Excavations at the Marana Mound Site

By Suzanne K. Fish, Ph.D. and Paul R. Fish, Ph.D.
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Shell Artifacts. Whole shell and ornaments manufactured from seashell at the Marana Mound site. Photograph courtesy of the Arizona State Museum.

Archaeological Research in Marana

Excavation at the Marana Mound site (see map on page 5) supported since 2000 by a three-year National Science Foundation grant, currently is the major project of the Arizona State Museum, Borderlands Archaeology Program. This project is directed by Suzanne Fish and Paul Fish of the Arizona State Museum (ASM) and James Bayman of the University of Hawai’i (UH). These archaeologists have collaborated on Hohokam studies in the Marana area for nearly 20 years. Students in university archaeology classes, volunteers, and, on occasion, high school students in archaeological programs take part in the excavation.

The Marana Mound: An Important Hohokam Center

The Marana Mound site is an important Hohokam center of the Early Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300). It is located in the midst of a multi-site “community” or cluster of related settlements, for which its platform mound served as the foremost public building. For a modern comparison, the Marana Mound site could be thought of as similar to the county seat of a small rural county that included other small towns and farms. The ASM-UH research explores Classic period trends toward increasingly large and densely populated sites, centralization, and complexity in Hohokam.
political organization. These trends are widely shared among the Hohokam and their neighbors in the southern deserts of the Southwest at this time.

In prehistoric farming societies worldwide, the appearance of greater social and economic differences among households and kin groups has often coincided with more centralized public activities and architecture. These tendencies are key to understanding the development of more complex forms of political organization. Our research seeks to understand whether there was increasing competition for wealth, social status, and leadership among the various household groups who lived at the Marana Mound site.

The unusual preservation of the Marana Mound site in its entirety, without the destructive effects of modern urban development, farming, or extensive vandalism, gives us a unique opportunity to see the overall layout of a large, central village. The Marana Mound site covers nearly one square mile. An elevated platform mound was built in the middle of the site by piling earth within adobe retaining walls to create a “platform” for four adobe rooms on its flat top. The Marana Mound is of moderate size compared to larger mounds in the Phoenix area. It is surrounded by more than 30 adobe compounds. These are walled residential units that enclose sets of rectangular rooms and occasional pithouses within adobe walls. The compounds are large by Hohokam standards, containing the dwellings of up to five extended households in an area as large as a football field. Three to six trash mounds, where residents dumped domestic garbage, are located around each compound and contain abundant broken pottery and other refuse. Over 25 of these trash deposits have been tested in all parts of the site. Their contents show us what household members ate, used, manufactured, and finally discarded. Of the hundreds of thousands of sherds from trash mounds and other features at the site, all datable pottery falls within the Early Classic period Tanque Verde phase, specifically to the time between A.D. 1200 and 1300.

Archaeologists believe the residents of a Hohokam compound cooperated as a social and economic unit in farming, resource storage, craft manufacture, child-rearing, trade, and participation in public and ritual events. Previous studies at the Marana Mound site show that its inhabitants had more valuable raw materials such as shell and obsidian (a glassy volcanic stone) and produced more craft items than other inhabitants of the Marana Community, a related set of smaller settlements in a

Marana Platform Mound. Artist’s reconstruction of the Marana Platform Mound
Photograph courtesy of the Arizona State Museum

Marana Mound Architecture. Upper floor of an excavated adobe structure
Thinner walls of an earlier version of the room are exposed in the foreground
Photograph courtesy of the Arizona State Museum.
Floor Artifacts. Plan of a typical room from the Marana Mound site showing artifacts left on the floor. Drawing courtesy of Arizona State Museum.

surrounding territory of 56 square miles. Current excavations have revealed that many craft production tools and manufacturing wastes were left on house floors. We therefore know that single households often mastered multiple crafts, including the manufacture of shell and polished stone ornaments, pottery, textiles of cotton and agave fibers, and other items for trade within the community and beyond. The abundance of both raw materials and finished products from distant locations and the heavy emphasis on craft production demonstrates that trade was an important part of site economy.

Adobe rooms in the Marana compounds were occupied over a time span of about 100 years. Most rooms were extensively remodeled and rebuilt. Many began as pithouses with floors recessed below ground level. As houses were remodeled, clean earth fill was often placed over an existing floor as a base for the subsequent floor at a higher level. Artifacts of a floor “assemblage” were often left on the older floor, covered and preserved by the earth fill layer. A single house with multiple floors typically follows a transition from a pithouse to a surface room with its floor near ground level. The extent of remodeling within many houses suggests that most rooms and compounds were inhabited simultaneously during the fairly short period (approximately 100 years) that the site was occupied. If this is the case, the Marana Mound site must have had an impressive population for the Tucson Basin at that time, perhaps numbering 1,000 people.

Marana adobe rooms were substantial structures. Calculating from a collapsed wall that fell into a house, the floor to ceiling height was nine feet. As one measure of the effort invested in these structures, the builders hauled pine and fir beams 30 miles from the Santa Catalina Mountains. Recovery of burned beams for tree-ring dating has been another major goal of the current project because, under optimal conditions, this method can identify the exact year a tree was cut down. Unfortunately, when analyzed by specialists at the University of Arizona’s Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, the majority of tree-ring samples have not been datable. Only three rooms out of nearly 20 burned structures excavated so far have produced dates, all between A.D. 1220 and 1260. Large stones weighing over 30 pounds were used as doorsteps and for other purposes in adobe rooms, and the rock types indicate some were imported from quarries six or more miles away. Even smaller stones that were used as pegs for constructing room walls, and the caliche that was mixed with earth to strengthen the adobe, had to be collected from far upslope from the site.

Public Research and Education

An important goal of Marana Mound site research is public and uni-

Hohokam Tools Artifact assemblage of manufacturing tools from a Marana room floor Photograph courtesy of the Arizona State Museum
Excavation at the Marana Mound Site

Excavator outlines the adobe base of a Marana compound wall.

Photograph courtesy of the Arizona State Museum.

University education. It is the location of the University of Arizona’s Spring Archaeological Field School, co-sponsored by the Arizona State Museum and the University of Arizona’s Department of Anthropology. During the spring of 2003, student field crews included graduate students and undergraduates from the University of Arizona, Arizona State University, Brown University, and Washington University in St. Louis.

Volunteer members of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center were joined by participants from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and the Sunflower Archaeological Society, and by students of Catalina Foothills High School. Their contributions to both laboratory and excavation have been fundamental to the project’s success. Among visitors sharing the excavation experience are representatives of local government, civic organizations, Arizona tribal members, archaeological consultants, and public school and university classes.

Future Research and Excavation at the Marana Mound Site

Excavations will begin again in the spring of 2004 to follow up on intriguing questions as to why structures were often partially dismantled with usable objects still on the floor, prior to remodeling and rebuilding on the same spot. We are particularly interested in evidence for social activities that seem related to these rebuilding events, such as feasting by the participants. A second and equally important avenue of research will involve excavations in the platform mound precinct to answer questions about its special functions and the timing of its construction. Our spring field school this year will be jointly sponsored by the University of Arizona and the University of Hawai‘i and will include our dedicated volunteers. We welcome visitors and have volunteer positions in the lab or field. You can learn more about the Marana Community by reading The Marana Community in the Hohokam World, published by the University of Arizona Press, available online at http://www.upnapress.arizona.edu/online/hks/Fish/contents.htm.

Our research strategy and project plan can also be found online at http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/FieldSchool/marana.shtml.

About the Authors: Dr. Suzanne Fish, a specialist in Hohokam archaeology and ethnobotany, is Associate Curator and Research Professor at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. Dr. Paul Fish, a specialist in archaeology of southern Arizona and northern Mexico, is Curator and Research Professor at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

The Yuma Wash Site

Courtney Rose

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center offers site tours and public excavation opportunities at the Yuma Wash site through the Old Pueblo-Marana heritage education program. This program brings archaeologists and the public together to promote public awareness on the rich cultural heritage of the Tucson Basin and Marana. Participation in this archaeological program helps us learn more about the Hohokam who lived at the Yuma Wash site during the Classic period (A.D. 1100-1450).

The Yuma Wash site, the Marana Mound site, and the Sabino Canyon Ruin (where Old Pueblo conducted a field school from 1995-2001) are located in the northern Tucson Basin but the archaeological information produced through excavation at these sites has shown that they represent very different types of Hohokam, Classic period sites (See map page 5).

Archaeology is showing that those three sites were parts of three separate Hohokam communities during the Classic period, and that they appear to represent two distinctive residential types. The Yuma Wash and Sabino Canyon Ruin villages may not have been important regional Hohokam centers like the Marana Mound site was during the Early Classic period (A.D. 1100-1300). Instead, Yuma Wash and the Sabino Canyon Ruin apparently were large outlying settlements that were rural in character.

Archaeologists are also learning that although most of the occupation at the Yuma Wash site took place during the Classic period (up until A.D. 1450), the site was occupied by the Hohokam prior to the Classic period, as early as A.D. 750 during the Cañada del Oro phase.

Comparative analyses that contribute to our understanding the differences among Hohokam settlement types (e.g., Marana Mound vs. Yuma Wash sites) can offer clues on how large-scale shifts in Hohokam settlements, which apparently occurred during the Classic period, affected Hohokam community and residential organization. Continued research on changes in residential patterns, diet, trade, and intercommunity relations through time may bring a greater understanding of Hohokam social organization during the Classic period. The archaeological research conducted...
through education projects at the Marana Mound site and the Yuma Wash site are expected to bring new insights into ancient Hohokam lifeways.

Increasing Archaeological Awareness in Marana
Courtney Rose

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center supports the promotion of archaeological awareness in the community. Old Pueblo strives to increase public awareness on issues in archaeology such as preservation of cultural resources and the importance of learning about the history of southern Arizona. One way Old Pueblo does this by assisting charter archaeological groups with presentations by professional archaeologists at their meetings.

The increasing interest in archaeological issues among Arizona residents became evident recently with the creation of the Sunflower Archaeological Society. The SAS was formed in January 2003 as a charter group by the society’s current President Don Hollisway and resident archaeologist Bill Harrison, Ph.D.

Mr. Hollisway, who was a middle school principal in Los Alamos, New Mexico for 30 years, has long been interested in education and archaeology. His objective in managing the Sunflower Archaeological Society is to provide residents of the Town of Marana’s Sunflower Community with an opportunity for exploring the ancient cultures and history of the Tucson Basin. The Sunflower Archaeological Society already has thirty members who come from varied backgrounds but are all interested in archaeology.

The SAS offers both a meeting and a field trip once a month. Old Pueblo will be providing the SAS with some of these programs this fall. Field trips include excursions to the Arizona State Museum, the Amerind Foundation, and Pueblo Grande.

If you are a Sunflower resident and interested in more information on the Sunflower Archaeological Society, contact Mr. Don Hollisway at 520-579-1182. Call Old Pueblo for information on outreach programs at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 798-1201.
VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT: KAREN RUSSO

Ever since she can remember, Karen Russo has been intrigued by archaeology, but it always seemed like an unattainable dream to her. She believed that in order to take part in archaeological laboratory work or excavations, she would be required to pursue archaeology as a career. That is why Karen was so surprised to learn that Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members may participate in archaeology as avocational archaeologists and pursue their own careers at the same time.

In the spring of 2003, Karen became an Old Pueblo member and began volunteering. Over the past few months, she has come in to Old Pueblo to assist the Old Pueblo staff in both laboratory and administrative projects. While Karen is looking forward to participating in Old Pueblo’s Yuma Wash public excavation project, she is currently enjoying laboratory tasks with Old Pueblo’s laboratory director, Darla Pettit. Karen is learning about Hohokam ceramics from the process of washing the pottery sherds that come into the lab from research projects. She describes the sherd washing process as fun and even relaxing.

Reading about how people lived in ancient times is fascinating to Karen. She finds it incredible that many of the technologies we use and the foods we eat here in Arizona originally came from ancient cultures like the Hohokam.

Karen puts her business experience to work and enjoys volunteering her time doing administrative tasks at Old Pueblo. Karen holds a Master’s degree in business management as well as a degree in interior design. She has dedicated the past fifteen years to working with her husband on their business and has watched her hard work come to fruition. Just like with her business, she works on all her volunteer projects with diligence and care. Karen has a great philosophy on life and on volunteering. She expresses her gratitude to all the people who helped her get her own start in her career by volunteering and helping others reach their goals.

Just two years ago, Karen and her husband moved to Tucson from New Jersey, but she cannot imagine retiring yet. She is excited about building their new home in Tucson, continuing to work in business with her husband, and volunteering for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

The staff at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center would like to express their appreciation for Karen’s energy and enthusiasm. One person’s volunteer work really can make all the difference.

Thank you Karen!

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center offers internships and community service opportunities for college and high school students.

If you would like to find out more about these programs call 520-798-1201 or email Allen Dart at adart@oldpueblo.org

Do you know teachers or school administrators who might be interested in having their classes learn about archaeology by participating in the OPEN1 mock archaeological dig program? Call Old Pueblo for details at 520-798-1201.

Karen Russo  Old Pueblo member and volunteer
YOUNG STUDENTS LEARN ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY

Every year Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s bulletin publishes a few archaeology research reports from students who participated in the OPEN1 (Old Pueblo Educational Neighborhood) program. Old Pueblo’s OPEN1 program has been developed to allow both children and adults to learn what archaeology is all about by excavating in a full-scale model of an archaeological site. The OPEN1 site is a mock dig that archaeologists have constructed to resemble a southern Arizona Hohokam Indian village ruin. Children participating in the OPEN1 program learn and practice techniques that archaeologists use to excavate real archaeological sites. Most importantly, students learn how scientific interpretations are made. For instance, students learn about how the Hohokam may have lived, constructed their houses, what types of food they ate, and even about their beliefs and art work.

The educational staff at Old Pueblo works to continuously improve the OPEN1 program. This past year Old Pueblo has focused on enhancing its educational objectives to fit with school curricula. An integrative thematic unit has recently been developed by Old Pueblo’s lead instructor Christine Jerla, for teachers to use in their classrooms to go along with the OPEN1 program for grades 3 through 8. This teaching unit covers social studies, language arts, science, and math and addresses Arizona’s Department of Education standards.

An important aspect of the OPEN1 program for the young students is the development of research questions and a final report. The students work in teams all the way through the program and the final report is used as an assessment of their comprehension and application of the concepts they learned throughout the OPEN1 program. All teachers who turn in their students’ final papers to Old Pueblo receive an additional 15% discount on an OPEN1 program the following school year.

The following exceptional papers were written by young students who have participated in the OPEN1 program over the past year. Note: spelling has been corrected but grammar has been left in its original format. These reports were reviewed by the lead instructor and mailed back to the teachers.

Our review process also serves as an additional evaluation that gives Old Pueblo’s educational staff ideas on what to improve in the upcoming school year. For instance, many students have mentioned the word “prove” in their hypothesis statements. This coming school year educational staff will be sure to emphasize that in science, hypotheses are only supported or rejected. They cannot really be proven.

School: Fountain of Life Lutheran School
Teacher: Ms. Ludvigsen
Grade: Fourth
Student(s): (Group G) Alex, Sara, Brianna, Melanie

Question: Where did they get their paint?
Hypothesis: We think they used colored rocks, charcoal, berries, and a grinding stone.

If then we will be able to find colored rocks, berries, grinding stone, and charcoal. Our procedure would be to grind up colored rocks, then berries, and then charcoal. Then we would add water and see if it makes paint.

We found a grinding stone near a colored rock and saw the grinding stone had powder on it. We added water and it became paint. We cannot prove that they used charcoal or berries. We found some charcoal but it could have been used for multiple things. We highly support the ideas though.

School: Carrillo Magnet School
Teacher: Ms. Martinez
Grade: Fifth
Student(s): Annalisa

Research Question:
What did the Hohokam eat?
Hypothesis:
We propose that they ate lizards, corn, snake, cactus fruit, and javelinas.
Expectations to test:
If they ate what is mentioned above then we will find some animals, bones, seeds, and a metate.
On Friday, December 13, my class and I went to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. We dug by scraping layers one at a time and tried to find out if the Hohokam ate lizards, corn, snake, cactus fruit, and javelinas.

If they really ate these things lizards, corn, snake, cactus fruit, and javelinas we will probably find animal bones, seeds, and metate and mano to crush corn.

I found a deer skull with bones next to its head and charcoal too. The deer was in the fire pit. Other people also found animal bones.

I expected to see more animal bones, we just saw three bones. The Hohokam must have killed it with an arrow and poked it at while it cooked.

School: Carrillo Magnet School
Teacher: Ms. Martinez
Grade: Fifth
Student(s): René

Research Question #3:
What materials did they use to make their houses?

Hypothesis:
They probably used mud and sticks to build.

Expectations to test:
If they used the materials above we will find a piece of a wall or a piece of a stick.

They probably built their houses like this. They hammered posts into the ground. Then they might have framed the house with thick branches. Then they might cover it up with mud and let it dry. That might be how they made their houses.

School: Carrillo Magnet School
Teacher: Ms. Martinez
Grade: Fifth
Student(s): Elisa

Research Question #3:
What materials did they use to make their houses?

Hypothesis:
They probably used mud and sticks to build.

Expectations to test:
If they used the materials above we will find a piece of wall or a piece of a stick.

I found both of those a piece of a stick and a piece of a wall. It seemed like I was in the corner of the pithouse when I found the wall because the wall turned. The stick I found was about one foot away from the wall.

For more information on Old Pueblo's OPENI program and on the new integrative unit contact lead instructor Christine Jerlo at 520-798-1201.

THE OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM

Archaeology Opportunities is a membership program for persons who wish to support Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's educational programs and perhaps even experience for themselves the thrill of discovery by participating in research. Members get to participate in archaeological excavation and survey projects and can help study and reconstruct artifacts in the archaeological laboratory. Join today!

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<th>Membership Level</th>
<th>Annual Subscription Rates</th>
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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 but no other discounts and excavation opportunities.

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.

More importantly, your membership fees support Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's educational programs.
OLD PUEBLO AT THE CROSSROADS: CAN YOU HELP?

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s mission is to educate children and adults to understand and appreciate archaeology and other cultures, to foster the preservation of archaeological and historical sites and to develop a lifelong concern for the importance of nonrenewable resources and traditional cultures. To assist us in fulfilling this mission, Old Pueblo’s partner in our main archaeological heritage program, the Town of Marana, is offering us an incredible opportunity that brings Old Pueblo to a major crossroads in our history.

The Town of Marana, in partnership with the Marana Unified School District, is offering Old Pueblo a new educational and research facility on the Town-owned Marana Operations Center property just west of Interstate 10 at 5100 W. Ina Road (see map, page 5). This unique opportunity will allow Old Pueblo to greatly multiply our efforts to fulfill our mission. It will allow us to reach and inspire more young people. It will boost our efforts to conduct new programs. It will dramatically increase public awareness, commitment to, and enjoyment of the Southwest’s wonderful heritage. And it will benefit the entire southern Arizona community. But we cannot take advantage of this opportunity without community support.

Marana’s offer is an outgrowth of its 2001 partnering agreement with Old Pueblo to conduct an Arizona cultural heritage program in the new 48-acre Marana District Park alongside the Santa Cruz River. This partnership focuses on the park’s Yuma Wash archaeological site (see Courtney Rose’s articles on pages 4 and 5 and map on page 5) and on the Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch historical site where we have stabilized historic architectural features for public display. Our work at these sites has made them prime resources for heritage tours and hands-on education programs for classroom of kids and for the general public.

If we can afford to make the move to the Ina Road/Interstate 10 property we can conduct our education and research programs just across the Santa Cruz River from the heritage sites in the Marana District Park. The park will include the preserved and stabilized archaeological sites, interpretive trails, a community education building, and a Pima County Library, so having an office so close to the park will allow Old Pueblo to become a more integral part of this community heritage and vitalization project.

For this Ina Road facility Marana is offering Old Pueblo the use of three modular buildings that the Town is acquiring from the Marana School District. A three-building facility there will more than triple the floor space currently available to Old Pueblo, so for the first time in our nearly 10-year history we will be able to offer proper teaching space for our children’s education programs. The Ina Road space is large enough for a new simulated archaeological dig site, and because the property is so close to Interstate 10 our mock-dig education site will be more easily accessible to the hundreds of Arizona schools that are now bringing their classrooms of students to participate in Old Pueblo’s programs. A facility on Ina Road also will make it less costly and more practical for Old Pueblo to offer our guided archaeological site tours and hands-on youth and adult education program at the Yuma Wash and Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch sites.

Old Pueblo’s move to Ina Road will benefit the general public because our classrooms can also by used by Pima Community College and other nonprofit organizations for conducting general interest classes and public programs in the northwest Tucson-Marana area.

We hope to begin our move to Ina Road in September and complete it by the end of 2003, but must come up with the money to pay for all costs of transporting all three modular buildings from school properties to the Ina Road site, utility installation, fencing, sidewalks, landscaping, new classroom furnishings, and creating a new mock-dig site with protective ramada. If you or someone you know may be able to help us cover the move expenses please call me personally at 798-1201 in Tucson so I can arrange a time to meet with you and discuss how you might be able to help.

Allen Dart, RPA
Executive Director

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Volunteers (May - August 2003)

Thank you to all Old Pueblo’s supporters and volunteers. Karen Russo, Wendell (“Zip”) Zipse, Sebastian Chamorro, Roberta Lee, and Eric Williams spent 106 recorded hours volunteering with bulk mailing, administrative tasks, and in the laboratory.
Old Pueblo’s Fall Calendar of Classes, Workshops, and Tours

Old Pueblo’s Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping Workshop

Flintknapper Sam Greenleaf will offer the popular “Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping” workshop this fall. In this workshop, Mr. Greenleaf teaches participants how to make arrowheads out of obsidian. Participants will learn more about how prehistoric people made and used stone tools by experiencing the process of flintknapping.

All necessary equipment is provided. Participation is limited to 11 persons ages 9 and older. Cost is $25 for nonmembers and $20 for Old Pueblo members for each 3-hour workshop. Preregistration is required.

Three beginner/intermediate level flintknapping workshops will be offered this fall. The workshops will be offered on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. on September 27, October 25, and December 20, 2003. Workshops will be held at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell, Tucson (please call to confirm location for December 20 workshop). Call Laurie at 520-798-1201 to register.

Traditional Pottery Making

Experienced southwestern potter and artisan John Guerin teaches Old Pueblo’s pottery workshops. Mr. Guerin will show participants how to make traditional Indian pottery the way it has been made 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 is also demonstrated. All equipment is provided.

Workshop includes:
- Cultural Context
- Field trip to dig clay
- Forming
- Shaping and smoothing
- Completing the scraping, sanding, polishing, slipping, and painting
- Making canteens
- Making corrugated ware
- Making ladies and rattles

Children under 16 may take the pottery class if a parent enrolls with them. Maximum enrollment is 15 persons/class. The pottery class meets from 1-4 p.m. on Sundays from October 12 through November 23, 2003. Classes will meet at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell, Tucson. Fee is $69 for nonmembers and $55.20 for Old Pueblo members. Preregistration is required. Call Laurie at 520-798-1201 to register.

Pima Community College Noncredit Class: Tucson & Green Valley

Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona is a Pima Community College noncredit 3-day series class. The class will be presented by Allen Dart, Registered Professional Archaeologist with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, in conjunction with Pima Community College.

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 interpretations, and Session 3 will be a field trip to look at Hohokam artifact collections housed at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Location: For Tucson classes, Sessions 1 & 2 meet at Pima Community College Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Ave. For Green Valley, Sessions 1 & 2 are at the Pima Community College Green Valley (1250 W. Continental Rd, Green Valley) Session 3, for all classes, 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. The fee is $59. Call Pima Community College at 520-206-6468 to register.

Class Dates and Times:

Series 1
(Sessions 1-3): Wednesdays (Tucson; Curriculum no SW294, CRN 60963)
Oct. 8, 15, 22, 2003; 2-4 p.m.

Series 2
(Sessions 1-3): Wednesdays (Tucson; Curriculum no. SW294, CRN60964)
Nov. 12, 19, 26, 2003; 2-4 p.m.

Series 3
(Sessions 1-3): Thursdays (Green Valley; Curriculum no. SW294, CRN 60848) Nov. 6, 13, 20, 2003; 9-11 a.m.

Pima Community College Study Tours

This fall Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Allen Dart, Registered Professional Archaeologist, will provide three study tours for Pima Community College. Fees will include transportation, entry fees and an experienced tour guide (meals not included). Each tour will depart from Pima Community College Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. Preregistration is required for the tours. Please call Pima Community College at 520-206-6468 to register.
Study Tour 1
Central Tohono O'odham Nation: People and Archaeology
This tour will include a stop at the Tohono O'odham Nation government complex in Sells and the Quijotea Trading Post along State Route 86, followed by visits to the Ventana Cave archaeological site, the “Marriage Rock” O’odham traditional culture site, Tohono O’odham villages west of the Castle Mountains and dinner at the Golden Ha-san Casino. The tour will depart at 7 a.m. and return at approximately 7 p.m. The fee is $65, which does not include cost of dinner.

Study Tour 2
Ancient History of the Middle Gila Valley
This tour will include a backcountry tour of archaeological features at the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in Coolidge and will visit the Grewe site (early Hohokam village), the Adamsville Ruin’s late Hohokam platform mound, ballcourt, and excavated ruins, the historical Adamsville Cemetery, a historical O’odham village on the Gila River terrace just south of the cemetery, and Pinal County Historical Society Museum in Florence. The tour will depart at 7 a.m. and return at approximately 4 p.m. The fee is $65.

Study Tour 3
Tucson-Marana Hohokam Villages and Rock Art
This tour will visit the Picture Rock petroglyphs, Los Morteros Hohokam ballcourt and bedrock mortars, Yuma Wash Hohokam village site, and Bujó-quez-Aguirre ranch historic site. The tour will depart at 8 a.m. and return at approximately 2 p.m. Bring a picnic lunch. The fee is $55.

Slide Presentations
Arts and Culture of the Ancient Hohokam Indians is a free, slide illustrated, Arizona Humanities Council-sponsored presentation with artifact displays by Allen Dart, Registered Professional Archaeologist. For details on the subject matter of these presentations, call Allen Dart at 520-798-1201 or email at adart@oldpueblo.org.

Presentation 1
Sunday, September 21, 2003; 2 p.m.
Location: Smoki Museum of American Indian Art & Culture, 147 N. Arizona St., Prescott. For meeting details contact L. John Tannous, Museum Director, 928-445-1230 or director @smokimuseum.org.

Presentation 2
Thursday, October 9, 2003; 7 p.m.
For Arizona Archaeological Society Mohave Chapter. Location: Kingman Police Department public room, 2730 E. Andy Devine ave., Kingman. For meeting details contact Diana Jansen at 928-768-1472 or djansen@ctaz.com.

Presentation 3
Saturday, November 8, 2003; 2 p.m.
For Friends of the Arivaca Library. Location: Old Arivaca Schoolhouse, 17180 W. 4th St (just 1-2 blocks north of the Arivaca Mercantile building, which is on main street), Arivaca, Arizona. For meeting details contact Mary Kasulaitis at 520-398-2764 or mkasulal@ci.tucson.az.us.

Presentation for the Sunflower Archaeological Society
Tuesday, October 7, 2003; 7 p.m.
Ancient Native American Pottery slide and artifact display program by Allen Dart for Sunflower Archaeological Society, Sunflower Community Clubhouse, Marana (open to Sunflower Community residents only).

Old Pueblo’s “Traditional Pottery Making” and “Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping” workshops are designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric people made and used artifacts. The course are not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERAMIC ANALYSIS WORKSHOP AT OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER
Have you ever wondered what archaeologists can learn from pottery sherds? This winter, Old Pueblo will be offering a great opportunity to learn archaeological ceramic analysis. Linda Gregonis, an independent consultant who specializes in studies of Hohokam ceramics and Darla Petit, Old Pueblo’s Laboratory Director who also specializes in Hohokam ceramics, will lead the workshop. This hands-on workshop will teach the basic concepts of ceramic analysis. Workshop participants will analyze pottery collections from the Sabino Canyon Ruin public education program. Sabino Canyon Ruin, which was inhabited by the Hohokam from circa A.D. 1000 to 1300, was excavated from 1995 through 2001 by Old Pueblo’s archaeologists, students, members, and volunteers. While learning ceramic analysis participants will also be contributing to our scientific knowledge on the Hohokam who once thrived in Sabino Canyon. Call Old Pueblo and reserve your spot today at 520-798-1201.
Class Schedule: Wednesdays: 1/14, 1/21, 1/28 2004; 7-9 p.m. & Sundays: 1/18, 1/25, 2/1 2004; 1-3 p.m. Minimum Enrollment: 12; Maximum Enrollment: 15; Minimum Age: 12 years; Fee: nonmembers $72.00; members $58.00

Reconstructed Vessels. Pottery from a portion of the Yuma Wash archaeological site, AZ AA:12:311 (ASM), south of Silverbell Rd. and west of Yuma Wash in Marana. Photograph courtesy of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.
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September 2003 Old Pueblo Archaeology

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center
PO Box 40577
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John Curry, archaeologist and Old Pueblo member and volunteer, screens pithouse fill at the Yuma Wash site Dig for a Day in February 2003

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 Courtney Rose at Old Pueblo's address shown above, or by calling 520-798-1201, faxing us at 520-798-1966, or by email (crose@oldpueblo.org). The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Home Page (www.oldpueblo.org) is maintained by volunteer I. Steven Stacey (e-mail stevetucaz@aol.com)