

# Old Pueblo Archaeology

## Discovering a Piece of Tucson's History

### The CNN Camp Bell Site 2006-2007 Public Excavation Project

*By Courtney Rose*

Old Pueblo's 2006-2007 public excavation project at the CNN Camp Bell site in Tucson gave participants the opportunity to learn first-hand about archaeology, preservation, and excavation methods.

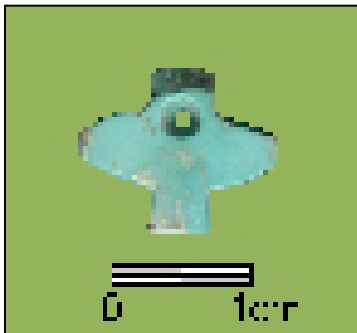
This is a Hohokam site located along Campbell Avenue in mid-town Tucson. Part of the site was found on private property, on a terrace overlooking the Rillito River. One thousand years ago, it would have been an excellent place for either a seasonal or year-round settlement—near water, good land for floodplain farming, and the native animals and plants used for everyday life.

It is interesting to think that this location has been settled multiple times throughout the last millennium.



*Old Pueblo Members Excavating and Screening.*

*Photograph by Courtney Rose.*



*Turquoise pendant.*

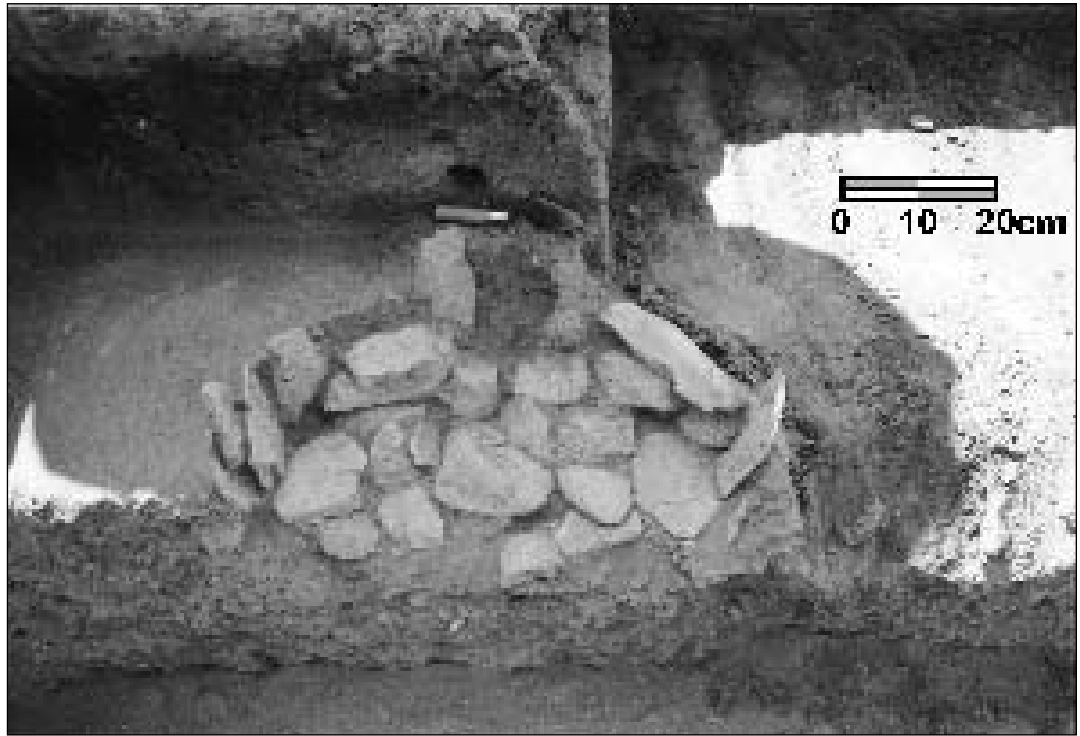
*Image by A.C. MacWilliams.*

Evidence from the archaeological project recently conducted by Old Pueblo has revealed that the property currently owned by C38 Development, L.L.C., was inhabited by the Hohokam approximately 900 years ago, around the turn of the last century, and again throughout the 1900s. Recently, with the construction of a new hospital on Campbell Ave., this location has also become valuable commercial property. This project brought participants an awareness of how past and present concepts of land use and property have become intertwined.

The public archaeology project was funded by Mr. Niles (CNN Realty, Inc.), an Old Pueblo Advisory Committee member who has a great interest in archaeology and preservation of the past. The project was carried out in a portion of a Hohokam settlement first identified by Frank Mitalsky (Midvale) in 1937. Archaeologists have known there was a Hohokam village in the vicinity of the Campbell Avenue and Allen Road area, but until recently, with archaeological testing in 2004 by Old Pueblo, research in 2005 by Desert Archaeology, Inc., and later work in 2006-07 by Old Pueblo, the site had not been excavated.



Old Pueblo began an archaeological testing project at the site in 2004 within Mr. Niles' property boundaries. Mechanical trenching unearthed remnants of Hohokam residential features that could be seen in the backhoe trench faces. Two years later in October 2006, full-scale excavations focusing primarily on the prehistoric component of the site followed archaeological testing. As part of Old Pueblo's educational program for adults, members were invited to volunteer and participate in the excavation phase of this research project. Volunteers included people from many different professional backgrounds—including retired teachers and scientists,



*Stone-lined Pit.*

*Photograph by Courtney Rose.*

medical doctors, university undergraduate and graduate students, and professional archaeologists. Working with this group of volunteers was definitely gratifying. The volunteers who participated on this project have brought Old Pueblo's archaeologists a greater appreciation of how meaningful archaeology and preservation of the past is to our community, and the volunteers gained a better understanding of the scientific nature of archaeology while learning about Tucson's history. In all, Old Pueblo archaeologists and volunteers worked together to excavate this portion of the site for 17 days during the past 2006-07 field season.

Excavation revealed remnants of several habitation structures, outdoor cultural features, and associated artifacts. The excavation and analyses of artifacts and samples from archaeological features such as habitation structures, outdoor work areas, cooking areas, and storage pits can help us answer our research questions concerning how the residents of this site utilized their local resources, what they ate, during what part of the year they lived at the site, from where they acquired stone, shell, and other items, and give us clues about their social organization. The analyses of botanical specimens, animal bone, radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic samples along with the ceramic, flaked stone, shell, and ground stone artifacts are currently underway, but some preliminary interpretations of this Hohokam settlement can be discussed here.

The remnants of four Hohokam pithouses, along with one possible cobble-reinforced adobe-wall structure that overlapped a pithouse ruin were found within the CNN Camp Bell portion of the site. The Hohokam commonly lived in pithouses, which were often organized into courtyard groups. Courtyard groups can be loosely defined as a type of corporate unit, possibly consisting of either nuclear families, an extended family, or a group of people who shared everyday tasks and responsibilities. Archaeologically, the courtyard group could look like two to five pithouse structures arranged so that their entryways face each other. There may also be evidence of common work areas such as ramadas, outdoor work surfaces, and even storage pits or cooking areas in the central, shared patio area.

Old Pueblo's excavations at the site included a possible segment of a courtyard group. Two of the pithouses at the site were found approximately 10 m (33 feet) apart from each other and exhibited facing entryways.



*Volunteer-Assisted Excavation*

*Old Pueblo member Nancy Daunton excavates a thermal pit. Photograph by Courtney Rose.*





Situated in between these two pit-houses were several outdoor pit features and a possible outdoor activity surface. The pit features included a stone-lined pit (excavated during testing), one thermal pit, and one storage pit.

The stone-lined pit, found within the possible courtyard group area, was a somewhat unusual feature for a Hohokam site in the Tucson Basin. (See photograph on page 2.)

The pit was unearthed during the mechanical excavation of a backhoe trench. Approximately 60 percent of the feature was left intact.

The pit had been originally constructed by digging a bowl-shaped hole. Smooth cobbles were placed at the bottom of the pit to create the base. Longer slabs of schist and ground stone (each measuring about 20 x 10 x 3 cm) had then been placed upright to create the sides of the pit. Plaster was found in the spaces between the rock slabs. There was some rodent disturbance inside this feature, which caused several of the tall rock slabs to tumble into the fill (as seen in the photograph of the pit on page 2). The fill consisted of an unconsolidated sandy silt with several pieces of flaked stone and plainware sherds. Curiously, given the apparent absence of charcoal flecks, ash, fire-affected rock, and oxidized materials, there was no evidence of burning associated with this pit.

Similar types of stone-lined pits have been found at prehistoric sites in other areas of Arizona, such as at Escalante Ruin and the Babocomari Village. At those sites, the stone-lined pits were interpreted as probable storage features. With the exception of some construction details (rock material, for instance), stone-lined pits found at other sites share a likeness with the stone-lined pit excavated by Old Pueblo with respect to its general shape, size, construction methods, and nature of feature fill.

The actual function of this stone-lined pit is still unknown, but analyses of botanical specimens from the excavated fill may help us in our final interpretations of the feature.



*Students Mapping.*

*Old Pueblo volunteers and University of Arizona students, Adam Cirzan and Nyngcha, map artifacts and features on a pithouse floor. Photograph by Courtney Rose.*

We can suggest, however, that the lack of evidence for burning associated with the pit indicates that it was used for storage.

Although the spatial evidence points towards a courtyard group type of residential organization at the site, the two pithouses discussed here were constructed and abandoned differently enough to only tentatively propose this interpretation of the features that were uncovered at the site.

The northernmost pithouse (in this possible courtyard group) was built with sub-rectangular walls (a rectangular house but with corners that were slightly rounded). It also contained two hearths. The original hearth was found closer to the northern wall, suggesting that the residents using this habitation structure may have shifted courtyard group alliances throughout the use of the pithouse, or that at least the entryway orientation may have changed from north to south. (Interior hearths are





*Pithouse Hearth and Entryway.  
Hearths inside Hohokam pithouses were  
commonly constructed close to the entryway.  
Photograph by Jennifer DeJongh.*



*Screening for Artifacts  
Old Pueblo members John Curry and Georgia Erdmann help out on the screen.  
Photograph by Courtney Rose.*

usually found within one meter of the entryway.) See photograph on page 4. The second hearth, associated with the south-oriented entryway, had evidently been replastered. This evidence for remodeling the interior of a pithouse enables us to infer that it may have been occupied for an extended period of time.

There was evidence that the house may have been intentionally burned, possibly as part of house abandonment ritual. Broken vessels and remnants of burned posts were also found on the floor. See photograph on page 5. When the structure collapsed, part of the southeastern wall fell on top of a section of the floor.

**Old Pueblo has internships  
and community service  
opportunities available to students.  
Call Old Pueblo at  
798-1201 for details.**



*Old Pueblo Volunteers  
Old Pueblo members Dr. Tad Aversa and Dr. Ana Gones  
help excavate a pithouse. Photograph by Courtney Rose.*





This created a partially sealed context—an excellent situation for archaeologists who hope to collect samples of botanical specimens that may have been stored or used inside the house.

The time frame in which this particular pithouse was occupied and subsequently abandoned may be determined by using a combination of different archaeological dating techniques. In this case, we will use information from archaeomagnetic, radiocarbon, and pottery seriation techniques.

The more recent, well-preserved hearth from the pithouse was archaeomagnetically sampled and sent to a specialist after all the excavation and data recording were completed. These samples were analyzed to determine the possible date ranges for the use of the hearth (or abandonment of the house). Archaeomagnetic dating is based on the premise that when a hearth, made with some clay material containing iron particles, was last heated and then cooled—those small iron particles lined up with the earth's magnetic field (determined by the location of the magnetic north pole at that time). The most probable date range for the hearth (of the three resulting ranges provided by the analyst) puts the use and/or abandonment of the pithouse sometime between A.D. 935 and 1260. This date range is backed up by additional evidence. For instance, a large painted piece of pottery was also found on the floor. The Late Rincon phase design on this sherd is of a style that was in use between A.D. 1100 and 1150. In addition, there were charcoal samples collected from the floor, which may be sent to a laboratory for radiocarbon dating.

The southern pithouse revealed slightly different construction techniques. The nature of abandonment also contrasted with that of the northernmost pithouse. This pithouse was

built slightly larger (by about 3 square meters) and was constructed with more rounded walls. Other than small sherds and shell beads (see photograph on page 6), few artifacts were left on the floor. Unlike the northernmost structure, it appears that upon abandonment this pithouse had been cleaned out and left unburned. Most of the pithouse's hearth unfortunately had been destroyed during mechanical trenching in 2004. There was little evidence left to firmly date the occupation of the house.

If the interpretation that these features constituted part of a courtyard group is correct, it could have been that the dissimilarities between these two pithouses may have been due to differences in the social standing of the individuals who actually lived in the different houses that composed the courtyard group.

At present there is evidence to support either interpretation: the courtyard group or single nuclear family household organization. Hopefully, upcoming artifact, animal bone, and botanical analyses will help us improve our understanding of the relationship among these two pithouses and outdoor features, and household organization at the site.

The artifacts recovered during fieldwork are now being analyzed and results will be made available in the final report that Old Pueblo is preparing for this project, but some very preliminary ideas about the distribution of artifacts at the site can be discussed.

Artifacts discovered during Old Pueblo's excavations at the site included pottery, flaked stone, ground stone, marine shell, and turquoise pendants. Old Pueblo's excavations did not reveal large trash middens and, in general, the artifact density was characterized as moderately low. Even animal bones were found in extremely low densities both inside and outside features. The highest artifact density appeared to have occurred in association with burned contexts. It is probable that this area of the site, therefore, was not used intensively.

There were a small number of decorated sherds and projectile points that dated to earlier and later time periods, implying that the general area was utilized intermittently throughout ancient times. For instance, one Rillito phase (A.D. 850-950) sherd was found in an intrusive historical or modern pit that had been excavated into one of the structures. Two possible Late Archaic (1200 B.C.-A.D. 150) points were found in house fill. Three possible Tanque Verde phase Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300) sherds were found in nonfeature contexts.



*A Crushed Pottery Vessel Left Behind.*

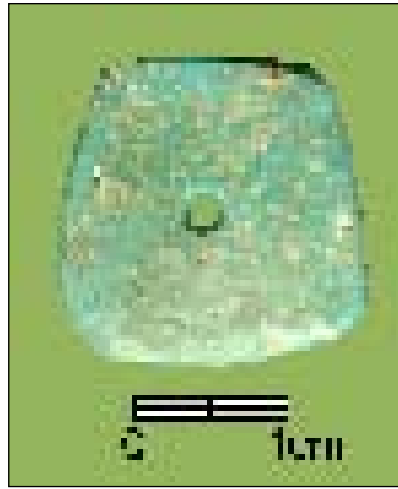
*Old Pueblo Volunteer and archaeologist Jennifer Hider carefully exposes a broken vessel on a pithouse floor. Photograph by Courtney Rose.*

Check out Old Pueblo's website at [www.oldpueblo.org](http://www.oldpueblo.org) for current listings on tours, workshops, and presentations!



*Projectile Point.*

*This projectile point made from chert, found in pithouse fill, may date to the Late Archaic period (1200 B.C.-A.D. 150). Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.*



*Turquoise pendant.*

*This turquoise pendant was found outside a pithouse on an outdoor surface. Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.*



*Shell Beads.*

*Bilobate marine shell beads were found inside a pithouse. Photograph by Jennifer DeJongh.*

Other artifacts included corrugated pottery found on a pithouse floor. This corrugated pottery dates to the early Classic period (A.D. 1100-1300). The presence of turquoise also suggests that the inhabitants took part in long distance trade networks.

Old Pueblo's excavation results may not necessarily reflect the residential layout of the whole settlement since they include only a small segment of the site. However, excavations in this area of the site did reveal something about the lifeways of the inhabitants. For instance, we found that it is very likely that this settlement was organized into courtyard groups. Similar to other Hohokam residential settlements, a number of everyday household tasks, such as food processing and storage were also carried out. Based on our current knowledge from excavations, the portion of the site excavated by Old Pueblo appears to have been occupied during the short, transitional, Late Rincon (A.D. 1100-1150) phase of the early Classic period. This chronological information is key, because knowing when this settlement was occupied is important for understanding Hohokam social organization within a wider geographic context and for comparative research on early village societies.

The research questions proposed for this project and interpretations of features, artifacts, ecofacts, absolute dates, and specimens will all be discussed in the upcoming final report. Old Pueblo would like to thank Clayton Niles and CNN Realty, Inc. for supporting this project and allowing for the participation of volunteers in site excavation. In addition, Old Pueblo would like to thank our members who volunteered their time, hard work, effort, and enthusiasm while participating in this archaeological research project.

Thank you to all Old Pueblo members and archaeologists who devoted their time and hard work into making this public assisted project a great learning experience!

*About the Author*

Courtney Rose, Ph.D., Old Pueblo's Educational Project Director, directs research projects and edits the Old Pueblo Archaeology quarterly publication. She specializes in Andean Archaeology and Latin American Studies and is interested in the study of social organization in early village societies with an eye towards cross-cultural comparison.



# A Look at Polychrome Pottery from the Yuma Wash Site

By Alexis O'Donnell



*Gila Polychrome Sherds from the Yuma Wash Site.*

*These two pieces of Roosevelt Red Ware, a rim and body sherd, were painted with black and white designs on the interior and red on the exterior. Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.*

I am a student at the University of Arizona. This past semester, I took a class on ceramics analysis with Dr. Barbara Mills. For our final project, everyone in class chose a pottery type or trait to analyze.

I decided to look at the polychrome ceramics that were recovered from the Yuma Wash site. The goal of the analysis was to determine what the Roosevelt Red Ware (Salado polychrome) was being used for at Yuma Wash site. In other areas they are thought to have served a variety of functions and have been found in floor fill, pithouses, trash, and burials (Crown 1995). At the Yuma Wash site the sherds were located in much the same places, but their contexts were disturbed – making it hard to say where the sherds were originally.

Around fifty-thousand sherds from the Yuma Wash site were analyzed by Linda Gregonis and Darla Pettit (with a little help from myself), and roughly 415 of these sherds were polychrome. For my analysis sample I chose 178 sherds.

I first divided the sherds into type categories: Pinto Polychrome (A.D. 1285-A.D. 1300), Gila Polychrome (appears after A.D. 1300 and probably lasted into the 1400s), Tonto Polychrome (after A.D. 1350, but before A.D. 1450) (Crown 1994); and Cliff Polychrome (A.D. 1350-1375) (Lyons 2007).

I then divided them by vessel shape; vessel shape in this case refers to whether the vessel was a bowl or a jar. Next I used a 20X hand lens and a binocular microscope to examine the temper of the sherds. The temper categories that I identified include: quartz, feldspar; quartz, feldspar, mica; volcanic; volcanic granitic; volcanic, quartz, feldspar; granitic; granitic, quartz, feldspar; granitic, quartz, feldspar, mica; and quartz, feldspar, mica, granitic, volcanic. Volcanic temper, as described here, is usually angular fragments that are lavender, gray, or pink in color, but can also be black (Linda Gregonis, personal communication 2007). I also looked at the interior and exterior surface finish of the sherds. I assigned surface finish based on the subjective presence or absence of certain traits (such as polishing). The categories that I identified are as follows: polished, smoothed, smoothed and polished, smudged, smudged and polished, wiped, wiped and polished, and indeterminate. I also looked for whether or not the paint used to apply decoration had a mineral or organic base. Paint types were determined visually with mineral paint tending to be crackly with very clear lines, while organic paint is softer and often blurs at the edges.

*Continued on page 8...*





It was determined that all the sherds that were analyzed were Roosevelt Red Ware (Salado polychrome). The most common type from the sample was Gila Polychrome: seventy-four percent of the sherds I analyzed fell into the Gila Polychrome category. Eighty-five percent of the sherds from the whole sample that was examined came from bowls, while the rest came from jars. There was also one Gila Polychrome neckless jar and one Cliff Polychrome recurved bowl in the sample. These two were put into the jar and bowl category, respectively.

The interior and exterior surface finish was examined on all sherds. The most common surface treatment for bowl interiors and exteriors was polishing. A number of the jars did not have an interior surface treatment that fell into one of the defined categories, or the interior was eroded away. As such, the interior surface finish for these vessels was recorded as indeterminate.

The majority of the sherds were tempered with sand. The most common type of temper was quartz, feldspar. There was a very small portion of volcanic tempered sherds (16.5 percent). It is possible that sherds with volcanic temper were produced in the Tucson Basin (Linda Gregonis, personal communication 2007).

The black paint used to apply decoration to the white slip was examined on every sherd. Due to paint chipping off some of the sherds, the paint type could not be determined. The paint type for these sherds was labeled as indeterminate. Since the analysis was nondestructive, the paints were analyzed visually, and if I could not determine the paint type, the indeterminate category was also assigned.

I found that organic-based paint was the more common paint used in design application. One way to test my hypotheses on what paint types were used would be to re-fire the sherds in a kiln.

If I were to conduct this analysis again, I would also look for evidence of use-wear since it could give me more insight into what the vessels were being used for. I determined that it would be difficult to assign a single category of use to the Roosevelt Red Ware from Yuma Wash, as the specimens were found in multiple contexts. However, since there was such a small number of polychrome sherds found at the Yuma Wash site, it is possible that they were serving a special purpose.

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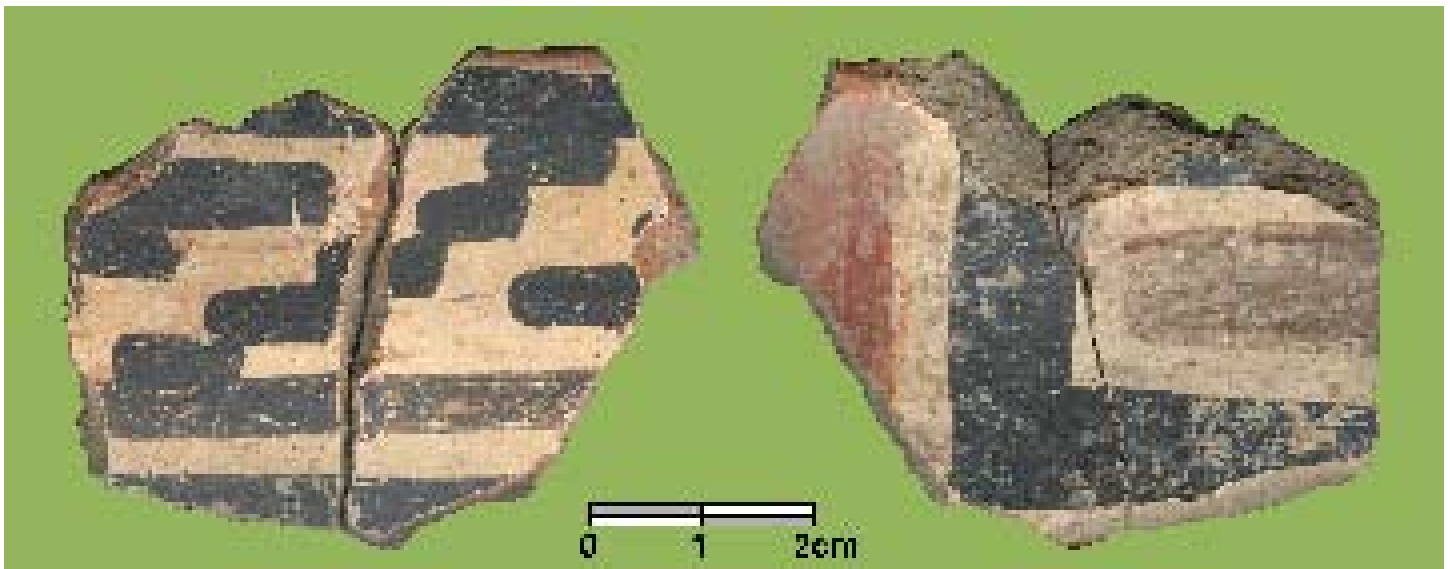
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Electronic Document. [http://www.cdarc.org/pdf/cliff\\_polychrome.pdf](http://www.cdarc.org/pdf/cliff_polychrome.pdf), accessed March 21, 2007. Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson.

#### About the Author

Alexis "Lexi" O'Donnell, a University of Arizona anthropology student and Old Pueblo member, is studying archaeology with a focus in human osteology. She has volunteered in Old Pueblo's laboratory once a week since 2005. Lexi has also participated in Old Pueblo's public excavation projects.



*Tonto Polychrome Sherds from the Yuma Wash Site.*

*These two pieces of Roosevelt Red Ware, both body sherds, were painted with white outlining the black and red painted designs on the interior and black and white designs on the exterior. Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.*





## Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's "Third Thursdays"

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's monthly "Third Thursdays" lecture programs are held on the third Thursday of each month. They are free with no advance reservations required. Location: Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road Bldg. 8, in the Marana Town Limits (northwest Tucson metro area), Arizona. For more information contact Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201 or [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org).

Thursday June 21, 2007,  
7:30 to 9 p.m.

"Himdag Ki: The Making of the Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center & Museum" with Dr. Eric J. Kaldahl, RPA, the Tohono O'odham Museum's Curator of Education. The Tohono O'odham Nation's rich history and vibrant artists are at the heart of the Nation's new Cultural Center & Museum – the Himdag Ki: Hekihu, Hemu, Im B I-Ha'ap ('Way of Life House, Past, Present, Toward the Future'), opening this summer. This presentation discusses the unique role of the Himdag Ki: in the O'odham community and traces the development of its exhibits in consultation with community members.

Thursday July 19, 2007  
7:30 to 9 p.m.

"Archaeological Evidence of Women on the Spanish Frontier" with archaeologist Dr. Rebecca J. Waugh. On the Spanish colonial frontier in what is now Arizona, many different people made their lives at towns, presidios, ranchos, and other settlements. The archaeological record at these historical sites helps us understand how different segments of society, like women, may have contributed to the culture, and this record enriches understanding of how colonial Spanish society developed on the frontier.

Archaeologists may infer that women were present in Spanish colonial sites when excavations recover artifacts and personal items that probably belonged to women, or that were frequently used in the kinds of jobs women did. This presentation will show how archaeologists use historical supply invoices and records, paintings, and artifacts excavated at other early Spanish sites to identify the kinds of artifacts that may indicate that women lived at a particular place, whether or not there are historical records of women there.

## Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Educational Tours

"Historic Kentucky Camp and Boston Gulch Hydraulic Mining Operations" fundraising tour with archaeologists Allen Dart and William B. Gillespie, departing from Tucson International Airport Park & Save lot (near TIA entrance, SE corner of Tucson Blvd. & Corona Dr.).

Saturday October 13, 2007, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Fee \$99 per person; \$79.20 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members

Visit the historic Kentucky Camp near Gardner Canyon with Coronado National Forest archaeologist Bill Gillespie, who has done extensive research on the historical mining operations in this area. As a bonus the tour date coincides with Kentucky Camp's annual open house so the Friends of Kentucky Camp will be offering guided tours, demonstrations, and history. In the afternoon archaeologist Gillespie will lead an optional 2-mile roundtrip hike for the Old Pueblo group to Boston Gulch, where he will show and interpret what's left of the hydraulic mining features used in the Santa Rita Mountains in the early 1900s. Bring a lunch and water.

Advance reservations required: 520-798-1201 or [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org)

"Traditional and Modern Hopi Culture" fundraising tour of Hopi villages with Emory Sekaquaptewa starting at Hopi Cultural Center, Second Mesa, Arizona.

Wednesday, September 12 through Sunday September 16, 2007. Cost: \$795 per person; \$25 discount for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members

Tribal elder Emory Sekaquaptewa leads Old Pueblo's tour to traditional and modern Hopi culture sites, sharing his exceptional personal insights on how modernization is affecting a Native American culture with a rich traditional history. The tour normally offers one traditional Hopi dinner at a private home, and viewing of traditional Hopi community dances if dances are scheduled and open to outsiders on any of the tour dates. Visited places include a petroglyph site and villages of Walpi, Hano, Sichomovi, Sipaulovi, Oraibi, and Hotevilla; and modern Hopi High School, Health Center, tribal court, and administrative complex. Participants provide their own transportation; carpools are encouraged.

Advance reservations required: 520-798-1201 or [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org)

### Pima Community College Study Tours with Allen Dart

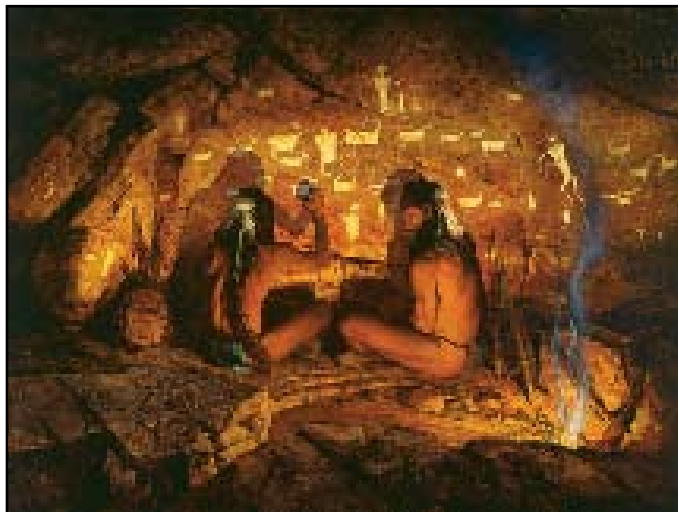
Pima Community College's Community Education division offers noncredit study tours via passenger van with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Executive Director, archaeologist Allen Dart. Advance reservations are required. To register for these tours call Tucson's Pima Community College at 520-206-6468. For information about each tour's subject matter contact Allen Dart at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson telephone 520-798-1201 or [adart@oldpueblo.org](mailto:adart@oldpueblo.org). See insert for details!



*Save the Date*

## *Art for Archaeology III*

*Join us Friday,  
October 19, 2007*



*Mountain Oyster  
Club*

“The Hunting Story” painting by Buck McCain

*Live auction of original art and a silent auction to benefit  
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s educational programs.*

Call Old Pueblo at 798-1201 for reservations.

### Traditional Technology Workshops

#### TRADITIONAL POTTERY MAKING LEVEL 1 WORKSHOP WITH JOHN GUERIN

This series of seven Sunday afternoon pottery-making class sessions offered by artist John Guerin includes historical background of Native American pottery making in the Southwest and a clay-gathering field trip. The Level 1 class demonstrates pottery making techniques the instructor has learned from modern Native American potters, using gourd scrapers, mineral paints, and yucca brushes instead of modern potters’ wheels and paint. The course introduces some history of southwestern Ancestral and Modern Puebloan, Mogollon, and Hohokam pottery-making, includes a field trip in which participants dig their own clay, and demonstrates initial steps in forming, shaping and smoothing, and completion of bowls, jars, canteens, ladles, and rattles of both smooth and corrugated pottery, by scraping, sanding, polishing, slipping and painting. The paddle-and-anvil hand-building method is also demonstrated.

Sundays October 7-November 18, 2007, 2 to 5 p.m.

Location: Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W.

Ina Road, Building 8, Tucson-Marana.

Fee \$69 (\$55.20 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members); includes all materials except clay, which participants will collect during class field trip.

Advance reservations required: 520-798-1201 or [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org).

#### ARROWHEAD-MAKING AND FLINTKNAPPING WORKSHOP

Flintknapper Sam Greenleaf teaches Old Pueblo’s hands-on, 2-hour workshop on how to make arrowheads and spearpoints out of stone to better understand how ancient people made and used stone artifacts. The class is designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric Native Americans made and used artifacts, and is not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale. Class limited to 8 registrants age 16 and older.

Saturday, October 13, 2007, noon to 3 p.m.

Saturday, November 17, 2007, noon to 3 p.m.

Saturday, December 15, 2007, noon to 3 p.m.

Location: Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Road, Building 8, Tucson-Marana.

Fee \$25 (\$20 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members)

Advance reservations required: 520-798-1201 or [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org)

Old Pueblo’s “Traditional Pottery Making” and “Arrowhead Making” workshops are 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.





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June 2007

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*Old Pueblo Board Members Joan Hood and Karen Russo. Old Pueblo Treasurer Joan Hood and member of the Board of Directors Karen Russo with her husband Phil at Old Pueblo's annual Volunteer Appreciation Dinner, March 2007. Photograph by Courtney Rose.*

Check out the free presentations by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Executive Director Allen Dart, RPA. These free presentations include: "ARTS AND CULTURE OF ANCIENT SOUTHERN ARIZONA HOHOKAM INDIANS," "ANCIENT NATIVE POTTERS OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA," and "WHAT DO WE DO WITH OUR ANCESTORS?" sponsored by the Arizona Humanities Council--See details in enclosed insert.

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# Old Pueblo Archaeology

**Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center**

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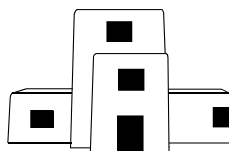
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*Old Pueblo member Michael Hard participating  
in the CNN Camp Bell site public excavation project.  
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*Your membership helps support Old Pueblo's children's programs.*

*Editor: Courtney Rose*



## Upcoming Activities of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center & Some Other Organizations\*

For details please contact Old Pueblo at 798-1201 or info@oldpueblo.org or visit our web site www.oldpueblo.org.

June 18, 2007. <b>“Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians”</b> free presentation at Casa Malpais Museum, Springerville*	October 25, 2007. <b>“Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians”</b> free presentation at Sonoita Creek State Natural Area, Patagonia*
June 19, 2007. <b>“Ancient Native American Potters of Southern Arizona”</b> free presentation at Conrad Joyner Library, Green Valley*	November 3, 2007. <b>“Ventana Cave Interpretive Center-Old Pueblo Education Programs Fundraising Tour”</b> with Allen Dart
June 21, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo	Saturday November 10, 2007. <b>“Baby Jesus Ridge Petroglyphs &amp; Catalina-Area Archaeology”</b> fundraising tour with archaeologist Sharon F. Urban
June 22-June 26, 2007. <b>“Old Pueblo Mimbres Ruins, Rock Art, and Museums”</b> <b>“flex-tour”</b> with Allen Dart	November 13, 2007. <b>“Ventana Cave and Tohono O’odham Nation Archaeology and Culture” (ST146)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
July 7, 2007. <b>“Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians”</b> free presentation at Yavapai-Apache Nation Tribal Headquarters, Camp Verde*	November 15, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo
July 19, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo	November 17, 2007. <b>Arrowhead-making and flintknapping workshop at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center</b> with Sam Greenleaf
August 11, 2007. <b>“Ancient Native American Potters of Southern Arizona”</b> free presentation at Yavapai-Apache Nation Tribal Headquarters, Camp Verde*	December 4, 2007. <b>“Casa Grande Ruins and Middle Gila Valley Archaeology and History” (ST147)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
August 16, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo	December 15, 2007. <b>Arrowhead-making and flintknapping workshop at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center</b> with Sam Greenleaf
August 23, 2007. <b>“What Do We Do with Our Ancestors?”</b> free presentation at Glendale Public Library, Glendale*	December 18, 2007. <b>“Tucson-Marana Rock Art and Archaeology” (ST149)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
September 8, 2007. <b>“What Do We Do with Our Ancestors?”</b> free presentation at Yavapai-Apache Nation Tribal Headquarters, Camp Verde*	December 20, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo
September 12-16, 2007. <b>“Traditional and Modern Hopi Culture”</b> fundraising tour of Hopi villages with Emory Sekaquaptewa	January 8, 2008. <b>“Ventana Cave and Tohono O’odham Nation Archaeology and Culture” (ST146)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
September 20, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo	January 17, 2008. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo
October 7-November 18, 2007 (Sundays). <b>Traditional Pottery Making Level 1 Workshop</b> with John Guerin	January 22, 2008. <b>“Casa Grande Ruins and Middle Gila Valley Archaeology and History” (ST147)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
October 13, 2007. <b>“Historic Kentucky Camp and the Boston Gulch Hydraulic Mining Operations”</b> fundraising tour with archaeologists Allen Dart and William B. Gillespie	February 5, 2008. <b>“Ventana Cave and Tohono O’odham Nation Archaeology and Culture” (ST146)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
October 13, 2007. <b>Arrowhead-making and flintknapping workshop at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center</b> with Sam Greenleaf	February 19, 2008. <b>“Tucson-Marana Rock Art and Archaeology” (ST149)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*
October 18, 2007. <b>“Third Thursdays”</b> program at Old Pueblo	February 26, 2008. <b>“Ventana Cave and Tohono O’odham Nation Archaeology and Culture” (ST146)</b> Pima Community College study tour with Allen Dart*

\* Asterisked programs are sponsored by other organizations besides Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.