

Old Pueblo Archaeology

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Classic Period House Types, Households, and Village Life at the Yuma Wash Site

By Courtney Rose



Pithouse Architecture at the Yuma Wash Site. This pithouse reveals narrow adobe walls, a ramped entryway, postholes, one hearth, a storage pit, and the backhoe trench originally used to identify the feature.

Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.

This article discusses and compares pithouse and adobe-walled, rectangular room architecture at the Yuma Wash site, a Classic period (A.D. 1100-1450) Hohokam village. Archaeologists have found that the clues we get from pre-historic houses, such as pithouses and rooms, help us understand more about ancient households and the people who once lived in them.

There is no one definition of a household that custom-fits all prehistoric societies, but we can envision an ancient household as a group of people who were bonded closely together in some way. Ancient households usually included family members who lived together, but not necessarily all under the same roof. Household members would have shared everything from mundane daily chores to special ceremonial activities.

The various forms a household can take largely depends on the culture. For instance, one type of household in the United States is the nuclear family. In Papua New Guinea, a household may consist of a mother, wives, several children, one father, and a few pigs all living under one roof. In other parts of the world, such as in South America, it is common to see extended family households, either living under one roof or within several structures facing a common courtyard. Although households change through time, the household usually reflects the cultural values of the people who lives in it as well as their economic needs.

Archaeologists only find the physical remnants from ancient households, the most obvious kind of remnant being the habitation structure or house.

Continued on page 2...

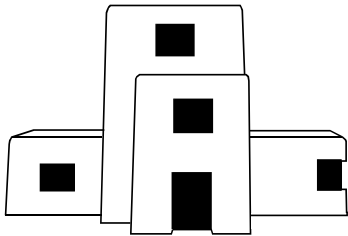


Old Pueblo Archaeology

Editor: Courtney Rose

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Other physical remnants may include features such as storage pits and outdoor work areas with artifacts such as pottery, manos and metates, shell, and chipped stone once used for household activities. Although it is the most conspicuous, the habitation structure is only a small part of the information archaeologists use to analyze households. Archaeologists study the spatial relationships among all the features and associated artifacts found associated with habitation areas in an ancient village to find out about households. Studies of Yuma Wash artifact, spatial, and feature analyses will be included in future Old Pueblo reports.

The Yuma Wash Site

Many archaeological projects have been conducted at the Yuma Wash site; current research is being conducted by Old Pueblo archaeologists and sponsored by the Town of Marana. The site is characterized as a fairly large Hohokam habitation village whose most intense occupation occurred during the Classic period from 1150-1450. Although archaeologists refer to the Hohokam Classic period as dating from A.D. 1100 to 1450, this article will instead refer to the dates of A.D. 1150-1450 for the Yuma Wash site because there is no evidence of Late Rincon (earliest Classic subphase) at the site. The Yuma Wash village, which covered approximately 42 acres, is located just west of the Santa Cruz River. It includes ancient habitation structures, trash areas, roasting pits, hearths, outdoor work areas, and even a water reservoir or cistern, all of which probably accumulated over a period of at least 300 years. Since the Yuma Wash site was occupied for such a significant period of time, archaeologists can find out how Hohokam households changed through time during the Classic period.

One of the research questions guiding investigations at the Yuma Wash site refers to the residential organization at the site. Therefore, Old Pueblo archaeologists set out looking for a common Hohokam residential pattern called the courtyard group—which likely was synonymous with a household. Courtyard groups can be defined as two or more pithouses that would have been arranged around a common patio or courtyard area (Huntington 1986). Generally speaking, these courtyard groups are found at residential sites with pithouses that were occupied during the Preclassic (pre-A.D. 1100) or Early Classic (A.D. 1100-1300) periods. The courtyard group pattern appears at many Hohokam villages.

Although wide, horizontal areas are included in the excavation strategies at the Yuma Wash site, courtyard groups have not yet been identified. Several factors are making the identification of residential patterns challenging. For instance, many areas of the site have been, and continue to be, active geologically. In other words, one house may be well-preserved but another house that was occupied at the same time only a few meters away may have been completely destroyed by natural processes. Another possibility is that households did not form courtyard groups at the Yuma Wash site.



Pithouse Entryway. Old Pueblo volunteer and Board member Jim Trimbell excavates a “pilaster” style entryway on a Yuma Wash pithouse.

Photograph by Courtney Rose

Dating Houses

Knowing when houses were occupied is essential for identification and comparison of households at the site. It is particularly important to assess whether houses were occupied at the same time. Temporal information enables us to answer important questions such as estimating how many people once lived there, how many habitation structures were used by a household, how lifeways may have changed over time, and how occupations at the site relate to those at other nearby Hohokam villages.

Two widely-used absolute dating techniques that are being used at the Yuma Wash site to date houses are radiocarbon dating (being used only on charcoal from unambiguous contexts) and archaeomagnetic dating (which requires sediment or adobe samples from burned features such as hearths). Once analyzed, these samples will help us understand when houses and other archaeological features were used at the Yuma Wash site.

Ceramic seriation (identifying ceramic types from known time spans) and stratigraphic seriation (identifying cultural occupations, through excavation, by relative positions of features and artifacts) are two relative dating techniques that are also heavily relied on to understand the ages of houses at the site. Many Yuma Wash houses were superimposed (built sequentially over one another) making the long-term residential patterns quite complex.

Although analyses of the Yuma Wash ceramic collection have dated the main occupation to the Classic period, the ceramic analysts may also see finer differences in ceramics and determine whether houses at the site were occupied during the Early Classic (A.D. 1150-1300) or the Late Classic (A.D. 1300-1450). There are some challenges to undertaking this task because, although there are many houses with

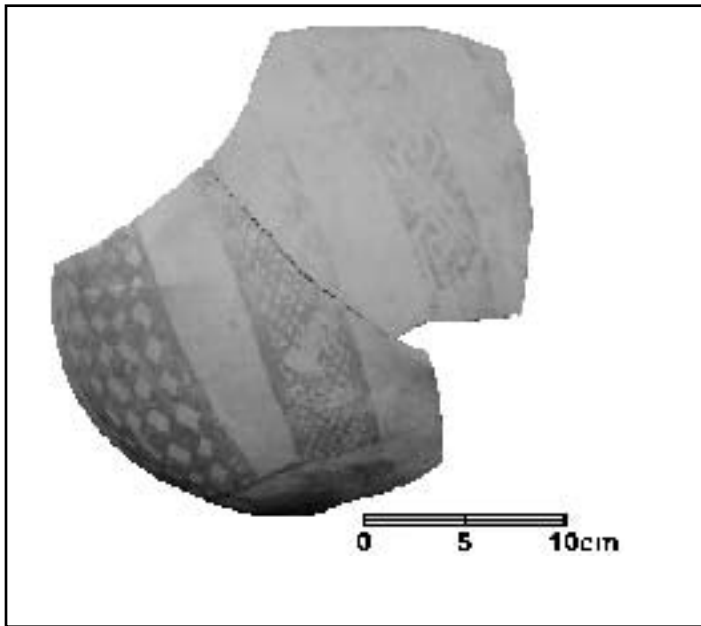
well-preserved floors with in-place artifacts, some houses have artifacts from mixed contexts—meaning that what the archaeologists are finding inside the houses may or may not always be associated with the time period when the house was occupied (Linda Gregonis, personal communication 2006). This mixing is in part due to the active geomorphological processes at the site.

House Types

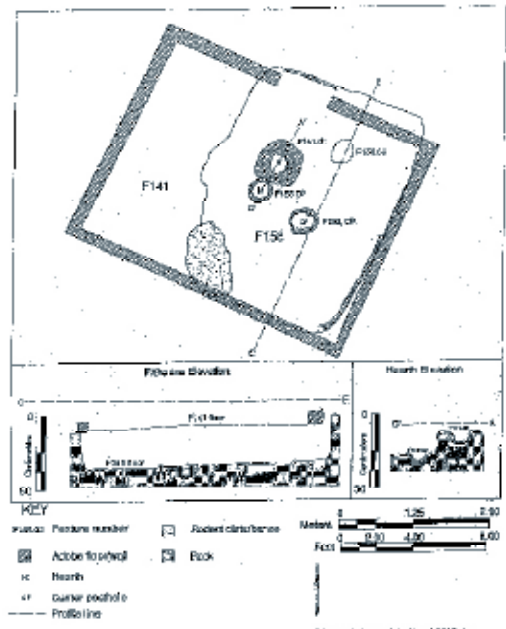
The major types of residential structures that have been found at the Yuma Wash site are houses in pits, pithouses, semisubterranean adobe-walled structures, and surface rooms (“residential compounds”). Both houses in pits and pithouses are subsumed under the category of pithouses for this discussion. Pithouses have been identified in all areas of the site that have been excavated. For this discussion, the semisubterranean adobe-walled structures and surface rooms from residential compounds are subsumed under the category of rectangular rooms. Adobe-walled structures were found on the southwest side of Silverbell Road in 2002, residential compounds have been found on the southwest and northeast sides of Silverbell Road since then but not in the eastern portion of the site.

Pithouses

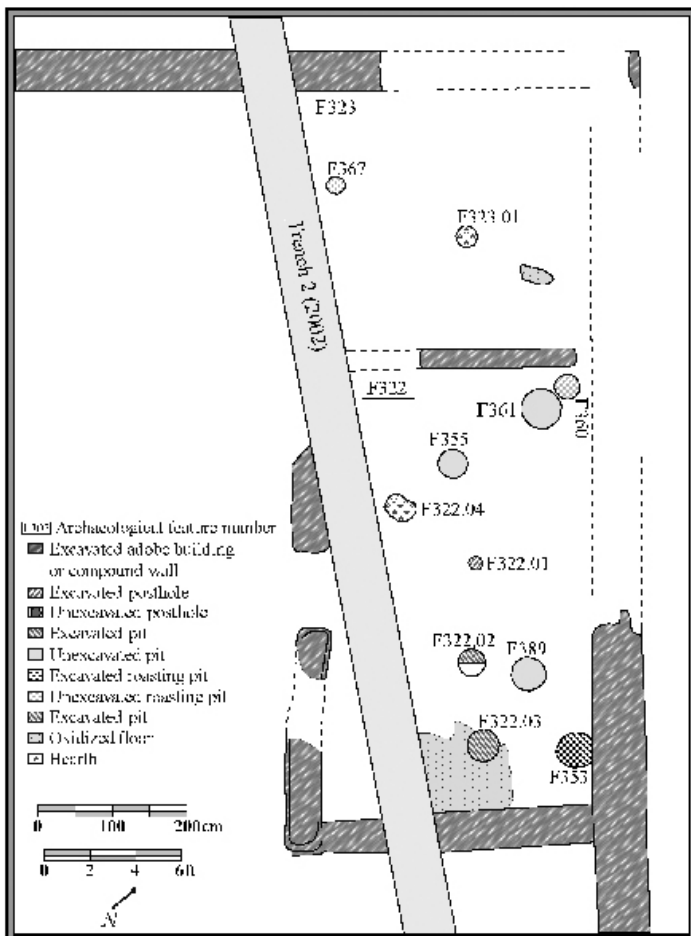
The pithouses found at the Yuma Wash site include both “houses in pits” and “true pithouses.” Both types of pithouses are similarly constructed and sometimes not even differentiated by archaeologists since they are both semisubterranean structures that have been found to be circular, bean-shaped, oval, or subrectangular. The house-in-pit type of pithouse was constructed in a shallow pit that was dug



Yuma Wash Site Pottery. Classic period, Tanque Verde Red-on-brown is found associated with many features at the Yuma Wash site. Photograph by A.C. MacWilliams.



Yuma Wash Site House Structures. This drawing shows a semisubterranean adobe walled structure that was built on top of a pithouse, so stratigraphically, the pithouse dates earlier than the rectangular structure (Jones 2006).



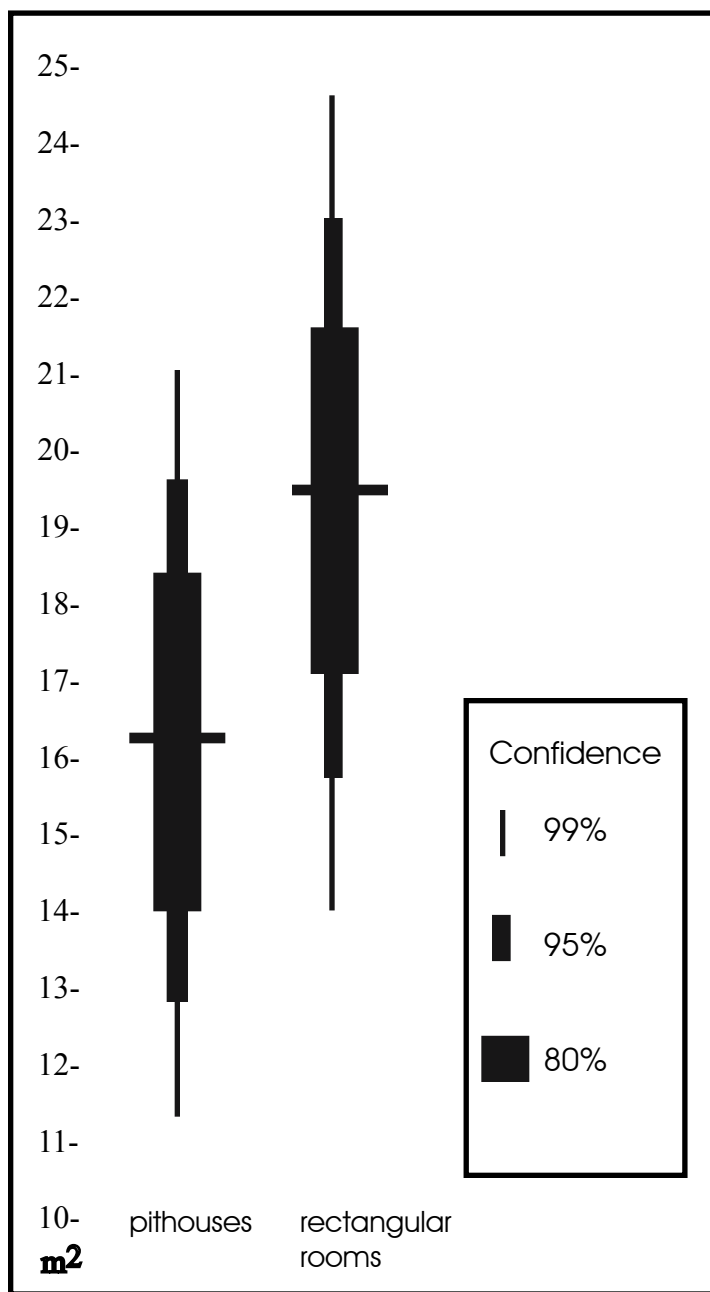
Yuma Wash Site Residential Compound. This drawing shows thick-walled rectangular surface rooms. The rooms were cut by a backhoe trench that had been used to locate the features. Drawing by Michael Boley and A.C. MacWilliams.



Yuma Wash Site Pithouse. This drawing shows a narrow-walled pithouse structure with a pilaster entry, hearth, and postholes. Drawing by Courtney Rose and Jeffrey T. Jones.



Comparing Means and Error Ranges in Floor Areas (square meters) among Pithouses and Rectangular Rooms



into the ground and built up out of mud, caliche plaster, posts, and brush. The true pithouses identified at the Yuma Wash site were similarly constructed but have very narrow adobe wall foundations and are subrectangular in shape. Just for this discussion, both types will simply be called “pithouses.” While pithouse architecture is associated with all Hohokam time periods, at some sites it has been shown that pithouse architecture was used earlier in time than rectangular rooms or residential compounds. At the Yuma Wash site, many of the pithouse structures have been found stratigraphically lower than rectangular rooms.

Adobe-walled Rectangular Rooms and Residential Compounds

The residential compound style of architecture seen at the Yuma Wash site consists of rectangular, thick puddled adobe-walled rooms, several of which have been shown to be surrounded by a compound wall. Some contain adobe floors, hearths, storage pits, and postholes (see drawing on page 4 for an example). Just for this discussion, the residential compound rooms and semisubterranean adobe-walled rooms are being subsumed under the category of rectangular rooms since they are quite similar but distinct from pithouses.

The Different Uses of Architectural Structures at a Hohokam Site

Some structures at the Yuma Wash site may have been used for household functions other than habitation. Archaeologists studying Hohokam room function have seen differences in how structures were used based on characteristics such as floor area and the presence of a hearth (cf. Abbott and Foster 2003:36). For instance a structure with less than approximately 9 square meters of floor space that was also lacking a plastered hearth could have been used for purposes other than habitation (Abbott and Foster 2003 after Crown 1985). Archaeologists usually suggest that these smaller structures were used for storage. On the other hand, larger structures lacking formal hearths may have been used for larger group or ceremonial activities. They may have even been used by a group of people who were not from the same household. Both the smallest and the largest structures at the Yuma Wash site cannot be ruled out for use as habitation structures because, although some did not have hearths, this may have simply have been due to erosion.

Floor Area and Comparing Pithouses and Rectangular Rooms at the Yuma Wash Site

Comparing habitation structures at the Yuma Wash site is a starting point for further analyses. A simple comparison of average (mean) floor areas among pithouses and rectangular rooms reveals both similarities and possible differences in use of space on the interiors of houses during the

| Confidence Level | Pithouses | Rectangular Rooms |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 80% | 16.25 +/- 2.13 | 19.37 +/- 2.22 |
| 95% | 16.25 +/- 3.43 | 19.37 +/- 3.67 |
| 99% | 16.25 +/- 4.85 | 19.37 +/- 5.33 |



Pithouse floor area and estimated number of persons living in each structure. Calculations based on Cook (1972).

| Fea. no. | Floor area (m2) | Est. no. persons | Extra floor space (m2) |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 303 | 11.4 | 5 | 0 |
| 320 | 7.1 | 3 | 0 |
| 382 | 18.5 | 6 | 4.7 |
| 411 | 19.5 | 6 | 5.7 |
| 430 | 18.6 | 6 | 4.8 |
| 437 | 19.1 | 6 | 5.3 |
| 330 | 18 | 6 | 4.2 |
| 300 | 16.6 | 6 | 2.8 |
| 347 | 17.5 | 6 | 3.7 |
| 227 | 7.5 | 3 | 0 |
| 406 | 26.3 | 7 | 3.5 |
| 40 | 14.9 | 6 | 1.1 |

Classic period. Since the samples are small, the results of more sophisticated statistical tests are not cited for this particular discussion.

The comparison of pithouse versus rectangular room mean floor areas is seen in the table and bullet graphs on page 5. The results of this comparison reveal that there is less than a 20% chance that the pithouse sample (with a mean of 16.25 square meters) came from a population with a mean floor area as large as 19.37 square meters. The difference of 3.12 square meters in floor areas among the two architectural types is only somewhat significant statistically.

The 3.12 square meters of floor area difference between the two types of architecture may be meaningful in that the extra interior space in rectangular rooms may have been used for additional household activities (e.g., storage, craft production) providing more private locations for storage or room for greater quantities of crafts to be produced.

By estimating how many people likely lived in each house, we can see if the extra space in rectangular rooms was enough to hold more household members than in pithouses. Calculations of how many people may have resided in each house were made based on Cook's (1972) formula, a general rule of thumb often used by archaeologists. A table showing the calculations is on this page. Cook (1972) estimated that for each house or room 2.3 square meters were needed for each of the first 6 people, but 9.3 square meters would be needed for each additional person. Although the formula may or may not be appropriate for use on both types of Hohokam architecture, it is a starting point for looking at how interior space was used at the Yuma Wash site.

Based on the results of these calculations, the 3.12 square meters may have not been enough extra floor space to house more people. Thus, we can infer that the number of inhabitants per structure may have been stable throughout time. However, that is not to say that the overall size of the household did not change, because more habitation rooms

Estimated floor areas for rectangular rooms and estimated number of persons living in each structure. Calculations based on Cook (1972).

| Fea. no. | Floor area (m2) | Est. no. persons | Extra floor space (m2) |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 141 | 16.5 | 5 | 2.7 |
| 322 | 23.6 | 7 | 0.5 |
| 323 | 15.1 | 6 | 1.3 |
| 422 | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| 519 | 12.5 | 5 | 1 |
| 103 | 25 | 7 | 1.9 |
| 43 | 17.6 | 6 | 3.8 |
| 154 | 25 | 7 | 1.9 |
| 402 | 16 | 6 | 2.2 |

could have been added to residential compounds.

These types of comparisons can help archaeologists start to think about the different ways households were organized at the Yuma Wash site during the Classic period. Further excavation and comprehensive studies of the data produced from artifact analyses should reveal more about households, giving us the opportunity to discuss stability or changes in populations at the site, the nature of permanency or mobility, and changes in economy, trade, and relationships with other Classic period in the Tucson Basin. ■

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2006 *Archaeological Excavations at the Yuma Wash Site, AZ AA:12:311 (ASM), in the Silverbell Place Subdivision, Marana, Arizona*. Submitted to DCK Investments, Inc., Tucson. Archaeology Report No. 25. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, in press.



Dear Darla...

Dear Darla,

While participating in the public-assisted excavation at the Yuma Wash site this past March, our crew found these two ground stone artifacts. According to the project director, they are axes. Is this true?



-Axing Questions at Yuma Wash

What a delightful question! Your project director is obviously quite knowledgeable. These artifacts are indeed ground stone axes. The Yuma Wash site is a Classic period Hohokam site, so it stands to reason that they date somewhere between A.D. 1100 and 1450.

The Hohokam made useful tools such as scrapers, drills, and knives by grinding or chipping river cobbles and other stones. Axes were often made out of dense, fine-grained igneous rock. A hammerstone was first used to peck out a wedge-shaped preform from an unworked cobble. The preform was then ground to remove any unwanted rough spots and create a groove for hafting. The axes pictured are three-quarter grooved, meaning that the groove encircles – well – three-quarters of the circumference of each axe. Three-quarter grooved axes are typical among the Hohokam and their neighbors to the east, the Mogollon, while full-grooved axes are commonly associated with the Ancestral Pueblo people to the north.

Finally, the axe was polished. Polishing may have been a matter of esthetics but more likely facilitated tighter hafting or a more efficient cut thanks to less friction.

Although we archaeologists call these types of tools axes, implying that they were primarily for chopping wood, studies indicate that they probably were also used for digging clay or clearing brush. Ethnographic research among groups such as the Hopi suggests that a dull axe that could no longer be sharpened was often put to use for manufacture of metates and other types of ground stone tools or for obtaining quarry materials. Some axes may also have been intended for ritual purposes and still others as trade items.

My goodness, you volunteers out there at Yuma Wash certainly keep me busy. Not that I'm complaining. After all, as long as the artifacts keep coming in, they can't axe the lab director, can they?

-Darla



Axes found at the Yuma Wash site.
Photo by Jenny DeJongh

By Jenny DeJongh

Check your raffle tickets from the "Hands Across the Ages" Raffle Ticket # 11252 is a winning ticket!

Did you know that Old Pueblo offers internships and community service opportunities for high school and college students?
Call 520-798-1201

Thank you Old Pueblo volunteers!

Old Pueblo thanks

Evelyn Bird, Sarah Boyle, Jill Doyle, Lexi Jansen,

Marin Jansen, Christine Jerla, Mitzi Mallon, Sherry Paris, Darla Pettit, and Karen Russo

Contact editor Courtney Rose at crose@oldpueblo.org if you or someone you know would like to submit an article for publication in *Old Pueblo Archaeology*.



Southeast Utah: Ruins, Rock Art, and Rivers

Views and Quotes from the March 15 - 19, 2006 Tour Led by Steven H. Buck, Ph.D.



Utah Newspaper Rock State Historic Park, Archaic to modern cultures covering over 2000 years

"This trip was remarkable for the remote and truly beautiful sites that we visited - areas that I'd never have been able to visit on my own." Linda, Oro Valley.



Cedar Point rock art, Basketmaker Ancestral Pueblo culture, 1500 B.C.-A.D. 700.



Utah Sand Island Recreation Area rock art site, pre-Archaic to modern Ute cultures.

"Our Old Pueblo Archaeology guide's willingness to adapt the tour itinerary to our special interests and needs made the trip relaxed and fun." Janette, Tucson.



Cutthroat Castle Ruin, Hovenweep National Monument, late Ancestral Pueblo culture, A.D. 900-1200.



San Juan River goosenecks, Park, formed over 500 million years ago in Utah Goosenecks State.

“This was my first time in Bluff, Utah, a charming oasis. Glorious vistas and snow-capped peaks. The visit to the extensive Cedar Point petroglyph site was the high point of the tour.” Claudia, Green Valley.

“The most overwhelming part of the trip for me was the sight of the wonderful red rock formations in Arches National Park and in Monument Valley. I have never seen anything quite like this.” Tom, Tucson.



Recapture Lodge, Bluff, Utah, Tourist culture, A.D. 2006. (left to right) Tom Zolnay, Claudia McKay, Linda Browning, Janette McKenna, Old Pueblo guide Stephen Buck.

This tour will be repeated Sept. 27-Oct.1, 2006 Contact Old Pueblo Archaeology at 798-1201 or www.oldpueblo.org for more information

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More importantly, your membership fees support Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s educational programs.



From the Executive Director

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center is blessed in having the support of people and organizations willing to organize fundraising events on our behalf. Cases in point are the folks who thought up, organized, and brought to fruition our "Hands Across the Ages" fundraising auction on April 8 at the Radisson Suites Tucson's newly remodeled Orange Grove garden.

Our gala event was organized by volunteers Mitzi Mallon, Karen Russo, Christine Jerla, Darla Pettit, and Old Pueblo employees. Entertainment was provided by harpist Peter Speziale, guitarist Santino Cannizzaro, guitar-vocal duo Dave and Terri Bordowitz, and Old Pueblo employee Jamie Billiot and her "Southern Soul" Native American drummers and singers from the University of Arizona. Guest Emil Molin was also entertaining when he volunteered as auctioneer to sell off the evening's stunning floral arrangements created by artist Rachel Tucci. The Radisson's Michael Williams and staff all helped make it a wonderful evening. Nearly 100 people attended including guests from as far away as Albuquerque.

I extend my personal thanks to our volunteers, guests, and the following folks who donated some of the most expensive and unusual art items and other gifts that were auctioned: Artisan Gift Market owners & vendors; Blackdog Clayworks; Café Terra Cotta; Janet Chumbley; Jim Click; Cochise Stronghold Bed & Breakfast; John & Carolyn Davis; Allen Denoyer; Dorado Golf Course; Elizabeth Arden Red Door Spas; Jonathan & Kelly Favre; Gadabout Salons; Gadsden Hotel in Douglas; Gray Line Tours; John Guerin; Barbara Gurwitz; Dagmar Kouratou; Larry's Rock Art; Leilani Designs; Mitzi Mallon; Betsy Marshall; MC Metal Art; Buck McCain; MF Construction; Melinda's Jewelry Box; Philabaum Glass Studio; Rex Hill Vineyards; Santa Rita Golf Club; Emory Sekaquaptewa; Silver Me; Solutions Skin Care; Sonoran Gems; Southwestern Mission Research Center; Starr Pass Golf Suites; T. A. Caid Designs; Tubac Golf Resort; Leta Ver Hulst; Cris Wagner; Wilde Meyer Gallery; and Judith Williams.

The April 8 auction raised \$18,820 before expenses, and Old Pueblo's annual "Old Pueblo - Young People" raffle held during the evening (but for which most of the tickets were sold beforehand) brought in another \$2,204 before expenses. This level of support never would have come about if it weren't for our volunteers and supporters. I am humbled and delighted by all of their work and contributions!

Yuma Wash Field School

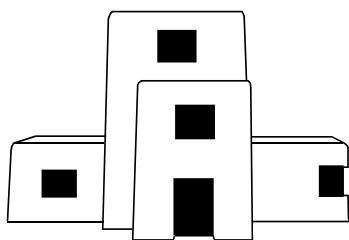
Old Pueblo welcomed 12 students from the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Michigan this past March. The group of girls and their faithful mascot, Derek (a blue and yellow gazelle), traveled across the country to participate in a four-day program during which they were exposed to southern Arizona's prehistory and culture through archaeology and hands-on activities. The program included pre-excavation training at Old Pueblo's simulated dig site, excavation at the Yuma Wash site, traditional pottery-making, and a flintknapping demonstration. Derek and the girls also participated in lab-related activities, visited a petroglyph site, attended a Third Thursdays lecture on the Marana Mound site, and returned to March in Michigan sporting fabulous suntans. To check out photos of their visit, go to the school's website at www.ashmi.org and do a search for "archaeology," then click on "Archaeology Project Term."

By Jenny DeJongh

Marana Heritage Program Yuma Wash Field School Public-Assisted Excavation & Research Project

Old Pueblo's public archaeology program at the Yuma Wash site continues this fall 2006. This experience is free to members and costs \$38/day for non-members. Minimum age: 14. Space allows for 15 participants each day.

Advance registration required.



The Yuma Wash site is a Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1100-1450) residential settlement. Very few Hohokam Classic period sites have been investigated in the Tucson Basin recently, so this research lends the perfect opportunity to begin to understand the Hohokam of the Tucson Basin during that late prehistoric era. Experience the excitement of archaeological excavation and research yourself by participating in this unique, educational, public-assisted excavation program:

Call ahead and reserve your place in the excavations on one or more of the dates listed here.

Dates and Details

The Prefieldwork Orientation is highly recommended for public-assisted excavation participants.

Pre-fieldwork Orientation is on October 15, 2006 from 9 - 11 am at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

Members Only Week: October 19-22, 2006

Dig for a Day: November 3-5, 2006;
November 9-12, 2006

Call 520-798-1201 for details and to register.



Old Pueblo's Calendar

Check Old Pueblo's web site at www.oldpueblo.org for updated information on these and other events.

Old Pueblo's Ancient Discovery Tours Traditional Technology Workshop

Wupatki National Monument and the Sinagua Culture

Stay cool for three nights in Flagstaff, Arizona and visit the numerous ruins of four National Monuments: Wupatki, Tuzigoot, Montezuma's Castle, and Montezuma's Well. These ruins were once occupied by the ancient Siagua people who flourished in the western and northern parts of prehisotric Arizona and are ancestors of modern Hopi Indians but not by Montezuma!

Your tour guide, Marc Severson, has worked as an archaeologist for the National Park Service in Wupatki and with the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Fee is \$770 for members (\$795 for non-members). Private accomodations are available for an additional fee of \$200 per person. Tour fee includes transportation, lodging in a quality hotel, and entry fees, but no meals.

Tour dates are from Thur., July 13-16, 2006

Traditional and Modern Hopi Culture

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

Lodging is normally available at the Hopi Cultural center on Second Mesa. The tour costs cover lodging and one traditional Hopi dinner at a private home. All other meals are not covered.

Tour dates are from Sept. 6-10, 2006. Advance registrations required. Call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520-798-1201 to register.

Traditional Pottery Making (Level I)

Experienced Southwestern potter and artisan John Guerin teaches Old Pueblo's pottery workshops. Learn how to make traditional Indian pottery the way it has been made in the Southwest for over two thousand years. Dig your own clay, then hand-make your own pots and other wares. All equipment is provided. Children under 16 may enroll if a parent enrolls with them. For workshop dates refer to the current activities section at www.oldpueblo.org or call Old Pueblo at 520-798-1201 to register. Sessions are held on Sundays at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Rd., Bldg. 8, Tucson. This multisession workshop costs only \$69 (\$55.20 for Pueblo Grande or Old Pueblo members).

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

Old Pueblo's "Third Thursday's" program: Archaeologist Dr. Jenny L. Adams, "Set in Stone but Not in Meaning: Advances in Ground Stone Research"

Building upon decades of archaeological and ethnographic research, Jenny Adams has developed a technological approach to ground stone analysis that bridges hard data analysis and inferences about human behavior. This presentation will expand on why ground stone artifacts are not always what they appear to be. Experimental exploration with replicated ground stone tools and discussions with Native Americans provide the background for learning about technological tradition.

This presentation will be held at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, 5100 W. Ina Rd., Bldg. 8, in the Marana Town Limits, Arizona.

Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park

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

Hohokam Experience Kids Summer Programs

- *Archaeology: Not Just Digging Dirt June 19-22
- *Ancient Technologies 101: Potttery June 26-29
- *"Drawing" the History of the Hohokam July 10-14
- *Past & Presentation: A Kids Perspective on Exhibits July 17-20
- *Harvesting the Desert July 24-27

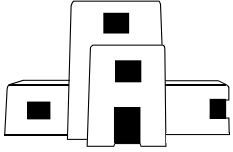
Hohokam Experience Kids Storytelling Programs

- *Summer Begins June 23rd
- *Whatever Happened to the Hohokam June 30th
- *All About Water July 14th
- *Birds the Hohokam Knew July 21st
- *Yummy Bugs to Eat July 28th

Preregistration and payment required for these Pueblo Grande programs.

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