

Old Pueblo Archaeology



A stirrup pot discovered by Henry Wallace (Desert Archaeology, Inc.) at Los Morteros archaeological site. This unique white-on-red vessel, which dates to about A.D. 1025-1080, was found on the floor of a pit structure that had been intentionally burned.

Photograph by Daniel Snyder.
Courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.

This issue focuses on
Los Morteros Archaeological Site & Conservation Area by Loy C. Neff



The Pima County Historic Preservation Program and the Archaeology and History of the Los Morteros Conservation Area

By Loy C. Neff

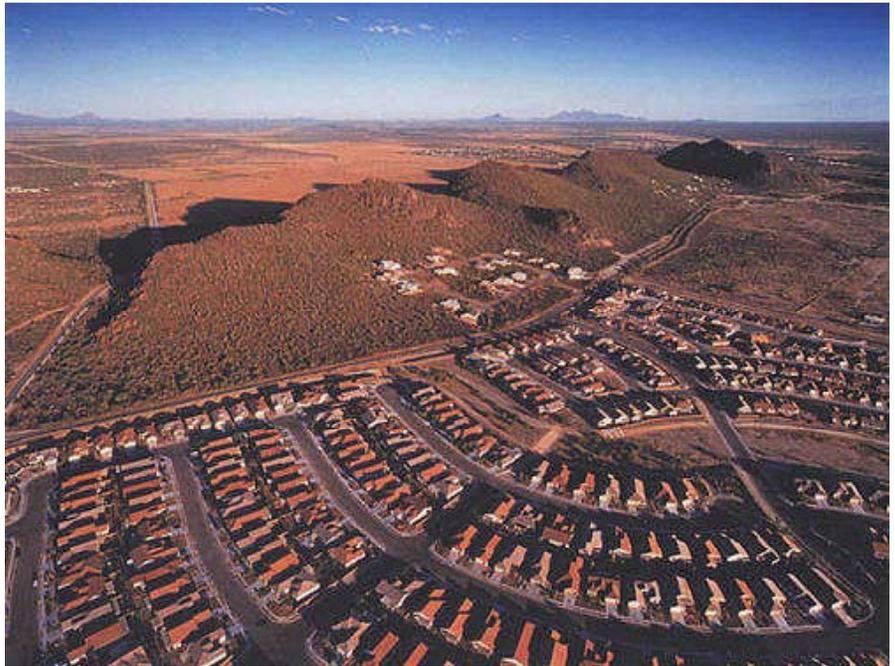
Program Coordinator, Pima County Cultural Resources & Historic Preservation Office

The Pima County Historic Preservation Program

In the 1997 and 2004 county elections, the citizens of Pima County, Arizona, approved an important series of bond issues that allowed the development of a comprehensive historic preservation program focusing on the protection and preservation of many of the “last of the best” prehistoric and historic resources in the county. The range of projects spans the county, with preservation efforts in urban and rural settings at prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, and historic ranches and ranchlands. The Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office manages the historic preservation program in cooperation with Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation and the county’s Open Space Land Acquisition Program.

In addition to the many preservation efforts at historic buildings and ranches, archaeological site preservation is an essential component of the county’s historic preservation program. Currently the county is actively working on preservation projects at four sites and four future projects are authorized by the bond elections. The ongoing preservation projects focus on three of the county’s important Hohokam sites that so far have survived destruction by modern development: Honey Bee Village in Oro Valley, Dakota Wash in southwest Tucson, and Los Morteros in Marana. The fourth preservation project focuses on the historic Pantano Townsite, which now exists as an archaeological site near Cienega Creek southeast of Tucson. Future preservation projects are planned at portions of the Marana Mound site complex, the Valencia Hohokam site, Tumamoc Hill, and the historic Helvetia Townsite.

I’ve chosen to focus on the county’s archaeological site preservation work at Los Morteros (see photo above) because the effort at Los Morteros is more advanced than the other projects, and it has become the test case for evaluating a diverse range of strategies and approaches that will set the standard for future preservation efforts in the county. The successes and challenges of preserving Los Morteros are providing important lessons to guide the county’s future planning.



Low-level oblique aerial photograph of Los Morteros, view to the northwest. The Los Morteros Conservation Area is to the right. Photograph by Adriel Heisey, courtesy of Pima County Cultural Resources Office.

So far, the successes outnumber the challenges to the preservation of Los Morteros, and with persistence and good planning, the outcome looks favorable for the preservation, interpretation, and management of this historically important place.

Identified as the Los Morteros Conservation Area, the county’s preservation effort is currently a work in progress. Even so, a brief summary of the work so far will provide a status update for the project and illustrate the importance of the preservation and the ultimate benefit to the public.

The Los Morteros Conservation Area: The Prehistoric and Historic Importance of Los Morteros

Los Morteros has long been recognized as a highly significant cultural and historic location in Pima County, and represents the major cultural traditions that shaped southern Arizona and Pima County. Los Morteros is an important prehistoric village situated on the west side of the Santa Cruz River within the Town of Marana. The site has been visited and studied by archaeologists and historians for more than a century. In 1962, the site was officially recorded by archaeologists at the Arizona State Museum as AZ AA:12:57(ASM). Archaeological research has been



Bedrock mortars at Los Morteros.

Photograph courtesy of Pima County Cultural Resources Office.

conducted at the site, including excavations in the 1970s by the University of Arizona and later, a large-scale mitigation project in the 1980s before a large portion of the site was destroyed by the construction of a residential development. “Los Morteros” means “the mortars” and the ancient Hohokam village takes its name from the many bedrock mortar features on outcrops and boulders within the site (See photo above). The residents of the village used these features to grind and mill mesquite bean pods, and perhaps corn, seeds, and other plant resources. Los Morteros is one of the largest Hohokam communities in the region and the Tohono O’odham and Hopi consider it an ancestral site. The site was occupied between about A.D. 850 and 1300 and during much of this time Los Morteros was a large village and the center of an extended community of related sites along the Santa Cruz River. The core of the village encompasses the zone of most intensive occupation, including a large ballcourt, many trash mounds and room blocks, hundreds of pithouses, and thousands of artifacts.

Los Morteros also is a significant historic locus that provided the setting for important events in the history of the Tucson Basin and southern Arizona. For example, in 1775 the Spanish expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza passed through the area, making a major encampment called the “Llano del Azotado” campsite along the Santa Cruz River in the area north of today’s Coachline Boulevard. This area is part of the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail identified by the National Park Service as a National Historic Trail. Pima County is currently developing segments of the trail for public use. In 1858, the Butterfield Stage Station known as “Point of the Mountains” or “Pointer Mountain” was established at Los Morteros, near present day

Oasis Street and Coachline Boulevard. This site later became part of the Maish and Ruelas homesteads during the Territorial period in southern Arizona history. Not long after Arizona became a state in 1912, the area became part of the extensive Post Farms agricultural development, bringing American and Yaqui farm workers to settle this area.

The Los Morteros Site Preservation Effort

The Los Morteros site acquisition was initially authorized and funded through the 1997 bond election, with the 2004 bond funding providing support for the preservation project. The Los Morteros site preservation effort is organized into three phases:

- Access and Acquisition
- Protection and Preservation
- Interpretation and Management

Since the late 1980s, Pima County has been working to acquire portions of the prehistoric archaeological site to protect it from encroaching development. Over the years, the county acquired land parcels with the goal of establishing a special conservation area to preserve as much of the prehistoric and historic resources of Los Morteros as possible. In addition to other parcels in the area, the county now owns a block of land measuring about 120 acres within the Town of Marana. The county-owned land encompasses the central core of the Hohokam village containing many important undisturbed archaeological features, portions of the eighteenth century Anza campsite, and the nineteenth century Butterfield Stage Station. The acquisition of lands has given the county ownership and access to the cultural resources, completing the initial phase of the preservation project.

Recent efforts of the project have focused on the second and third phases: protection and preservation, and interpretation and management. One of the first steps to protect and preserve the site was to enlist the aid of the Arizona Site Stewards, a volunteer site monitoring organization sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office. The Site Stewards quickly responded by organizing and training a local Los Morteros Site Stewards group. The Los Morteros Site Stewards provide an essential protective service by monitoring the natural and cultural resources and reporting changes in the condition of the site. The Site Stewards continue to be very active and are the county’s first line of defense against pot hunting, artifact collecting, illegal dumping, and vandalism at the site. The county looks forward to a long-term, productive relationship with the Los Morteros Site Stewards as well as the Site Stewards monitoring other archaeological and historic sites in Pima County.



In order to protect and preserve Los Morteros, it is essential to know precisely what resources are present and evaluate their condition. Over many years of private ownership, Los Morteros suffered from general neglect and was particularly vulnerable to illegal dumping, which left the site littered with trash and construction debris. The county sponsored a series of volunteer-assisted projects to clean up the accumulated trash that ultimately removed nearly all evidence of past dumping. The county staff participating in the clean up work is grateful to the volunteer efforts of the Los Morteros neighborhood, the Boy Scouts, and especially, the Arizona Site Stewards. The clean up effort would have been much more challenging without the hard work of all the volunteers.

Early in the preservation planning it became clear that Los Morteros was especially vulnerable to increased threats because of its urban location and the growing pressure for recreation in the area. Illegal access by cars, trucks, all terrain vehicles, and motorcycles was common throughout the county property and in spite of the vigilance of the Site Stewards, pot hunting, artifact collecting, and vandalism plagued the site. The solution to this problem was the development of a fencing and signage plan to provide the security Los Morteros needs. The fencing will prevent vehicle access (except by designated government agencies and for utility maintenance) and allow access only to pedestrians (See photo below). The signs will identify the county property and specify the legal restrictions to visitor behavior at Los Morteros, as defined by state and county laws and regulations. In addition to marking the boundary of the county conservation area and providing much needed security, the fencing plan incorporates wildlife-friendly fencing on the north and west sides so that Los Morteros can continue to provide a wildlife corridor between the Santa Cruz River and the Tucson Mountains. The fencing also required that the county abandon short segments of its road rights-of-way to include the location of the nineteenth century Butterfield Stage Station. Today the fencing project is nearly complete, and the boundary signs will be installed soon.

Law enforcement at Los Morteros is another important security issue. The recently developed cultural resources unit of the County Sheriff's Department will provide law enforcement

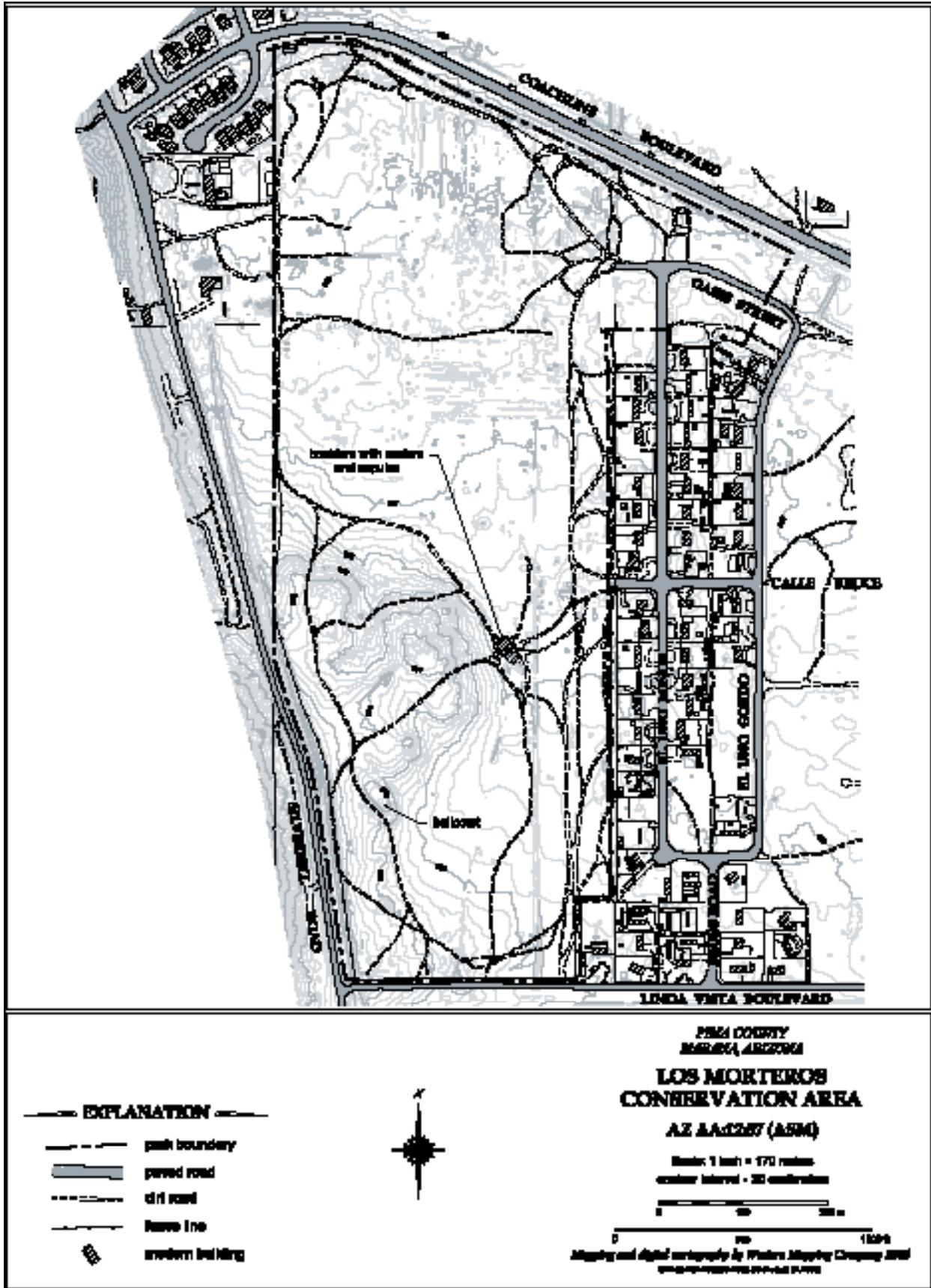
for the county's far-flung and sometimes remote preservation properties. The need is more urgent at Los Morteros, however, because of its vulnerable urban setting. A recent agreement with the Town of Marana will ensure the county property receives law enforcement protection from Marana. The fencing, signage, and improved law enforcement will provide the security Los Morteros so desperately needs.

The interpretation and management phase of the project is in the early planning stages, but an intensive archaeological mapping project is underway (see map on page 6). The purpose of the mapping is to compile previously recorded archaeological map data with newly collected map data to produce an accurate, up-to-date map of the Los Morteros Conservation Area. The map will serve as a primary reference and analytic tool for future planning and management efforts by the Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office and, ultimately, the Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department, which will be responsible for the long-term management of the conservation area.

The mapping project entails archival research, aerial photography, archaeological field mapping, post-field data processing and manipulation, cartography, and final map preparation. The goals of the project include gathering together the existing mapping data and other information collected during previous research at the site with new mapping data into a single database for future reference and management of the county property.



New Los Morteros boundary fence and main pedestrian gate on Linda Vista Boulevard. Photograph courtesy of Pima County Cultural Resources Office.



Draft topographic map of the Los Morteros Conservation Area.
Map by Western Mapping Company, courtesy of Pima County Cultural Resources Office.



To ensure that the combined mapping data can be used in future management and planning efforts, an accurate, high-resolution archaeological map of the site will be prepared using appropriate photogrammetric and cartographic techniques. The map will include the modern property boundaries, the archaeological features within the conservation area, the physiographic features, and general topography of the county-owned property.

Planning is in the initial stages for the interpretation and management of the site. This stage will include the development of a system of interpretive trails within the county property, based on the existing network of gravel roads and dirt tracks. The trails will allow visitors to experience and enjoy the desert environment while they learn about the cultural and historic resources. Interpretive signs will be developed to educate visitors about various features and archaeological loci within Los Morteros. Future visitors will be able to enjoy the natural outdoor environment as they learn about the prehistoric and historic places and events at this important place.

Preserving the Past for the Future

The lessons of preservation at Los Morteros teach us that a diverse range of approaches and strategies is necessary to achieve success and accomplish the ambitious goals of the Pima County Historic Preservation Program. The county's other preservation projects will benefit from the lessons of Los Morteros by following its successful preservation examples and finding solutions to potential challenges.

Careful planning, well-timed execution, problem solving, and perhaps above all, patience and perseverance, are essential to the county's large-scale historic preservation projects. Although the work is sometimes frustrating, in the end it is clear that the effort is worthy and

the benefits of historic preservation validate the results. The true worth of historic preservation will be understood best by future generations as they are informed and educated about Pima County's shared heritage. Today we have the responsibility and privilege to ensure that the shared heritage of our past is preserved for the future.

Loy C. Neff is a Program Coordinator at the Pima County Cultural Resources & Historic Preservation Office. His archaeology background includes working for the National Park Service in the Southwest, the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, and graduate work in the arid lands of the Mojave, Sonoran, and Chihuahuan deserts.

The Archeological Conservancy's Preserves at Los Morteros

The Archeological Conservancy, a nationwide preservation organization based in Albuquerque, has acquired and preserved over 25 archaeological sites in Arizona since 1985.

In 1986, Tucson developer Gary Lovelace donated to the Conservancy 36 hillside acres covered with *trincheras* features associated with the Los Morteros Hohokam community. The Conservancy has subsequently transferred this preserve to Pima County.

In 1997 developers Kenneth and Deborah Ryan and James and Jacquelynn Yeager donated an adjacent 17-acre hillside tract containing hundreds of additional *trincheras* features. The Conservancy is currently working with Pima County, the Town of Marana and the University of Arizona to incorporate this preserve into their long term plans for a park at Los Morteros.

By James B. Walker

To find out more about the Archeological Conservancy go to www.americanarchaeology.com or call its office in Albuquerque at 505-266-1540.

Volunteer Spotlight: Jane Delaney

Jane Delaney has been volunteering for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center since 1998. That is a long time, but she has been active even longer among Tucson's general archaeological community. She started actively volunteering in the late 1980s and has been a member of the Arizona Archaeological & Historical Society (AAHS) since 1966. Over the past few years she has both served on the AAHS board and helped set up at the public monthly meetings.

Jane has been interested in archaeology ever since she can remember. She took her first Anthropology course in the 1950s. It was a correspondence course taught through Colorado State University. She still remembers the course content and looks back at those times fondly. She followed up on her academic interest in Anthropology and Archaeology by taking courses at Pima

Community College and the University of Arizona, while working full time as a job developer for the State Employ-

When asked what her favorite volunteer job is, she remarks that she likes to do things that would be considered mundane for most people. For instance, Jane's favorite task at Old Pueblo is washing sherds in Darla's lab. She says that washing sherds is relaxing for her.

Since retirement, Jane has found plenty to do both in and out of Tucson. Outside of archaeology, she is an avid detective story reader and traveler. While traveling with Elderhostel (a senior citizens group) her favorite place to visit was Italy.

Although Jane travels a lot and is very busy, you can usually spot her at various Old Pueblo and AAHS events, quietly volunteering—but always making a difference! See Jane Delaney's photo on opposite page.

Thank you Jane for all the hard work you have done and continue to do at Old Pueblo and for the archaeological community!



From the Executive Director

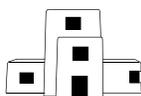
Can You Match This?

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is delighted to announce that the following organizations recently provided substantial contributions to allow more underprivileged children to participate in Old Pueblo's learning programs. The Joseph and Mary Cacioppo Foundation of Tucson has provided \$3,006, the Community Foundation for Southern Arizona \$5,500, the Jostens Foundation of Minneapolis \$1,000, and Tucson's Long Realty Cares Foundation another \$1,000. These grants will be used to provide scholarships for needy schoolchildren to attend Old Pueblo's educationally enriching OPEN2 archaeology discovery program. OPEN2 provides kids with a hands-on learning experience at a full-scale replica of an archaeological site that includes simulated ruins of southern Arizona's ancient Hohokam Indians. The grants will be used to provide scholarships to pay the fees that Old Pueblo normally must charge for school classrooms to receive an outreach visit to the school and a hands-on field trip to the OPEN2 simulated dig site.

To identify classrooms that most need help to cover program fees, Old Pueblo evaluates teachers' scholarship applications using Arizona Department of Education statistics on the percentage of each school's student population that qualifies for state-funded meal support. Sadly, more than 98% of children in some southern Arizona schools are eligible for school-provided free or reduced-cost meals. Recognizing that these kids' parents cannot afford to pay extra fees that teachers might request for providing children with educational programs outside their classrooms, our donors have stepped in to cover their OPEN2 program fees. Several of the teachers who have brought their kids to OPEN2 year after year have commented that it is the best class field trip their students have ever experienced.

We are also extremely grateful that an Old Pueblo member who wishes to remain anonymous recently donated \$2,500 to help cover some of Old Pueblo's administrative costs that other grants and direct OPEN2 program fees do not cover. Can you help us match these contributions? Old Pueblo's education programs are not directly funded by universities or government so we rely on membership fees, donations, and grants to operate our programs. We employ professional archaeologists and instructors to staff our programs so we are constantly in need of public support. With this in mind, please consider supporting Old Pueblo by joining us as members and by making tax-deductible donations. For more information please feel free to contact me personally at 520-798-1201 or adapt@oldpueblo.org, or check out "Ways You Can Support Us" at the Old Pueblo web site www.oldpueblo.org.

Allen Dart, RPA
Executive Director



OPEN2, Old Pueblo's children's education program that features a simulated excavation experience for classrooms.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Board of Directors in September 2006

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Old Pueblo long-time member and volunteer Jane Delaney with her family. Photograph courtesy of Jane Delaney.



Dear Darla



While excavating the historical Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site (ca. 1878 to the early 1900s) in Marana, Arizona, we came across these strange, spherical, ceramic objects. I can't figure out what they are – it's driving me crazy!

Going Nuts in Marana

Are you playing games with me, Nuts? Glass marbles weren't manufactured until the mid-19th century. Until then, there were hand-shaped ceramic marbles. And if I'm not mistaken, you've found three of them. How marbleous.

The smallest marble pictured is a brown-bodied earthenware marble, a type of undyed clay marble produced from the mid-1700s into the 1920s or 1930s. First manufactured in Germany and later in American potteries, this type of marble was made of brown or red clay and fired at low temperatures that produced a porous ceramic sphere. White-bodied earthenware marbles, like the larger white marble shown, were made of harder stuff that could be fired at higher temperatures and are consequently less porous. In the 1880s, Ohio potteries began mass-producing earthenware marbles, ultimately eliminating the German marble market. Try that one five times fast. The brown-glazed marble (the middle example) is called a Bennington, so-named for its characteristic mottled glaze that is quite similar to that of a pottery type produced in Bennington, Vermont. First created in

Germany around 1870 and produced until about 1910, Benningtons have distinctive raised spots, or "eyes", that formed during firing when the marbles touched each-other before the glaze had fully hardened. You can see a round, white "eye" near the top left of the Bennington pictured here.

While clay marbles were often children's toys, it is interesting to note that marbles were not always produced as toys. Glass marbles in particular, first manufactured in Germany in the mid-1800s, were often intended for use as bottle stoppers, furniture casters, or to clean out oil cans and pipe lines.

In conclusion, my dear reader, you're not losing your marbles at all....they're right in front of you.

By Jenny DeJongh



Marbles found at the historical Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site. Photograph by Jenny DeJongh.

Thank you Old Pueblo Volunteers

Old Pueblo's staff thanks Sarah Boyle, Jane Delaney, Jill Doyle, Nate Ervin, Alexis Jansen, Sherry Paris, Bob Small, and Wendell Zipse for their hard work and support.

The Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Membership Program

Archaeology Opportunities

Annual Membership & Subscription Rates

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

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 above 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 Archaeology Center Public-Assisted Excavation & Research Program

Old Pueblo’s public archaeology program is anticipated to continue this fall 2006. This experience is free to members and costs \$38/day for non-members. Minimum age:14. Space allows for 15 participants each day. Twenty-four hour advance registration required. Experience the excitement of archaeological excavation and research yourself by participating in this unique, educational, public-assisted excavation program. For more information contact project director, Dr. Courtney Rose.

The dates and location of the public-assisted excavation may change and are subject to approval of permits. Please contact Old Pueblo for the most current information regarding dig dates.

Prefieldwork Orientation is on October 15, 2006 from 9 - 11 a.m. at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. *The Prefieldwork Orientation is highly recommended for public-assisted excavation participants.*

Old Pueblo’s Third Thursdays

Third Thursdays presentations are held at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road Bldg. 8, in Marana Town Limits, Arizona. 7:30 to 9 p.m Free. No reservations required.

Thursday, October 19, 2006

“Protohistoric Period Archaeology of Southern Arizona” with archaeologist Dr. Deni J. Seymour.

Thursday November 16, 2006

“Chinese Contributions to Archaeology and History in Tucson” with archaeologist James E. Ayres.

Just for Fun: Archaeology Word Search

This issue of *Old Pueblo Archaeology*, contains our first-ever puzzle section featuring a word search. Follow the clues listed below. Words can go across, down, backwards, and diagonal. The theme is Archaeology in Arizona.

1. Jar
2. Warming feature found in pithouse
3. Document
4. Midden
5. Document that records spatial and locational information
6. In pottery; helps make it durable
7. Type of pithouse entryway
8. Scientific approach; complimentary to the emic approach in studying cultures
9. North American Datum
10. How dirt was checked for artifacts in field
11. Every archaeologist has at least one
12. Excavate
13. Hohokam made them into jewelry; from the Sea of Cortez
14. One who studies ancient societies and processes through time
15. Common Sonoran Desert tree; can be harvested for food
16. A sticky substance made by lac insect, found on creosotebush, used by Hohokam as resist material for shell etching
17. Famous Hohokam archaeologist
18. Ancient remnants
19. Direction
20. Diagnostic for Clovis points
21. Tasty (but fattening) ringed Hohokam ground stone implement
22. Executive Director for Old Pueblo
23. Used in measuring excavation depths

S	H	E	L	L	S	L	E	V	E	L	E	N	I	L
A	C	T	E	B	C	I	F	O	D	I	R	T	Y	E
C	N	I	Q	F	R	C	F	S	I	N	E	M	R	W
A	R	C	H	A	E	O	L	O	G	I	S	T	U	O
L	L	P	F	Z	E	T	U	L	N	M	I	R	A	R
D	O	U	G	H	N	U	T	S	T	O	N	E	H	T
A	Q	T	A	P	E	B	E	C	A	P	O	E	A	S
R	A	M	P	E	D	G	D	H	N	A	D	L	X	H
T	H	C	R	A	E	S	E	R	Q	M	A	S	T	O
R	Q	C	L	V	M	E	S	Q	U	I	T	E	U	V
L	P	O	F	Z	E	N	R	T	E	S	E	Q	V	E
Q	E	N	O	R	T	H	I	U	V	E	S	S	E	L
T	C	T	Q	P	A	P	V	U	E	Y	Z	T	B	A
X	H	E	A	R	T	H	A	W	R	E	C	O	R	D
V	R	X	R	S	E	K	F	M	D	D	L	N	N	I
W	S	T	R	A	S	H	G	T	E	M	P	E	R	M

24. Necessary for dendrochronology
25. Eastside Tucson wash or Classic Hohokam pottery style
26. At the end of a long day in the field, an archaeologist is very _____.
27. If a trowel just doesn’t cut it
28. Time ranges (or tasty fruits)
29. Relationships found among artifacts and features
30. The Hohokam used this material to make tools

Please let us know what you think about our puzzle section.



Old Pueblo's Calendar

Pima Community College Study Tours

"Central Tohono O'odham Nation: People and Archaeology" Pima Community College study tour via passenger van departing from Pima Community College, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$69. Archaeologist Allen Dart leads van tour to Ventana Cave archaeological site and rock art, villages in the Santa Rosa, Kaka, and Quijotoa valleys, Tohono O'odham government complex in Sells, and a reservation trading post. Bring a lunch and water. Advance reservations required: 520-206-6468 (Pima Community College, Tucson).

Two tour dates to choose from!

- Tuesday November 7, 2006
ST146, CRN 70555
- Tuesday December 12, 2006
ST146, CRN 70567

"Tucson-Marana Hohokam Villages and Rock Art" Pima Community College study tour via passenger van departing from 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. \$69. Archaeologist Allen Dart leads tour to Hohokam petroglyph, agricultural, and village sites (including Los Morteros--see article in this issue!), and to historic Mexican-American ranch ruins. Bring lunch and water. Advance reservations required: 520-206-6468 (Pima Community College, Tucson). Tuesday October 17, 2006

ST149, CRN 70563,

"Ancient History of the Middle Gila Valley" Pima Community College study tour via passenger van departing from Pima Community College, 401 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$69. Archaeologist Allen Dart leads van tour to Coolidge-Florence area: visit backcountry area of Casa Grande Ruins, other early and late Hohokam villages, historic Adamsville Cemetery, Pinal County Historical Society Museum. Bring a lunch and water. Advance reservations required: 520-206-6468. Tuesday November 21, 2006
ST147, CRN 70565

Traditional Technology Workshop

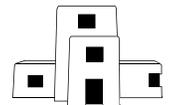
Traditional Pottery Making (Level I)

Experienced Southwestern potter and artisan John Guerin teaches Old Pueblo's pottery workshops. Learn 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 and other wares. All equipment is provided. Children under 16 may enroll if a parent enrolls with them. For workshop dates refer to the current activities section at www.oldpueblo.org or call Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201 to register. Sessions are held on Sundays at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Rd., Bldg. 8, Tucson. This multisession workshop costs only \$69 (\$55.20 for Pueblo Grande or Old Pueblo members).

Old Pueblo's "Traditional Pottery Making" workshop is designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric people may have made artifacts. They are not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale.

Presentation Sponsored by Arizona Humanities Council

Thursday November 2, 2006: "What Do We Do with Our Ancestors?" free multimedia presentation at Copper Queen Library, 6 Main St., Bisbee, Arizona. Cosponsored by the Arizona Humanities Council. 7-8:30 p.m. Free. To help the library celebrate los Dias de los Muertos, archaeologist Allen Dart discusses how human remains are treated by people of different cultures, what is done when human remains and grave objects come to light in archaeological excavations, and laws that specify what must be done when human remains are discovered. Funding for program provided by the Arizona Humanities Council. For meeting details contact Lauren G. Roberts at 520-432-4232 or laureng_roberts@yahoo.com (or fax 520-432-7061) in Bisbee; for information about the presentation subject matter contact Allen Dart at Tucson telephone 520-798-1201 or adart@oldpueblo.org.



2006 Mogollon Conference

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), will sponsor the 2006 Mogollon Conference, "Celebrating 70 Years of Mogollon Archaeology," in Tucson, Arizona, on October 12-14, 2006. Since 1980, the biennial Mogollon Conference has provided a forum for archaeologists working in the U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico to share information about the enigmatic Mogollon. The preliminary program for 2006 includes two organized sessions and two sessions for contributed papers. Drs. Cynthia Bettison and Stephen Nash will organize and chair the Friday morning (October 13) session, "The History of Mogollon Archaeology." Dr. Deni Seymour will organize and chair the Saturday afternoon (October 14) session, "After the Mogollon: Transitions from Prehistory." Friday afternoon and Saturday morning sessions are reserved for contributed papers. Papers from all sessions will be published by SRI Press.

There will be two additional events. SRI will host a reception for our conference participants, a book sale, and an open house at our Tucson office on Thursday evening (October 12). On Friday evening (October 13), Dr. Jefferson Reid will present "Personality and Power in Prehistory: Emil Haury and the Mogollon Controversy."

Information concerning location, registration, and schedule will be posted on SRI's Web site, www.sricrm.com, as it becomes available. We look forward to seeing you at the conference!



Old Pueblo's Calendar

Old Pueblo's Ancient

Discovery Tours

Traditional and Modern Hopi Culture

Join distinguished scholar, teacher, and Hopi tribe member, Emory Sekaquaptewa, on an exclusive guided tour of the Hopi villages on the First, Second, and Third Mesas. The tour usually offers one traditional Hopi dinner at a private home, a viewing of traditional community dances (depending on tour date), and visits to a petroglyph site and the villages of Walpi, Hano, Sichomovi, Sipaulovi, Oraibi, and Hotevilla as well as to modern Hopi establishments.

Lodging is normally available at the Hopi Cultural center on Second Mesa. The tour costs cover lodging and one traditional Hopi dinner at a private home. All other meals are not covered. See our website, www.oldpueblo.org for information on future tour dates.

Hohokam Culture: Romero Ruins & Baby Jesus Ridge Petroglyphs Tour

Join Dr. Stephen H. Buck for this carpool tour to Catalina State Park's Romero Ruin and the Baby Jesus Ridge petroglyphs site near Catalina, Arizona. Baby Jesus Ridge contains many thousand-year-old Hohokam petroglyphs including the notable "marker petroglyph" rock that may have been manually moved in ancient times to its now prominent location.

High clearance vehicles required, plus hiking a flat, 3 to 4-mile, round-trip trail to the petroglyphs through occasional thick scratchy brush. Early dinner/late lunch after tour at a Central American-style restaurant in Catalina (not included in fee). Tour departs on Saturday October 28, 2006 from Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road Bldg. 7, Tucson-Marana, with carpools to sites. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Saturday. Fee \$69 (\$55.20 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members).

Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park

The following events are sponsored by Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park, 4619 E. Washington St., Phoenix (SE corner of 44th St. and Washington). Call 602-495-0901 or visit Pueblo Grande's website at www.pueblogrande.com for more details on these and other events.

Archaeology for Kids

If you are between the ages of 7 and 14, become a Junior Archaeologist at Pueblo Grande Museum! Discover the science of archaeology by doing a simulated excavation of a Hohokam pit house. Learn about mapping, recording and other archaeological methods and concepts.

Date & Time: Saturday, October 7 (ages 7-10); Saturday, October 21 (ages 11-14). 9:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Veterans Day Gourd Dance and Community Potluck

The public is invited to attend the annual Veterans Day Gourd Dance and Potluck at Pueblo Grande Museum on Friday, November 11, 2006 from 11am to 4pm following the Veterans Day Parade. Join us and the Gourd Society to honor the memory of all Veterans who have served or are currently serving our nation. Gourd Dancing starts at 11:30am. As part of the community celebration, a community potluck will begin at 11am. Bring your favorite potluck dish to share. No advanced registration required. This event and potluck are free and open to the public. Date & Time: Saturday, November 11, 2006. 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

30th Annual Pueblo Grande Indian Market

Please join Pueblo Grande Museum and the Auxiliary as we hold the 30th Annual Indian Market at Steele Indian School Park on Saturday and Sunday, December 9 and 10, 2006. The Indian Market features over 400 top Native American artists featuring items such as paintings, sculptures, jewelry, baskets and much more. There will be music and dance performances scheduled throughout the event, artist demonstrations, and a children's craft area. Also, enjoy traditional Native American Foods. Admission is \$8, children 12 and under are free.

Time to renew?

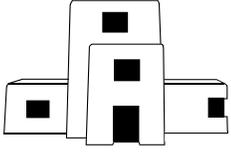
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Old Pueblo volunteer Karen Russo working at the front desk.

Guatemalan Adventure to the Land of the Living Maya

You are invited to join Judy and Larry Oyen and other folks here in Arizona interested in archaeology on their next Guatemalan adventure that leaves February 21, 2007. The tour will feature visits to 3 major archaeological sites including the famed Tikal or a Copan option. We will journey to many of the Mayan villages that ring Lake Atitlan visiting the local weavers, potters and painters, as well as curanderos and observing Mayan ceremonies. Optional Spanish Language study (begins Feb. 16), volcano hikes, horse back riding, jungle hikes and zip tours of the jungle canopy. Contact Larry and Judy at lcoyen@aol.com or 520-624-9776 for more information. Space is limited.



Old Pueblo Archaeology

Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center

Located at 5100 West Ina Road, Buildings 6, 7, & 8
in Marana, Arizona
520-798-1201

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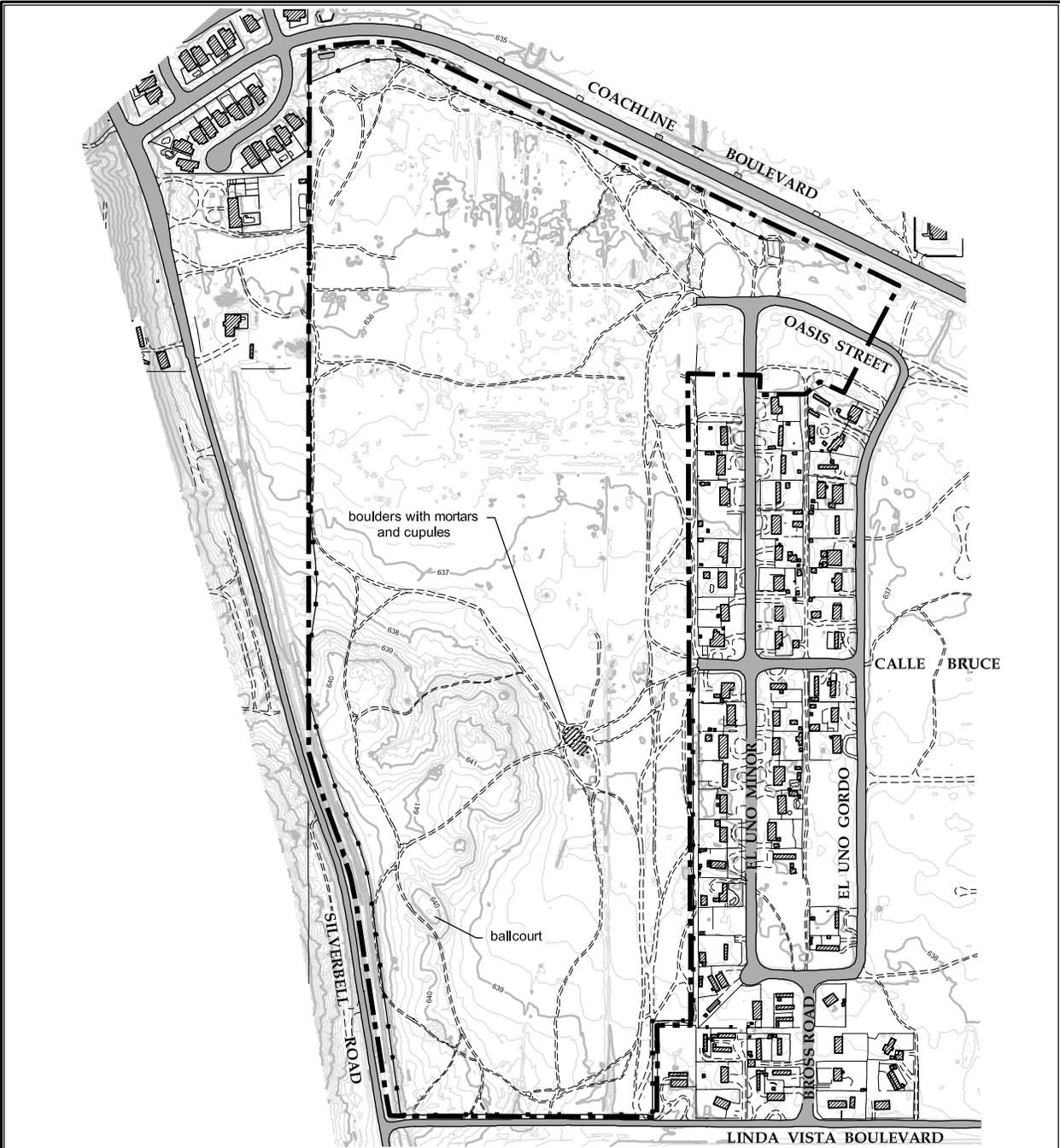
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Refer your questions, comments, and
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Courtney Rose at crose@oldpueblo.org

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**The following page contains a clearer version of
the Los Morteros Conservation Area map that is on this bulletin issue's page 5.**



EXPLANATION

-  park boundary
-  paved road
-  dirt road
-  fence line
-  modern building



PIMA COUNTY
MARANA, ARIZONA
**LOS MORTEROS
CONSERVATION AREA**
AZ AA:12:57 (ASM)

Scale: 1 inch = 170 meters
contour interval - 20 centimeters



Mapping and digital cartography by Western Mapping Company 2006
GIN 06-201-290806-B003.03 (August 31, 2006)