Old Pueblo Archaeology

June 2003, Number 33 Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, Arizona

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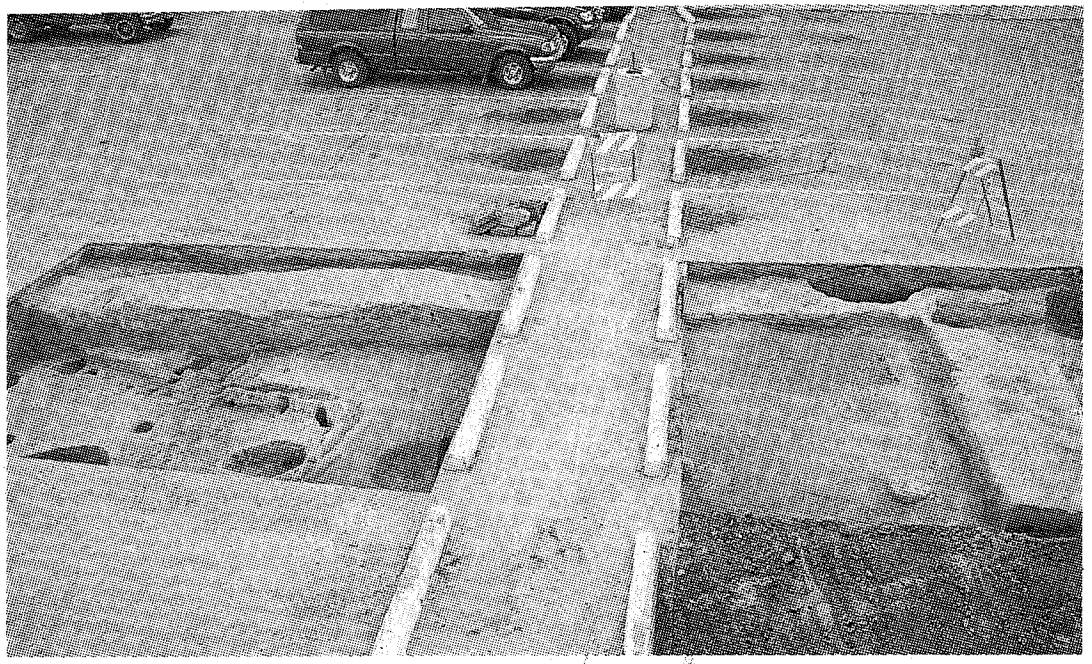
The Tucson Presidio

By Homer Thiel
Desert Archaeology, Inc.



Parking Lot Finds. Ancient Hohokam pithouses were discovered under Tucson's Presidio. Photograph courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

An Unexpected Find

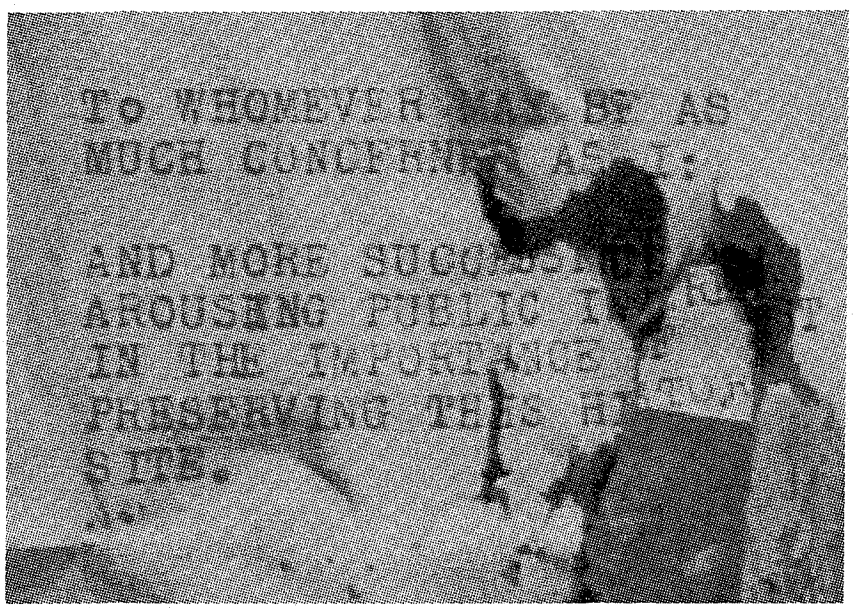
Archaeologists seek to understand the past by examining human made features, artifacts, and, for historical period projects, relevant documents. It is very rare to find an actual message sent from the past to the future, but this is what happened on a recent dig. In December 2002, Desert Archaeology, Inc. began a test excavation in the paved parking lot at the southwest corner of Church Avenue and Washington Street in downtown Tucson. As part of the City of Tucson's Rio Nuevo Project, Desert planned to explore a small number of parking spaces in search of a portion of the Spanish presidio, a fortress whose walls stood in the area between 1776 and the 1850s. The project began when backhoe operator Dan Arnit removed asphalt from a pair of parking spaces and then switched to a scraping blade and peeled away the soil over an area excavated in 1954 by the University of Arizona. His first scrape revealed a wide adobe brick wall. The area next to the wall was then emptied of backfilled dirt, and most of a Hohokam pithouse was uncovered.

Archaeologist Avi Buckles joked as the pithouse was cleared, "Are we going to find a time capsule?"

It didn't seem possible, but as he cleared out one of the floor pits within the house he discovered an eight-inch tall pickle jar, lying on its side.

Continued on page 2

Tucson Presidio (Continued)



"A Message From the Past!" A message from the past was written in 1954 on Geo. W. Chambers's stationary and found in the time capsule that was opened on December 5, 2002. Photographic image courtesy of the rio-nuevo.org website maintained by the Center for Desert Archaeology.

Through the glass he could see a folded envelope with a return address from the Tucson Newspaper Inc. George Chambers, who had organized the 1954 dig, had been the business manager for this company.

The time capsule was a surprise find; it isn't typical to find such a direct message from the past. Two days later an opening ceremony was held and after the jar lid was removed, Mayor Bob Walkup reached in and pulled out the envelope. The letter inside, on George Chambers's letterhead, stated: "To whomever may be as much concerned as I and more successful in arousing public interest in this historic site." Also inside the jar was a copy of the *Arizona Daily Star* from December 26, 1954, which featured a story on the backfilling of the site, and three 1954 coins: a penny, nickel, and dime.

A New Presidio in Tucson

On August 20, 1775, Captain Hugo O'Conor selected a spot on the east side of the Santa Cruz River as the new location for a presidio fortress. A presidio had been at Tubac since 1752, but it was being moved as part of a plan to realign the line of presidios extending from Louisiana to California. The Spanish government was attempting to prevent Apaches and other Native Americans from penetrating into Mexico on raids and also wanted to firmly stake their claim to the area, as other European countries expanded their dominion. O'Conor was an Irish expatriate, a Catholic who found better opportunities in the Spanish military than in his embattled homeland. Tucson was selected for a new presidio because year-round water in the Santa Cruz, abundant croplands, and friendly Native Americans at the adjacent San Agustin Mission made the new site attractive for a presidio. The following year the soldiers moved north from Tubac, settling in what is now the downtown core of Tucson.

Although presidios were supposed to be organized according to specific regulations, the soldiers at Tucson failed to follow them. Initially a small wooden palisade was erected, but the construction of larger adobe walls stalled. A surprise attack by Apaches in May 1782, which nearly overwhelmed the fort, resulted in the hurried completion of adobe walls that were between 8 and 12 feet tall. Interviews with people who grew up in the presidio indicate that two-story towers were located at the northeast and southwest corners of the fort. The Main Gate was present at the modern intersection of Main and Alameda streets. The interior of the fort was lined with homes, barracks, storehouses, and stables. Unfortunately no detailed plans or descriptions of the presidio from the Spanish or Mexican period have been found, in part because most records disappeared when the Mexican soldiers withdrew from the fort in 1856.

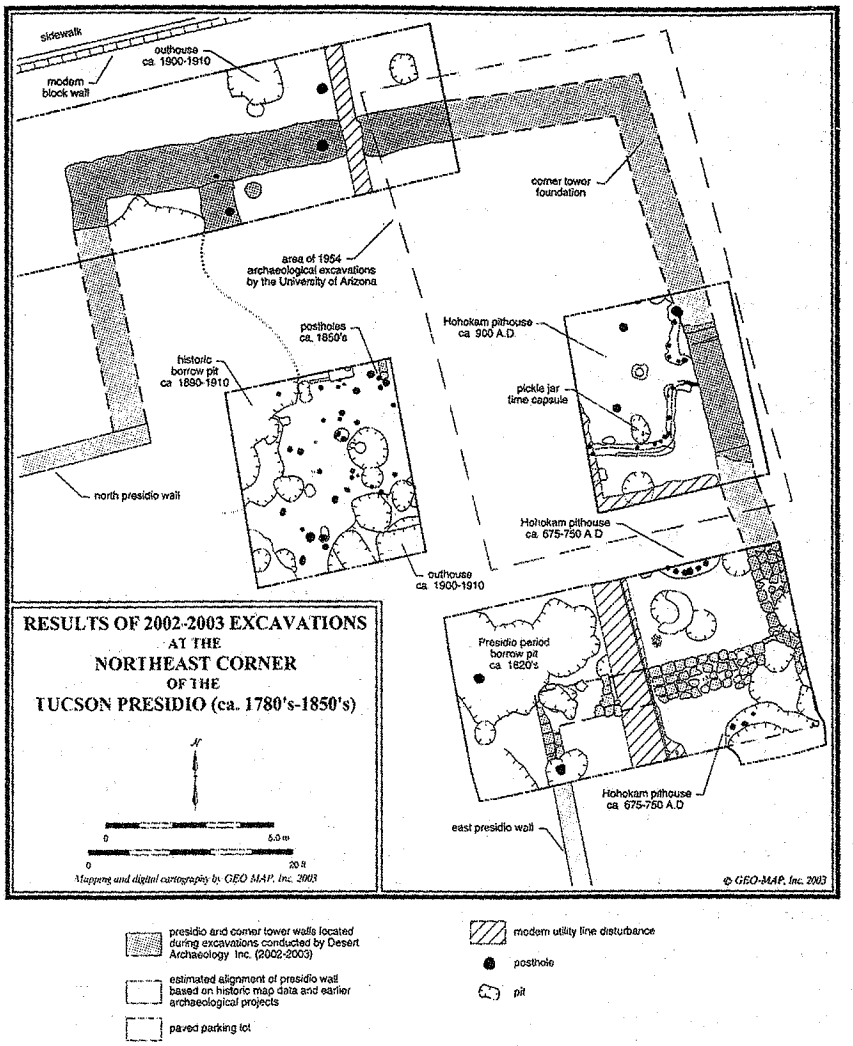
During the 81 years it was in operation, 100 soldiers and 300 family members and civilians lived inside. A number of Piman, Tohono O'odham, and Apache Indians also lived near the presidio or at the Mission of San Agustin, located at the base of Sentinel Peak (today known as "A" Mountain). Fort personnel included the commander, whose house stood in the center of the fort, a lieutenant, sergeants, a priest, a drummer, a cadet, and carbineers. The majority of men at the fort were *soldados* or soldiers, each of whom had five or six horses and mules, a musket, a lance, and other weapons.

A soldier had many duties. Besides guarding the fort they also watched over the horse and cattle herds, and participated in expeditions against the Apache. In the 1790s the Spanish government began a pacification program, giving Apaches food, clothing, and tools. This brought a period of relative peace to the region. In contrast, the 1810s saw insurgents fighting Spanish rule in Sonora, with many Tucson soldiers sent south to participate in battles.

In 1821 Mexico achieved independence from Spain and support for the

presidio declined. The Apaches no longer received rations and began to attack ranches, mines, and missions. By the late 1840s, Tucson was the only Mexican community in present-day Arizona. Americans from the eastern United States began to pass through the area on their way to California- the Mormon Battalion in 1846 and hundreds of gold seekers beginning in 1849. In 1854 the Gadsden Purchase made Tucson part of the United States.

American soldiers marched into the fort in March 1856 and soon it began to be dismantled. Holes were cut through the wall to allow streets to be opened. Adobe bricks were smashed up and recycled into new construction material. By the 1860s only sections of the north and east wall, and a few buildings remained. The fort became the center of government with the construction of the Pima County Courthouse in 1868, with a replacement courthouse constructed in 1881 over the east wall of the fort. Homes and businesses occupied most of the rest of the former fort.



2002-2003 Excavation Results at the Northeast Corner of the Tucson Presidio. Excavation map image courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

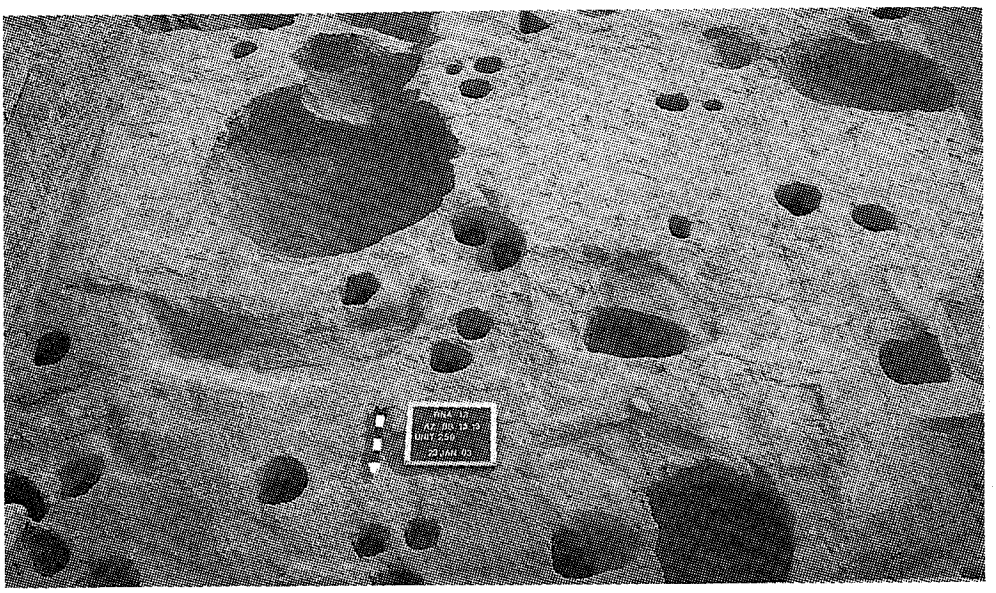
Early Interest

The last standing section of the Tucson Presidio wall was torn down in 1918, despite pleas for its preservation. An interest in history, spurred by the Bicentennial and several World Fairs, led a small group of scholars to begin collecting data on the history of Tucson. Several years after the wall was torn down, in 1922, the corners of the fort were marked with bronze plaques by the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the fall of 1928 the old Victorian courthouse began to have structural problems and plans were made to construct a new building. City Engineer Donald Page kept watch as the old courthouse was torn down and workers dug the foundations of the new one. He quickly discovered portions of the east presidio wall, including its southeast corner, as well as the fort cemetery. Page drew a map showing the exact location of the wall and dug some exploratory trenches. He also collected a set of adobe bricks, some of which were placed inside a display case erected at the south side of the courthouse and others used to construct a small segment of the wall above the original southeast corner. This display was later torn down in the 1950s when the courthouse expanded to the south.

In December 1954 George Chambers, business manager of the Tucson Newspapers, Inc., noted that a boarding house was being torn down at the southwest corner of Church Avenue and Washington Street. Chambers had a deep interest in local history and knew that the northeast corner of the Presidio was supposed to be at this location. He arranged with the land owner to allow University of Arizona archaeologists to explore the site. University archaeologist Emil Haury sent graduate students to the lot and within a few hours a massive adobe wall was found. Further digging was arranged and the wall was found to turn a corner. Prehistoric artifacts were noted next to the wall, and probing quickly revealed a more ancient, Hohokam pithouse dating to A.D. 900. Chambers was not able to raise enough public interest to make the site a park, and it was subsequently backfilled and paved for use as a parking lot.

In 1992, 1998, and 1999 the Center for Desert Archaeology conducted test excavations in the Pima County Courthouse courtyard and in the lawn west of City Hall, and we feel confident

that the east and west walls of the presidio were identified. Both were a single adobe brick wide, with each brick measuring about 22 inches long, 11 inches wide, and between 3.5 and 4 inches thick. The east wall was placed on a stone foundation, while the west wall had alternating layers of adobe bricks and puddled adobe. Attempts to locate the north wall proved unsuccessful, since the area along Washington Street had been completely disturbed or scraped down to the sterile caliche level.



Ancient Hohokam Pithouse Floor. Photograph courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

The Rio Nuevo Project: Mission, Presidio, and 3,000-Year-Old Pottery

In November 1999 Tucson voters passed Proposition 400, which deferred sales tax money from state coffers to the City of Tucson for use in a variety of downtown revitalization projects. Among these projects was a plan to rebuild portions of the Tucson Presidio and San Agustin Mission as cultural parks. Desert Archaeology, Inc., received the City contract to undertake archaeological and historical research. Test excavations began in the fall of 2000 at the mission site. This site had been extensively damaged by clay mining by a brick factory and the subsequent use of the area as a landfill by the City of Tucson in the mid-1950s. Despite these problems, the foundations of the mission's granary and the west compound wall were found, along with one of the mission cemeteries, trash midden areas, trash-filled pits, and a roasting pit used by the Piman Indians living at the site. Underlying the Spanish-era features were numerous Early Agricultural period pithouses, pits, and a canal. A large Hohokam canal was also found, cut into by a nine-ft-deep well filled with trash discarded by Chinese farmers who rented Leopoldo Carrillo's farmland between 1880 and 1900.

Two seasons of fieldwork by Desert Archaeology, Inc., took place on the Clearwater parcel, located south of Congress Street on the west side of the Santa Cruz River. Portions of the Tucson Pressed Brick Company, including kilns, a mixing mill, and offices, were excavated. Pieces of brick-making machinery, as well as samples of bricks and elaborate tilework, were discovered. Beneath the brick factory archaeologists found another Early Agricultural period village, consisting of a circle of dwelling and storage houses, with a ceremonial "Big House" located a short distance away. A few hundred feet away archaeologist Jonathan Mabry's crew located a 4,000-year-old settlement with five pithouses and numerous pits. Artifacts found at the site include the oldest documented pottery and figurines ever found in the Southwest, estimated to date around 2000 B.C. Among the flotation samples were fragments of maize, revealing the long history of corn cultivation along the Santa Cruz.

A Presidio Mystery Solved

Rio Nuevo project archaeologists soon moved into previously unexplored areas. South of the presidio wall segment and pithouse that had been uncovered in 1954 an additional segment of the wall was found. However, instead of continuing south, which is what the outer wall of the presidio should have done, this newly discovered wall segment turned and headed to the west. Similarly, the north wall found in 1954 was found to be 50 ft long before turning to the south.

This structure was not the actual presidio wall, instead it was a *torreon*, a two-story corner tower. The alignment of the east wall of the presidio that had been found in 1992 was projected across the parking lot, helping archaeologists eventually locate a small intact segment of the east wall within 16 inches of where it was expected. The wall here was 22 inches wide, in contrast to the tower foundations, which were 48 inches wide. The thicker walls were needed to support the height of the 20-ft-tall tower.

Inside the *torreon*, an adobe and a stone post support were found, probably for a wooden walkway that lined the inside of the structure. From the tower that protruded out beyond the presidio's enclosing wall, soldiers would have stood on the walkway and peered through gunports, allowing them to fire their muskets down the length of the outside wall. Inside the presidio a number of borrow pits, dug to mine dirt to make adobe, were found. These small pits were filled with trash. English ceramics from the 1820s to 1840s, jars, bowls, and a cup made by local Native Americans, brightly colored Mexican

majolica pottery, musket balls and gun flints, beads, buttons, and a bone hair comb were collected. Bones from cattle, sheep, and chickens suggest that presidio residents mostly ate domesticated animals. Charcoal recovered from flotation samples will eventually reveal the types of plants eaten or used for firewood and building materials.

Altogether, these items form the largest collection of Tucson Presidio artifacts found since the excavations conducted during the 1967-1973 Tucson Urban Renewal project (which did not actually excavate in the presidio) and will provide information on the lives of Tucson's presidio soldiers and their families that has not survived in written records.

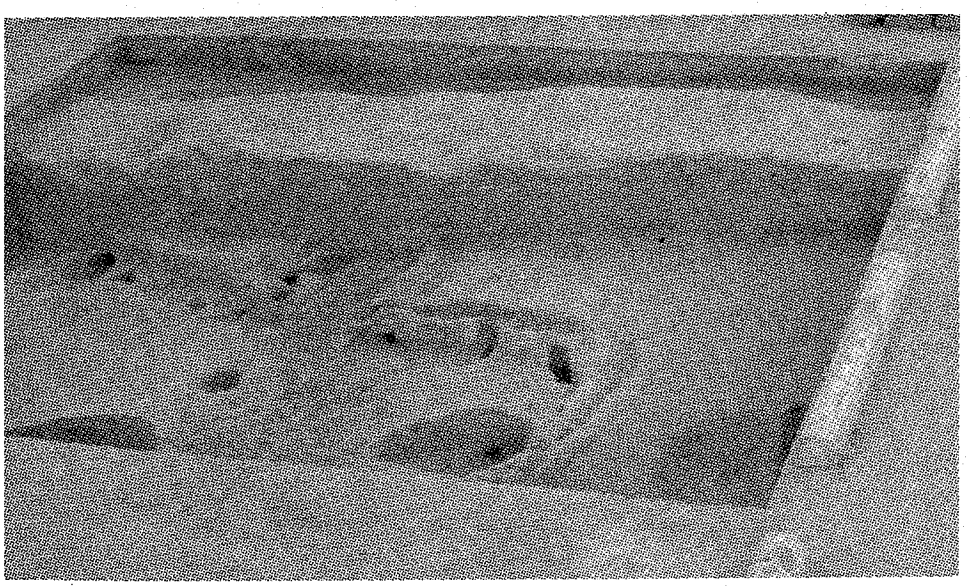
Other Parking Lot Finds

Beneath the Presidio period features were four other pithouses, dating from the Hohokam Pioneer and Colonial periods (A.D. 650 to 950). At least six other pithouses have been found within 1,000 feet of the parking lot, all dating to the same time frame. This suggests a small, relatively long-lived village was present on the terrace above the Santa Cruz River floodplain. It is likely that residents of the village walked down from the terrace to care for their fields closer to the river.

Features postdating the presidio were common in the parking lot. Archaeologists Gaylen Tinsley and Tom Klimas excavated two parking lots west of the 1954 dig area. In one corner they found a borrow pit dating to the early 1900s, which yielded infant food bottles, ceramic dolls, and a yellow and blue chamber pot and lid. In the opposite corner an outhouse from the same period was found. Unfortunately, bottle hunters had dug into the area before the parking lot had been built, removing artifacts and destroying the upper portion of the feature. Tinsley and Klimas then began stripping away soil layers in the 18 ft by 15 ft area. They came down onto a series of hard layers, formed when people had walked or purposely compacted the area. A series of postholes found there are believed to have once been part of ramada-like structures built against the presidio wall in the 1850s and 1860s. At the southwest corner of the parking lot archaeologists CaraMia Williams, Stacy Ryan, and Fred Perry excavated an area that contained a massive borrow pit filled with trash dating from the late 1870s to 1890s, probably dug for material to build the homes constructed on the block. Large numbers of artifacts were found including pieces of jewelry, a reconstructible Mexican ceramic canteen, fired clay marbles, and numerous tin can fragments. A pit found along the north tower wall turned out to be a second outhouse, this one undisturbed by looters. When the upper fill was removed, medicine bottles, syringes, buttons, and even a kitchen sink were found.

Future Parks

The City of Tucson has chosen the WLB Group to formulate an interpretative plan for the San Agustin Mission and Tucson Presidio Cultural Parks. This plan will be completed by the end of 2003 and initial construction of park facilities should begin in 2004. It is expected that the chapel, convento, and enclosing walls of the mission and the Mission Gardens will be reconstructed, as well as the corner tower and some of the walls of the Tucson Presidio. Visitors and residents will once again be able to visualize Tucson's Spanish and Mexican past.



Discovering Tucson's History. Archaeologists uncovered the southeast corner of the tower directly overlying a Hohokam pithouse. Photograph courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

Homer Thiel is a native of Traverse City, Michigan. He received an undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan and his Master's degree from Arizona State University. He has been a historical archaeologist for Desert Archaeology, Inc. and the Center for Desert Archaeology since 1992. In his spare time, Homer is researching his family history and taking care of his five cats.

Tucson's Center for Desert Archaeology is a nonprofit educational and scientific organization closely affiliated with Desert Archaeology, Inc., a cultural resource consulting firm.

Rio Nuevo exhibit. An exhibit featuring artifacts recovered during the Rio Nuevo project will open to the public from 5:00 to 7:00 pm May 23, 2003 at the Arizona Historical Society, 949 E. 2nd Street, Tucson.

What Ancient Pottery and Shell Can Tell Us: Some Preliminary Interpretations from the Marana Heritage Education Program

The Public Excavation Program

The Old Pueblo-Marana heritage education program at the Yuma Wash site gives people the opportunity to see and even experience archaeology in action. Archaeologists are learning about the Hohokam who lived at the Yuma Wash site during the Classic period (A.D. 1100-1450).

Hundreds of children and adults were given free guided tours of the Yuma Wash site during the public excavation days this past field season. Some people who came to tour the Yuma Wash site decided that the research looked so intriguing that they became Old Pueblo Members and signed up to dig for a day, or two.

Old Pueblo members compose the majority of the avocational archaeologists participating in the public research program at the Yuma Wash site. These members all bring their own sets of skills to the project. Their work contributes greatly to the success of the public research program.

What the Artifacts Can Tell Us

Participants in the public research program at the Yuma Wash site learn that artifacts are collected and bagged by provenience and artifact type. The provenience refers to recording the exact spatial location from which an artifact is collected during research.

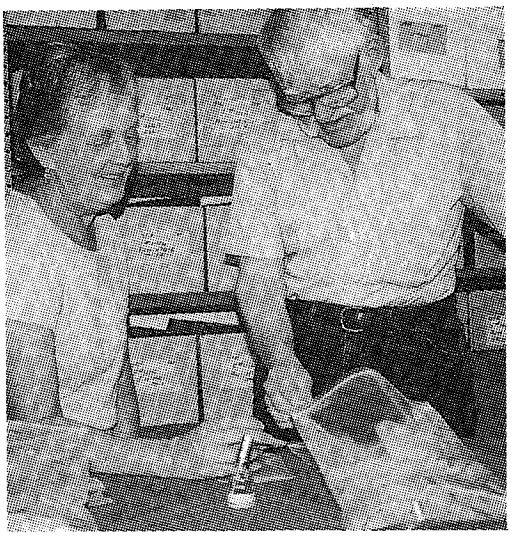
Provenience gives archaeologists a better understanding of an artifact's context. This is because it is the context from which artifacts are found that enables archaeologists to learn about an ancient culture. Context also gives archaeologists the information that makes it possible to present a picture of what life may have been like so long ago.

A variety of artifact types have been found while excavating at the Yuma Wash site. The most common Hohokam artifacts include ceramics, chipped stone, animal bones, shell, and ground stone.

When the artifacts come in from the field, Laboratory Director Darla Pettit checks the bags of artifacts and organizes the collections for washing, further analysis, and finally curation at the Arizona State Museum. Every step of the process–from recording artifact provenience to curation–is crucial to successful archaeological research.

Currently, archaeologists and archaeological specialists are analyzing the field maps, notes, botanical and carbon samples, animal bone, ground stone, chipped stone, shell, and ceramics from Year 2. The final archaeological interpretations of the analyses will be made at the end of this five-year project. However, archaeologists are starting to learn interesting details about the Hohokam who lived at the Yuma Wash site during the Classic period.

The preliminary results from the pottery and shell analyses from last year's excavations at the Yuma Wash site are opening our eyes to what life may have been like among the Hohokam from the Tucson Basin.



What the Artifacts Can Tell Us. Laboratory Director, Darla Pettit shows Wendell Zipse, Old Pueblo member and volunteer, how to sort pottery sherds from the Yuma Wash site. Photograph by Courtney Rose.

Pottery and Seashells

When most people think of ancient pottery and shell, they are first reminded of the beautiful painted designs on pots and the aesthetic beauty of shell jewelry.

However, the archaeological study of pottery, shell, and other artifacts takes us beyond the admiration of skill and technical ability that went into creating these ancient objects. That's where archaeologists differ from art collectors.

Archaeologists can learn about the daily activities of people at the Yuma Wash site. Archaeologists can also learn about the types of social relations they had with residents of neighboring Hohokam villages as well as with non-Hohokam peoples during the Classic period.

Pottery

The majority of the ceramic artifacts from Yuma Wash come in the form of fragmented pieces of pottery "sherds." These sherds were found both inside and outside Hohokam houses, trash middens, and in work areas.

The Yuma Wash ceramic assemblage, analyzed by Linda Gregonis and Darla Pettit, contains sherds that can tell archaeologists a lot about the residents of the Yuma Wash site. The analysis of pottery can reveal many things, like what types of vessels they were using to serve and store food, the approximate time period that the residents lived at the Yuma Wash site, and what types of social contacts and ties they had with other cultures.

The ceramic analysis from the first year of excavations suggests that the Yuma Wash residents were using bowls, jars, and cups.

The pottery dates from the Hohokam Colonial period (A.D. 800) all the way up to the historic period (ca. A.D. 1700 up to 50 years ago). However, most of the pieces of pottery coming from the Yuma Wash site date to the Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1100-1450). Other pottery types that are being identified as Pinto, Gila, and Tonto polychromes suggest that the Yuma Wash site was occupied during the later Classic period (A.D. 1300-1450).

The Pinto, Gila, and Tonto polychromes along with a handful of Patayan wares, San Carlos Red-on-brown, Red, and Brown, Cibola whiteware, and Roosevelt or Snowflake Black-on-White suggest that the people who once lived at the Yuma Wash site were in contact with many different cultures: from the Yumans of the western deserts to the Puebloans from eastern Arizona.

Seashells

The shell artifacts from the Yuma Wash site, analyzed by Arthur Vokes(Arizona State Museum), are being found in many forms, such as pendants, beads, bracelets, tinklers, whole shells, and artifacts "in process." The types of shell and the stage of jewelry production reveal some interesting clues about life at the Yuma Wash site. The majority of the shell in the collection is from the genera and species *Glycymeris gigantea* and *Glycymeris multicostata* from the Gulf of California, suggesting long distance travel or trade to acquire the shells.

Arthur Vokes's research on the topic suggests that Hohokam sites in the northwestern portion of the Tucson Basin, including the Yuma Wash site, were making shell ornaments from the seashells they were acquiring from the Gulf of California. Interestingly, it appears as though the residents of the Yuma Wash site were not only making shell jewelry for their own personal use, but most likely for trade with other Hohokam peoples in the southern Arizona and maybe even with other cultures.

A Look Ahead to the Upcoming Field Season

The upcoming year of public research at the Yuma Wash site promises to be one full of discovery and fun. Come out and join the excitement of archaeology in action.

The Marana Public Research Program at the Yuma Wash site will offer 17 days of public excavation during the 2003-2004 field season, which we pan to begin in November. Old Pueblo invites you to come visit the site and receive a free tour, or call ahead and make reservations if you would like to participate in the excavations.

There is space for 12 Old Pueblo Archaeology members who hold at least an "Individual" membership to participate at no extra charge on each public excavation day. Old Pueblo members also have the opportunity to sign up for public excavations during "Members Only Week" in November.

See page 11 for public excavations and free guided tour dates.

Members and nonmembers may participate in the public excavations for a fee must call Old Pueblo at 520-789-1201 to register in advance for the hands-on excavation sessions.

New Additions to Old Pueblo's Staff

Diana Weldon. Bookeeeper

Diana Weldon has been the bookkeeper for Old Pueblo for nearly ten months. Diana enjoys helping others and spending time with her large family, especially her grandchildren. At Old Pueblo, Diana definitely keeps the books in order. Even her clean desk and organized filing system reflects efficiency. Accomplishment for Diana means making information useful by creating order. Diana, who worked as a registered nurse for years, decided to make a career change eleven years ago. She became a professional bookkeeper and has enjoyed her second career ever since. Diana has always found archaeology interesting and enjoys combining her interest in prehistory and her bookkeeping skills by working at Old Pueblo.

Laurie Suter is Old Pueblo's newest employee. Outside of work Laurie dedicates her time to her children, dogs, and gardening. As Old Pueblo's new administrative assistant, she will be formatting reports and handling the bulk of the administrative tasks around the office. Her professional background includes geology, art, and administration. She worked for six years as a physical science technician and ten years as an administrator for geology firms in Tucson. Laurie's technical background in mapping, editing reports, familiarity with scientific terminology, geological fieldwork, and her experience as an office administrator make her a good fit for accomplishing Old Pueblo's administrative goals.

Laurie Suter. Administrative Assistant

Volunteer Spotlight: Sara Cermak

If you always wanted to know what the field of archaeology is really like, a student internship or community service volunteership at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is a great way to find out. Old Pueblo community service volunteer, Sara Cermak, a junior at Salpointe Catholic High School, can tell you all about it.

Sara Cermak first found out about archaeology and Old Pueblo's educational opportunities last fall when her "Social Justice" class began looking for a service opportunities with nonprofit organizations. She wanted to choose an internship that was closely related to her favorite subject: history. History has always intrigued Sara. She is especially interested in the social aspect of history and finding out about how people lived in the past.

When Sara first started to volunteer at Old Pueblo in October 2002, she was somewhat surprised that it did not fit her "Indiana Jones" image of what archaeology is all about. Sara realized how multifaceted archaeology is as a profession and has enjoyed all the detailed laboratory and paperwork that makes up so much of archaeology. In fact, she liked it so much that even though she completed her class assignment in December, she has been volunteering for Old Pueblo's Laboratory Director, Darla Pettit again in the current semester.

Volunteer Sara Cermak. Sara is screening for artifacts at the Yuma Wash site. Photo courtesy of Steve Stacey.

Sara also found that she loves archaeological excavation. This past year, she learned basic excavation methods while participating at the Yuma Wash site on Old Pueblo's public excavation days. At first, she was hesitant about digging and was a little unsure of herself. But it was not long before she became immersed in the excavation process and lost her timidity.

Reflecting back on her first day of excavation at the Yuma Wash site, Sara remembers how much help she received from Sam Greenleaf, an avocational archaeologist who teaches Old Pueblo's flintknapping class.

She has found that the archaeologists she works with, both in the lab and in the field, are inspiring.

Sara loves working with people and wants to be able to make a positive impact on others. This is evident in her personable and mature nature and her desire to learn.

She is already on her way to achieving her goals. She is a youth leader in her church and takes her responsibility as a role model for younger girls seriously.

After high school, Sara would like to attend college and possibly pursue a career in history or maybe even anthropology. She says that to anyone who wants to learn more about archaeology, feel pride in the importance of the work they are doing, and gain a greater appreciation for the past, an archaeological internship or volunteer work is the best way to do it.

At Old Pueblo, the staff greatly appreciates Sara's help.

Thank you Sara!

Archaeology Opportunities
Annual membership & subscription rates

☐	Individual	$40
☐	Household	$80
☐	Sustaining	$100
☐	Contributing	$200
☐	Supporting	$500
☐	Sponsoring	$1,000
☐	Corporation	$1,000

Membership categories provide annual subscription to *Old Pueblo Archaeology* and opportunities to excavate in Old Pueblo's public research programs at no additional cost, plus 20% discount on publications and classes. Or you may choose:

☐ Friend ($25): receives *Old Pueblo Archaeology* and discounts on publications and classes but does not allow participation in excavations

☐ Subscriber ($10): receives one year (4 issues) of *Old Pueblo Archaeology* bulletin but no other discounts and excavation opportunities

From the Executive Director: The 2003 "Old Pueblo - Young People" Raffle's Heritage Partners & Winners

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's annual "Old Pueblo - Young People" raffle was held on Monday, March 3, 2003. This year, instead of soliciting raffle prizes rather haphazardly, hoping to get just about any kinds of gifts that could be given away as raffle prizes, we decided to have our prizes focus on opportunities for the winners to experience more of the Southwest and learn more about its beauty and cultures.

Jim Walker of the Archaeological Conservancy, the Jim Click Automotive Team, Grand Canyon National Park Lodges/Xanterra Parks & Resorts, the Navajo Nation Hospitality Enterprise, the Westward Look Resort, the Southwestern Mission Research Center, and the Arizona Inn became our Heritage Partners this year by responding favorably to our solicitations for gifts of this nature.

We sincerely thank these donors for their generosity!

Following is a listing of this year's raffle prizes, the "Heritage Partner" donors, and prize winners.

PRIZE: The New Mexico Pueblo-Spanish Heritage Tour **donated by Jim Walker and the Archaeological Conservancy** (value $300). A personal tour for up to 4 people with the Archaeological Conservancy's Southwest Regional Director James B. Walker to visit *the Coronado Contact site*, where the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his men spent the winter of 1540-1541 (now an Archaeological Conservancy research preserve); *the Coronado State Monument-Kuaua Pueblo site*, one of the 13 pueblos that Coronado found in the Río Grande valley's Tiguex province in the 1500s; *San José de las Huertas*, a Spanish Colonial and Mexican phase village in the foothills of the Sandia Mountain, dating from 1762-1823 (also a Conservancy preserve); and *the Range Café* in Bernalillo where Jim treats the winner and up to three guests to lunch!

WINNER: **Bruce and Valerie Goldner**, Marana, Arizona. The Goldners bought numerous tickets for our raffle (read on!) and were the only winners who were present for the drawing (which was held following our first Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month public program on March 3)!

PRIZE: The White Mountains Weekend **donated by the Jim Click Automotive Team** Ford-Lincoln-Mercury-Jeep-Dodge-Chrysler-Nissan-Hyundai-Mazda dealers (value $275): Gift Certificate for weekend use of the Jim Click Team's condominium in Arizona's beautiful White Mountains. The Click Team has provided its 3-bedroom, 2-bath condo in Pinetop, featuring fireplace and laundry facilities, for use by the prize winners to take advantage of the area's fishing, skiing, golf, racquetball, swimming, tennis, horseback riding, other fun and relaxation.

WINNER: **Henry J. Srnka**, Oro Valley, Arizona. Henry and Cheryl Srnka have been active avocational archaeologists for years, participating hands-on in the excavations and other research efforts of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and several other institutions.

PRIZE: The Grand Canyon National Park Getaway & Tours **donated by Grand Canyon National Park Lodges and Xanterra Parks & Resorts** (value $300). Complimentary three-day/two-night stay for two persons on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon as guests of Xanterra Parks & Resorts. This great prize includes an accommodations package at the modern *Maswik Lodge*, a *Hermit's Rest Tour* (which is a 2-hour West Rim tour), and a *Desert View Tour* (a 3-hour East Rim tour).

WINNER: **Bruce and Valerie Goldner** also won this fabulous prize. (Imagine being the only winners present at a raffle and the only winners who won two Grand Prizes!)

Excavate at the Yuma Wash site!
See page 11 for details.

PRIZE: The Navajo Nation Discovery Package **donated by the Navajo Nation Hospitality Enterprise** (value up to $157.63). Complimentary one-night stays for the winner and a guest at the Navajo Nation Inn in Window Rock *and* at the Tuba City Quality Inn on the Navajo Nation. These fine hotels are the perfect places from which to visit their nearby cultural attractions, which include the Navajo Nation Museum, the Navajo Arts & Crafts Enterprise, the Navajo Nation Tribal Park and Council Chambers, the historic Tuba City Trading Post built in the 1870s, and the grand cultural and natural scenery in the heart of Indian Country.

WINNER: **Alexander J. Lindsay**, Tucson. This is an especially appropriate prize for Lex and his wife Jane, since Lex Lindsay is a retired archaeologist who worked for many years at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff and at the Arizona State Museum (University of Arizona) in Tucson. Lex is a former member of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Board of Directors and has close ties to the Navajo Country, so it came as no surprise that the Lindsays were overjoyed to learn that they had won this Grand Prize!

PRIZE: The Westward Look Getaway **donated by the Westward Look Resort** (value $185). Complimentary one-night accommodations for two at Tucson's famous resort where you can experience the Sonoran Desert's remarkable beauty and diverse culture an authentic Southwestern resort and home of Southwestern hospitality since 1912. Westward Look offers desert-inspired spa treatments, award-winning cuisine, three pools, on-site horseback riding, guided nature hikes, a USPTA tennis facility, and other distinctive amenities.

WINNER: **Jim Trimbell**, Green Valley, Arizona. Jim is the Immediate Past President of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and an avid supporter of our efforts to educate children and adults to understand and appreciate archaeology and other cultures. Ironically, he was present at Old Pueblo's March 3 Archaeology Month presentation but left that event in Marana to return home to Green Valley just before his winning ticket was drawn! (Good thing you don't have to be present to win in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's raffles!)

PRIZE: The Spanish Colonial Missions Tour to Sonora **donated by the not-for-profit Southwestern Mission Research Center** (value $790). Places for two people on an expert-guided, three-day tour of historic Spanish Colonial period missions in Sonora, Mexico, including chartered coach transport from Tucson, two nights hotel accommodations, and complimentary margarita party. SMRC's Sonoran Missions tour is internationally renowned as one of the most educational (and entertaining!) history tours offered in the

WINNER: **Bill & Niki Hohmann**, Tucson. Many Arizona archaeologists, avocational and professional, have heard of Bill – he is a retired Navy Commander who served a couple of years as the President of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (the other nonprofit organization, besides Old Pueblo, to which the SMRC has since donated places on its Missions Tour for use as a raffle prize). Bill and Niki travel a lot so were really tickled to hear they had won this year's SMRC Grand Prize.

From the Executive Director: 2003 Raffle's Heritage Partners & Winners (Continued)

***PRIZE: Ancient Discovery Tour to the Hopi Villages* donated by Emory Sekaquaptewa & Old Pueblo Archaeology Center** (value $1,050). Two places on a Thursday evening through Sunday morning tour led by renowned Hopi scholar Emory Sekaquaptewa, including lodging at the Hopi Cultural Center Hotel on Second Mesa, visits to most of the Hopi villages plus rock art and other cultural sites, a traditional dinner in a Hopi family home, and an *Archaeology Opportunities* membership enrollment as a Friend of Old Pueblo Archaeology

WINNER: **Falina Enriquez** of Tucson. When she was a senior at University High School in Tucson last year, Falina and fellow UHS student Esther Wilch were top prize winners in the Southern Arizona Regional Science and Engineering Fair with their project "Assessing Locale of Production of Corrugated Pottery from the Sabino Canyon Ruin Site Using Temper Analysis (see June 2002 *Old Pueblo Archaeology*) Falina was accompanied on Old Pueblo's Hopi tour by her dad, Bill Enriquez, who by coincidence had worked together in law cases with tour leader and Old Pueblo Archaeology Center President Emory Sekaquaptewa several years before Falina won this Grand Prize.

Emory Sekaquaptewa plans to offer Old Pueblo Archaeology's Hopi Villages tour again in the coming year!

Call Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201 to get further information and to place your name on the waiting list for his next tour!

Old Pueblo wishes to thank Emory for making the Hopi Tour available as one of our 2003 raffle prizes!

***PRIZE: The "Certificate of Tradition" Brunch for Two* donated by the Arizona Inn** (value up to $80. Certificate for a Brunch for Two at the historic Arizona Inn in the heart of Tucson.

WINNER: **Gayle Hartmann,** Tucson. An archaeologist who was hired to direct one of Old Pueblo's research projects in 1996. Gayle is a renowned and respected community activist who devotes much of her energy to protecting the natural and cultural resources of Arizona and the Southwest.

***PRIZE: Archaeology Opportunities Household Membership* donated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center** (value $80).

WINNER: **Marc & Peg Mowry** of Mesa, Arizona. These longtime avocational archaeologists also won a Grand Prize in one of Old Pueblo's previous raffles and were already subscribers to the *Old Pueblo Archaeology* bulletin, so we really appreciate their continued support.

This participative membership provides the winner with all of the benefits listed for *Archaeology Opportunities* members elsewhere in this issue.

This year's "Old Pueblo - Young People" raffle raised over $1,900 (after expenses) to support Old Pueblo Archaeology's education programs. We sincerely thank everyone who purchased raffle tickets!

Allen Dart, RPA, Executive Director

Supporters of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, February 15-May 15, 2003

Volunteers: Wendell "Zip" Zipse, Eric Williams, Tracey Straight, Karen Russo, Donald Reser, Vanessa Garcia, Noel Englebert, and Sara Cermak spent 138 recorded hours volunteering in Old Pueblo's office and lab this period. Unrecorded volunteer hours were contributed by Old Pueblo's all-volunteer board members-especially Emory Sekaquaptewa, who was preparing to lead his special Hopi Villages fundraising tour as this issue went to press. Unrecorded volunteer hours were also contributed by board member Steve Stacey who has been contributing his time and computer expertise, by Old Pueblo employees and the participants in Old Pueblo's Town of Marana-sponsored Yuma Wash site excavations.

Donors of dollars, materials, and other services: Recent dollar donors include Arch Brown, Allen dart, Valerie Goldner, and Agnese Haury. We're also grateful to every one who supported Old Pueblo by buying tickets for our March 2003 "Old Pueblo - Young People" fundraising raffle! Noncash contributors in this period were received from JoAnn Cowgill (guest-services materials for Old Pueblo's May 15-18 Hopi Villages fundraising tour with Emory Sekaquaptewa), Dick Lord (photographs that he took to show sequential levels of excavation in a Yuma Wash site pithouse), Mary Southern (three bookshelf units), Anita Jones (photos of a Tully Elementary School program at the OPEN1 mock archaeological dig site), and John Betlach, Carolyn Davis, and Michael Miller (books).

Supporters include all of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Members and Friends! As of May 15 there were 167 Archaeological Opportunities memberships current, some of which include more than one person on the membership.

The not-for-profit Southwestern Archaeology, Inc. (www.swanet.org) "*Got CALICHE?*" on line newsletter, and the Arizona Archaeological Council (AAC) email listserve, regularly post news about Old Pueblo's programs on the web. For free email subscription to either service send your name, address, phone number, and email address, and info on your professional or avocational research interests to swa@dogyears.com (For *Got CALICHE?*)or to John Giacobbe at cercil@mindspring.com (for AAC listserve).

We sincerely thank all of these contributors & volunteers and apologize if we have failed to acknowledge other supporters.

Old Pueblo's Calendar of Events for Summer and Fall 2003

Pima Community College
Children's Ancient Arts Classes

Classes meet at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 East Ft. Lowell Rd., Tucson. Limited to ages 8-13.

Hohokam Pottery Making
(Course SW902)

Kids learn how to make your own clay pot just like the ancient Hohokam of Arizona did hundreds of years ago. In this two-hour class, you will learn about the Hohokam of southern Arizona and ancient pottery-making techniques while creating your own pots. You will create your pot using the coil and scrape technique. At the end of the class, you will be given instructions on how to paint the pot at home after it dries. All craft materials and tools will be provided by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. Call Pima Community College to register: 520-206-6468

Class Dates:

CRN #60365 Saturday, June 14; 9-11 a.m.
CRN # 60366 Saturday, July 12; 9-11 a.m.
Maximum enrollment: 25; Fee: $25

Hohokam Basketweaving and Shell Etching
(Course SW903)

In this two-hour class, kids will learn how the ancient Hohokam of Arizona made shell jewelry and woven mats and baskets by creating your own crafts. During the first hour you will learn to make shell jewelry, using a Hohokam technique called etching. You will learn to weave baskets and mats (one of the oldest crafts in Arizona) during the second hour. All craft materials and tools will be provided by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. Call Pima Community College to register:520-206-6468

Class Dates:

CRN #60367 Saturday, June 28; 9-11 a.m.
CRN #60368 Saturday, July 26; 9-11 a.m.
Maximum enrollment: 25; Fee: $25

Pima Community College
Hohokam Archaeology Class

Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona is a Pima Community College non-credit 3-day series class. The class will include artifact displays on the material culture of southern Arizona's ancient Hohokam Indians, including their pottery, artifacts made from stone, seashell, bone, textiles, and rock art, including archaeological interpretations of what these materials indicate about Hohokam religious practices and social organization.

Session 1 focuses on pottery, session 2 on other arts and interpretation, and session 3 will be a field trip to look at the Hohokam artifact collections housed at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

The class will be presented by Allen Dart, Registered Professional Archaeologist with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, in conjunction with Pima Community College. Location: Sessions 1 and 2 at Pima Community College Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. Session 3 meets on the University of Arizona campus at the Arizona State Museum-North building at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and University Blvd., Tucson.

Fee is $59. Call Pima Community College at 520-206-6468 to register.

Class Dates and Times:

Series 1 (Sessions 1-3):
Wednesdays
October 8, 15, & 22, 2003; 2-4 pm

Series 2 (Sessions 1-3)
Wednesdays
November 12, 19, &26, 2003; 2-4 pm

Traditional Pottery Making

Experienced southwestern potter and artisan John Guerin teaches Old Pueblo's pottery workshops. The class is designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric Native Americans made and used pottery, and is not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale.

The Level 1 class demonstrates pottery making techniques the instructor has learned from modern Native American potters, using gourd scrapers, mineral paints, and yucca brushes instead of modern potters' wheels and paint. The course introduces some history of southwestern Anasazi, Mogollon, Pueblo, and Hohokam pottery-making. It also includes a field trip in which participants dig their own clay, and demonstrates initial steps in forming, shaping and smoothing. Participants then complete their bowls, jars, canteens, ladles, and rattles of both smooth and corrugated pottery, by scraping, sanding, polishing, slipping and painting. The paddle-and-anvil handbuilding method is also demonstrated.

Day 1 of the 7-day Traditional Pottery Making Level 1 Workshop will be taught at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Rd, Tucson. Sunday afternoons October 12, 19, & 26, and November 2, 9, 16, & 23, 2003, 1 to 4 p.m. each date, including clay-gathering field trip on October 19. Minimum enrollment 10, maximum 15. Fee: $69 ($55.20 for Old Pueblo Members) includes all materials (you'll dig your own clay). To register call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520-798-1201.

Old Pueblo Archaeology and the Town of Marana Public Education Program at the Yuma Wash Site

Learn about the Marana-metropolitan area's rich cultural heritage by participating in Old Pueblo's public excavation at the Yuma Wash site. Old Pueblo's archaeologists are conducting research at this Classic period (A.D. 1100 - 1450) Hohokam village.

Call Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201 in advance to register. Members (at an Individual rate or higher) can participate at no extra charge. Fee for nonmembers is $38 per day.

Public excavation dates

Members Only Week: Nov. 11-16, 2003

Dig for a Day: Feb. 25-29; Mar. 2-7, 2004

Old Pueblo Archaeology

Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, Arizona

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.

***Archaeology Opportunities* Enrollment/*Old Pueblo Archaeology* Subscription Form**

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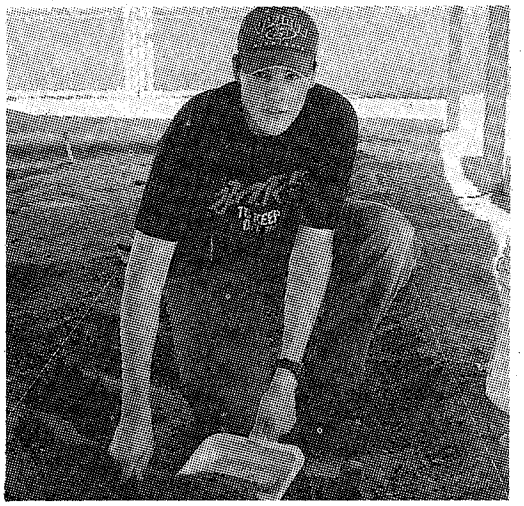
TOTAL ENCLOSED	$

* Each membership receives four issues of *Old Pueblo Archaeology*.
** If you are requesting a Household, Contributing, Supporting, or Sponsoring membership, please list all household members who will receive membership benefits in the box at right.

Please mail form with payment to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, PO Box 40577, Tucson AZ 85717-0577
Questions? Call Old Pueblo at 520- 798-1201



Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Intern Learns Excavation Techniques. Eric Williams, a Presidio High School student, currently interns at Old Pueblo Archaeology. Photograph by Courtney Rose.

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June 2003 *Old Pueblo Archaeology*

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The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Home Page (**www.oldpueblo.org**) is maintained by volunteer J. Steven Stacey (e-mail stevetucaz@aol.com).