

# Old Pueblo Archaeology

Issue Number 15

The Quarterly Bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, Arizona

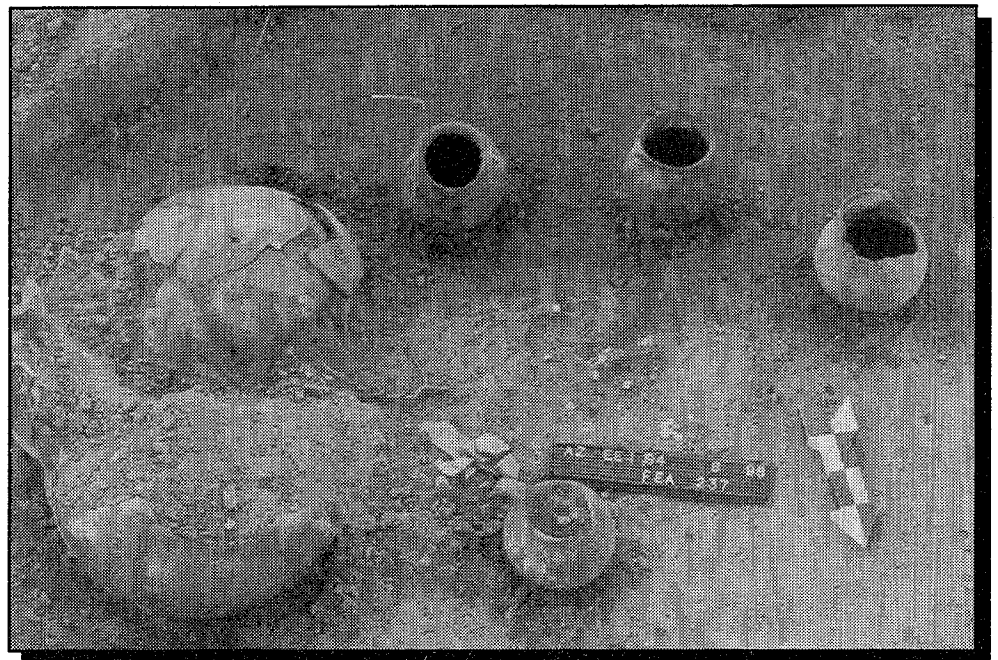
## Volunteer-Aided Excavations Are Completed at Torres Blancas Village A Summary of the Summer 1998 Findings

by Jeffrey T. Jones and Allen Dart

This past summer Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's employees, volunteer members, and interns conducted extensive excavations at the Torres Blancas Village archaeological site for the Netwest Development Corporation.

The original Torres Blancas Village was established by Native Americans along the Santa Cruz River in what is now Green Valley, Arizona, and was a thriving village by A.D. 1200. Located in the midst of the modern Santa Rita Springs development property, between Abrego Drive and the recently constructed Torres Blancas Golf Course, this site has been designated AZ EE:1:194 (ASM) by the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

Old Pueblo's excavations at Torres Blancas Village from 1994 through this fall suggest that 100 or more structures were present there in ancient times. Most of them were occupied by the Hohokam during the early Classic period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1300), but some of them apparently were residences



*On the floor of the pithouse designated "Feature 237" at the Torres Blancas Village site, archaeologists and volunteer excavators discovered seven whole and partial ceramic pots around a concentration of 14 sea clamshell beads on August 8. Photo by Jeffrey T. Jones.*

### Coming in 1999 Issues: "Arts and Culture of the Prehistoric Hohokam Indians"

*Old Pueblo Archaeology's* 1999 issues will feature a series on ancient Hohokam Indian arts and culture. Based on a program that Allen Dart (Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Executive Director) presents to audiences statewide for the Arizona Humanities Council, this bulletin series will be illustrated with photographs of Hohokam artifacts and rock art.

You won't want to miss a single installment, so make sure you keep up your annual Old Pueblo Archaeology Center membership or *Old Pueblo Archaeology* bulletin subscription. (If you received this issue in the mail, your membership status is shown on your address label.)

of early O'odham who lived there between 1450 and 1700.

As we did during our first project at the site in 1994, this year we arranged for a portion of the site to be preserved in place by having Netwest donate approximately two more acres of it to the Archaeological Conservancy, a nonprofit organization that acquires significant

archaeological sites in the United States to preserve them for future research (see page 6).

From July through September 1998 Old Pueblo conducted archaeological data recovery excavations for Netwest in the portion of Torres Blancas Village that lies south of the centerline of a new road to be called Camino Encanto and outside the areas that the Archaeological Conservancy owns or will receive in the *Continued on page 2*

**Thank You, Tucson Electric Power  
and Turner Structural Engineering!**

*See page 5.*

### Torres Blancas Village Excavations (continued from page 1)

latest property donation. These excavations were conducted to mitigate any detrimental effects that development of the property might have on subsurface archaeological features located during Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's 1994, 1997, and 1998 testing programs.

**Extensive Discoveries.** Approximately 160 Hohokam Classic period features, including pithouse or possible pithouse features, outdoor pits, trash disposal areas, and human cremation and inhumation burials, were discovered during all of Old Pueblo's previous testing programs.

Of these, 32 features found within the area where Netwest will construct a new housing complex next to that company's Silver Springs assisted living facility were interpreted as pithouses or possible pithouses. Another 27 were judged to be outdoor pits, and 2 were outdoor trash disposal areas. Two human cremation burials and a dog burial were also found in the study area for our 1998 data recovery project.

The human burials were excavated

and repatriated to the Tohono O'odham Indian Nation during the summer 1998 project in accordance with Arizona's burials protection law. The Tohono O'odham normally rebury archaeological skeletal remains and grave objects in special cemeteries on their Arizona reservations.

To investigate archaeological features other than burials, a backhoe was used to strip topsoil off of each pithouse or possible pithouse identified in test trenches, and from above several large outdoor pits, to expose their outlines and identify any additional buried archaeological features that may have been missed by test-trenching. A hand-dug test-sample unit was then excavated into each pithouse or possible pithouse in an effort to evaluate each structure for further excavation potential and to expose their hearths (firepits) for possible archaeomagnetic dating.

This exposure-and-sampling process confirmed that only 25 features were in fact ancient pithouses. Seventeen of the 25 confirmed ones were then selected for total excavation to completely

expose their interiors, examine and record their construction attributes, and recover artifacts and other archaeological materials from them.

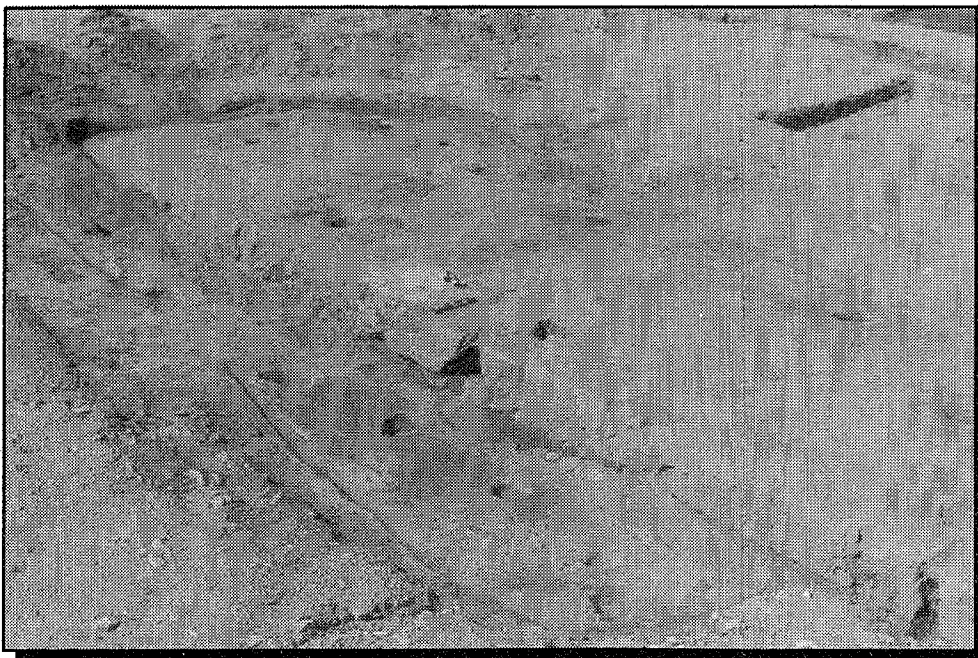
Most of the pithouses we excavated were typical of Hohokam structures at many other ancient sites in the Santa Cruz Valley in terms of size (averaging about 3 by 5 meters), shape (rectangular with rounded corners and a covered entryway sticking out from one of the longer sides), and contents (not a whole lot of artifacts on their floors). However, there were some atypical ones.

Two unusually large houses that we designated Features 234 and 236 were unexpectedly large -- each about 9 m long. They may have been used for community meetings rather than as residences. Another house was nearly square. Its packed mud floor contained several large rocks and artifacts on the floor, suggesting that refuse was thrown into it after it was abandoned.

Other houses also contained abundant artifacts that were all broken up or worn out, suggesting that the flat-bottomed pits in which the structures were originally built had been reused later to dispose of trash, after the wood-and-brush walls and roofs had collapsed.

One house was unusually small and oval in shape, with very few postholes evident. It may postdate the Hohokam occupations of the site and instead represent a Protohistoric period occupation, between A.D. 1450 and 1700.

Two really neat finds turned up in Feature 237, a Hohokam pithouse of fairly normal size and shape, and in one of the large houses, Feature 234. Immediately above the partly mud-plastered floor of Feature 237 was a layer of ashy dirt, and some areas of the floor were scorched, indicating the house had been destroyed by fire. When Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's archaeologists and member volunteers excavated Feature 237 they found four small, whole pottery jars still present on the floor in one corner. Two of these pots



*Feature 236 at Torres Blancas Village was a very large pithouse with a formally prepared mud floor, remnant plaster around hearth and in one other area, and a floor groove around the entire edge of the floor. Photo by Jeffrey T. Jones.*

You can see *lots* of photos of the 1998 Torres Blancas Village excavations on our web site courtesy of Steve Stacey, our volunteer webmaster. The address is:  
www.azstarnet.com/nonprofit/oldpueblo

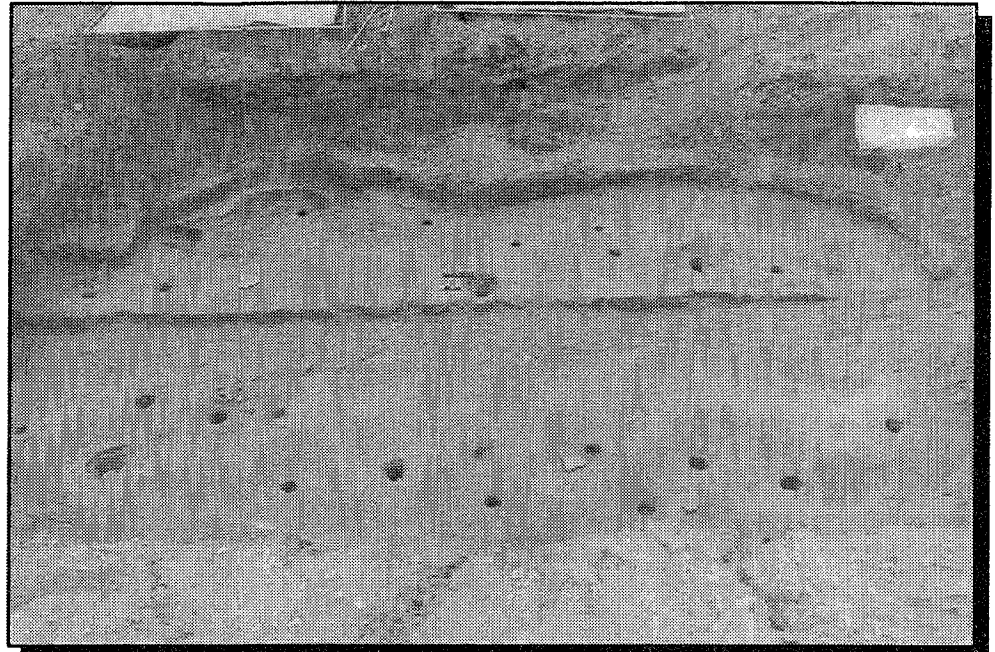
have no painted designs but their rims protrude sharply outward on one side forming a lug that is usable as a handle, suggesting these two vessels were drinking mugs.

The other two whole jars in Feature 237 are both of Tanque Verde Red-on-brown painted ware. One of them is a narrow-mouthed pottery mug with a strap handle connecting the rim to the pot's body.

Associated with these four little jars were approximately half of a Sells Red-ware pottery bowl, half of a large Tanque Verde Red-on-brown jar, and about half of another plainware pottery jar plus 14 whole *Glycymeris* shell beads.

Feature 234, which also had been destroyed by fire, had an intentionally prepared mud floor on which Old Pueblo's excavators found quite an assemblage of artifacts. One of the most informative aspects of this house, however, was a partly burned section of the roof that had fallen down intact onto the floor. After it fell, a section of the burned wood and thatch roofing was preserved in its original arrangement. The preserved section included fragments of burned roof beams each 4-5 cm (about 1½ -2 inches) in diameter, and above these was a latticework of 2-cm-diameter sticks covered by 3-4 cm of grass thatch.

Topsoil stripping over 7 of the 32 features that were at first thought to be pithouses revealed only mottled areas of ashy soil with no distinct outlines. No definite floors or other architectural elements that could confirm any of these seven features as houses were found, but each of the test units revealed hard-packed surfaces associated with the buried artifacts, suggesting that at least some of these seven areas were outdoor work surfaces.



Feature 234 at Torres Blancas Village was an unusually long pithouse. Near one corner of its plastered mud floor a section of the roof or wall was found with three layers of wood and grass construction materials still in their original arrangement. Photo by Jeffrey T. Jones.

The dog burial and 20 outdoor pit features were also excavated entirely. The majority of the latter were rock-filled roasting pits a meter or less in diameter that were used to cook food. However, one larger roasting pit was found to have been extensively used and rebuilt at least three times prehistorically. Other outdoor pit features included small ash-filled pits that may have been used to contain fires for warmth, cooking, and/or possibly pottery firing, and a single bell-shaped pit probably used for storage.

Besides collecting the artifacts from these pits, we usually saved all of the dirt and charcoal within each one so that any preserved pollen, burned plant parts, and animal bones could be examined by biologists to identify what species were present. This will allow judgments to be made about what kinds of resources the ancient Torres Blancas Village people were utilizing.

Substantial portions of the two middens (outdoor trash deposits) were excavated by hand, revealing thin deposits of ash, occasional fire-cracked rocks, and evidence of heavy rodent

activity, but very few artifacts. Our excavations in these trash features suggest that most of the midden deposits were removed during a construction project that was started in the early 1980s but was never completed. The relatively few cultural deposits still remaining were associated with rodent activity at the base of the middens.

**Preliminary Interpretations.** Before Old Pueblo Archaeology Center began each of our archaeological excavation projects at Torres Blancas Village we submitted a research plan to Pima County and the Arizona State Museum to guide the archaeological studies. The information recovered during the latest fieldwork program is now being analyzed to define the site's period of occupation more accurately, to determine its specific functions, and to interpret its occupants' relationships with contemporaneous groups in surrounding areas, in accordance with the research plan.

The project findings and final interpretations will be published in the coming year, *Concluded on page 4*

**Torres Blancas Excavations (continued from page 3)**

but some preliminary interpretations can be offered here.

The architectural styles and decorated pottery types observed at the site indicate Torres Blancas Village was occupied primarily during the Tanque Verde phase of the Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300) and possibly during the Protohistoric period (ca. 1450-1700). Decorated pottery types suggest the site occupants maintained social relationships with people of the Papagueria to the west, and possibly with groups to the south in the Rio Rico area, farther up the Santa Cruz Valley.

Some observations made during our excavations are particularly intriguing. First, there was really not very much there in terms of artifacts, considering the relatively large number of prehistoric houses that have been identified at the site. Most of the houses appear to have been intentionally cleaned out of furnishings before being abandoned. There are also relatively few burials for such a large number of houses.

Also, we found evidence of repeated flooding that filled pithouses with

**Volunteers Made the Difference at Torres Blancas Village**

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's volunteers spent 2,312 hours assisting in the Torres Blancas Village excavations! For their tremendous fieldwork effort we thank Deva Abela, Ashley Butz, Wilson Butz, Les Chapman, Lisa Chopp, Mike Cook, Allen Dart, Allen Denoyer, Charlie Emerson, Don Evans, Ken Fite, Maureen Garrett, Tom Graham, Meredith Green, Sam Greenleaf, Stan Hall, Harvey Hastrup, Cieta Hutchison, Jeff Jones, Frank Kowal-

cek, George Kundert, Linda Kundert, John Murray, Al O'Brien, Joe Randolph, Gail Roper, Margaret Seck, Candy Shoemaker, Tom Sickels, Steve Stacey, Jim Trimbell, Pete Van Cleve, and Cindy Zokhrout.

We also thank Bob Alexander, Carol Alexander, and Jeanne Neal for helping us prepare the unexcavated part of the site for donation to the Archaeological Conservancy. Our apologies if we've overlooked any of our valuable volunteers.

water and mud. Lenses of silt that contained no artifacts, ash, or other evidence of human occupation were found in several pithouses, indicating the site was occasionally inundated by the nearby Santa Cruz River. Interbedded wash sands and gravel found both in and outside of archaeological features suggest that flow from one or more washes draining the Sierrita Mountains to the west also affected Torres Blancas Village at times during its occupation.

These floods could have caused periodic abandonments or allowed the site to be occupied only during certain seasons of each year. If so, it was

presumably lived in during winters and springs, southern Arizona's driest seasons. Yet people continually came back and reoccupied the area, building new houses over the flooded ones.

These observations all raise new questions. Thanks to Netwest Development's donation of a large part of Torres Blancas Village to the Archaeological Conservancy to preserve it for future research, archaeologists may be able to answer them some day.


**Archaeology for All!**

**Participate in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Tours & Field Programs**

**The Sabino Canyon Ruin**, located on private land a mile away from the Sabino Canyon Visitor Center, was a vibrant village of the ancient Hohokam Indians between A.D. 1000 and 1350. Old Pueblo's excavations there have recovered pottery, stone, bone, and seashell artifacts and have revealed prehistoric "pit houses," apartment-like housing compounds with adobe and rock walls, ancient canals, and a dog burial.

Old Pueblo offers guided tours and archaeological digs open to the public at the Sabino Canyon Ruin on two Saturdays per month. During the tour and the dig we show and describe models of reconstructed Hohokam houses and samples of artifacts that have been recovered, and offer interpretations of ancient Hohokam life in the Sabino Canyon area.

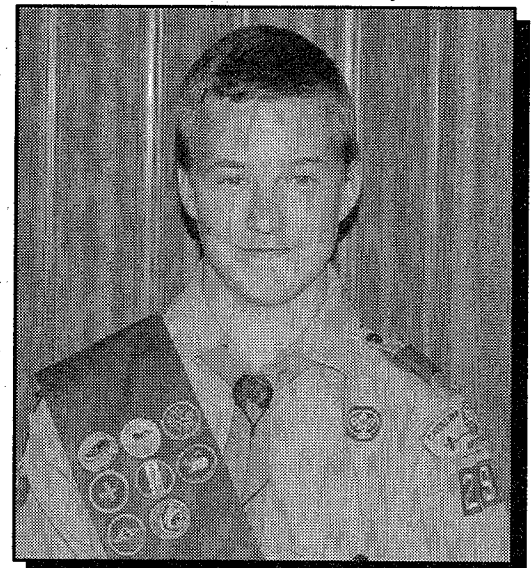
The 2-hour tours are fundraisers for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's nonprofit research and education programs. Each Saturday tour starts at 9 a.m. and costs \$10 per adult or \$2 for kids 12 and under. Saturday dig sessions are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and cost \$35 per person with lunch provided, or \$50 for a two-Saturday program.

Call 798-1201 for event dates, reservations, and directions to the ruin.

**The OPEN1 mock archaeological dig** is a realistic full-size model of a prehistoric Indian pithouse village ruin. Kids ages 7 and up (and adults) can dig to discover pottery and other artifacts buried in OPEN1 during our archaeological excavation and Native American craft sessions.

The final Saturday session that will be open for individual sign-ups will be held at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center on December 12. Advance reservation and payment required: fee \$6.00 (Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members \$4.80).

**Advance reservations are required for all scheduled sessions**, and group dates and rates are available for all programs. Call 520-798-1201 for more information or to make reservations.



Jason Heintz, 13, received the Boy Scouts' Archaeology Merit Badge in September after completing a 50-hour internship with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. He participated in excavations at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, researched other U.S. archaeological sites, studied historical Native Americans of southern Arizona, and helped prepare artifacts for analysis, storage, and display. For information on Old Pueblo's Archaeology Merit Badge internship contact Allen Dart at (520) 798-1201.

## The Sabino Canyon Ruin Animal Bones Recovered by William Neil Smith, 1935-1936

by Jennifer G. Strand, Ph.D.

*Editor's note:* In 1935 and 1936 a high school student named William Neil Smith did some digging in a Hohokam Indian ruin located beside Sabino Creek, a few miles northeast of Tucson on property of the now-defunct Southern Arizona School for Boys. This archaeological site, which is now known as the Sabino Canyon Ruin, has been a main component of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's research and public education programs since early 1995.

Unlike people who dig in Indian ruins simply to collect ancient artifacts, Smith was interested in finding out about the people who had once lived in the ruin, and he followed the advice of Professor Byron Cummings, the head of the University of Arizona Department of Anthropology, about keep-

The small collection of 35 specimens in the William Neil Smith collection includes bones of hawk (*Buteo* sp.), jackrabbit (*Lepus* sp.), artiodactyls including white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), deer unidentifiable to species (*Odocoileus* sp.), possibly pronghorn antelope (cf. *Antilocapra americana*), and possibly bighorn sheep (cf. *Ovis canadensis*). All of the identified remains except the hawk are from animals that ethnographically and prehistorically contributed to the human diet in southern Arizona. In contrast, hawks are generally considered to be ritual animals and were rarely eaten.

All of my identifications for this collection were done using the Comparative Vertebrate Collection housed at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. The number of specimens is reported as a simple "Number of Identified Specimens" (NISP) count because the elements identified and their fragmentary condition does not allow for the determination of the actual minimum number of individuals.

All of the specimens have taphonomic damage that includes some loss of cortex layers, and the majority of the specimens are extremely fragmentary. Only the hawk ulna, the Artiodactyla 2nd phalanges, and the pronghorn(?) thoracic vertebra have more than 40 percent of the bone element present. No indications of rodent or carnivore gnawing were visible.

Although none of the specimens

were worked into artifacts or display cut marks, 20 of the 35 were heat-affected. It is known that buried bones can be blackened when directly below an open fire, whereas calcined bone (bone that has turned white, gray, or light blue as a result of burning) occurs only from direct contact with high heat. The presence of calcined bone in the

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### THANK YOU TUCSON ELECTRIC POWER AND TURNER STRUCTURAL!

Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP) and Turner Structural Engineering have combined forces to help keep Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's nonprofit education programs going.

Recognizing difficulties Old Pueblo has had in keeping our OPENI mock archaeological dig site from getting flooded with every substantial rain, TEP is donating a large number of used utility poles to begin construction of a 28 foot X 42 foot roofing structure over this children's outdoor education program area. This is TEP's second donation to Old Pueblo this year.

Mark Turner of Turner Structural Engineering is designing the structure at no charge to Old Pueblo so that we can obtain a building permit required by the City of Tucson.

Old Pueblo would appreciate any donations of lumber and roofing material suitable for finishing this structure. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization, so all donations are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

ing notes and making a map of his excavations. A summary of Smith's Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations was published in the Center for Desert Archaeology's *Archaeology in Tucson* newsletter in 1995, and in 1996 he donated a shoebox full of the artifacts and other items that he had collected during his Sabino Canyon Ruin dig to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center (*Old Pueblo Archaeology*, June 1996).

Among the items in Smith's shoebox of artifacts were nearly three dozen animal bones in varying stages of completeness. In 1998 Tucson zooarchaeologist Jennifer G. Strand examined these bones and provided Old Pueblo Archaeology Center with the following report on them. Old Pueblo extends our sincere thanks to Dr. Strand for providing this analysis at no charge.

Smith collection suggests that some of the large mammal specimens (8 NISP) had been in direct contact with fire. This suggests that they were disposed of by burning or were burned as fuel, but they could have been calcined in a house or other feature that burned.

All of the identified remains belong to animals that were locally available prehistorically. Although the three kinds of artiodactyl inhabit environmental zones as varied as grassland, rocky areas, and brush/forest, these different biomes are all present within relatively short distances of the Sabino Canyon Ruin, so long-distance hunting parties were probably not necessary.

The artiodactyl remains are from both the axial (head/backbone/pelvis) and appendicular (shoulder/limb/extremities) skeleton, but no cranial fragments were identified. This is different from the pattern seen at many other Hohokam sites, but because the collection methods were not clearly recorded and only 35 specimens were recovered, this seemingly odd pattern in the Smith collection may not be significant.

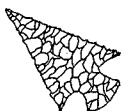
The fragmentation of the remains and the burning patterns do indicate that the artiodactyl and jackrabbit remains were probably the result of the discard and disposal of food remains. The hawk wing bone (ulna) suggests that whole or portions of ritual animals were present at the site. But, as only one unburned bone was recovered, this remains only a suggestion.



### Arrowhead & Flintknapping Classes Fill Up Fast!

If you want to take Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's Arrowhead & Flintknapping Workshops with archaeologist Allen Denoyer any time soon you need to call right away and make reservations -- our classes on December 12 & 13, and January 23, 1999, have already filled up! We have scheduled additional workshops on these dates:

Jan. 24 (Sun.)	Mar. 6 (Sat.) **
Feb. 13 (Sat.)	Mar. 7 (Sun.) **
Feb. 14 (Sun.)*	Mar. 13 (Sat.)
	Mar. 27 (Sat.)



\* February 14 class will only be offered if the Feb. 13 class completely fills up.

\*\* March 6-7 classes are at Tubac Presidio State Historic Park, limit 6 people each.

Persons age 9 and up may take these classes, including beginners as well as experienced flintknappers who want advanced training.

Class times are 9 a.m. to noon on each date. All classes will be held at

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center except the March 6 and 7 ones, which will be given during the 1999 Archaeology Expo in Tubac.

Advance reservations and payment of the \$16 fee (\$12.80 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members) are required. Call 798-1201 for reservations.

### Lower San Pedro Valley Project (Center for Desert Archaeology)

A few years ago, recognizing that the spectacular archaeological remains in the San Pedro Valley east of Tucson were about to be threatened by land development projects, Tucson's nonprofit Center for Desert Archaeology, 3375 N. Tucson Blvd., initiated a long-term research, education, and preservation program that continues today. Through the CDA's membership program called Archaeology Southwest, volunteers can help preserve the history of southern Arizona by participating in the Lower San Pedro research project. Field and

lab training and supervision by professional archaeologists are offered as part of the Archaeology Southwest membership program.

For more information call Lisa Armstrong at (520) 881-2244.

### Arizona Historical Markers Project (Southwestern Archaeology)

Southwestern Archaeology, a non-profit organization not to be confused with Archaeology Southwest, has begun a project to record historical highway markers in Arizona and build a web site where the public can find information on them. SWA's project will begin by putting various state agencies' historical marker data on the web. Volunteers taking road trips will then field-check the existing information, and locate and record other markers.

To volunteer for this interesting endeavor in either the word-processing or field checking phase, please e-mail Vicki Erhart at [erhardt@doitnow.com](mailto:erhardt@doitnow.com).

## The Archaeological Conservancy INVITES YOU TO HELP PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGY

Established in 1980, the Archaeological Conservancy is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving the best of our nation's remaining archaeological sites.

Every day prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in the United States are lost forever, along with the precious information that they contain. Modern looters use backhoes and bulldozers to recover artifacts for the international market. Urban development and agricultural methods such as land leveling

and topsoil mining destroy ancient sites.

The Archaeological Conservancy protects such sites by acquiring the land on which they rest, preserving them for posterity.

Major funding for the Conservancy comes from its 14,000 members as well as special contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations. Income from an endowment fund supplements regular fundraising. As is the case with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, gifts and bequests of money, land, and securities are tax-deductible.

Benefits of membership in the Archaeological Conservancy are not limited to the satisfaction of helping the Conservancy reach its goals. Its members also receive *American Archaeology*, the beautiful magazine devoted exclusively to the rich diversity of archaeology in the Americas, as well as brochures on upcoming tours to exciting archaeological sites in the United States and Latin America.

For more info on the Conservancy call (505) 266-1540, and say you heard of them from Old Pueblo Archaeology!

### Our Thanks to Our Recent Supporters for their donations and support from August 25 through Nov. 30:

**Donors & Grantors:** Nancy and Ralph Copp donated a beautiful table that now graces the front room of our office. Patty and Bert Whitley donated a VCR, a coat rack, and other small items, and Wayne Kappel donated seven dirt-sifting screens. Cash donors included Mark Bahti, JoAnn Cowgill, Allen Dart, Clark Bright, Susan Causbie, Barbara Cavett, Carole Collins, Nancy & Ralph Copp, Sarah Crandall, Deanna Dayhuff, Roberta Lee, Mary Meredith, Mary Lu Moore, Marc & Peg Mowry, Joan Nichols, Miles Prescott.

**New & Renewing Members:** Sue Adams, Cydni Beck, Vicki & Carl Beckman, Evelyn Bird, Katherine Campbell,

Donna Cosulich, Ivan & Della Curnutte, Jane Delaney, Jane & Herb Elins, Charlie Emerson, Alan Ferg, Myrna Gary, Loren & Jan Haurly, Priscilla Johnson, Roberta Lee, Lex Lindsay, Jr., Betsy Marshall, Mary Lu Moore, Marc & Peg Mowry, James & Sarah Murphy, Miles & Edie Prescott, Krista Siebold, Nathalie & Richard Woodbury, Thomas Wright, Patricia Young.

**Volunteers:** Our volunteers recorded a total of 136.75 hours of service to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in this period in addition to the 2,312 hours spent by the Torres Blancas Village fieldwork volunteers (see page 4). Volunteers who logged nonfieldwork hours were Ken Bandalla, Peggy

Bommersbach, Rebecca Bommersbach, Ashley Butz, Trudy Cabrera, Lisa Chopp, Susan Harwood, Cleta Hutchison, Doug Lindsay, Mary Lu Moore, Seth Rosenberg, Robin Rutherford, Isabel Sepulveda, and Keith Wright.

And, our thanks yet again to Carol Richardson, Bess Puryear, and Ceil McPherson for mailing the September bulletin, and our apologies to Ingrid Fingal (whose volunteer spinning demonstrations for our OPEN1 program we forgot to acknowledge in our September bulletin) and to any other volunteers and donors we may have overlooked in these acknowledgments.

**The Tour to Picture Rock & Baboquivari Park . . .**

was thoroughly enjoyed by all 30 of us who went, despite the light rain! Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will offer this trip again next spring, and members can again go for free! Details will be announced in the March bulletin.

**Old Pueblo's WISH LIST:**

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center needs the following items, new or used, for our OPEN1 children's education program:

- 1,176 sq. ft. of roofing-grade plywood
- 1,176 sq. ft. of corrugated steel or other rooftop-finishing construction materials
- 25 dust pans
- 10 clipboards
- 10 10-quart plastic buckets
- 5 plastic dish tubs
- 10 mason's line levels
- 5 mason's pointing trowels (5"-6" blade)
- 10 3 or 5 m (10 or 16 ft) tape measures
- 6 12" rulers
- 300 sheets of colored 8½X11" construction paper

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization, so all donations are deductible to the extent allowed by law. If you can help, please call Allen Dart at 798-1201.

**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 (and for those who simply wish to support archaeology education programs without getting their hands dirty!). By taking part in field research, members get to discover ancient artifacts and cultural features, learn proper archaeological record-keeping and sketching methods, and participate in postfieldwork 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; 20% 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

Category	Annual Dues	One-time processing fee
Individual	\$40	\$10
2-person Household	\$80	\$10
General Household	\$120	\$10
Contributing	\$200	---
Supporting	\$500	---
Sponsoring	\$1,000	---
Corporation	\$1,000	---

and other archaeology events.

Persons who complete a basic 15-hour 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. The back cover of this issue includes an enrollment form.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center accepts Visa and Mastercard, checks, and cash for course fees and publication payments.

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

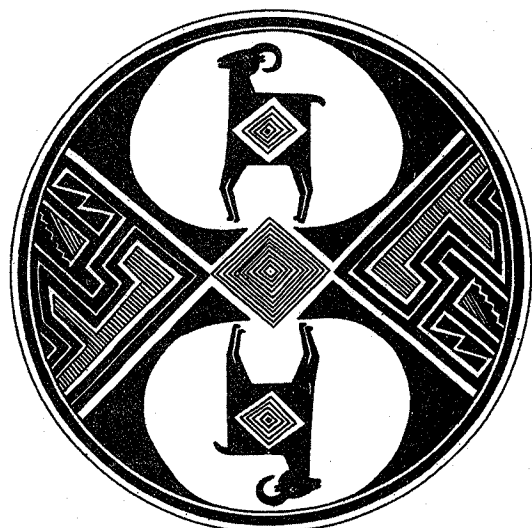
- Officers: R. Gwinn Vivian . . . . . President  
 Mark Bahti . . . . . Vice President  
 JoAnn Cowgill . . . . . Treasurer  
 Carolyn O'Bagy Davis . . . . . Secretary

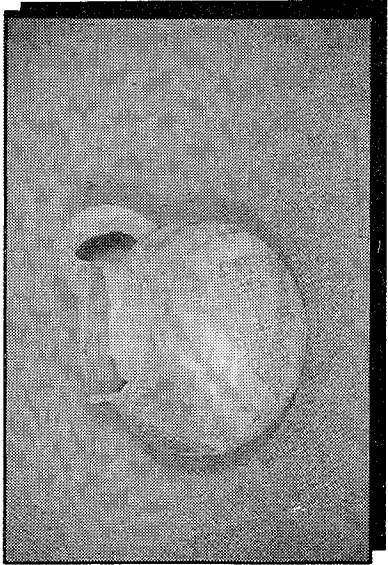
Members: Barbara Cavett, Allen Dart, Frances Francisco, Marc B. Severson, James W. Trimbell

**Prize Winners in Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's 1st Annual Fundraising Raffle**

Old Pueblo's first annual fundraising raffle, which was held on September 10, raised over \$8,000 that will be used to help pay off outstanding debts. We thank all who bought raffle tickets and offer our congratulations to the winners, listed here.

- Mimbres Pottery Designs Quilt hand-made by Carolyn O'Bagy Davis, Barbara O'Bagy, & Carole Collins . . . . . **Guy Howard, Tucson**
- Contemporary Mimbres Black-on-white-style pottery bowl made & donated by Laurel & Paul Thornburg . . . . . **Meg Fuller, Corrales, NM**
- Plate-steel "Pueblo Indian Sun" sculpture made & donated by Mike Chumbley . . . . . **Anne R. Doring, Tucson**
- 40" X 19" Navajo rug donated by Nathalie & Richard Woodbury . . . . . **Betsy Bolding, Tucson**
- Hopi *so-so-tok-pi* (shell game): 4 kachina dolls made by Edmund Nequatewa, donated by Nathalie & Richard Woodbury . . . . . **Mr. & Mrs. Byron Marc Mowry, Mesa**
- Replicas of prehistoric San Pedro-style obsidian projectile points made & donated by Allen Denoyer . . . . . **Colleen Duncan, Santa Fe and Judy Temple, Tucson**
- Replica of prehistoric Hohokam Classic-style obsidian projectile point made & donated by Allen Denoyer . . . . . **Derrick Sinclair, Tucson**

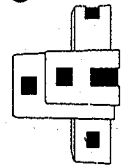




*Tanque Verde Red-on-brown mug found in the prehistoric Torres Blancas Village site in Green Valley during Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's volunteer-assisted excavations. Photo by Peggy Bommersbach.*

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# Old Pueblo Archaeology

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