An Archaeological Survey of the Sabino Canyon Ruin Area

by Robin H. Rutherford

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has recently offered a variety of courses for certification credit through the Arizona Archaeology Society. These classes provide basic knowledge and field skills in archaeology allowing the student to become a valuable member of an archaeological research team. Currently Allen Dart, Old Pueblo's Director, is teaching AAS's Survey Techniques course.

Until the 1980s, very few Hohokam sites in the Tucson Basin had been excavated and analyzed. Why then have hundreds of sites been unearthed in the 1990s? How have these sites been discovered? Fortunately for archaeologists, Pima County enacted an ordinance stating that in order to change the zoning status or start construction on private lands in the county, the land must be surveyed by a state-approved archaeologist before development or rezoning can occur.

SURVEY? What is an archaeological survey and how are sites found? Jeanne Neal, Susan Eastman, and I, Robin Rutherford, have been attempting to master the skills of archaeological surveying these last three months. So far, we have explored three various sized parcels of land, and in doing so improved our ability to use compasses and maps. We marched back and forth along a metered line to determine our own measurable pace, and we were determined to engrave into our minds the concept of 10-meter spacing while developing the skill of walking in a precise North-South direction.

Say What? A class on how to walk in a straight line? Easy to do on a 1.99 acre parcel of land located at Columbia Street and Contractor’s Way that has been previously leveled (our second day of field class). Try walking precise lines 10 meters (33 feet) apart back and forth over about 200 acres of desert terrain.

Survey Techniques. Arizona Archaeological Society class members Jeanne Neal (left), Susan Eastman, Allen Dart (instructor), and Robin Rutherford walking transects to identify archaeological features of the Sabino Canyon Ruin in November 1996. Photo by Bill Carr.
cliffs, loose rock, cholla cactus, and heavy vegetation during snake and gnat season. A true test of skill!

Our last few field classes have been spent with compasses in hand, eyes peeled to the ground, walking transect lines North-South and South-North directions in 10 meter widths, the land between Sabino and Bear creeks. We knew that this area contains archaeological material since it encompasses the Sabino Canyon Ruin where Old Pueblo conducts its field school (located approximately in the middle of the survey site). As students, we did not know in what directions the Sabino Canyon Ruin site extended. Therefore, it was our job to systematically patrol the area, to plot on an aerial map where surface artifacts and archaeological site features were found, to keep a journal of our day’s activities, and, hopefully, to evaluate our findings. Learning how to read a compass and taking bearings is important since archaeological features need to be plotted accurately on our aerial photograph that forms the basis for our survey. Our findings-surface cultural material can be located throughout most of the surveyed land. Rock bed mortars were discovered on both creek slopes; two areas in the southern portion of the survey were terraced, cleared and possibly farmed. We also came across an old mortared fire ring possibly used by the old Southern Arizona School for Boys or dude ranch wranglers to recite their favorite tales.

A CLASS EXPERIENCE. Jeanne, Susan, and I have only completed two-thirds of our field class work. We have, however, as part of our Survey Techniques course experience, explored the Arizona State Museum Site Survey File room which contains records and descriptions of every numbered archaeological site in Southern Arizona.

The importance of the Records Room? you ask. Anyone conducting a survey needs to fill out an Arizona State Museum Archaeological Site card and submit it to the museum at the completion of the survey. You wanted to know what the Survey Techniques classroom work entails? Try filling out a site card.

Knowledge of how to read a Universal Transverse Mercator Grid and topographical maps is a must. How to take compass bearings and map plotting is also a must. In addition to our two hours spent at the State Museum, the three of us spent another 18 hours reviewing research perspectives of various archaeological studies world-wide and of the Tucson Basin. We were learning how to look at aerial maps and stereo photographs, and, most of all, trying to figure out the site numeric designation system and calculating where throughout most of the surveyed land. Bedrock or boulder mortars were discovered on both creek slopes; two areas in the southern portion of the survey were once terraced, cleared and possibly farmed. We also came across a Historic period outdoor fireplace and gathering area possibly used by The Southern Arizona School for Boys (the institute that preceded Fenster School) or dude ranch wranglers to recite their favorite frontier yarns to their urban "cow hands".

NEIGHBORS COOPERATING. The most impressive archaeological features at the Sabino Canyon Ruin are five large prehistoric housing compounds and many smaller outlying Hohokam house ruins that we identified during our AAS archaeological survey. These spread-out structures suggest that the Sabino-Bear Creek area was a location where several separate Hohokam Indian households lived and interacted with each other between AD 1100 and 1350. That ancient pattern of settlement and neighborhood cooperation is still alive and well in the Sabino Canyon Ruin vicinity today.

We thank the owners of all the private properties that contain portions of the Sabino Canyon Ruin for giving Old Pueblo Archaeology Center permission to inspect and record archaeological features on their lands during the AAS Sabino Canyon Ruin survey. They include Bob Brei, Terry and Peggy Dewald, Jon and Barbara Evans, Jack McGeevigan, Jim Weaver, the Pima County Flood Control District, and the Fenster School of Southern Arizona.

The Fenster School is also acknowledged for inviting Old Pueblo Archaeology Center to conduct its educational and research programs at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, and for its continuing support of that endeavor.

Continued on page 3
Updated map of the Sabino Canyon Ruin shows cultural features identified during the 1996 archaeological survey that Old Pueblo Archaeology Center sponsored for the Arizona Archaeological Society’s Survey Techniques course.

SO WHAT'S NEXT? Finding out if Susan, Jeanne, and I are ready to conduct our own systematic survey. Our backpacks are loaded with notebooks, rulers and protractors, compasses, maps, clipboards, cameras, tape measures, and pencils. The water bottles are filled; our eyes have been fine-tuned. The weather has cooled and, hopefully, the snakes have retired to their dens for the season. We are ready to seek and search; all observable data will be recorded.

Excavators, ready your shovels and trowels! A new Snaketown is ready to be discovered!

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will offer a two-week archaeological field school at the Q Ranch Pueblo ruin in central Arizona’s Canyon Creek area in June for the Arizona Archaeological Society. Watch for details in the March 1997 issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology.

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center invites authors to submit articles to the Old Pueblo Archaeology bulletin.
Call Allen Dart for details:
520/798-1201

Upcoming Sabino Canyon Ruin Tours:

January 18 and February 1

Both tours are on Saturdays at 10 a.m.

This winter Old Pueblo Archaeology Center continues to offer its family oriented public tours of the Sabino Canyon Ruin excavations to raise funds for the organization’s education programs. Suggested donations are $10 per adult and $2 for kids age 6-12. Kids age 5 and under and Archaeology Opportunities members may go on these tours free with advance reservations. Children must be accompanied by an adult.

For reservations and meeting place directions call 520/798-1201.

Public Archaeological Field Schools

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center offers public archaeological excavation and laboratory field school sessions at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, including a two-day teachers' workshop that has been approved for salary increase credit by several southern Arizona school districts. Call 798-1201 for more information.

Volunteer Excavation Opportunities

Persons wanting to volunteer on professional archaeological research projects may do so by joining Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s Archaeology Opportunities membership program. One may become a member by paying a yearly membership fee (see fee schedule at left) or by completing a basic three-day Sabino Canyon Ruin field school program. Archaeology Opportunities members are eligible to help with archaeological excavations, surveys, and other field and laboratory research programs. Also, they receive 20% discounts on Old Pueblo’s publications and other items, a subscription to the Old Pueblo Archaeology bulletin, and invitations/discounts for field trips. See page 8 for enrollment form.

Archaeology Opportunities Program:

Annual Dues & Processing Fees

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Otis’s Site/Tack Room Sites Update

Student Visitors Continue Digging

The last issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology described the visit to Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s excavations at “Otis’s site” on September 9, 1996, by the students in Mr. Curtis’s fifth grade class at Van Horne Elementary School.

Building on what the kids learned during that trip, teacher Ray Curtis and Northern Arizona University student Scott Wilson set up a mock archaeological site excavation right on the school premises. Once the dig was set up, the students followed standard archaeological methods in surveying, laying out a grid, digging, and recording their findings.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center enjoys hearing about how its educational programs inspire future archaeologists.

Vactor Ranch Project Volunteers

Twenty-six Archaeology Opportunities members volunteered their time helping Jeff Jones’s crew of archaeologists excavate at Otis’s and the Tack Room sites during the Vactor Ranch archaeological project (see last issue). Our thanks go out to all these volunteers: Deva Stock Abela, Connie Allen-Bacon, Barbara Carlson, Gary Carlson, Peter Christopher, Valerie Conforti, Susan Eastman, Jessica Evans, Barbara Harper, Gayle Hartmann, Claire Hiller, Bud Hiscox, Frank Kowalcek, Tyreen Livingston, John Murray, Jeanne Neal, Serena Pullen, Gail Roper, Dave Russell, Robin Rutherford, Paul Schramski, Sam Schramski, Steve Stacey, Tom Todd, Jim Trimbell, and Werner Zimmt.

The Sabino Canyon Ruin Survey: What We Found

by Allen Dart

The numbers and kinds of archaeological features identified during the recent Sabino Canyon Ruin-area survey, described in Robin Rutherford’s page 1 article, is quite impressive. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s survey relocated all five Hohokam adobe-and-rock-walled housing compounds and outlying rock-lined house foundations, the ancient Sabino Creek irrigation canal, and most of the other outdoor prehistoric rock alignments that were shown on the first comprehensive map of the ruin made in 1920-1921 by A. E. Douglass and H. B. Leonard. However, it also revealed that the ruin is about twice as large as that early map suggests.

On page 3 is a map of architectural features mapped by Douglass and Leonard plus major archaeological features identified in Old Pueblo’s survey. The features are described on page 5.

We now know there are several dense artifact concentrations that probably represent locations where the Hohokam had lived in pithouses, outside the ruin’s visible surface housing compounds. These heavy artifact scatters and other architectural features we located suggest the Sabino Canyon settlement was founded by pithouse-building Hohokam Indians between A. D. 1000 and 1100 near where Sabino and Bear creeks converge. It was not till after 1100, however, that site occupants began building the settlement’s above-ground, pueblo-like housing compounds, in an area more than 200 meters north of the originally settled area.

Another major find is an ancient canal on the Bear Creek side of the ruin. Segments of this canal (see page 8 photo) are traceable for approximately 500 meters, much farther than the visible remnants of the canal we already knew about on the Sabino Creek side.

A dugout feature and some structure ruins found in the survey are rather intriguing, as indicated on the next page.

THANKS, CAROL AND BESS!

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center once again thanks our faithful supporters Carol Richardson and Bess Puryear, who have volunteered their time for mailing every issue of the Old Pueblo Archaeology bulletin since publication began in 1994!
Artifact Scatter. Hohokam pottery and flaked stone pieces cover most of the site area though there are some spaces without significant prehistoric artifact accumulations. Artifacts dating between 1930 and 1960 are concentrated around the site’s historical structures.

Bedrock Grinding Stones. Two mortar holes 10-15 cm in diameter and 2-3 cm deep that were formed by pounding stone pestles into rock surfaces were identified on large boulders in the Sabino Creek and Bear Creek floodplains outside the ruin’s main Hohokam habitation area (see page 2 photo).

Canals. The survey identified remnants of at least two irrigation canals that diverted water from Sabino Creek and Bear Creek onto those streams’ floodplains. The visible canal segments are linear, silt-filled depressions at the bases of stream terrace slopes, with piled boulders and cobbles banked up on the downhill sides of the depressions. The canal at the edge of the Sabino Creek floodplain is shown on a 1918 government land survey map, so it may have been constructed historically, but the Bear Creek canal is not on historical land survey maps, so either of these canals could have been constructed originally by the Hohokam.

Compound Walls. Walls of five separate Classic period compounds are traceable on the site surface. Designated Compound A through D and Enclosure A by previous researchers, the five compounds range from about 25 m to 73 m long apiece, and occupy areas of 0.15 acre to 0.5 acre apiece.

Constructed Linear Feature. Boulders and cobbles that appear to have been purposefully piled into meandering lines in at least three places along the edges of the Sabino Creek and Bear Creek stream terraces west and east of the main ruins area may be remnants of low masonry walls or possibly irrigation features.

Cremation. Fragments of isolated cremated bone were found on the surface near the south end of the site. Other pieces have been recovered in excavations (see Don Everitt’s article).

Dugout. Illustrated above is a partly dug-out, rectangular, flat-bottomed structure with drylaid masonry walls and a well built but unmortared stone fireplace that was found along the west margin of the ruin at the edge of the Bear Creek stream terrace. A rock embankment (constructed linear feature) extends south from the dugout to an old roadway leading down to the Bear Creek floodplain.

Hearth. Besides the fireplace associated with the dugout feature just described, hearths have been found in the ruin’s excavated Hohokam pithouses and are probably present in the site’s aboveground Hohokam structures as well.

House Foundations. At least two dozen isolated 1-, 2-, and 3- or 4-room Hohokam structure foundations are indicated by L-shaped, U-shaped, E-shaped, and rectangular alignments of upright stones.

Middens. At least ten heavy concentrations of surf ace artifacts are probably Hohokam middens (deep trash accumulations). Two other middens have been excavated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in the areas in and near Compounds C and D.

Mound, Trash. One discrete trash mound 13.5 m in diameter and 50-60 cm high was found in the vicinity of the ruin’s two northernmost compounds.

One Room Structure. About 20 of the “House Foundation” features noted above probably represent one-room above-ground structures. Also, three ruined historical structures in the east half of the ruin are evidenced by concentrations and low piles of milled lumber, wire nails, and cement plaster that had been applied to a wire-mesh lath. Don Everitt suggested that these structures and the dugout described above may have been constructed as part of a Hollywood cowboy and Indians movie set that was built for a film shot at the Sabino Canyon Ruin in the late 1930s or early 1940s.

Pithouses. The density of artifacts on the site’s surface and the number of large pot-hunting craters suggest there were more than 100 pithouses at the Sabino Canyon Ruin in addition to its above-ground compounds andouting structures. Several Hohokam pithouses have been excavated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and previous investigators.

Plaza. Four of the site’s five above-ground Hohokam compounds have large open interior spaces where there are few or no wall outlines. These spaces may have been plazas used for various purposes including daily subsistence activities, recreation, and/or rituals.

Public Building. Architectural differences between the “Enclosure A” compound and the site’s other compounds suggest Enclosure A served some public function. Unlike the others, Enclosure A has rows of rooms lining two of its sides and unusually massive enclosing walls on the other two, and appears to be mostly open space in its center suggesting it contained a plaza intended for public activities.

Resource Procurement Area. The floodplains adjacent to the Sabino Canyon Ruin’s main Hohokam habitation area probably were used for collecting and processing mesquite bean pods, hackberries, and other wild plants, for collecting river cobbles and boulders for construction, and possibly even for fishing from the streams. The relatively flat, elevated area between the two creek floodplains, where virtually all of the Hohokam habitation features are located, would have been a natural source of mesquite, saguaro cactus, and other wild resources, too.

Road/Traffic. Segments of at least three historical roads were found. The four most obvious roadways segments are roadcuts gouged into the Bear and Sabino Creek terraces, connecting the floodplains to the terrace top. The roadcuts on the Bear side are all within 115 m of the historical dugout structure. Also, each stream’s floodplain exhibits a long and straight, apparently manmade terrace that may have been built to keep road segments associated with the roadcuts from eroding out during floods.

Roasting Pit. Several concentrations of fire-cracked rock on the site surface probably represent the locations of Hohokam roasting pits, in which stones were tossed into firepits to retain heat long enough for overnight roasting of plant or animal foods.

Rock Alignment, Undefined. Several straight boulder and cobble alignments visible on the ruin’s surface that do not connect to other alignments could be remnants of soil- or water-control devices or above-ground structure walls.

Rock Ring. An oval rock ring shown on the 1920-1921 Sabino Canyon Ruin map was evidently a rock-lined, circular structure. Other, smaller rock rings in various places at the ruin are similar to campfire rings used by Anglo-Americans today, and some of these may date to the Historic period.

Roomblocks. Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s excavations have confirmed there is a row of conjoined rooms along one side of the Enclosure A compound, and one other side of it may also be lined with a block of rooms. Other compounds and a few of the smaller outlying structures also have conjoined rooms and so are considered roomblocks.

Scatter, Trash. Hohokam and historical artifacts are sparsely scattered over most portions of the Sabino Canyon Ruin outside the visible structural remains and denser artifact concentrations.

Wall. Structure walls are indicated on the surface by many lines of upright stones, some of them intersecting one another at approximately right angles and some located within low, straight ridges of earth that probably represent eroded-down adobe walls.

Water Control Device. Water control devices probably made by the Hohokam include the rock-embanked canals along the edges of the Sabino and Bear Creek floodplains and checkdams made of lined-up stones across several very shallow runs on the higher ground between the two creeks.
Excavations at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, 1937-1950

by Don Everitt

Don Everitt, who celebrated his 90th birthday this year, was a teacher at the Southern Arizona School for Boys, a private school near Sabino Canyon that eventually became the Fenster School of Southern Arizona. Everitt and William Neil Smith (see the June 1996 issue of Old Pueblo Archaeology) are apparently the only two pre-1970 excavators of the ruin who paid any attention to the context of their artifact finds and made records of the architectural features they excavated.

Allen Dart

I, Don Everitt, former English and Latin instructor, Academic Advisor, and Assistant Headmaster of Southern Arizona School from 1937 to 1970, came to Tucson because of my first wife’s arthritic condition, having been first hired after an interview in New York City by the Headmaster, Capt. Russell Fairgrieve. Since I was from southern New Jersey, where anything ten feet above sea level was called a hill, I was fascinated by the environment of the school, especially by the fact that there was an ancient Indian ruin on the school property. At the first opportunity, I dashed across the canyon to the wedge of land between Sabino and Bear canyons to look for artifacts.

I was struck by the maze of upright rocks, standing like small tomb-stones in line, among the desert growth. I was told these were the outlines of pit-dwellings. At least one of them had already been dug into by a former student, William Neil Smith, who later did notable research among the Seri Indians of northern Mexico. That was my introduction to the Hohokam village.

Later I selected a site well-outlined by these standing rocks, which had not been disturbed, for possible excavation. I persuaded a group of my Southern Arizona School boys to help with the work two or three afternoons a week after classes were out. Students were expected to have a two-hour period of physical activity in the afternoons, having a choice of tennis, football, calf-roping, horseback trail rides, etc. About a half-dozen chose to help me. Among the ones whose names I recall were Bob Stewart, Russ Scheidler, Monroe Long, David Narame, Alexander Patterson, who after retirement has taken up archaeology as a hobby in New Mexico, Austin Hubbard, who lost his life in WWII in the Philippines, and Garman Harbottle, who went to Cal Tech from SAS and became an international authority on carbon-dating, which he has recently been applying in the field of archaeology. Harbottle attributes his interest in that subject to our shovel-work on Pit #1 at Southern Arizona School. He is at present with Brookhaven National Laboratory doing research with other archaeologists on origins and dates of turquoise artifacts.

Having selected our site, we sank a shaft in the northwest corner about two feet from the line of rocks. About two feet down we found a hard-packed surface which we assumed to be the floor. Working out from the shaft toward the stones, we found the wall of the pit. We followed the wall on all four sides before we cleared out the center. When the dirt had all been removed, we had a rectangular hole about 20 ft by 10 ft [see illustration on this page].

The floor was so hard packed and smooth we could sweep it with a broom. The firepit had a few chunks of carbon still in it. In the post holes were the burn-ends of the supports. In the floor at the north wall was a circle of small holes, which [University of Arizona Professor of Anthropology] Dr. Haury said was probably the remains of some kind of wickerwork for a storage bin or perhaps a baby-pen.

Unprofessional-like, we did not sift any dirt or take any measurements. We
did find on the floor the squashed bottom of a large olla. With Dave Naramore's help I glued the pieces together, surprised at the size. This made us scratch around in the dirt we had thrown out for more pieces of the pot. We used my bedroom floor in one of the lodges as a work place. After tedious, spare- time-fitting-and-gluing piece-by-small-piece, we had a finished pot, all but about three gaps, which we filled in with plaster of Paris. The pot was about 15" tall and 20" in diameter at the widest part. It was plain without any design. Thus ended the excavation of Pit #1. It took us most of the year to do this.

Pit #2, south of Pit #1, was not so successful. We followed the walls but were not sure where the floor was or the entryway.

East of Pit #2 I dug a small trench along a line of rocks to see if I was inside or outside a pit. If the dirt had been fine, I would have assumed I was inside. But the dirt was coarse, full of large pebbles and small stones, not anything that could have been blown into an abandoned pit by the wind. So that spot was not pursued. However, I did uncover two burials. one was a handful of cremated bones all by itself and the other was another collection of bones under a small inverted pot about the size of a cereal dish. I took the ones from under the pot to Dr. Haury at the University of Arizona Archaeological Department. From pieces of the skull he estimated the bones to be that of a girl about eighteen years old. I also took one of the post-stubs from Pit #1 to see if it could be dated from tree-rings, but was told the post was probably mesquite which can't be matched up with Douglass's tree-ring scale.

Unfortunately, carbon-14 dating was unknown at that time.

Only one other significant discovery was made during the seven years I worked with the boys at the ruins. Russell Scheidler saw some pieces of pottery at the mouth of a gopher hole about six feet west of Pit #1. He started digging down the hole and uncovered the only whole pot we ever found. It had red designs on it and was about 10" tall. [Everitt provided the drawing of this pot at left.]

This pot was eventually stolen from the school. The pot from Pit #1 finally collapsed from handling; the Fenster School has the little cereal-bowl-sized pot that covered the bones.

Junes 1995
Carla Eacrett

Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society Winter and Spring Classes

To register for any of these AAHS classes call the individual listed at the end of the course description. Tucson classes meet at the Arizona State Museum just inside the University of Arizona's Main Gate. Green Valley classes meet at the Pima College Campus in Green Valley.

**Hohokam Prehistory.** Archaeologists Dave Abbott, Paul and Suzanne Fish, Adrienne Rankin, and Bruce Masse lecture on prehistoric cultural development in southern Arizona.
7-9 pm Tuesdays, April 10, 17, 24, & May 1. AAHS members $32, nonmembers $42. Jan Bell, 520/326-6709.

**Indian Arts and Crafts of the Southwest.** Anthropologist Diane Wright gives an overview of the diverse Indian cultures of the Southwest today and discusses their contemporary arts and crafts.
In Green Valley, 10 am-noon Wednesdays, January 15, 22, and 29. Fee $40. Barbara Bennett, 520/625-5063.

**Introduction to Zooarchaeology.** Archaeologist Jennifer Strand teaches how archaeological faunal remains are studied and discusses prehistoric southwesterners' many uses of animal resources.
7-9 pm Tuesdays, February 4, 11, and 18. AAHS members $25, nonmembers $35. Jan Bell, 520/326-6709.

**Prehistoric Shell - the Sequel!** Archaeologist Arthur Vokes teaches identification of the shell species most commonly found in prehistoric southern Arizona sites.
7-9:30 pm Tuesday, January 14. AAHS members $8, nonmembers $11. Jan Bell, 520/326-6709.

**Tucson's Architectural Heritage.** Architect Brooks Jeffery presents a history of Tucson architecture and discusses the various forces that have shaped it.
7-9 pm Tuesdays, March 4 & 11 plus walking tour in the downtown presidio area 10 am-noon Saturday, March 15. AAHS members $25, nonmembers $35. Madelyn Cook, 520/321-4619.

**Award Nominations Sought**

The Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission's 11th annual "Awards in Public Archaeology" will be made as part of the 1997 Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month celebration next March. These awards are presented to individuals and programs that have contributed time and energy to promoting the protection and preservation of, and education about, Arizona's archaeological resources.

If you know of a person or organization that deserves special recognition for efforts in Arizona archaeology, please call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center (520/798-1201) or the State Historic Preservation Office's Public Archaeology Programs Manager, Ann Howard (602/542-7138), for a nomination form.

Nominations must be postmarked by January 15, 1997.

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**Would you like to receive future Old Pueblo Archaeology issues?**

If this issue came to you with a printed address label marked "Paid through 1996.1231" please send in your annual subscription fee or Archaeology Opportunities membership dues to receive future issues. See page 8 for subscription/membership information.
Ancient canal at the Sabino Canyon Ruin. The rock-lined, linear depression in which Susan Eastman (left), Robin Rutherfoord, and Jeanne Neal are standing in this photo is a rock-embanked irrigation ditch that carried water from Bear Creek to fields in the floodplain below the Sabino Canyon Ruin. Photo by Allen Dart.