Archaeology Opportunities: Why Aren't There More of Them for Volunteers?

"Hi! I'm calling because I hear you let volunteers help in archaeological excavations," an eager voice began when I answered the phone. "Can I get on your volunteer list? I've wanted to get in on an archaeology dig for years!"

"Well," I replied, "we do provide some opportunities for volunteers . . . ."

"Great!" he said, cutting off the more important part of what I was about to tell him. "Since I moved to Tucson I've called the University and just about all the archaeologists listed in the Yellow Pages, but none of them seem to want my help! I can't understand that, since they wouldn't even have to pay me!"

I'm sure those other organizations our caller mentioned have valid reasons for not taking up his offer of volunteer help. Universities generally limit their digging opportunities to enrolled students, and most non-college excavations since the late 1970s have been (and continue to be) done under contracts that require professional archaeologists to do the fieldwork.

Colleges and other organizations doing archaeological fieldwork also must protect themselves from liabilities that might arise should volunteers be injured during an excavation. Their only means of shielding themselves from such liability may be either to go to the expense of buying extra insurance coverage, or not to take on volunteers.

In reality, organizations that provide archaeological opportunities for volunteers face many costs that the public, and even the participating volunteers, are unaware of. These hidden costs are the main reason so few archaeology project sponsors take on volunteers.

VOLUNTEER PROJECT COSTS

An archaeological organization's obligations do not end once field excavations for an archaeology project are completed. Instead, the organization is required to perform thorough studies of collected artifacts, field notes, sketches, photos, and other field records, and to publish a comprehensive final report on the findings and interpretations. Permanent curation of the collected artifacts and the project records at a museum or other professionally accredited repository must also be arranged for.

As one of the few southern Arizona archaeology organizations offering volunteer excavation opportunities, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center can identify the major costs required to operate volunteer projects. Five of our recent programs that provide good examples are:

- **The Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP) Green Valley project** at the Continental site, a large Hohokam settlement alongside the Santa Cruz River, where volunteers helped excavate several pithouses and outdoor archaeological features last summer (see the September 1995 bulletin).
- **The Sabino Canyon Ruin "Archaeology Opportunities" program** described on pages 6 and 7.
- **The Tubac Fire Department project**, in which volunteers did most of the fieldwork for a test excavation program in Rio Rico where the Tubac-Tumacacori Volunteer Fire Department hopes to build a new fire station.
- **The Summit at Alvernon project** in which excavations were done at a Tucson Native American occupation See "Archaeology Opportunities," p. 2

Volunteers helped recover important prehistoric cultural information from the "Continental" Hohokam archaeological site in Green Valley during Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's research project there for Tucson Electric Power Company in the summer of 1995. From left: volunteers Berne Green, Ralph Peotter, Don Kershner (leaning over), and Shirley Peotter; Old Pueblo archaeologist Bob Dayhuff (kneeling); and volunteers Jeanne Neal, Stan Hall, and Howard Swalb. Photo by Allen Dart, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.
Archaeology Opportunities
Continued from page 1

- The Santa Rita Springs project, in which volunteers assisted with excavations of a Hohokam pit-house and several other archaeological features at three Hohokam sites and an early 20th century farm headquarters.

Professional archaeologists were employed on all of these projects to instruct and supervise volunteers in addition to their regular professional excavation and recording duties.

Curation Costs. For each of these projects a major "hidden" cost for using volunteers was the curation fee charged by the Arizona State Museum (ASM), which is one of the few repositories that accepts archaeological collections from other organizations.

When curation agreements were drawn up for the projects listed here, ASM normally charged a $128.00 registration fee plus $10.50 per field person-day to curate artifacts and records from a single archaeological testing project; and $235.00 registration plus $24.50 per field person-day for a "data recovery" (intensive excavation) project. The per-person-day fees rose to $12.50 and $30.50 for testing and data recovery projects, respectively, since projects discussed here were initiated.

The ASM's per person-day curation fees are calculated from the number of persons participating in a project's fieldwork, including volunteers. Reasons the ASM uses the per-person-day fee calculation method are explained by Jan Bell on page 3.

The ASM granted Old Pueblo's request for a reduced per person-day fee rate for our Sabino Canyon Ruin archaeological field schools program, realizing that students and avocational archaeology volunteers would not generate the same volume of artifacts and field records as a crew of professional archaeologists. This program's curation agreement allows Old Pueblo to pay only half the regular person-day rates for each excavator who does not have academic certification as a professional archaeologist and has never been gainfully employed in archaeology.

Old Pueblo attempts to pay its Sabino Canyon Ruin curation costs from tuition fees we receive for our archaeological field schools held there. These costs are also partly offset with enrollment fees for Old Pueblo's Archaeology Opportunities program (see page 6) and by outside donations.

Developers and other sponsors of contract archaeology projects normally pay the curation costs of their projects, and TEP donated nearly $500 to Old Pueblo to offset curation costs incurred for using volunteers in TEP's Green Valley project. Otherwise, Old Pueblo has been responsible for all curation costs incurred as a result of allowing volunteers to do archaeological fieldwork.

As indicated in Table 1, Old Pueblo invested $4,147 in archaeology volunteers over the past 20 months just to pay for curating artifacts and records appropriated to volunteers. Our volunteer-related curation costs are actually more than that, because volunteers participate in other projects not listed here.

For Old Pueblo's Tubac project, volunteers accounted for 59 percent of the total field excavation person-hours spent, and the ASM charged per person-day curation fees to Old Pueblo.

Table 1. Arizona State Museum curation fees charged to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center for testing and excavation projects, 1994-1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPAC project name</th>
<th>1. Project registration fee</th>
<th>2. Additional per person-day curation fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professional archaeologists</td>
<td>Volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@ testing rate of $10.50/day</td>
<td>@ data recovery rate of $24.50/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P-days</td>
<td>Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubac Fire Department</td>
<td>$128.00</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit at Alvernon</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>19.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Springs</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>49.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEP Green Valley</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>19.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabino Canyon Ruin</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>30.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total curation charges incurred for using volunteers</td>
<td>$401.00</td>
<td>$439.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Charges due for Sabino Canyon Ruin program are calculated through December 6, 1995 (project is continuing).
Why do Museums Charge Curation Fees?
Jan Bell, Curator of Collections, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Why do museums such as the Arizona State Museum charge fees to curate the collections produced by archaeological projects? This is a logical question since one of the most important (and correct) notions about museums is that they exist to acquire and preserve collections. And certainly there was a time when museums carried out research and collecting projects (including archaeological excavations) primarily to fill their cases with interesting objects.

Museums have also gone to great lengths to court private donations, which make up a large portion of many holdings. Why then would museums turn the tables and charge money to accept collections?

Today many museums find they have collections beyond their resources to properly care for. This is due in part to overzealous collecting in the past. But the museum community also has become more knowledgeable -- sometimes the hard way -- about the requirements of collections care and preservation. These include adequate building facilities with space designed for and dedicated to collections storage and exhibition; sufficient and adequate storage furniture such as steel shelving and cabinets; specialized storage supplies, for instance, acid-free boxes and custom storage mounts for specific objects; temperature and humidity control; protection from light, air pollution, insects and vermin; security systems to control the potential threat of theft, fire and natural disaster; efficient and effective collections documentation, management and retrieval systems; and an adequately trained curatorial staff that cares for the collection and provides access and assistance to exhibitors and researchers.

All of this costs money -- lots of it.

Archaeology's standards also have changed. Historic preservation legislation combined with rapid population growth and widespread land disturbance have increased archaeological activity many fold in the past few decades. While virtually all archaeology was once done by museums and university departments, the level of activity that this newer kind of "cultural resource management" archaeology has stimulated is now far beyond the capacity of these institutions to absorb.

Today much of the archaeology being performed is through contract with private consulting firms, and this "contract archaeology" has resulted in tightening of a number of professional standards, for instance, the obligation to publish the results of archaeological studies in a timely way, and to ensure the usefulness and accessibility of collections for future researchers.

To ensure that collections produced by contract projects are cared for "in perpetuity," they must be curated by institutions that are expected to exist in perpetuity and that will accept responsibility for them. These institutions, usually already-established museums and universities, are equally overwhelmed by the quantity of collections as by the quantity of work being done. However, there is not currently a handy alternative to existing repositories because of the long-term commitment required.

Because of the increase in archaeological activity there are vastly more archaeological collections being produced now, and they are larger and more complex. Professional ethics as well as federal and state legislation now require that substantially all of the materials recovered by archaeologists be curated and preserved for future study unless they can be claimed by Indian tribes under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This is good, because what is curated is all the future will have after much or all of an archaeological site is destroyed through excavation and subsequent land disturbance.

As archaeological collections have grown dramatically, museums that have served as archaeological repositories have been inundated. The Arizona State Museum, for instance, currently has 15,000 cubic feet of "research collections" -- items such as potsherds and lithic debitage that are now stored in bulk to keep costs as low as possible -- whereas 25 years ago we had none. For 1995, up to mid-November, we accessioned 86 separate archaeology collections, many small but some quite large, from over 15 different sources.

Several basic principles have emerged as a result of the magnitude of archaeological research and curation now going on. Primary is that the cost of curating collections (including records as well as artifacts) must be recognized as an integral part of any archaeological undertaking, and planned and budgeted from a project's inception. It is part of the professional, ethical responsibility an archaeologist commits to when he or she decides to undertake a research project, and often is part of the legal responsibility a government agency or private developer must fulfill when starting land-disturbing activities. Once a project is completed the archaeologists responsibilities are fulfilled, but repositories commit to accepting ongoing responsibility for those collections in perpetuity.

At the Arizona State Museum we have charged curation fees for over a decade, placing at least partial responsibility for the cost on the instigator of the project, whether it be an archaeologist concerned with pure research or a legally mandated activity. These fees primarily cover our costs of initial integration of new materials into our collections system, while the Museum's own state budget absorbs the ongoing costs of caring for the growing collections into the future.

Unlike most repositories that charge by quantity of materials received, our fee is based on the number of person-days a given project will spend in the field because this is a known factor when the project is being planned. This method allows sufficient curation costs to be built into a project budget, which we believe is one reason the Arizona State Museum uniformly receives payment while many repositories in the western U.S. do not. (We are fortunate to deal with a highly responsible group of contracting companies!) Another requirement we make is that archaeology contractors process the collections according to a uniform set of procedures that best ensures meaningful organization and documentation of the collection, to help keep our costs low.
TEP project accounts for 41 percent of the total person-day effort spent after the initial testing phase ($2,185 in total volunteer-day curation fees vs. $3,193 in professional crew-day fees).

Volunteers and the 1 or 2 professional archaeologists supervising them only excavated 28 percent of the Hohokam pithouses (2.5 of the 9 investigated) and only 20 percent of the other archaeological features (4 out of 20) excavated during the project. Comparison of the total person-day effort and features-excavated percentages bears out that it is significantly less efficient, labor-wise, to excavate with volunteers than with professionals.

**Employee Wage & Benefit Costs.** The TEP Green Valley project clearly demonstrated Old Pueblo’s costs of the employee wages involved in training and supervising excavation volunteers because it was conducted in four separate phases: (1) initial testing, when the only volunteer participating was a professional archaeologist; (2) an intensive excavation period by a paid archaeology crew; (3) a brief excavation training session for volunteers; and (4) a final phase in which volunteers excavated under supervision of a professional archaeologist.

Table 2 shows how substantial the costs of paid field labor and other field expenses were for volunteers on the TEP project. In the training phase $752 was expended to pay two archaeologists to train and supervise volunteers, and another $333 on salaries of office support staff. The combined $1,085 in wages for this phase required that Old Pueblo pay $160 in employee benefits (payroll taxes, worker compensation insurance, state unemployment taxes, and major medical insurance).

For the final volunteer phase Old Pueblo spent $1,179 to pay archaeologists to supervise volunteers and complete field records before the project was over, and another $937 on laboratory and office support staff. These wages required payment of an additional $380 in employee benefits.

**Other Direct Field Costs.** The $3,584 in other direct costs that Table 2 shows for initial testing phase of the TEP project included payments for field supplies, equipment transport, subcontracted backhoe trenching and site mapping, and per person-day curation fees.

Table 2’s other direct costs for each of the remaining three project phases ($3,193 + $136 + $2,137) only include per person-day curation fees, cellular phone charges, and supplemental accident insurance on volunteers. The other direct cost total for these last three phases combined was actually $12,174, though, because another $6,708 was spent primarily during phase 2 (excavation) for field supplies, equipment transport and in-field storage, backhoe work, and mapping. It was not possible to allocate those other costs individually to phase 2, 3, or 4 because if they had not been paid during phase 2 it would not have been possible to do the additional volunteer phase excavations of phases 3 and 4.

**Postexcavation Costs.** Because archaeological organizations must thoroughly study the artifacts and field records accumulated during an excavation, and publish final reports, the project collections generated by volunteer participants do not just go into dead storage once fieldwork is done.

Old Pueblo’s employee hours needed to process volunteers’ field finds, and other postexcavation costs attributable to volunteer field artifact recovery, are not shown in Table 2 and have not yet been calculated for the TEP Green Valley project, but are expected to be in the thousands of dollars. Even though volunteers assisted in cleaning, labeling, and sorting the additional materials recovered during field phases 3 and 4, Old Pueblo still had to pay professionally trained employees to oversee these operations, and must pay other specialists to conduct detailed scientific analyses of the extra recovered materials.

**Operating Expenses.** Also not shown in Table 2 are the day-to-day operating expenses, or “overhead” costs. Old Pueblo pays to maintain an office and offer programs. These include costs of office rent and utilities; postage and telecommunications; licenses and professional registrations; taxes; word processing and other support staff; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; insurance; bank account fees; photocopying; and others. After paying direct project expenses and employee wages and benefits, it takes approximately an additional 68 percent of the amount paid in employee wages to cover Old Pueblo’s overhead expenses.

### Table 2. Field expenses incurred by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center on the TEP Green Valley project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Field wages</th>
<th>Support staff</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Other direct costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>$2,050</td>
<td>$1,230</td>
<td>$470</td>
<td>$3,584</td>
<td>$7,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excav.</td>
<td>9,746</td>
<td>4,262</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>3,193</td>
<td>19,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volntr.</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>4,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$13,727</td>
<td>$6,762</td>
<td>$3,043</td>
<td>$9,050</td>
<td>$32,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO PAYS?**

There are costs for volunteer archaeology programs, and someone has to pay them. If the volunteers themselves don’t chip in enough to cover them, program sponsors or organizations providing the opportunities pick up the tab.

To offset our educational and volunteer program costs, Old Pueblo charges tuition fees for archaeological field schools and has established the Archaeology Opportunities program that allows avocational archaeologists to participate in archaeological research.
New Publications from Old Pueblo Archaeology Center
Old Pueblo’s "Archaeology Opportunities" enrollees receive 20% price discount (see page 6)

The Sabino Canyon Ruin Research Plan
by Allen Dart and Marc B. Severson

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s public education program at the Sabino Canyon Ruin is the corporation’s primary effort to provide opportunities for the general public to participate in the excavation of a prehistoric ruin.

Purposes and Plan for the 1995-1996 Archaeological Program at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, AZ BB:9:32 (ASM) is a 46-page, comb-bound volume that explains why Old Pueblo is conducting research at the Sabino Canyon Ruin and provides a research orientation and plan of work for the program.

The Madera Reserve Archaeological Report
by Michael K. Faught

Archaeological Testing, Limited Data Recovery, and an In-Place Archaeological Site Preservation Plan for the Madera Reserve Development in Green Valley, Pima County, Arizona (1995) is a 120-page spiral-bound report on Old Pueblo’s research at archaeological sites in Green Valley in 1994.

This volume includes detailed drawings of most of the human cremation-burial artifacts that were discovered in a single test trench at site AZ EE:1:189, a Hohokam settlement occupied between A.D. 850 and 1300. Among the cremation-associated artifacts (all since transferred to the Tohono O’odham Indian Nation for reburial) were more than 20 complete pottery vessels. They included a Santa Cruz Red-on-buff bird-effigy jar and a Rincon Red-on-brown jar representing a woman carrying a child, shown here.

As a result of the Madera Reserve study site AZ EE:1:189 and another nearby Hohokam ruin were donated to the Archaeological Conservancy by project sponsor Diamond Management, Inc., so they can be protected in the future.

Each of these volumes can be purchased at 1000 E. Fort Lowell Road in Tucson, or can be ordered for mail delivery by completing and returning the order form on page 7 with your payment. A full listing of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center publications can be obtained by calling 520-798-1201.

Archaeology Opportunities members are entitled to a 20% discount off the listed prices of all Old Pueblo Archaeology Center publications.

Treasured Earth
Hattie Cosgrove’s Mimbres Archaeology in the American Southwest

by Carolyn O’Bagy Davis
with a Foreword by Richard B. Woodbury

Truly a treasure and a great gift idea, Treasured Earth is the fascinating biography of Harriet Cosgrove, a hardware store heiress who came to the Southwest in 1907. After falling in love with the region she began digging in its long-abandoned Mimbres Indian pueblo ruins and ultimately became a professional archaeologist acknowledged for her work on ancient southwestern cultures.

This beautiful book includes full-color perfect-bound front and back covers graced with Mimbres bowl paintings by artist Jacque Day, 212 vintage photos from two centuries, and 420 Mimbres Black-on-white bowl drawings personally sketched and inked by Mrs. Cosgrove. Its pottery drawing collection includes specimens from 16 separate Mimbres collections and at least 15 archaeological sites, and has been estimated by a modern Mimbres archaeologist to show about 100 Mimbres bowls that have never been published previously.
Announcing *Archaeology Opportunities*, a New Program for Volunteers

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center offers a new membership program, *Archaeology Opportunities*, for persons desiring archaeological training and research experience. Program members are given opportunities to participate in excavation and survey projects, to assist with cleaning, labeling, sorting, and reconstructing pottery and other artifacts in the archaeology laboratory, and to gain analysis and publication experience.

Other benefits include a subscription to *Old Pueblo Archaeology* bulletin (4 issues per year), 20% discounts on all Old Pueblo Archaeology Center publications (including *Treasured Earth*, p. 5), and invitations to guided field trips, lectures, and other events organized solely for *Archaeology Opportunities* members.

*Archaeology Opportunities* is an outgrowth of Old Pueblo’s Sabino Canyon Ruin educational program, operated on the property of the Fenster School of Southern Arizona to provide training and excavation opportunities for volunteers. In the Sabino Canyon/Fenster archaeological field school sessions, professional archaeologists provide hands-on instruction and experience in archaeological field, laboratory, and interpretive techniques. We teach proper archaeological excavation and survey methods, compass and optical mapping equipment use, the metric system, and, most importantly, proper recording of field and analysis procedures, including photography and scale drawings.

Persons completing a basic 3-day Sabino Canyon/Fenster field school program are automatically enrolled in *Archaeology Opportunities*, giving them priority to participate as volunteers in archaeological research projects undertaken by Old Pueblo within one year of the 3-day session. The automatic membership can be renewed by paying an annual program fee or completing another 3-day field school session.

An alternative yearly fee enrollment option is also available (see enrollment form on page 7).

---

*Other News from Old Pueblo Archaeology Center*

**Green Valley Hohokam Site Yields Agave, Cotton, Teparies, Acorns**

Dirt samples collected during Old Pueblo’s excavations at the Continental Hohokam site for the TEP Green Valley project (see page 1 article and September 1995 bulletin) were recently examined for evidence of prehistoric plant use, to help archaeologists interpret what people at this ancient settlement used for food, clothing, and shelter.

Archaeobotanist Lisa Huckell examined 20 dirt samples and found burned fragments and seeds of a wide variety of plants the Hohokam had utilized. Corn, tepary beans, hearts of the desert agave, squash, mesquite beans, and even acorns (found in dirt from inside a whole pottery vessel) were used for food, as were weedy species: false purslane, tansy mustard, and chenopod (goosefoot): Burned mesquite wood, agave stalks, and saguaro cactus ribs indicate species used in house construction. Agave and cotton were also cultivated for fibers used to make textiles.

In a separate study of 23 samples, palynologist Owen Davis found corn pollen in dirt from the insides of 3 pottery vessels and from floors of 2 Hohokam pithouses. Even more gratifying, he found agave pollen in seven samples.

The most abundant pollen represents the goosefoot and amaranth plant families. Plants of these types commonly grow as weeds in and near settlements, so finding their pollen in soils of an ancient village is not surprising. However, charred Chenopodium seeds were found while processing a pollen sample from one of the site’s pithouses, and Huckell said some chenopod seeds from the site are larger than usually seen in the wild, suggesting the Hohokam cultivated them.

Charred remnants of agave plants have turned up routinely in Hohokam sites dated from A.D. 1100-1450, but corresponding finds of agave pollen are extremely rare. Recovery of burned agave specimens from archaeological sites that also contained stone tools suitable for cutting, scraping, and rendering of agave plants have led archaeologists to conclude that agave was a cultivated crop of the southern Arizona Hohokam.

Agave hearts are similar in form to artichoke hearts, but bigger, and contain a lot of sugar when ripe, so they evidently were a primary Hohokam food. More importantly, perhaps, ancient peoples of southern Arizona and northern Mexico used the leaf fibers of agave to produce textiles ranging from coarse-twined bags to fine-threaded cloth almost comparable to woven cotton.

Old Pueblo Open House Coming in April!

Details in next *Old Pueblo Archaeology*...
Old Pueblo's Sabino Canyon Ruin Excavation Opportunities

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center currently offers 1-day and 3-day archaeological excavation field school sessions at the Sabino Canyon Ruin. Sessions can be scheduled virtually any day by calling Old Pueblo at least 48 hours in advance, and are open to persons age 8 and up. All excavation equipment and a hearty lunch are provided.

Daily hours for the field school sessions are 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. from October through April, and 7:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. from May through September.

The 1-day session is designed to give people a basic taste of hands-on archaeology. It begins with training to recognize artifacts and archaeological features, followed by an introductory tour of the ruin before students get down to hands-on excavation. Then Old Pueblo’s archaeologists teach proper scientific excavation techniques, use of the metric system, methods of recording, sketching, and mapping archaeological features, and interpretative procedures. At the end of the dig day time is spent cataloging and processing collected artifacts for analysis and curation.

Additional 1-day sessions can be scheduled virtually any day after the first day has been completed by calling Old Pueblo two days in advance.

The 3-day session offers a more intensive introduction to archaeological excavation. Schedule for Day 1 of the 3-day session is the same as the 1-day program described above. On their second and third days, students begin excavating right away and end each day with artifact processing in the lab, and so get a total of approximately 16 hours of excavation time (including daily orientation and equipment check-out/check-in).

Fees and Discounts. The fee for the 1-day session is $69 per person. The 3-day session fees are $189 per person. A 10% discount is offered to participants who recruit other students to enroll in field school sessions.

For reservations call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at (520) 798-1201.

Old Pueblo Helps Form New Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society

Green Valley residents who completed Old Pueblo’s archaeological field school sponsored by Tucson Electric Power Co. to prepare them as volunteers in the TEP Green Valley project (see pp. 1-4) have formed the Santa Cruz Valley Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society. The AAS is a nonprofit organization with individual chapters statewide, formed to study and investigate historical and prehistoric cultures of Arizona and neighboring regions and to encourage constructive public attitudes toward preservation of cultural remains. For information on the Santa Cruz Valley chapter contact Jeanne Neal in Green Valley at 625-6569.

Our Thanks to Tucson Electric Power and Loews Ventana Canyon Resort

Both of these Tucson businesses provided Old Pueblo with substantial donations recently. TEP’s Manager of Environmental Systems Duane Bock and Loews’s Public Relations Director Maureen Herron and General Manager Mark Hodgdon were instrumental in arranging for the donations.

Our thanks also to Carol Richardson for mailing the September bulletin.
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TOURS OFFERED AT THE SABINO CANYON RUIN

Public tours of the Sabino Canyon Ruin and Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s excavations will be offered on the following Saturdays this winter and spring:

January 27  February 24  March 23  April 20  May 11

At least two separate tours will be offered each tour day, at 9 and 10 a.m., and an 11 o’clock tour is scheduled for January 27. Later tours may be added on the other days if the first ones are filled.

The tours feature Old Pueblo’s archaeological excavations that have revealed ancient structures with massive adobe and rock walls and mud-plastered floors, as well as a possibly prehistoric irrigation system. Hundreds of pottery sherds and artifacts made from stone, bone, and seashells have been unearthed at the ruin.

Each public tour is limited to 32 people and lasts about 2 hours. A $2.00 per person donation is requested to offset Old Pueblo’s costs of staging the tours.

For reservations call Allen Dart at Old Pueblo: 520-798-1201.

Private Sabino Canyon Ruin tours are offered by appointment to schools and other nonprofit organizations, for nominal fees. Old Pueblo can also provide private tours to individuals for $20 per person, and to other groups (call for group rates).

Old Pueblo Archaeology is the quarterly bulletin of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation. Please direct questions, comments, or archaeology news to the editor, Allen Dart, by telephone at 520-798-1201, by fax at 520-798-1966, or at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s post office address shown in this bulletin.