Fabulous Finds Made at Q-Ranch Pueblo by Allen Dart

For two weeks this past June, 26 avid students learned beginning and advanced archaeological excavation and laboratory techniques at the Q-Ranch Pueblo site under the direction of Allen Dart and Jeff Jones, archaeologists, and Kathleen Cooke, Helen O’Brien, and Joyce Eyman, archaeological laboratory specialists. The summer field school was operated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center for the Arizona Archaeological Society, which has been conducting archaeological field schools for the public at Q-Ranch for the last nine years.

Q-Ranch Pueblo is an ancient Mogollon Indian ruin nestled in the exhilarating pine forests of Arizona’s

Continued on page 5

Did Archaeoastronomy Begin at the Sabino Canyon Ruin? The Earliest Studies of Archaeological Site AZ BB:9:32 (ASM)

by John R. Welch, Ph.D.

Archaeologists dream often of stepping into a time machine to observe ancient people. Of course, if such a machine is ever available, we’ll be out of business! But, during the year I spent at Sabino Canyon (1988-1989) as the Archaeologist in Residence at the Fenster School of Southern Arizona, my interest in time travel was very different.

Overshadowing the innumerable questions I had about the Tanque Verde phase Hohokam occupants of the Santa Catalina bajada and their home -- the place we call the Sabino Canyon Ruin, archaeological site AZ BB:9:32 (ASM) -- was a curiosity that would have forced me to set the time machine controls for 1922 and the University of Arizona.

Once transported I would walk past the tiny Department of Archaeology, resisting the temptation to interview Byron Cummings, the Department’s founder. I would also be sorely tempted to dash downtown for a walk through the marvelous barrios that we sacrificed to the false god of progress as part of “urban renewal” in the 1960s. Instead, I would

A. E. Douglass, circa 1915.
dash for the Astronomy Department in search of the “Father” of Arizona’s home-grown science, dendrochronology (tree-ring dating): Andrew Ellicott Douglass.

On second thought, I might have time for a chat with Dean Cummings because my question for Professor Douglass would be almost embarrassingly simple: Why did you map the Sabino Canyon Ruin?

Friends of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and students of the Tucson Basin Hohokam are familiar with the fine map that Douglass made in 1920-1921, reproduced on page 3. The map places Douglass on the star-studded cast

Continued on page 2

Lew Jury (left), Loren Christopher, and Jim Wheeler (right) helped excavate Room 52 in Q-Ranch’s northern room block. Photo by Dick Lord.
of pioneer scholars who studied the Sabino Canyon Ruin early in their illustrious careers: Nels Nelson, William N. Smith, Emil Haury, and Garman Harbottle also spent time at the site.

But neither the map, nor those who knew Douglass, nor the many volumes of A. E. Douglass papers archived at the UA Special Collections Library, the Arizona State Museum, and the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, have answered my question.

Why did a highly productive astronomy professor ascending the peak of a cutting-edge research career steal time away from a demanding schedule of teaching and administrative duties (as the Director of the rapidly expanding Steward Observatory) to spend Saturdays (after teaching morning classes) traveling roughly 15 miles (each way) on dirt roads to make an exacting map of an old ruin? What did the surface architecture of a Hohokam site have to do with Douglass’s main interests in dendrochronology and the correlation of sun spot activity with climatic cycles? Absent any conclusive answer to these questions, I have embraced, as archaeologists are too often inclined, the most fantastic explanation available. I think that Professor Douglass was systematically testing the hypothesis that the Tucson Basin’s ancient architecture contained reflections of its builders’ keen interests in the heavens in general and the patterned movements of celestial bodies in particular. I think that A. E. Douglass deserves credit as the first bona fide archaeoastronomer.

Archaeoastronomy textbooks commonly identify Gerald Hawkins’s 1960s discoveries of links between celestial patterns and the Stonehenge megaliths as this science’s point of origin. Despite substantial early anthropological research on Native American calendrics and skywatching north of Mexico, Southwesternists generally accept the view that archaeological interest in astronomy stems from Hawkins’s work.

British scholars deserve full credit for the current wave of interest in archaeoastronomy, but I think Douglass’s work at the Sabino Canyon Ruin also merits recognition.

**Douglass’s Path to Sabino Canyon.** Douglass probably became interested in Tucson Basin archaeology via Ellsworth Huntington, the Yale geographer best known for the controversial theory that powerful environmental factors often determine behavioral and cultural patterns. Huntington was fascinated by all topics pertaining to drought and saw Hohokam archaeology as a means for dating and assessing the social impacts of climatic change. Specifically, Huntington viewed the Tucson Basin ruins as remains of a desert farming civilization dependent on irrigation.

The geographer spent the 18th and 19th of March 1910 investigating the Sabino Canyon Ruin, counting 68 houses and speculating that the lack of irrigable land nearby may have obliged its roughly 250 occupants to rely, at least in part, on dry farming. This subsistence practice, Huntington concluded, would have exposed the group living at the mouth of the canyon to the whims of an unpredictable desert climate and ultimately caused the village’s downfall.

Shortly after Huntington’s 1910 visit to southern Arizona, he began lively correspondence and exciting collaborations with Douglass. Douglass shared Huntington’s interests in climatic, economic, and settlement dynamics, and he probably first visited the Sabino Canyon Ruin to ponder Huntington’s ideas that archaeological data could inform on ancient environmental change. (It is worth noting here that Douglass’s interests in archaeology remained casual until the later 1920s, when tree-ring dating began to establish precise chronologies for much of the ancient Southwest.)

In their letters, Huntington and Douglass (the climatologist) discussed the use of tree-ring data to reconstruct ancient weather patterns. At the same time, Douglass (the astronomer) seems to have been intrigued by Huntington’s observation that all of the walls visible at the Sabino Canyon Ruin vary less than 2 degrees from true north.

**Mapping Motives and Dead Ends.** Huntington’s interests in archaeological sites as sources for understanding ancient climates provided the theoretical basis for Douglass’s sideline work at site.
PREHISTORIC HOUSE OUTLINES
BETWEEN
BEAR AND SABINO CREEKS
1920-1921
A.E. DOUGLASS
H.B. LEONARD

AZ BB:9:32. Archival materials hint that Douglass decided to pursue this interest using the most accessible class of archaeological data — surface architecture. That Douglass spent at least 10 Saturdays at the site between November 14, 1920, and April 9, 1921, indicates his commitment to a complete map of the site. That Douglass enlisted the help of Heman Burr Leonard, a University of Arizona mathematics professor with an engineering degree, demonstrates Douglass’s commitment to a precise and accurate map. Completeness, accuracy, and precision would have been essential if, as I believe, Douglass intended to use the map to assess links between architectural alignments and celestial patterns.

Further clues to the motive behind the map lie in lectures Douglass gave between 1919 and 1923. In “Beginnings of Science,” a presentation to the U of A Arts and Science Club, Douglass argued that ancient skywatchers’ explanations for the heavens (that is, astrology and mythology) were the earliest forms of science and that the struggle to comprehend the meaning and patterns of celestial bodies yielded practical as well as theoretical or spiritual benefits — notably time keeping and agricultural scheduling. In a 1919 lecture Douglass mentioned Stonehenge and the Casa Grande Ruin near Florence, Arizona as examples of archaeological sites reflecting ancient people’s interests in the heavens.

In the midst of this lecture series Leonard and Douglass reported on their map of the Sabino Canyon Ruin at Tucson’s 1922 regional meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The text of their AAAS paper has proved elusive (there may never have been a typescript), but the published summary of the presentation, reproduced here, contains additional evidence that Douglass was far ahead of his time. The report recognized archaeological sites as accurately dated repositories of social and ecological as well as astronomical information. Leonard and Douglass appealed to all scientists, regardless of disciplinary affiliation, to study and preserve the West’s quickly disappearing ruins.

These scraps of information, admitted circumstantial, have convinced me that Douglass went to Sabino Canyon to test the hypothesis that its ancient occupants employed observations of celestial events to help schedule food production. In particular, Douglass seems to have been in pursuit of the idea that wall orientations either helped predict optimal times to plant or reflected ancient concerns with particular constellations or planets.

Although there is no indication that Douglass succeeded in linking archaeological architecture to astronomical patterns, his work anticipated the archaeoastronomical principle that the most interesting questions involve connections between ancient skywatching skills, everyday needs, and spiritual impulses. The more strictly archaeological questions that first led me to Douglass’s notebooks and correspondence files may be somewhat less provocative, but the results of my inquiry shed new light on one of the greatest minds to ponder Arizona’s amazing Native American past. There can be little doubt that A. E. Douglass was doing archaeoastronomy at the Sabino Canyon Ruin and that recog-

Abstract of Paper Presented at 1922 Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Orientation of prehistoric house outlines near Bear Canyon, Tucson, Arizona: H. B. Leonard and A. E. Douglass. The work was done in 1920-1921. Some five compounds were surveyed and plotted; notes, directions, and levels taken. The longest walls point about a dozen degrees to the west of south. This work of mapping and surveying ruins in the southwest should be undertaken by more people with engineering skill. As the material is rapidly disappearing all possible notes should be made so that in the future students may substantiate any claims.
nition for this underappreciated aspect of Douglass’s diverse research interests is long overdue. Four decades would pass before archaeology and astronomy would again join forces to interpret architectural patterns.

We can conclude from this fascinating though still incomplete story behind Douglass’s map that, if Douglass had found the links he sought between ancient architecture and the heavens, Arizona would today claim parentage for archaeoastronomy as well as dendrochronology, and A. E. Douglass would be celebrated as the “Father” of both.

John R. Welch received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1996 and serves as the Historic Preservation Officer for the White Mountain Apache Tribe and an Archaeologist for the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. Dr. Welch acknowledges Steve Nash, Jeff Dean, and Al Dart for providing useful comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

**Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Seeks Longterm Volunteers**

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is a nonprofit corporation that relies on its volunteer members to help with educational programs and day-to-day operations.

We are currently looking for some volunteers to help out in our office and with our OPEN1 children’s education program.

If you can commit at least two hours at a time, one or more mornings or afternoons per week, please call us at 798-1201.

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**Fabulous Finds at Q-Ranch Pueblo**

*Continued from page 1*

White Mountains, near Canyon Creek. Built of fine sandstone masonry, it was founded around A.D. 1265, and at its zenith it encompassed more than 300 rooms, some of them three stories high.

The pueblo includes two separate room blocks on opposite sides of a wash that used to be a running creek. Around 1380, a catastrophic fire swept through the pueblo’s larger, northern room block of about 260 rooms, leading to the abandonment of the entire pueblo, including its smaller block of about 60 rooms. There is no evidence as yet that any of the pueblo dwellers were killed in the fire, but in departing they left behind thousands of artifacts including beautiful painted ceramics and items made of stone, bone, and seashells. In some of their deserted rooms they even forsook scores of whole painted, plainware, and corrugated-finish pots that were left stacked and strewn all over the floors for archaeologists to unearth centuries later.

This summer’s excavations concentrated on Rooms 25, 52, and 54 in the larger pueblo room block (“Pueblo 1”) and Rooms 12 and 17 in the smaller, southern block (“Pueblo 2”). Even though some of them had been badly vandalized many years ago, all five rooms yielded fabulous finds.

**Room 54.** In the northern room block, Room 54 produced the most spectacular array of pottery vessels and other items yet found in any Q-Ranch Pueblo room. Our excavations in this room, under the able direction of longtime AAS members Jack Bashaw, Joan Clark, Chris Virden, and Gary Yancy, clearly showed that it was a storeroom when the pueblo was abandoned. Though we only had time to excavate about 40 percent of the room all the way down to its floor, that excavated floor area contained over two dozen reconstructible pottery containers. Most of them were corrugated and plainware jars but there were also some bowls that had been stacked inside one another.

Several of the jars found on the room floor had other jars and the bowls resting on their shoulders, and several thin sandstone slabs found together on one side of the room suggest there was also a slab-lined shelf on which other pots had been stored to make efficient use of the room’s total storage space. Room 54 also yielded stone manos, deer bones, pottery polishing stones, and flaked stone knives.

One of the most interesting finds in Room 54 was an unfinished pottery vessel. This artifact was only recognized because a thin layer of clay interspersed with shiny mica flecks was found as the excavators were scraping away dirt just above some of the room’s whole pots. When this sparkling clay layer was exposed it was found to be roughly circular and in the shape of a shallow basin, and slightly more compact and uniform in texture than the surrounding soil that had filled up the room after abandonment. The shape and texture of this clay layer and its sparkly inclusions
suggested that it was the bottom of a large jar or bowl that a potter had just started to manufacture.

This suspicion was confirmed when we excavated the underside of the clay lens and found that its specially prepared mica-clay had been pressed into the well-fired base of another large pottery vessel that had been broken and then reused as a mould, or puki, for forming the bottoms of new clay vessels. The find of the puki containing the unfired pottery clay layer suggests that some prehistoric potter had stored her partially finished pot temporarily in Room 54 after she had begun to build the new pot up, coil upon coil, out of mica-tempered pottery clay. But she never had the opportunity to retrieve her work after storing it there.

Room 52. The AAS had been excavating in Room 52 for several years before this summer. Even though previous years’ students hadn’t yet dug all the way down to the room’s floor, their excavations had brought to light many artifacts, including some very unusual ones: a potsherd with a painted design depicting a macaw head, a projectile point with an intentionally curved tip reminiscent of a macaw’s beak or a bear claw, a bone whistle, and several small pebbles that had been used to burnish the sides of pottery vessels before firing them.

This past June was the first time that AAS field school students, led by Lew Jury and Jim Wheeler, dug deep enough to expose Room 52’s mud-plastered floor. When that depth was reached it was revealed that there were actually several layers of floor plastering. The original floor had been repaired several times and ultimately new adobe floor coverings, complete with new fire-pits, were constructed over it. Post holes in the room’s southwest corner next to its masonry walls suggest that the floor and walls had to be continually remodeled because of a ground subsidence problem that made the walls and the second-story floor sag and threaten to collapse onto the ground floor.

More unusual items were found in Room 52 this year. Among them were several lumps of bright yellow-orange clay lying directly on top of the ground floor layer that had been built last. Each of these lumps was shaped like a short loaf of French bread, about 20 to 25 cm (ca. 8 to 10 inches) long. Careful excavation with dental picks and brushes showed that one of these clay loaves had a series of tiny, converging ridges along its top. The ridges led us to conclude that the clay loaves were clumps of potter’s clay that had been stored moist in bags or cloth wrappings: wrinkles in the wrapping cloth apparently had left their impressions in the moist clay, forming the tiny ridges we found on the top of the best-preserved clay loaf.

Outdoor Midden Excavations. Excavations were done for the first time this year outside the pueblo’s northern room block, in a large outdoor midden where the Q-Ranch Mogollon people had discarded a lot of their household refuse. This effort recovered a large sample of discarded artifacts and environmental data that may eventually help us determine whether occupation of the pueblo began any earlier than 1265 or lasted beyond 1380. It also may help answer questions about ancient Puebloan people’s behavior. Archaeologists Darla Petit and Robin Rutherford, assisted by highly experienced Archaeology Opportunities member Jim Trimbell, helped supervise this year’s excavations in the outdoor midden and in Q-Ranch Pueblo’s southern room block.

Room 17. In the pueblo’s southern room block we concentrated on excavation of Room 17 to determine whether any of its contents were still intact after it had been extensively pot-hunted years ago. Though we found that most of it had already been dug out, we still discovered one complete polychrome seed jar and a polished stone arrow shaft straightener on this room’s floor.

Room 12. Room 12 was the other room we focused on within the southern room block. It was also found to have been almost totally dug out and refilled by the pot hunters of years past. Still, this room yielded one of the most unusual artifacts recovered this summer: an item that appears to be a large, rectangular button, made of highly polished limestone.

Southern Room Block Exterior. Excavations along the remaining masonry foundations at the south end of the southern room block helped interpret how many rooms were present on the pueblo perimeter. This work provided evidence that at least two rooms on the south end of the pueblo had been razed in the late nineteenth century to make
Dick Lord, Linda Martin, Barbara Mills, Beth Miksa, Heather Tamietti, Ron Towner, Scott Van Keuren, John Welch, and David Wilcox, who all took time out to visit Q-Ranch and share their expertise. Their presentations rounded out a very full two-week schedule at this year's Q-Ranch Archaeological Field School.

This summer’s Q-Ranch field school students not named in the text of this article included Cheryl Andersen, Stan Carkin, Megan Carr, Jim Christopher and his boys Kirk and Loren, Jennifer Ditto, Maureen Garrett, Ann Gorton, Cleta Hutchison, Diana Jansen, Don Johnson, Sheila Jones, Virginia Kibre, Michael Leibowitz, John Nation, Ted Polhe, and Leonard Thorn.

**Archaeology Dig & Field Trip Set for October 10-12 at Q-Ranch**

On October 10-12 Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and the Arizona Archaeological Society (AAS) will offer a 3-day-weekend dig expedition and Sunday field trip at Q-Ranch Pueblo. The site, 150 miles northeast of Phoenix near Young, Arizona, is accessible to passenger cars and indirectly via White Mountain Passenger Line coaches running from Phoenix to Show Low.

The dig will be a “Gourmet Archaeology” field school package that includes three epicurean meals per day prepared by Jonathan Rogers (renowned among southwestern archaeologists for his gourmet cooking at Q-Ranch) and accommodations at Q Ranch Lodge, the Rogers family’s comfortable two-story ranch house right next to the pueblo. After the evening dinners, dig expeditioners can relax in the warmth of the lodge’s great fireplace, reminisce about the day’s dig discoveries, and learn more about the region’s fascinating prehistory and history with archaeologist Allen Dart. Minimum enrollment for the three-day dig is 7 people. The $465 fee covers all needed dig equipment, three nights lodging, and nine delectable meals. Single-occupancy rooms at the lodge are available for $20 extra per night. At 10 a.m. Sunday, October 12, AAS will sponsor a guided tour of Q-Ranch Pueblo and the Middleton Ranch, a nearby nineteenth century site where two men were killed in a gunfight that precipitated Arizona’s historic Pleasant Valley War. There is no fee for the tour but you must be an AAS member to go. High clearance vehicles are needed to get to Middleton Ranch, and tourists need to bring a picnic lunch, water, and sturdy walking shoes.

For more information and directions call (520) 798-1201.

**Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Thanks This Year’s Contributors**


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**Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Board of Directors**

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**Whence Those Pots on Old Pueblo’s Porch?**

Persons driving by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s office at 1900 E. Fort Lowell Road are treated to an array of ancient pottery vessels sitting on our front porch each day. The pots include a jar of the Show Low Polychrome type that is common in Arizona’s White Mountains, and three Hohokam wares—a large jar and a handled mug of the Tanque Verde Red-on-brown pottery type, and a giant plainware olla.

Old Pueblo’s porch pots are actually paintings by Archaeology Opportunities member John L. Murray, an accomplished artist and a highly experienced avocational archaeologist. John also painted the “Old Pueblo Archaeology Center” sign that graces the front pediment of our office.
The OPEN1 Discovery Program

The "Old Pueblo Educational Neighborhood" (OPEN) program allows children and adults to learn what archaeological discovery is all about by excavating at OPEN1, a full-scale model of an archaeological site at 1000 East Fort Lowell Road in Tucson. The OPEN1 site is an idealized reconstruction of a southern Arizona Hobokam Indian ruin that has full-size replicas of prehistoric pit-houses and other cultural features like the Hobokam used for daily living as well as special purposes.

Buried at OPEN1 are artifacts like ones found in real Hobokam Indian village ruins. There are authentic prehistoric pottery pieces, stone tools, and seashell jewelry items, some on loan from the Arizona State Museum, as well as modern replicas of ancient artifacts.

Persons participating in the OPEN1 program receive hands-on training in methods archaeologists use to excavate real archaeological sites and make scientific interpretations about what prehistoric people looked like, what they ate, how they constructed their houses, and what they believed in.

Each 1½-hour session includes hands-on excavation at OPEN1, follow-up cleaning and discussion of artifacts and interpretation of any archaeological features discovered during the dig, and a lesson in archaeology and culture that includes an indoor craft activity. Shade is provided for the outdoor dig portion of each session.

OPEN1 Saturday Sessions Coming Up:

October 4, 11, 18, & 25, 1997  
November 1, 8, 15, & 22, 1997  
December 6, 13, 20, & 27, 1997

Enrollment may begin on any date listed with advance reservations. Different activities are offered each Saturday so it is advantageous to attend four sessions in a row.

Saturday session times are 8:30 - 10:00 a.m. for ages 5 & 6, and 10:30 a.m. - Noon ages 7 & up. The cost is $10 per individual session or $35 for four 1½-hour sessions.

Organized groups are welcome to make reservations for any day of the week, including Sundays, at discounted fees. Old Pueblo provides all necessary equipment and supplies.

For reservations call 798-1201.

Archaeology at KidsFest '97

KidsFest '97 is an entertaining, educational, cultural, recreational, health and safety oriented event for children, set for Sunday, November 2 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Tucson Convention Center. Up to 10,000 children are expected to attend this event to find out about products and services that southern Arizona companies, not-for-profit agencies, and public services provide to southern Arizona youth.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will participate to let kids get turned on to archaeology and Native American culture. At our booths we will let kids experience for themselves how southern Arizona’s ancient peoples made pottery, stone tools, other artifacts, and rock art, and let the participants take home their own artifact creations. See you there!

Archaeology Opportunities: Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s membership and volunteer program is for people who wish to participate in archaeological excavations and other aspects of scientific cultural research, or for those who simply wish to support archaeology education programs. By participating in field research, members get to discover ancient artifacts and cultural features, learn proper archaeological record-keeping and sketching methods, and participate in post-fieldwork analyses, artifact processing and cataloging, and database utilization.

Membership benefits include opportunities to participate in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s excavations, field surveys, and other research programs; 10% discounts on Old Pueblo’s publications, other items, and course offerings; subscription to the Old Pueblo Archaeology quarterly bulletin; and invitations and discounts for field trips and other archaeology events. The back cover of this issue includes an enrollment form.

Persons who complete a basic three-day Sabino Canyon Ruin field school program automatically become Archaeology Opportunities members for a full year. A yearly fee option for enrollment and membership renewal is also available as indicated here.

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Learn to Make Flaked Stone Tools

Archaeologist and master flintknapper Allen Denoyer again offers the opportunity to learn one of the most ancient of arts -- stone toolmaking -- this fall. As he teaches you how to make an arrowhead out of obsidian and other stone just like prehistoric peoples did, Mr. Denoyer helps you understand more about prehistoric people by studying how they made and used their artifacts. He will teach this skill in a morning workshop at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road, Tucson, on Saturday October 25 from 9 a.m. till noon.

Attendance is limited to 10 people, so call for your reservation now. The fee is only $16, payable to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

Archaeology Opportunities members and their kids are entitled to a 20% discount.

Sabino Canyon Ruin Archaeological Site Tours

In addition to taking you through the major portion of the Sabino Canyon Ruin, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's archaeologist-guided tours show artifacts recovered from the excavations and provide a scientific interpretation of life in the Tucson area during the eleventh through fourteenth centuries.

Public Sabino Canyon Ruin tours will be offered October 4, November 1, and December 6, 1997, and January 3, February 8, and March 7, 1998. Each of these Saturday (and Sunday February 8) public tours starts at 10 a.m. and last until noon. Advance reservations are required! A $10 donation ($2 for ages 6-12) is requested from each person attending. Children under 16 must be accompanied by an adult.

Specially arranged Sabino Canyon Ruin tours can also be arranged for $20 per person (lower rates for groups).

Archaeology Opportunities-Tucson Botanical Gardens Exchange Program

From October 1997 through March 1998 Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Archaeology Opportunities members are entitled to ½-price admission (or 2-for-1 for 2 people) at the Tucson Botanical Gardens, 2150 N. Alvernon Way. Your Archaeology Opportunities membership card must be shown at the time of admission to receive the discount.

In exchange, TBG members are entitled to a 20% discount on fees for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Sabino Canyon Ruin and OPEN! archaeological site excavation programs, and may attend the October-March Sabino Canyon Ruin public tours for only $3 instead of the usual $10 adult donation (no discount is offered on the child donation amount.)

TBG members must make advance reservations for the tour or dig program and must present their TBG membership cards at the time of the program.

CREDIT CARDS OK

Payments for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s course fees and publications can be made with Visa, Mastercard, check, or cash.

For more information or reservations for any of these programs call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center: (520) 798-1201

Recent and Upcoming Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Publications


Coming soon:
- Archaeological Excavations at the Silverbell Coachline SW Site, AZ AA:12:321 (ASM), in Marana, Arizona
- Archaeological Test Excavations and Data Recovery at the Tack Room Site, Otis’s Site, and the G. R. McGregor Site on the Vavt Ranch in Tucson, Arizona

Archaeology Opportunities members are entitled to a 20% discount on all prices. For a complete list of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center publications call (520) 798-1201.
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