The burials were likely from Hatalacva due to the proximity and chronologies. An examination of burials recovered during excavations at Hatalacva may yield further information on burial practices, further confirming the affiliation of the burials to the nearby site.

References

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1937 Handbook of Northern Arizona Pottery Wares. Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin No. 11.
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Report submitted to Yavapai County Public Works Department.

Ziem, Mark

2019 Verbal Communication, July 2019.



EXPLORING THE DYCK CLIFF DWELLING ARTIFACTS

Chapter 10 Excerpts - TEXTILES, CORDAGE, AND WEAVING TOOLS

Todd W. Bostwick and Laurie D. Webster

Excavations at the Dyck Cliff Dwelling yielded a large and impressive collection of well-preserved textiles and cordage. Their presence was one of the main reasons why Dr. Charles Rozaire agreed in 1961 to excavate the site. The Dyck textiles join those from Antelope House and Tonto National Monument as one of the most important textile collections recovered from the greater Southwest.

This chapter offers a preliminary inventory of the textiles and cordage from the Dyck Cliff Dwelling, with descriptions of the raw materials and tools, weaving structures and techniques, yarn and fabric colors, clothing types, and other informative data. Todd Bostwick conducted the initial research, analysis, and photography of the assemblage and prepared the tables, and Laurie Webster revised the textile terminology and the text and confirmed the construction of selected textiles. A more detailed and thorough analysis of the thousands of pieces of cordage and cloth fragments remains to be undertaken. Proveniences for all textiles and weaving tools discussed in this chapter are provided in the text or in figure captions.

Prehistoric Southwestern weavers used a variety of raw materials to make their clothing and other woven items, including yucca, human and animal hair, turkey feathers, other wild plant fibers, and domesticated cotton. All of these raw materials are represented in the Dyck collection of textiles and cordage, with the woven fabrics primarily made from spun cotton and the cordage from processed yucca fiber.

The clothing of the Sinagua, Salado, and Mogollon appears to represent a blending of Ancestral Pueblo and Hohokam weaving techniques and styles. Sinagua clothing consisted primarily of aprons and large blankets for women, and breechcloths, shoulder blankets, and sandals for men. After AD 1200, a wraparound kilt secured by a sash was added to men's attire. Garment styles represented in the Dyck collection include blankets, breechcloths, tumplines, aprons, sashes, and belts or garters. Many of the textiles exhibit mending repairs.

Yucca is a member of the *Agave* family that grows abundantly in dry, sandy soils throughout the Southwest. It has long served humans as a major source of fiber for the production of cordage, ropes, nets, sandals, baskets, mats, clothing, and other items. This image is of processed yucca fiber found within the Dyck Cliff Dwelling.



Most of the unspun cotton fiber from the Dyck Cliff Dwelling is natural white. Gray-colored cotton also is present in large quantities, often in the same bundle as the white cotton as shown below in this mass of white and gray, unspun cotton with seeds.



One weaving method used by the Sinagua was **slit tapestry**. Two examples are present in the Dyck collection. One is a multicolored cotton band, 31.8 cm long and 1.8-2.2 cm wide seen below. Possibly a belt, this band has 10 tan-colored cotton 2z-S warps crossed by single-ply z-spun wefts in off-white, brick red, orangetan, and gray-brown, which create an unusual geometric design of interlocking T-shapes. (Note: This textile is used in the header banner of this issue.)



A second specimen from the site is an intact circular band with a slit-tapestry panel woven on eight circuits of coiled off-white 2z-S cotton yarn that serve as the warps. The 10.2 cm wide panel is woven with single-ply z-spun wefts in red, yellow-tan, and natural white, and the band has a circumference of about 42 cm. The slits are relatively wide, probably to enhance their visibility as part of the design.



Dr. Todd W. Bostwick Accepts Position of Director Emeritus of Archaeology



Dr. Todd Bostwick retired from his position as Director of Archaeology effective April 1. He had held this position for almost the entire time of the Center's existence. To honor his years of service, Dr. Bostwick was offered the position of Director Emeritus of Archaeology for the Verde Valley Archaeology Center.

Dr. Bostwick served for 21 years as the City Archaeologist for the City of Phoenix at Pueblo Grande Museum, where he established a comprehensive archaeology compliance program and served as coordinator with the National Park Service for the Pueblo Grande National Historic Landmark. He had also been a Faculty Associate at Arizona State University and at Northern Arizona University.

As Director of Archaeology, Dr. Bostwick's duties included: planning and supervising all field and lab operations; developing policies to conform to the highest standards of ethical, intellectual and scientific rigor and validity; serving as primary contact with the Archaeological Conservancy; and overseeing collections, curation and display activities.

Through Dr. Bostwick's efforts the Center received the prestigious Governor's Award in the Non-profit category in 2014. The Center was recognized for its work in artifact preservation, site preservation with the Archaeology Conservancy and for providing support for volunteer efforts and public education programming that aids in the preservation of Arizona's heritage resources.

In addition, the Center received several grants from the Institute for Museum and Library Service for which he was the primary scholar on the projects. Among these was a grant for a Conservation Assessment in 2015 which allowed us to bring in Dr. Nancy Odegaard and her staff from the Arizona State Museum to review the Center's conservation procedures, policies and environment. Upon completing their review, the Center was deemed "well qualified to be an archaeological collections repository for Federal, State, Town or private collections in Arizona." This would not have been remotely possible without the guidance and direction of Dr. Bostwick.

The Director Emeritus status is granted to one who has rendered distinguished and meritorious service to the Verde Valley Archaeology Center. Emeritus individuals are retired without giving up affiliation with the organization, since their advice and participation is still sought and valued. An Emeritus member receives life membership and continues to have use of the library, repository and other research materials. An Emeritus member does not have regular duties on a continuing basis, but may choose to teach on a course-by-course basis, and to represent the organization in providing lectures. Travel, per diem and honorarium expenses are available for any teaching, lecturing or advisory duties.

We are very pleased that Todd has accepted this offer. The Center would not be where it is today without having had his guidance, expertise, and participation. We look forward to continuing our partnership with him in this new capacity.



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CHANNEL
INTERNATIONAL
FILM FESTIVAL

VVAC SPONSORS FILM FESTIVAL

The Verde Valley Archaeology Center is a proud sponsor of the annual International Archaeology Film Festival, which opens its 17th annual edition on May 13, in an online environment, through May 17. Organized by the Eugene, Oregon nonprofit, Archaeological Legacy Institute, The Archaeology Channel, usually holds an array of public activities, however, in keeping with social distancing advice, the Festival has moved to online streaming of the films selected for the competition.

The Festival is much more than an exhibition of the world's top cultural heritage films. It is designed to promote the development of cultural heritage media worldwide. The Festival accepted 103 film entries from twenty-six countries. Permissions for online screening were received for the 23 of the films selected for competition from Canada, France, Ghana, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Turkey, and the USA. The films in the 2020 competition cover a variety of fascinating topics from around the globe: places as far apart as Singapore and Peru and across the human timeline from hundreds of thousands of years ago in the Neanderthal era to the Japanese bombing of Oregon in World War II. There are also films about the lifeway of the world's last hunter-gatherers, an updated interpretation of Stonehenge, revelations about how the Egyptian pyramids were built, and the fascinating story of Polynesian sea voyagers as told by themselves. For a list of films and link to get your \$4.99 virtual ticket for all films, please visit the Festival at: <http://bit.ly/TACIFF>.



Meet the Board



Todd R. Stell, B.S. Geography (archaeology minor) and M.S.A. in Environmental, Conservation Planning. Todd formerly worked as the Chief of Greenways and River Conservation for the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, where he directed several statewide grant programs and projects. He also

participated in various Interstate efforts such as the Chesapeake Bay Program, and the US Highlands Conservation Act, both of which were created by Acts of Congress. For a number of years, he served as the President and Vice President of the Hay Creek Watershed Association board of directors, where he helped transition the organization from a club to a fully operational and IRS certified 501 (c)(3) non-profit. He was the Vice President and Owner of a successful private consulting company, which he and his wife Mary Jane created. Their company completed natural and cultural resources investigations across all 50 states, primarily for the United States Department of Defense, much of which focused on archaeological resource identification. In retirement, he likes fishing, hiking, traveling, and wildlife photography. He is excited to help the VVAC continue to meet its mission of preserving the archaeology of the Verde Valley.



Kathryn Turney first became interested in a career in Archaeology following a successful twenty-year career in which she managed a salesforce of 140 in the publishing industry. Her undergraduate degree was earned at the University of Arizona (U of A). She went on to obtain her first M.A. in Applied Archaeology at Northern Arizona University (NAU) and her second M.A. in Indigenous People's Law at the University of Oklahoma College of Law (OU Law).

While continuing to obtain her education, she worked for various companies in the field of Cultural Resource Management (CRM). After joining the National Park Service (NPS) as an archaeologist and working at Flagstaff National Monuments (FLAG) for three years, she became the Yavapai County Archaeologist in 2018, working in the Public Works Division. Her academic interests include Ethnoarchaeology, Oral History, Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and Public Archaeology.

Kathryn will be writing an article for the "Archaeological Record" column in the Verde Valley Archaeologist quarterly newsletter, the first of which appears in this issue.

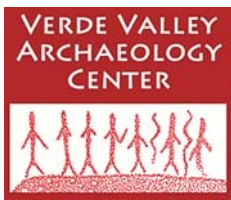


The Verde Valley Archaeology Center's Archaeology Field Institute has launched its Distance Learning program. Distance learning courses are simply educational courses that are delivered remotely, meaning that students can complete some or all of their coursework without having to be physically present in a classroom. The Institute's first offering is "The Archaeology of the Verde Valley." This course is based on a two-hour program that the Center has presented to the Northern Arizona University Road Scholar program for the past three years. The program has been so successful that it is now the opening Featured Presentation of the five-day Road Scholar program. The course covers the Paleoindian and Archaic People, the Sinagua Culture, the Hopi Tribe, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation. It provides a general overview the 12,000 years of occupation of the Sedona/Verde Valley..

The second offering is "The Rock Art of the Verde Valley." This course runs about 90 minutes and describes what rock art is, who made the rock art, how was the rock art made, and what it might mean. There are over 450 archaeological sites in the Sedona/Verde Valley area that contain rock art, sometimes called cultural markings. This mini-course provides an overview of the rich cultural heritage of rock art within the area that is slowly being lost to natural erosion.

The Institute is currently developing additional courses. Classes will always be free to VVAC members but are being offered to the public without charge through June 30 as a public service during the stay-at-home period. After June 30, a course fee will be required. The courses can be reviewed and taken by going to <https://courses.vvarchcenter.org>. Registration with name and email address is all that is required to gain access to the courses.





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