Areas of High Archaeological Site Sensitivity in Pima County, Arizona

by David Cushman, Program Manager
Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program
Pima County, Arizona

Introduction

In March 1999, the Pima County Board of Supervisors directed county staff to develop the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. This plan will be used to facilitate and direct future growth while enabling the protection of natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the citizens of Pima County.

One of the six planning elements in the Plan is cultural and historical resources preservation. Cultural resources include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, and places with traditional cultural value. The purpose of the planning effort is to describe the nature and location of all known cultural and historical resources in Pima County, outside of the Indian reservations, to allow informed decisions regarding their protection and management for the future where warranted. To facilitate planning the county was divided into eight watershed planning units, seven in the eastern part of Pima County and one covering the county’s western half.

The Problem

The majority of the cultural resource base in Pima County is archaeological in nature, covering the period from approximately 10,000 B.C. to the early 20th century. The primary source of archaeological information in southern Arizona is the Arizona State Museum. ASM was contracted to assist the county in summarizing information on all known archaeological sites in Pima County as well as every archaeological survey for which there are records. This information was accessed through the Museum’s electronic database known as AZSITE. Summary counts for eastern Pima County revealed that 3,541 archaeological sites had been recorded in eastern Pima County over the past one...
Areas of High Archaeological Site Sensitivity in Pima County, Arizona (continued)

The Solution

The solution to the problem was found by assembling two teams of experts on the archaeology of Pima County, one team for eastern Pima County and the second for the western part. The members of each team were each asked to participate in a one day workshop for the purpose of developing maps depicting the expected location of archaeological sites. These workshops brought current archaeological site and survey information together with the personal knowledge and expertise of the archaeologists, all of whom have conducted field work and research in specific portions of Pima County.

This exercise was not intended to be objective or scientific, but rather a subjective expression of current expert opinion -- a theoretical model -- on where the county could expect to find archaeological sites in the future. To gain the benefit of the best and most current thought on the subject, a single expert was assigned to each of the seven subareas in eastern Pima County. In light of its size and the limited nature of archaeological information in western Pima County, four experts were asked to participate in the modeling of this subarea. Presented below is a list of the team members who participated. A parenthesis is added after each name to indicate the subarea for which the person was responsible.

The Teams

The team for eastern Pima County consisted of:

- Dr. Paul Fish, Curator of Archaeology and Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Chair of Cultural and Historical Resource Technical Advisory Team for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (Tortolita Fan)
- Dr. William Doelle, President, Center for Desert Archaeology, archaeological advisor for the City of Tucson (Middle Santa Cruz Valley)
- Mr. Allen Dart, Executive Director, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center (Avra Valley)
- Dr. Jeffery Clark, Staff Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology (San Pedro Valley)
- Mr. Henry Wallace, Staff Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology (Altar Valley)
- Dr. Carla Van West, Staff Archaeologist, Statistical Research, Inc. (Upper Santa Cruz Valley)
- Ms. Michelle Stevens, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Arizona; Staff Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology (Cienega-Rincon valleys)

The eastern Pima County team was assisted by Mr. John Madsen, Curator at the Arizona State Museum and Dr. Beth Grindell, Assistant Curator at the Museum.

For western Pima County, the team was made up of four individuals:

- Dr. Richard Allstrom, a private archaeological consultant
- Mr. Jerry Lyons, Staff Archaeologist, SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants
- Mr. David Tucker, Staff Archaeologist, SWCA, Inc.
- Ms. Mary Charlotte Thurtle, Staff Archaeologist, SWCA, Inc.

hundred years and that another 400 or so sites were known from western Pima County. Survey data also indicated that 2,466 surveys had been conducted in the eastern half of the county covering approximately 12.1 percent of the land area. In western Pima County, where cultural resource inventories have been far more limited in number and extent, it is estimated that less than one percent of the area has ever been formally investigated. Taken together, this means that the vast majority of the land base in Pima County is unknown to the archaeological profession. This presented a problem for county staff who were given the task of presenting a comprehensive description of cultural and historical resources in the county. The limitation in survey coverage pre-
Areas of High Archaeological Site Sensitivity in Pima County, Arizona (continued)

Each of these members have considerable experience on the ground and familiarity with the archaeological literature for the western Papaguería, including western Pima County.

In all approximately 180 years of combined experience in the archaeology of Pima County was brought to bear in this exercise.

The Method

Each member of the eastern Pima County team and all four of the western Pima County team were given large scale laminated maps of their subareas showing current site and survey information along with contour lines, modern vegetation, drainages and springs, and modern roads. These detailed maps were produced by Pima County using its Geographic Information System database, which enables highly accurate maps to be compiled using multiple layers of data.

Using this information and their own knowledge and experience the team members were asked to stratify the subareas into three zones of relative site frequency: high, medium and low. This was done based on the assumption that some parts of the landscape have been used more intensively than others through time, that other areas were used less intensively, and that some areas were hardly used at all regardless of cultural, temporal, or functional variation in land use.

Each team member drew out their zones using color coded markers over a period of several hours. After they finished, all team members presented their maps to the others for review and comments. All the maps for eastern Pima County were created at the same time in the same room so that the team members had the benefit of group input at multiple points in the exercise. The map for western Pima County was created following the same procedures described above with all four experts contributing to the final outcome.

At the end of each workshop, the assumptions used in stratifying the subareas were discussed and recorded on the maps to clarify what decisions had been made and why. In every case, proximity to water, topography, and elevation were the main variables that were used. In some cases, the experts also used soil type and modern vegetation in their thinking. The zones created, while depicting relative site frequency, were interpreted in qualitative terms as site sensitivity zones.

The Results

The results of these two workshops produced a map for each subarea showing the three sensitivity zones. The maps were then taken back to the county offices and a second map of each subarea was printed to the same exact scale showing the subarea boundaries along with registration tic marks needed to convert the zones into digitized polygons to be saved as a data layer in Pima County’s GIS database. The sensitivity zones were then traced onto the registration map and digitized.

Once in the database, the sensitivity zones were available for analysis and could be quantified as to acreage and compared with other data. The subarea maps for eastern Pima County were consolidated into one regional map for eastern Pima County. The final maps are entitled “Archaeological Sensitivity Zones for Eastern Pima County” and “Archaeological Sensitivity Zones for Western Pima County” (see figures).

The table below presents acreage summaries of the three sensitivity zones by subarea along with percent and rank for each subarea. The high sensitivity zone is represented in dark gray, light gray is the moderate zone, and white is the zone believed to have the lowest sensitivity for archaeological sites.

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<th>SUBAREA</th>
<th>High sensitivity</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Moderate sensitivity</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Low sensitivity</th>
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<td>San Pedro Valley</td>
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<td>11.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>38,031</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Western Pima County</td>
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Maps for Pima County's Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan show areas that are most likely to contain archaeological sites.
The Tohono O’odham Nation’s reservation between the two mapped areas was excluded from the SDCP study at the Nation’s request.
The subareas show considerable variation in archaeological sensitivity with the Avra Valley ranking as having highest percentage of land designated as high sensitivity. By land, Western Pima County has the highest rank by far reflecting its larger size than the other subareas. A good deal of the western third of the Avra Valley is identified as having high sensitivity. At the bottom of the rankings for high sensitivity is the San Pedro River Valley. This zone is limited to a tight band centered on the San Pedro River and the adjacent terraces. In the maps (pages 4-5) notice how the high sensitivity zones correlate with the major drainages in each subarea, and in proximity to known springs in some instances such as the Cienega-Rincon subarea. In total, the high sensitivity zone represents about 28% of the total area in eastern Pima County.

The areas believed to have a more moderate sensitivity for archaeological sites are generally located adjacent to the high sensitivity zones indicating that site frequency should drop off as one moves away from the high sensitivity zones. The subarea with the highest percentage of the moderate sensitivity zone is Western Pima County by both acres and percentage. This area covers a large swath of territory in the eastern half of the subarea that is characterized by Palo Verde-mixed cactus vegetation thereby raising overall site sensitivity. On the eastern side of the county, the Avra Valley is next in rank. The moderate zone in this area centers on the washes on the bottom of the valley floor. It may be that this area was flood prone thus reducing its attractiveness for human populations. The subarea with the lowest percentage of the moderate zone is the Altar Valley, with only a few tributary drainages leading into the Altar Wash being so designated. In all, the moderate zone represents approximately 24% of the total area in eastern Pima County.

The low sensitivity zone is the largest in terms of overall percentage of land in the region at approximately 1.6 million acres or 47.8% of the land by area. The subarea with the highest percentage of the low sensitivity zone is the Middle Santa Cruz although at 479,042 acres, the Altar Valley has almost twice the acreage. The subarea with the least percentage of acres in the low sensitivity zone is the Avra Valley, which is also the lowest acreage in this category.

Conclusion

The expert workshops brought together two teams of highly knowledgeable people for an exercise in regional modeling without precedence in Pima County and the results are very informative. It is important to remember, however, that these maps represent opinion that is influenced by both personal experience and by the amount and quality of available information. The Altar Valley, for instance, has the second lowest survey percentages of the subareas in eastern Pima County at 5.0 percent. Western Pima County is believed to have even less survey coverage. Part of what is being reflected here is a degree of ignorance, even on the part of the experts, that can only be overcome by collecting additional information. Nonetheless, the results will be useful in preparing preliminary management recommendations about what parts of the landscape should be considered for conservation as part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

Pima County has applied for grant money to develop a more robust surface probability model using GIS data and statistical techniques to achieve a better means of predicting site location. Until that happens, however, the “group think” that these maps represent is the most contemporary expression of thought about what portions of the county’s non-Reservation landscape have been utilized over time by past peoples.
MARCH IS ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH!!!

Archaeology poster buffs can pick up a free 2001 Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month poster at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center! Drop by or call us at 798-1201 if you’d like one! We also have some of last year’s Archaeology Month posters left (also free).

Programs Arranged by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center: Free Public Presentations . . .

March 1 2 p.m. “Arts and Culture of the Prehistoric Hohokam Indians” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart, with artifact display, sponsored by the Arizona Humanities Council. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson. Early arrival suggested -- only 30 seats available. (520) 798-1201

March 2 2 p.m. “Archaeological Excavations at the Yuma Wash Hohokam Village Ruin” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologists Jeffrey T. Jones and Allen Dart, with artifact display. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson. Early arrival suggested -- only 30 seats available. (520) 798-1201

March 3 2 p.m. “Archaeological Excavations at the Sabino Canyon Ruin Hohokam Village Site” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Dr. Eric J. Kaldahl, with artifact display, at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson. Early arrival suggested -- only 30 seats available. (520) 798-1201

March 4 2 p.m. “Arts and Culture of the Prehistoric Hohokam Indians” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart, with artifact display, sponsored by Colossal Cave Mountain Park and the Arizona Humanities Council. Colossal Cave Mountain Park, 16711 E Colossal Cave Rd., Vail AZ. (520) 647-7275

March 7 2 p.m. “Prehistoric Pottery of the Hohokam Indians in Tucson” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart, with artifact display, sponsored by the Arizona Humanities Council. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson. Early arrival suggested -- only 30 seats available. (520) 798-1201


March 15 7 p.m. “Arts and Culture of the Prehistoric Hohokam Indians” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart, with artifact display: Amazing Arizona series sponsored by City of Sierra Vista Parks & Leisure Services and Arizona Humanities Council. Oscar Yunn Community Center, 1011 N. Coronado Drive, Sierra Vista AZ. Bob Boysen, (520) 417-6980.

March 17 2 p.m. “Prehistoric Pottery of the Hohokam Indians in Tucson” free slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart, with artifact display, for Cave Creek Museum. Cave Creek Museum, 6140 E. Skyline Drive, Cave Creek AZ. Jane Bunnanny, 480-488-2764.

. . . and Chances to Go on Archaeological Site Tours

Two guided tours of Old Pueblo Archaeology’s Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations will be offered for Archaeology Month, and another in May! Bring water, hat, sturdy shoes, sunscreen, and long pants. Dress for a desert hike. Tours meet about 1 mile away from the Sabino Canyon Visitor Center, not at the tram place. Call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center for details: 798-1201.

- Archaeology Month Saturday guided public tours of the Sabino Canyon Ruin, March 10 & March 24. Each starts at 9 a.m. and ends around 11. Old Pueblo members free; nonmember adults $10, kids 12 and under $2. Reservations required.

- May 12 guided tour to two Hohokam Classic Period ruins. At 8 a.m. Dr. Eric Kaldahl leads a special 4-hour tour that will first visit the Sabino Canyon Ruin, then will go to the University Indian Ruin (owned by the University of Arizona Department of Anthropology). Registration is through the Pima Community College Community Campus. Call Old Pueblo at 798-1201 for details and price.

WELCOME NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Old Pueblo welcomes three new members to the Board of Directors. Dr. Dave Abbott is a Research Associate with the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, with extensive experience in Hohokam archaeology and special interest in Hohokam ceramic production and exchange. Mr. Ed Gladish is a retired oil, gas, and forestry industry land manager and a former California State Land Commissioner, who also serves on the Friends of Western Art board. Mr. Joseph T. Joaquín is an employee of the Cultural Affairs Program of the Tohono O’odham Nation. He has served on the Nation’s Legislative Council and has chaired its Cultural Preservation Committee.

Continuing their service with the Board of Directors this year are Board officers Jim Trimbell (President), Laurie Amado (Vice-President), Deborah Jassem (Secretary), and JoAnn Cowgill (Treasurer); and members Frances Conde, Carolyn Davis, Emory Sekaupatwa, Marc Severson, and Steve Stacey.

Old Pueblo’s mission is to study, preserve, and educate the public about the traditions and cultures of the Southwest, so we have actively sought leaders from native Southwestern tribes to serve on the Board of Directors, and are fortunate to have three Native American Board members currently serving: Emory Sekaupatwa (Hopi), and Frances Conde and Joe Joaquín (Tohono O’odham).
VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT ON STEVE STACEY

by Eric J. Kaldahl

As I write this first volunteer spotlight, I am working at a computer donated and maintained by Steve Stacey, using a printer donated by Steve Stacey, and sitting next to a scanner donated by Steve Stacey. I am getting ready for our weekend excavation at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, where Steve Stacey will be a volunteer crew chief. I’m also sorting through photographs of the people, places, and programs of Old Pueblo for the Bulletin, photographs taken by Steve Stacey. Many of those photographs are posted on the Center’s website, produced by (guess who?) Steve Stacey.

Steve’s interest in archaeology began at the age of 25 when he enrolled in a Western History course. His career in computer programming would keep him away from his archaeological love until the 1990s, when he began taking classes at Pima Community College. He has worked with 8 different archaeological organizations at over 30 sites. From the earliest days of Old Pueblo, Steve has been an indispensable volunteer crew member and crew chief.

Steve Stacey (left) working at the Sabino Canyon Ruin with Eric Kaldahl

Steve has been an active recruiter, bringing new students to the Center. In addition to maintaining and donating almost all of the computer equipment we use at Old Pueblo and working on sites, Steve has volunteered in lab, helped teach the children’s mock excavation program, staffed our booths at Archaeology Expos, led archaeological site tours, and helped maintain Old Pueblo’s grounds and property. For over a year, Steve has served on Old Pueblo’s Board of Directors.

I asked Steve what he enjoys about being a volunteer. He said that teaching children and adults gives him “A feeling of satisfaction. A sense of doing something good for people.” And then he said of archaeological fieldwork, “The excavation of sites keeps you thinking. It lets you participate in the lives of ancient people, giving you a snapshot out of time. Archaeology lets you place yourself amongst the people of the past.” His advice to new volunteers: “Try everything. You never know what you might end up liking.”

Steve has helped our programs to grow, and he believes that our educational offerings are improving year-to-year. He sees Old Pueblo as a rare place that gives people an opportunity to get to do archaeology.

On behalf of all the Center’s staff, students, and volunteers, thanks Steve, for all that you have done and all that you continue to do for us.

Old Pueblo Education Report: 2000

The year 2000 was a good year for Old Pueblo’s education programs. Our total program enrollment increased by 35% compared with 1999. The programs driving the enrollment increases were the Center’s outreach talks and mock excavation learning activities. In addition some new programs were taught for the first time, including courses at the OASIS center of Tucson, and the laboratory techniques, lithic analysis, and pottery workshop courses for the Arizona Archaeological Society.

We served over 2,300 people this year, the greatest number in the Center’s history.

Seventy-three classrooms took part in our programs this year from 56 schools representing 16 Arizona school districts. Of those, 28 classrooms totaling 680 school children enjoyed scholarship support in the amount of $7,312, making our programs more affordable for every child. Classroom scholarship funds came from Old Pueblo’s fund raisers and supporters, the Stocker Foundation, and the Arizona Humanities’ Council. Teachers please note, scholarship money is still available for economically disadvantaged schools who would like to enroll in Old Pueblo programs! Call today at 789-1201 for more details.
Drawing to a Close: the Sabino Canyon Ruin Excavation

Excavations at the Sabino Canyon Ruin will cease in June 2001. Before that time—there’s a lot to do. Currently, student and volunteer excavators have been focusing their attention on the enigmatic “Enclosure A,” an unusually large Classic period compound that dwarfs the other five compounds at the site when comparing wall construction. When Old Pueblo commenced excavations at the site in 1994, one of the research emphases was to understand the purpose that Enclosure A served in the community.

Excavations are now exploring interior walls at the enclosure. Surprisingly, sealed under one of the walls and obviously predating the enclosure itself was a circular slab-lined pit. Excavations along another wall turned up some shell bracelet fragments, and just outside the Enclosure A, a rare Rincon phase polychrome sherd was found.

One of the other excavation items to complete this year is a pithouse where excavation began over a year ago. Left under a protective layer of dirt at the start of the last monsoon season, this house will have its floor uncovered and features mapped during our two March excavation sessions. Volunteers from Old Pueblo, the Arizona Archaeological Society’s Cochise Chapter, and students will uncover the last features on the floor of this ancient home in two sessions, March 10 and March 24.

The other final excavation dates at the Sabino Canyon Ruin include April 7 and 28, May and 19, and June 9 and 23. In order to excavate, students must be over the age of 12. Registration for a one-day session is $35, and for a 2-day session $50. The 2-day registration also includes a one-year membership with Old Pueblo that allows the registrant to continue participating at our excavations as a volunteer for one year following the 2-day program. Cash, checks, Visa, and Mastercard are accepted. To register call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

This is not the end of Old Pueblo’s public excavations. The Center is currently working on identifying and preparing a research design for a new public excavation site. Sabino Canyon Ruin will still be an important place for educational tours through 2002.

Old Pueblo 2001 Raffle and Children’s Education

Having started a successful classroom scholarship program, Old Pueblo seeks to continue support for classroom education by raising money to allow more children to participate in our programs. Archaeology is a wonderful learning tool that connects Arizona’s required math, science, and social studies education standards with children’s imaginations. Old Pueblo is committed to providing children with innovative and enriching activities, regardless of their financial situation.

You can help us support our youth education in our March 2001 raffle. Like our past raffles, this one features a southwestern quilt wall hanging as a prize. Quilts of this prize’s quality and size commanded prices of up to $500 at our January 2000 art auction. Also featured is a 1950s hand-woven Hopi rug. Another raffle prize will be a gift certificate worth $590 from the Southwestern Mission Research Center for two people to take the SMRC’s guided tour of Spanish Colonial missions in Sonora, Mexico, next year. (SMRC’s Sonoran Missions tour is internationally renowned as one of the most educational and entertaining! -- history tours offered in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands.) Other raffle prizes will include southwestern sculptures, other arts and crafts, gift certificates, and books (including a collector’s item -- Emil Haury’s The Hohokam: Desert Farmers and Craftsmen, Excavations at Snaketown, 1964-1965).

Buy raffle tickets for yourself, and as gifts for family and friends. Not only will your purchase put you in the running for wonderful prizes, but every dollar earned will help open the eyes of children to the richness of history and the creative challenge of scientific discovery.

Would you like to subscribe to Old Pueblo Archaeology?

If this issue came to you with an address label showing a “Paid through” date of 20010331 (March 31, 2001) you will need to subscribe or become an Archaeology Opportunities member to receive future issues. See page 11 for subscription and membership information.

A hand-woven Hopi rug from the 1950s will be just one of the prizes in the 2001 Old Pueblo Archaeology Center raffle. Other prizes will include a fabulous Mexico trip for two, a handmade quilt, modern southwestern sculptures & pottery, and a rare copy of Emil Haury’s book The Hohokam: Desert Farmers and Craftsmen.
Traditional Technology Workshops

Southwestern Indian Pottery
(Level II: Moving On Up!)

For those of you who loved Southwestern Indian Pottery Level I, move on up to Level II!

Experienced southwestern potter and artisan John Guerin teaches Old Pueblo’s pottery workshops to show you how to make traditional Indian pottery the way it has been made here in the Southwest for over two thousand years. Dig your own clay, then hand-make your own pots, seed bowls, canteens, corrugated ware, ladies, and rattles using the coil-and-scrape method. The paddle-and-anvil method will also be demonstrated. All equipment is provided.

Children under 16 may take the pottery class if a parent enrolls with them. Maximum enrollment is 15 persons/class.

The upcoming Level 2 Workshop features six 3-hr in-class sessions.

Class includes:
- Southwest history: Anasazi, Mogollon, Hohokam & Pueblo pottery
- Initial steps in forming, shaping & smoothing
- Completing scraping, sanding, polishing, slipping & painting
- Making canteens
- Making corrugated ware
- Making ladies & rattles

Level 2 workshop for advanced students:
Tuesdays 6-9 p.m., April 10 - May 15

Fee: $69, includes all materials

Arrowhead Making
and Flintknooping

Archaeologist Allen Denoyer will offer the ever-popular “Arrowhead Making and Flintknooping” workshop on Saturday March 31. Class time is from 9 a.m. to noon.

As he teaches you how to make an arrowhead out of obsidian and other stone just like prehistoric Arizonans did, Allen helps you understand more about prehistoric people by studying how they made and used their artifacts.

All equipment is provided, and pre-registration is required. Participation is limited to 11 persons ages 9 and older. Cost for the class is $25 per person.

Making & Using Atlats & Spears

Allen Denoyer also will offer the exciting “Making & Using Atlats & Spears” workshop on Sunday April 1 from 9 a.m. to noon. In this workshop, he teaches how to fashion traditional atlats and wooden spears like those utilized by ancient peoples worldwide, using natural Sonoran Desert woods and leather materials. He will show how to straighten the spear by heat-curing over an open fire, and talk about how prehistoric people’s lifeways are better understood by experiencing their technologies.

Participants need to bring your own pocketknife to carve the wood, but all other equipment is provided. Participation is limited to 11 persons ages 9 and older.

Cost is $40 per person, and pre-registration is required.

Members of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Archaeology Opportunities program are entitled to a 20% discount on all of Old Pueblo’s program fees and publications.

Cash, checks, Visa, and Mastercard are accepted for all Old Pueblo Archaeology Center programs.

All of the Traditional Technology workshops are held at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, located at 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson (at the intersection of Park Avenue). Registration deadline is 24 hours before the class starts.

To register call (520) 798-1201. Advance fee payment is required.

Fees will be refunded for missed sessions only if Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is given at least 24 hours advance notice of absence. Fees for reservations made less than two days before a class date are nonrefundable.
The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Membership Program

Archaeology Opportunities is a membership program for persons who wish to support Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s education programs, and perhaps even experience for themselves the thrill of discovery by participating in our research. Members get to participate in archaeological excavation and survey projects and can help study and reconstruct artifacts in the archaeology laboratory. Benefits include:

- Opportunities to participate in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations up to 10 days per year*, and in Old Pueblo’s other archaeological digs, surveys, and research programs.
- Invitations and discounts for field trips and other archaeology events.
- A 20% discount on Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s publications, merchandise, and courses.

Membership fees support Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s programs.

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<td>Contributing</td>
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<td>General Household</td>
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<td>Friend of Old Pueblo Archaeology*</td>
<td>$25*</td>
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Supports of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, December 1-February 21

Volunteers: As usual, Carol Richardson, Bess Puryear, & Cell McPherson have continued to do the Old Pueblo Archaeology bulletin bulk mailings, and Ivan Curnutte and Steve Stacey spent a lot of time volunteering in the OPEN1 learning program and around the office - none of these folks kept track of the many volunteer hours they spent on these jobs! In addition, Junio Anthes-Moody, Cheryl Bell, Douglas Bell, Peggy Bommerbach, Suzanne Bott, Ivan & Della Curnutte, Jane Delaney, Harriet Dwyer, Brad Freeborn, Myrna Gary, Kathi Greenaway, Dan Jerla, Maureen Kenealy, Doug Lindsay, Heidi Lorenz, Shae Matrix, T. J. McCarthy, Mary Lu Moore, Margaret Nagore, John Russell, Jacob Schumacher, Margaret Seck, Don Sitter, Steve Stacey, Patricia Swanson, Kirsten Tobin, Werner Zimm, and Reiah Zurita volunteered a total of 469.25 recorded hours helping with lab and office activities and with the Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations.

Cash Donors/Grantees in this period: Allen Dart, William Doelle, David Doyel, Jane & Herb Elins, Jim & Mary Paul, Myrna Gary, Dola Mae Moore, the Russell family, Phyllis Smolnicky, Steve Stacey, A. F. Sterling Home Builders, Armando Vargas, Jr., and the many people who supported Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s education programs with their raffle ticket purchases.

Noncash Donors: Steve Stacey (see page 8) has continued to donate new computer equipment. Nathalie and Dick Woodbury donated a 3’9” X 2’5” Hopi Indian rug, made in the 1950s but still in new condition, for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center to give away as a prize in our March 31 fundraising raffle to benefit our archaeological and cultural education programs. (Until then this beautiful rug graces Old Pueblo’s front office!) Austin Lehnart donated an engineer’s transit with tripod and stadia rod, plus archaeology, anthropology, and history books the bibliographic references for which filled a six page listing! Austin’s donated copy of Emil W. Haury’s The Hokolam book will be featured as a prize in the March 2001 fundraising raffle, and the rest will go into Old Pueblo’s library or be sold at auction. John Guerin, Old Pueblo’s Southwestern Indian Pottery class instructor, donated several items of pottery that he made, including a nice yellow-ware jar, two salt-glazed jars and one Mimbres Corrugated-style bowl that will all be given away to lucky raffle ticket buyers, and other whole and partial vessels that we buried in our OPEN1 mock archaeological dig site. (Finding John’s pottery always makes learning about archaeology exciting for the kids who come to the OPEN1 dig to learn about archaeology!)


We sincerely thank all of these contributors & volunteers and apologize if we have failed to acknowledge other supporters.
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PO Box 40577
Tucson AZ 85717-0577

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March 2001 Old Pueblo Archaeology

Sonoran Desert
Conservation Plan

Read all about inside!
(see Page 1)

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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. Questions, comments, and news items can be addressed to editor Eric Kaldahl at Old Pueblo's address shown above, or by calling (520) 798-1201, faxing us at (520) 798-1966, or by e-mail (akdant@azstarnet.com).
The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Home Page (www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo) is posted for free by The Arizona Daily Star newspaper and is maintained by volunteer J. Steven Stacey (e-mail SSStacey@aol.com).

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