The American Homesteading Experience
Two Examples from the Avra Valley

By Jennifer Levstik and Mary Charlotte Thurtle, Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.

Old Pueblo Has Moved!

Old Pueblo has moved to 5100 W. Ina Road, Buildings 6, 7, and 8, located adjacent to the Marana Operations Center in the northwestern Tucson metropolitan area.

In 2001 Old Pueblo Archaeology Center entered into a seven-year partnering agreement with the Town of Marana to offer a public education program about the cultural heritage of Arizona. This program focuses on the Yuma Wash Hohokam archaeological site and the Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch historical site. Both are located in the new 48-acre Marana District Park alongside the Santa Cruz River, north of Ina Road. Old Pueblo has stabilized the historic ranch's remaining architectural features and we have been conducting archaeological excavations at the Yuma Wash Hohokam village site in the district park since 2001, so these sites are being used to provide heritage tours and direct education to classrooms of kids as well as to the general public.

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Historical Artifacts from the Valencia Homestead. Items clockwise from top left: cosmetic case, clay bead, Sloan's Liniment bottle, cosmetic bottle, forks, Papago (Tohono O'odham) pottery, a marble, button fragments, and Willow Ware cup fragments. Photograph courtesy of Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.

Old Pueblo Members Excavate at the Yuma Wash Site. Photograph by Steve Stacey.

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Old Pueblo’s Move, continued

Our Yuma Wash research project also allows school students and members of the public to participate hands-on in the excavations so that people can better visualize for themselves how important archaeology is for understanding the Southwest’s ancient peoples. The Marana District Park future plans include development of interpretive trails, a community building, a library, and other recreation and education facilities.

The Town of Marana received the 2002 Arizona Governor’s Archaeology Advisory Commission Award in Public Archaeology for its Marana District Park heritage program, which was conceived and implemented by Old Pueblo. In December 2002 the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (a division of Arizona State Parks) awarded Marana a $98,688 Arizona Heritage Fund grant to have Old Pueblo expand the district park heritage education effort. Marana was so pleased with this heritage program that in 2003 the Town arranged a unique opportunity for Old Pueblo to move our entire educational and research facility onto the Town-owned property at 5100 W. Ina Road, just west of Interstate 10 and just across the Santa Cruz River from the Yuma Wash and Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch sites.

To establish this facility, Marana acquired three modular buildings from the Marana Unified School District for Old Pueblo to use, and provided enough ground space on Town property to set up the buildings and create a new simulated archaeological dig site at which we can continue to teach children about the importance of archaeology by letting them experience archaeological excavation hands-on. Marana’s joint-use agreement with Old Pueblo allows us to occupy the town land and the modular buildings rent-free for at least five years.

The three new buildings more than
Old Pueblo members and volunteers helping construct OPEN2. Gail Roper and Sam Greenleaf scrutinize their work at the end of the day as Dorothy Ohman excavates an outdoor feature in the background. Photograph by Christine Jerla.

Old Pueblo was responsible for transporting the three modular buildings to the town property, renovating them, and setting up our new facility in and around them. Old Pueblo was responsible for paying for the protective fencing, sidewalks, and landscaping. Old Pueblo also had to pay for installing utility, telephone, and computer lines, acquiring new furnishings, and costs of moving our existing furnishings, temporarily stored archaeological collections, and records from our old location. Old Pueblo is also paying expenses of constructing our new mock-dig site (called OPEN2), a 36- by 40-foot steel ramada to keep the rain and sun off of the students who participate in the simulated excavations. See page 6 for the announcement of our Grand Re-Opening on March 18th.

Reconstructing a Hohokam Site at Old Pueblo— the OPEN2 Project

The highlight of Old Pueblo’s children’s program is the “mock dig” that archaeologists have constructed to resemble a southern Arizona Hohokam Indian village ruin. The construction of the OPEN2 site, modeled after the original OPEN1, was led by lead instructor and archaeologist Christine Jerla, once Old Pueblo moved to our new Ina Road location.

Planning Phase

OPEN2, which is now located at Old Pueblo’s new Town of Marana office complex on Ina Road, was constructed to incorporate the successful aspects and improve upon the original OPEN1, located at Old Pueblo’s former Fort Lowell Road location. The construction of the new mock dig gave the education staff an opportunity to also make improvements in some areas where the original OPEN1 site did not assist the instructors to meet set educational goals. The new OPEN2 in the Marana office buildings is also a significant improvement over the garage that was once used as a classroom at Old Pueblo’s former location. The new classroom is spacious enough to hold students, desks for instructors, educational displays, and a craft-making station.

The construction of OPEN2 really began while still at the former location. Last September, Christine drew a plan map representing an idealized portion of a Hohokam village. This new map was drawn up by taking into consideration the layouts and spatial organization of real Hohokam villages that have been excavated by archaeologists. In her new map, which would eventually be the blueprint for OPEN2, she included three pithouses, a ramada, a midden area, and an outdoor pit. The spatial layout of the new site would be more comparable to a real Hohokam site because the new location offered more space to work in than the former location.

In the meantime, the area for the new site and the plan for the steel ramada that will be built to protect OPEN2 and students from the elements were being developed.

After the final OPEN1 program at Old Pueblo’s former location in December, the education instructors completely excavated the entire OPEN1 site and screened the fill for artifacts. These artifacts consisted of real objects on loan from the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona and modern replicas of ancient artifacts. These artifacts were then sorted so that new artifact assemblages could be created at OPEN2.

Once moved in to the new office on Ina Road in January, the actual construction of the OPEN2 site began.

The OPEN2 site was placed in the central patio of Old Pueblo’s office
complex. Therefore, the instructors laid out a large square (10 x 10 m) representing the OPEN2 site so that it would be aligned with both the office buildings and cardinal directions. In order to achieve a perfect square, they used an archaeological technique called triangulation based on the Pythagorean theorem. However, once the square was actually laid out on the ground with string, it looked crooked. The archaeologists soon discovered that the buildings were "crooked" and not aligned with the cardinal directions. The square was then re-plotted so that it was aligned with the buildings. The shapes of the three pithouses, ramada, outdoor pit, and a midden were then painted on the ground with spray paint.

The next day, the contractors who will soon build the steel ramada to protect OPEN2 came by to re-position their post holes. Fortunately for the education crew, only minimal changes had to be made to the OPEN2 outline.

Excavation

Christine Jerla and the OPEN2 instructors began excavating the first pithouse. However, the digging was difficult and moving along at a very slow pace (which was not attributed to the amount of effort being put forth). Finally, the OPEN2 instructors realized that the location for the first site was formerly a parking lot. The asphalt was mostly gone, but the gravel that had been placed under the blacktop parking lot remained and was very difficult to dig through. The first pithouse was finished by hand but Dan Arnit (Innovative Excavating, Inc.) came to the rescue. He excavated the ramada and two remaining pithouses with the backhoe.

Construction of OPEN2. Education staff and volunteers creating Hohokam features inside the pithouse and ramada. Photograph by Christine Jerla.

Once the backhoe work was finished, the detailed work began. The features were filled in a little to achieve the perfect depth for the floors, postholes, hearths, pits were excavated, and the shapes of the walls and entryways were refined. The bases of the pithouse floors were then compacted and smoothed over to create flat surfaces. Finally, the outdoor pit and the midden were excavated.

How Were Hohokam Pithouse Floors Created?

The adobe mix for the plaster mixture was purchased. The following day, the pithouse features were ready to be plastered, or so we thought. Many volunteers came by to help and luckily, two of Old Pueblo's volunteers, Sam Greenleaf and Gail Roper, had experience in these matters because they helped in the construction with the original OPEN1 at the Fort Lowell location. Sam and Gail were able to provide insight into the plastering process.

The pithouses were not quite ready to have their walls and floors plastered. Due to their experience in constructing pithouses, Sam and Gail both indicated that the bases for the pit-house floors needed to be completely swept free of pebbles and remaining dust before the plaster could be prepared and spread.

Archaeologists have found that in many cases, the Hohokam also chose compacted and even surfaces upon which to build their pit-house floors. The Hohokam also had an in-depth knowledge of plastering and how to achieve the perfect plaster by acquiring just the right materials, mixing them, and applying them appropriately.

After the bases for the pithouse floors were just about perfectly clean and even, the asphalt, water, and adobe were mixed in a puddling pit (a common Hohokam feature). Once the crew got the texture of the adobe platter mix just right, the bases of the floors were wetted, little by little with a sponge in order allow the plaster to stick to the dirt base but not turn it into a muddy mess.

The adobe mixture was scooped into wheelbarrows and put a shovel-full at a time in the houses for spreading. The mixture was spread over the dampened floors' bases with plastering trowels, trying to keep the surface as smooth as possible. After some practice, the crew began to get the hang of it. However on that day Gail and Sam were the experts!

Creating Ancient Posts for the Pithouses

As the plastering job was perfected over the next few days, mesquite posts were placed in the postholes. OPEN1 pithouses contained burned posts, which although appeared more authentic, helped to encourage children to want to pull them out rather than leave them in place because sometimes
they did not recognize them as posts that could have held up the roof of a pithouse, but as rocks. Since one of the major goals of the OPEN program is to stress leaving artifacts and features in place so as not to destroy the context, the education staff decided to use unburned mesquite posts (which Sam provided) so that they would be recognizable as sturdy posts and less enticing to be pulled out of the postholes.

The Daily Life of the Ancient Hohokam

An important objective of the OPEN program is to teach children about context while they learn what types of activities the Hohokam practiced in their daily lives. The children use the concept of context while excavating in order to support their ideas and interpretations. For instance, an ancient pottery vessel by itself and taken out of context says a lot less than one found next to a hearth and other food processing artifacts. During the OPEN program the children learn that archaeologists are more interested in the interpretation of ancient artifacts and features in context.

Old Pueblo’s education staff, therefore, put a lot of thought into how artifact assemblages would be created at the new mock site. They were designed to provide the student excavators clues on what the Hohokam did in every day life, such as food preparation, craft production, and tool making. The assemblages created for OPEN2 include a flintknapping area with tools the Hohokam could have used to make projectile points, a pottery making area with raw paint and clay stones, a pottery mold, grinding stones (mano and metate) used for the raw materials, and a children’s area. The OPEN1 students frequently asked what Hohokam children did for fun, so this ancient children’s area included game pieces, dog/deer figurines, and a bone whistle.

OPEN2 was ready for our first class of students in January and has been successful thus far. However, heavy rains during the first two weeks of OPEN2 classes created a lot of mud at first which hardened too much after it dried. The consistency of the fill is not quite right and will need a little more sand. The steel ramada, when it is constructed, will also help protect the features from the elements.

Old Pueblo would like to acquire picnic tables for the children to eat their lunches during their programs here. If you or someone you know would be generous enough to donate the materials needed for one or two picnic tables we would be very grateful! The new educational facilities and OPEN2 improves teaching students about the ingenuity of the Hohokam, the idea of context, and the importance of preservation.

Thank you Dan Arnit, Sebastian Chamorro, Sam Greenleaf, Christine Hansell, Christine Jerla, Dorothy Ohman, Joy Parker, Gail Roper, and Tyler Theriot for helping to construct the OPEN2 site at Old Pueblo!

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. Join today!

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Or you may choose:

- Friend $25: receives *Old Pueblo Archaeology* and discounts on publications and classes but not free participation in excavation opportunities.
- Subscriber $10: receives one year (4 issues) of *Old Pueblo Archaeology* but no other discounts or 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.
Volunteer Spotlight: Steve Coffee

When Old Pueblo asked for assistance with the move to Marana this past December, Steve Coffee was there. We were sure glad when he showed up; especially with his huge van that could hold so many artifact boxes and awkward pieces of furniture.

Steve helped out all day, making many trips back and forth between Old Pueblo’s former location and the new one in Marana. I guess we just did not realize how much “stuff” we had! Steve not only hoisted, hauled, and drove heavy furniture, tools, and boxes that first day, but he came back for more the following days to help. In fact, he was helping Old Pueblo move things nearly every day that week! Now that’s a volunteer!

Originally from the Puyallup Reservation in the state of Washington, Steve Coffee has made volunteer work and public service part of his life. Steve served in the Vietnam War as a tank commander and later became interested in both archaeology and volunteer work. He serves on the Board of Directors for the Tahana Whitecrow Foundation in Salem, Oregon, which provides counseling for Native Americans living in urban areas. The Foundation also provides a wildlife protection program for animals.

In 1998, Steve decided to move to Tucson to pursue a Certificate in Archaeology at Tucson’s Pima Community College. He has been volunteering with local archaeology firms ever since. Steve has been working on a large project at the Amerind Foundation in Dragoon, Arizona, sorting through their collections and putting them in order so that they can be catalogued. Over the past few years, Steve has volunteered on research projects for Old Pueblo’s project director Jeffrey Jones and also for the Yuma Wash public education and research program. Steve spent many hours volunteering in the laboratory, assisting laboratory director, Darla Pettit, processing flotation samples for the Cortaro Farms Mitigation project.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center staff would like to thank Steve Coffee for all the volunteer work he has done.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s 10 Year Anniversary Celebration and “Grand Re-Opening” Open House

On March 18, 2004, Old Pueblo will sponsor an open house at the new office location at 5100 W. Ina Rd. Join Old Pueblo for a day of celebration with live music, entertainment, tours, crafts, traditional Tohono O’odham food sales, silent auction, and the annual “Old Pueblo-Young People” Raffle and Volunteer Appreciation Ceremony.

Tentative Schedule for the March 18th Celebration

1:00 - 1:30 p.m. Grand Re-Opening Ribbon Cutting Ceremony, Marana Chamber of Commerce
1:00 - 5:00 p.m. Children’s activities
1:00 - 7:00 p.m. Door prizes
1:00 - 9:00 p.m. Silent auction, Native American vendors and craft demonstrations
1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Free tours of the Yuma Wash and Bojorquez-Aguirre Ranch sites (tour caravans will leave from Old Pueblo at 1:30, 2:30, & 3:30 p.m.)
1:30 - 8:00 p.m. Traditional Tohono O’odham food sales by Christine Johnson and family
3:00 - 7:00 p.m. Live music by Native American musicians
7:00 - 7:30 p.m. “Old Pueblo-Young People” Raffle and volunteer appreciation ceremony
7:30 - 8:00 p.m. Tohono O’odham girls basket dancers
American Homesteading, continued from page 1 (cover story)

The archaeological record provides us with a window into their day-to-day lives in the early part of the twentieth century. Documentary research helps us to better understand the material record, and tie these families’ day-to-day experiences into the overall homesteading trends of the time period. While excavation and analyses are ongoing, our avenues of research and preliminary results are summarized in this article.

Homesteading Background

With the Gadsden Purchase of 1854, the expansion of the United States territory brought with it an influx of wagon trains containing hopeful settlers. Immigrants and landless U.S. citizens scrambled for cheap available land. The Homestead Act, passed in 1862, allowed settlers to claim land if they were 21 years of age, built a house, dug a well, plowed 10 acres, fenced, and subsequently lived on the parcel. In the following years, the General Land Office and the Department of the Interior passed three additional laws: The Forest Homestead Act of 1906, the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, and the Stock-Raising Act of 1916. The Homestead Act was constantly changing in an effort to encourage more private ownership of public lands, by decreasing the time patentees were required to live on the property prior to approval, and by allowing individuals to acquire larger tracts of land.

Arizona was one of only 31 states to allow homesteading. Arizona’s climate and seemingly limitless amounts of public land made a popular choice among homesteaders, especially veterans of World War I. On the other hand, Arizona witnessed more failure than success and its first successful patent did not occur until the 1870s, later than other states encouraging homesteading. While over 4 million acres of Arizona land was acquired through homestead patents, more than a million acres of this land returned to government ownership. During the 1910s, Arizona experienced a peak in the number of homestead entries, and by the early years of the Depression this number dropped dramatically. However, unlike the rest of the nation, Arizona peaked again in the number of successful patents in the 1930s.

Cattle have been and continue to be an essential component of the Arizona economy. The Stock-Raising Act of 1916 allowed patentees to acquire 640-acre parcels, whereas the Homestead Act of 1862 only allowed up to 160 acres per patent. According to the National Register of Historic Places report on cattle ranching in Arizona from 1848-1950, a nuclear family needed 100 head of cattle to support themselves, and 640 acres would only reasonably support 10 head of cattle. Therefore many homesteaders utilized public grazing lands to accommodate herds large enough to support their families.

The Valencia and the Ward Families

Both the Valencia and the Ward homesteads reflect the trends seen in homesteading in Arizona. The Valencias were part of the successful homesteading boom in the early 1900s while the Ward homestead reflects the trend of World War I veterans to homestead in Arizona and the later peak in the 1930s.

The Valencia Homestead was patented in 1921 for 320 acres by Refugio Valencia, who had resided on the property with her father Domingo for nine years prior to that date. Refugio Valencia made improvements to the property, such as fencing 160 acres, excavating large reservoirs, building a house, shed, and corral, and cultivating and clearing 40 acres (See map on this page). The improvements listed in the homesteading documents also include a well, but the well proved dry, and no evidence of a well was found on the property during our archaeological investigations. Likely, water for the ranch was provided by two large reservoirs that channeled and retained runoff from the mountains.

Refugio owned 35 head of cattle and 4 horses, and likely relied on public lands for grazing. At the time of the patent application in 1919, she was an unmarried, 23-year-old, illiterate Mexican-American woman. In her first attempt to patent her homestead, she was rejected because she did not provide information regarding her
marital status. Her application was finally granted when she explained that she was unmarried. Three years after she received her patent, she married 21-year-old Bibiano Morales. By the time the property was sold in the 1970s, the family no longer lived on the homestead and it had become a working cattle ranch with ranch hands occupying the buildings.

In 1934, John A. Ward, a veteran of World War I, patented 160 acres less than a half mile from the Valencia Homestead. He had moved to Arizona for health reasons related to his tour in France during the war. Unlike the Valencias, the Wards did not raise cattle, and instead had goats, chickens and horses, a vegetable garden, and crops.

Little is known about the Wards, other than John Ward was Caucasian, married and had no children. His wife, whose name we have not discovered, worked and lived in Tucson to support them, as John was too sick to work. Despite his illness, John improved the property and the Ward Homestead was substantial and markedly different from that of the Valencias. The homestead consisted of a $4,000, 1,400-square-foot main house with indoor plumbing and electricity, a guesthouse, two wells, and a stable. The Wards had a number of expensive goods, such as monogrammed china plates, a radio, and a camera.

Like Refugio Valencia, John Ward was refused his patent because he failed to provide information about his marital status. Once he explained that his wife lived in Tucson, he was granted his homestead patent. However, the Ward Homestead was like many homesteads in Arizona in that it did not survive. Its crops were affected by the drought, and sometime after 1940, the main house catastrophically burned, shortly thereafter the property was abandoned.

The Physical Evidence

The catastrophic burning of the main house at the Ward Homestead left many goods in place from which we are now able to piece together the relative wealth and day-to-day activities of the occupants. Found among the remaining wreckage, which had become covered in sediment from the time of abandonment to the time of Tierra's excavations, were artifacts that suggest the economic status, age, and gender of the resident. Ceramic insulators and electrical fixtures informed us that the house had electricity. The main structure also had indoor plumbing, as evidenced by water lines leading from the well to the kitchen and bathroom areas. Colored lampshades, reduced to balls of glass, were found near light bulb sockets, and stacks of glass plates that had fused together in the heat were also found. We even found evidence of John Ward's literacy: a charred and half-burned book, which had been sitting on a table that had been reduced to a layer of charcoal and finish nails.

The kitchen area contained the most goods, including fragments of a cast iron stove found in small pieces. From this we deduced that the fire started in the kitchen at the back of the house. Only the more permanent fixtures, such as the toilet and cast iron curtain rods, were found in the front of the house. The lack of small movable goods, burned wood, and finish nails in the front of the house indicates that they had time to remove some items before the adobe walls of the structure collapsed outward from the heat.

Although the testimony of one neighbor in the patent documents indicated that a child was living on the property, we found no toys or other goods to indicate this, and John Ward stated that he had no children. Cosmetic bottles, jewelry, or other indicators of women were also lacking from the material record. The only item found suggestive of women at the homestead was a small metal belt buckle that would have been worn on a belted dress from that time period. The belt buckle was not found within the house. Instead, it was found on the surface in between the structures.

On the poured concrete foundation of the main entryway to the structure was the inscription "Mae con Fuentes"
Ward Homestead. This map is a drawing of the main structure at the Ward Homestead. The map shows the improvements made by the Ward family. Drawing courtesy of Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.

Ward" and the date “9-1-30” (See photograph of inscription on page 10). The first name of John Ward’s wife does not appear in the patent documents, and we could find no evidence of a Mae Ward in Arizona during that time period. We can only speculate as to the meaning of this inscription. It was common in historical times for Spanish speaking masons and builders to inscribe “MAE CON” followed by a name to take ownership of their work. Therefore, the inscription may stand for “Maestro Constructor,” which in English, translates to “Master Constructor.” This inscription is still used in some Spanish speaking countries today.

In contrast, the abandonment of the Valencia Homestead appears to have been gradual and planned. The primary source of physical data at the homestead was the Valencias’ garbage, which they burned and buried on the property. Excavations in the buried midden revealed artifacts that date from 1919 to 1968, and items such as marbles, cosmetic bottles, and cosmetic cases hint that at least one woman and a child lived on the property. We also found an abundance of Papago (Tohono O’odham) pottery and Ortega chile cans, which were common items in Mexican-American households during the early part of the twentieth century (See page 1). The presence of Papago wares also indicates the use of locally manufactured goods at the homestead. Within the Valencia structure itself, we found evidence of the religious beliefs and language usage of the homestead occupants. In a later addition to the structure, “Jesus is Lord” is inscribed in cement at the base of the fireplace (Page 8).

Discussion

Notwithstanding the proximity of these homesteads to one another, the research conducted at the Valencia and the Ward homesteads reveals two very different families and two very different experiences, which we believe is reflected in the gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status of the homesteaders. The Valencia Homestead was patented and originally occupied by an illiterate Mexican-American woman, with a low to moderate income based on cattle ranching. The Ward Homestead, on the other hand, was occupied by an educated Caucasian man, with a more substantial income from an unknown source. Interestingly enough, it was the Valencia homestead that survived and was successful for over 50 years.

Although Mexican-Americans were common in the Avra Valley, the patenting of property by a woman was
Homestead patent, in which the name of John Ward’s wife does not appear, nor does he name her in his personal testimony. The standard forms of the time all refer to “he” as the legal owner and, as a consequence, Refugio was often referred to as a man in the legal documents. Moreover, because she was illiterate, she was unable to correct mistakes made by clerks, including the apparently constant misspelling of her name and an incorrect death record that confused her for her father.

Future research at the two homesteads will concentrate on how the gender and ethnicity of the homesteaders shaped their day-to-day lives and homesteading experience. These factors reflect the socioeconomic status and relative wealth found at the two homesteads, as well as women’s legal status and property rights in America in the first half of the twentieth century. Both of these experiences, despite their differences, are a part of our American heritage.

About the Authors
Jennifer Levsik is a staff archaeologist, specializing in historical archaeology and research.
Mary Charlotte Thurtle serves as a Project Director on both historical and prehistoric archaeology research projects for Tierra Right of Way, Services, Ltd.

March is Archaeology Awareness Month!
See Old Pueblo’s calendar of events.

Old Pueblo’s Spring Classes, Tours, and Presentations

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, canteen corrugated ware, ladles, 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 March 14 - May 2, 2004 (except for Easter Sunday on April 11). Classes will meet at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road. Fee is $69 for nonmembers and $55.20 for Old Pueblo members. Preregistration is required. Call 520-798-1201 to register.

Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping Workshop

Flintknapper Sam Greenleaf will offer the popular “Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping” 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. Two additional beginner/intermediate level flintknapping workshops will be offered this spring:

Saturday, March 13, 2004
Saturday, April 10, 2004

Both workshops will be held from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m. at Old Pueblo
Old Pueblo Archaeology

Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road. Call 520-798-1201 to register.

Pima College Study Tour

Old Pueblo’s Allen Dart, RPA, will lead a tour for Pima Community College Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. Preregistration is required. Call Pima Community College at 520-206-6468 to register.

Tucson-Marana Hohokam Villages and Rock Art tour ST149 CRN 60983

Tour will visit the Picture Rocks petroglyphs, Los Morteros Hohokam ballcourt and bedrock mortars, Yuma Wash Hohokam village site, Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site. Bring a picnic lunch. The tour will depart from Pima Community College Community Campus, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson at 8:00 a.m. and return at 2 p.m. The fee is $55. Preregistration is required. Please call Pima Community College at 520-206-6468 to register.

Free Tours at the Yuma Wash and Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch Sites

The Yuma Wash site in Marana has prehistoric homes and outdoor structures that were built and used by the Hohokam people from A.D. 750 to the 1400s. The historical Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site contains ruins of two ranch buildings, a native stone-masonry cistern, a privy, and a hand-dug well. The first buildings were constructed by the Bojórquez family in 1878 and were sold to the Aguirre family in 1895. The ranch was occupied until approximately 1910. The tour is designed to give the public an idea of what archaeologists do and give insight into the life of the ancient Hohokam, the history of Arizona, and the current public research program at these sites.

Registration is not required. Duration of tours varies from approximately 30 minutes to 1 hour.

Free tours will be offered between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the following days:

March 2-7, 2004
March 23-28, 2004

Location:
The Yuma Wash and Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch sites are located on the northeast side of Silverbell Rd. between Ina Rd. and Cortaro Farms Rd. Note: Access to the archaeological sites is permissible only on the scheduled tour dates.

Pima Community College Noncredit Class: OASIS in Tucson

Modern and Ancient Cultures of the Andes, Pima Community College noncredit class. Curriculum no. SW295, CRN 62919D. This class is a 2-day series, taught by Courtney Rose, Ph.D., that will present the Andean region from an anthropological perspective. The first class provides an in-depth look at some of the many cultures that currently live in the South American Andes. The second class will review what archaeologists have discovered about ancient Andean societies.

Schedule and Location:
April 7, 2004 from 7:30 - 9:00 p.m. Presentation held for the Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary at Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona.

Join Old Pueblo and other archaeology organizations from all over Arizona at the Archaeology Expo at the Mesa Southwest Museum, 53 N. MacDonald, Mesa, Arizona.
Thanks for help with our move!

The Town of Marana has provided Old Pueblo Archaeology Center with space for our new location on town property and donated the engineering, permitting, and zoning services required to set up our new facility. Speaking for Old Pueblo, I gratefully acknowledge the support and efforts of Mayor Bobby Sutton, Jr., the members of the Marana Town Council, Town Manager Mike Reuwisat and Public Works Director Farhad Moghimi, and all of the other Marana employees who have assisted in making this move possible.

I would also like to thank those who have come forward with donations and pledges of funds, furniture, and services to help us with our Marana move by the time this article went to press. We especially thank Old Pueblo member Donna Cosulich and The Jim Click Automotive Team for contributing $2,500 apiece.

Several archaeological consulting firms have donated or pledged $1,000 and $500 amounts. URS Corporation (Phoenix) and Tucson firms Desert Archaeology, Inc., Harris Environmental Group, Inc., Statistical Research, Inc.,* and Sierra Right of Way Services, Ltd. Other donations and pledges valued at $1,000 or more each have come from Laurie Amado,* Darlene & Tom Bevers, Arch Brown, Jr., Joan Cauthorn,* Allen Dart, Herbert S. Etins, Edward Gladish, Long Realty Cares Foundation, Joan Nichols, Diana Weldon, and Wells Fargo.

Others who have given at the $500 or greater level include Anthem Equity Group, Inc., Mary Hope Dillon, Jane T. Elins, Maureen Garrett in memory of Gloria Garrett, John & Dawn Lashley, Margaret A. Moore, Janet M. Paulsen, Philip & Karen Russo, J. Steven Stacey, James W. Trimbell, and Nathalie F. S. & Richard B. Woodbury.


THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH! Old Pueblo will be placing several plaques in our new facility’s courtyard to show our appreciation for the supporters who have donated at least $500 or the equivalent in furnishings or services.

* Pledged donations

Allen Dart, RPA, Executive Director

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center thanks all those who have volunteered this winter: Sebastian Chamorro, Steve Coffee, Sam Greenleaf, Christine Jerla, Dorothy Ohman, Gail Roper, Karen Russo, & “Zip” Zipse!

2004 “Old Pueblo - Young People” Raffle Prizes

Tickets for the “Old Pueblo - Young People” raffle will still be available up to the time of the drawing at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Open House: 7 p.m. Thursday, March 18! Prices are 6 tickets for $10, or $2 singly. To get tickets call Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201, email info@oldpueblo.org, or come by our new office at 5100 W. Ina Road!

Golfers Paradise donated by the Lodge at Ventana Canyon: Gift certificate for one round of golf for four on the Resort Course of the day at The Lodge at Ventana Canyon, including green and cart fee, value $790.

Archaeology Opportunities Household Membership donated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, value $80.

New Mexico Pueblo-Spanish Heritage Tour donated by the Archaeological Conservancy: Personal tour for up to 4 people with the Archaeological Conservancy’s Southwest Regional Director James B. Walker. Tour includes the Coronado Contact site, San de las Huertas, The Coronado State Monument-Kuaua Pueblo site, and lunch with Jim at the famous Range Cafe in Bernalillo, value $300.

Scottsdale Retreat donated by Chaparral Suites Resort Scottsdale: Complimentary two-night stay for two persons at the beautiful Chaparral Suites Resort in Scottsdale. Enjoy respite in the desert with accommodations both luxurious and comfortable, value $350.

**MORE RAFFLE PRIZES AND SILENT AUCTION ITEMS:**

*Pinetop Pleasuretime donated by Jim Click Automotive Team:* Spend Monday through Thursday at the Click Team’s condominium in Arizona’s the beautiful White Mountains, value $275.

*Navajo Nation Discovery Package donated by Navajo Nation Hospitality Enterprise:* Complimentary one-night stays for gift certificate holder and guest at Navajo Nation Inn (Window Rock, AZ) and at Quality Inn Navajo Nation (Tuba City, AZ), value $158.

*Grand Canyon National Park Getaway donated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts / Grand Canyon National Parks Lodges:* Complimentary 3-day/2-night stay for 2 on South Rim of the Grand Canyon as guests of Xanterra Parks & Resorts. Prize includes accommodations package at the modern Maswik Lodge, Hermit’s Rest Tour (a 2-hour West Rim Tour), and Desert View Tour (a 3-hour East Rim Tour), value $157.

*Target Gift Certificate,* value $25.

There are other prizes such as:

- **Spanish Colonial Missions Tour for Two in Sonora, Mexico:** Places for two on one of the Southwestern Mission Research Center’s 2004 Sonoran Missions tours, regular value $790. The SMRC’s Sonoran Missions tour is internationally renowned as one of the most educational and entertaining history tours offered in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands. It includes three days touring historic Spanish missions in Sonora, Mexico, including chartered coach transport from Tucson, two nights hotel accommodations, and complimentary margarita party. Reservations should be made as early as possible since these tours fill very quickly.

- **One nearly complete set of “Kiva,” the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society’s journal of southwestern anthropology and history, including the Johnny Ward’s Ranch issue used for historical artifact dating.**


- **Ancient Hunters of the Far West** by Malcolm J. Rogers, another western archaeology classic.

- **1940s Native American wicker basket**

- **Café Terra Cotta certificate for 50% off of a repast featuring innovative regional cuisine.** Single use only with a maximum discount of $100.

- **Four Seasons Resort Scottsdale at Troon North: Dinner for Two in the Acacia Restaurant** in Pinnacle Peak foothills, value $150.

- **Nature’s Paradise donated by Cochise Stronghold Bed & Breakfast:** Enjoy a night in the Agave Room at Cochise Stronghold Bed & Breakfast, a magical place encircled by mountain peaks and lush native vegetation, value $135.

- **Arizona Inn Brunch for Two donated by the Arizona Inn: “Certificate of Tradition” Brunch for Two at the historic Arizona Inn,** value $80.

- **Fry’s Marketplace Gift Certificate,** value $15.

- **Southwestern-style Mirror donated by MC Metal Art, Prescott Valley, Arizona,** made by artisan Mike Chumbley: value $250.

- **Melting Pot Restaurant Gift Certificate towards a 3- or 4-course dinner for two at the Melting Pot Restaurant, 7401 N. La Cholla Blvd., Tucson,** value $50.

- **Another Melting Pot Gift Certificate towards any combination dinner or 4-course dinner for two at the Melting Pot Restaurant, Tucson,** value $10.

- **J Bar Restaurant Gift Certificate for fine dining at the J Bar, 3770 E. Sunrise Drive, Tucson,** value $50.

- **Albertsons Gift Certificate** valid toward purchase at Acme, Albertsons, Osco, Sav-On and Jewel stores, value $50.

- **Safeway Gift Certificate** redeemable at Safeway, Vons, Pavilions, Dominick’s, Carrs, Randalls, Tom Thumb, Genuardi’s & Pak’ n Save, value $40.

- **Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Membership:** Complimentary General membership that offers discounts with this extraordinary Museum, value $40.

- **Family Golf Pass, donated by Funtastics Family Fun Park:** Good for 18 holes of miniature golf for 4 at Funtastics, 221 E. Wetmore Road, Tucson, value $25.

- **Spa Manicure, donated by Creme of the Crop Styling Salon:** Gift Certificate towards a Spa Manicure by a Licensed Aesthetician, Nail Technician and Reflexologist at Creme of the Crop, 5815 N. Oracle Road, Tucson, value $20.

- **IHOP Gift Certificate,** value $20.

- **Another IHOP Gift Certificate,** value $20.

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Historical Archaeology. Photo depicts doorway, walls and floor at the historical Ward Homestead. See cover story on American homesteading. Photograph courtesy of Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.