
FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS: PART 3. CONGRESS STREET LOCUS, THE CLEARWATER SITE, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)

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Archaeological work conducted during the Rio Nuevo Archaeology project resulted in the discovery of hundreds of features—areas in which human activities took place. Descriptions of excavated features and summarized data on unexcavated features are presented in this chapter. Descriptions of human burials found during the project are provided in Chapter 18 (this volume).

Work during this project was conducted at four different archaeological sites. The San Agustín Mission, Mission Gardens, Brickyard, and Congress Street loci were located at the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM), on the western side of the Santa Cruz River. AZ BB:13:481 (ASM) were the Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic era canals, ditches, and a spillway, also located on the western side of the Santa Cruz River. The Tucson Presidio has been designated AZ BB:13:13 (ASM), and the site includes both prehistoric- and historic-era features. Finally, a portion of a historic-era residential block on the northern side of Clark Street and east of the Interstate 10 (I-10) frontage road was designated AZ BB:13:735 (ASM).

The feature descriptions in this chapter are grouped by locus, except for canals, which are described in Part 6 and which are grouped by time period. All site numbers in this chapter are Arizona State Museum (ASM) numbers. Radiocarbon dates are reported in both uncalibrated radiocarbon years before present (b.p.), and in calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability. Excavated and unexcavated features are listed, by site/locus and time period, in Table 4.1 (see Part 1 of this chapter).

Most of the excavated archaeological features from the Congress Street locus dated to the Prehistoric era (Figure 4.32). The oldest features date to the beginning of the unnamed phase of the Early Agricultural period (2100-1200 B.C.). An occupation dating to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period was also investigated. Finally, a few Hohokam features, including a pit structure dating to the Cañada del Oro phase (A.D. 750-850) of the Colonial period, were discovered.

PIT STRUCTURES

Feature 308, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 308 was discovered during mechanical trenching (Trench 103), and then exposed by mechanical stripping. The larger portion of the structure south of the trench was subsequently excavated

by hand. The small portion north of the trench was left unexcavated.

This feature was an unburned Hohokam occupation pit structure that measured 4.15 m north-south, and 4.58 m east-west. The structure was subrectangular in shape, with a south-facing, ramped entry that protruded from the center of the long axis. It originated in Stratum 502, and contained five floor features that consisted of two central support posts, a hearth, and two interior pits. Near the western wall, the floor of the structure rose slightly to form a small bench. The presence of a hearth and internal pits suggests this structure served both a habitation and storage functions.

Internal Features

As mentioned, the structure contained two postholes. Both postholes functioned as major support posts on the central axis of the structure. Posthole 308.04 measured 16 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep, while posthole 308.05 was 31 cm in diameter and 15

cm deep. These postholes provided the only evidence for roof construction.

An entryway was discovered in the center of the southern wall, along the long axis of the house. The entry was roughly U-shaped, and was constructed of ramped earth. It measured 70 cm in length, 53 cm in width, began on the floor of the structure, and continued to the south through sterile soil.

Feature 308.01 was a small unprepared hearth centered off the entryway in the southern end of the structure. It measured 22 cm in diameter and 16 cm in depth. Fill of the hearth was tan-gray silty clay, much like the fill of the structure. Pottery sherds and some flaked stone were recovered from the fill. The hearth had moderate oxidization on its margins.

Feature 308.02 was a large bell pit near the northern end of the structure. The center of the pit was bisected by the backhoe trench. From what remained, the pit appeared to measure 88 cm in diameter at its top, had a basal length of 1.59 m, and a basal width of 1.15 m. The pit was 1.36 m deep. Fill of the pit was tan silt. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds, some flaked stone, animal bone, a piece of ground stone, and some shell. Large rodent disturbances were visible in the base of the pit.

Feature 308.03 was a small pit situated in the western end of the feature. A small possible bench partially covered the western edge of the pit. The pit was 93 cm long, 77 cm wide, and 28 cm deep. The fill was tan-gray silty clay with some charcoal and ash. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds, pieces of flaked stone, animal bone, ground stone, and some shell. The presence of the bench above a portion of this pit may suggest that Feature 308.03 was intentionally closed during a remodeling of the structure.

Feature 308.06 was a possible hearth or burned posthole. It measured 19 cm in length, 17 cm in width, and 14 cm in depth. The fill was tan-gray silty clay with large amounts of charcoal. All the fill was removed as a flotation sample. Oxidization was visible on the margins of the feature and on the structure floor around the feature. This feature may have been a second hearth for the structure, or the remains of a burned posthole.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 30 cm of fill was removed between the stripped surface and the floor of the structure. The fill of the structure was uniform tan-gray silty clay with pieces of charcoal and burned daub, as well as a few small ash lenses. The frequency of these inclusions increased with depth. Almost 150 pieces of fire-cracked rock over 5 cm in diameter were discovered, but not collected.

Artifacts recovered from the fill included abundant sherds, pieces of flaked stone, some animal bone, mica flakes, pieces of unworked shell, two projectile point fragments, a partial palette, an awl tip, a flaked stone core, and one piece of ground stone. An artifact assemblage was also found on the floor of the structure. The floor assemblage consisted of 4 hammerstones, 2 sherds, 2 flaked stone cores, 1 mano fragment, and a tabular knife. Four pieces of fire-cracked rock were also present on the floor, but these were not collected.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

When encountered, the walls of the structure were 30 cm above the floor. The walls may have been slightly impacted by mechanical stripping. Neither the walls nor the floor of the structure appeared plastered or prepared in any way. The central location of the two large postholes suggested that they functioned as supports for the roof. The lack of other postholes in the floor indicated the structure was likely a true pit-house, with the walls of the foundation pit serving as the walls of the structure. However, no exterior postholes were found to support this conclusion.

No evidence was found for any remodeling of the structure.

Stratigraphic Relationships

The pit structure did not intrude, nor was it intruded by, any other feature. The foundation pit of the structure was cut into alluvial clays of the floodplain.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Except the small quantities of burned daub, the structure did not appear to have burned. The lack of other construction debris suggested the superstructure may have been scavenged prior to abandonment. Although many artifacts were discovered on the floor of the structure, the lack of residual utility suggested the structure may have been cleaned out prior to abandonment.

After the structure was abandoned, the foundation pit of the structure was used as a dump for other trash. Alluvial and colluvial processes also contributed to the filling of the foundation pit. After it had filled, the foundation pit was covered by continuing natural processes.

Date

Based on the decorated sherds present, this pit structure dates to the Cañada del Oro phase (A.D. 750-850) of the Hohokam Colonial period.

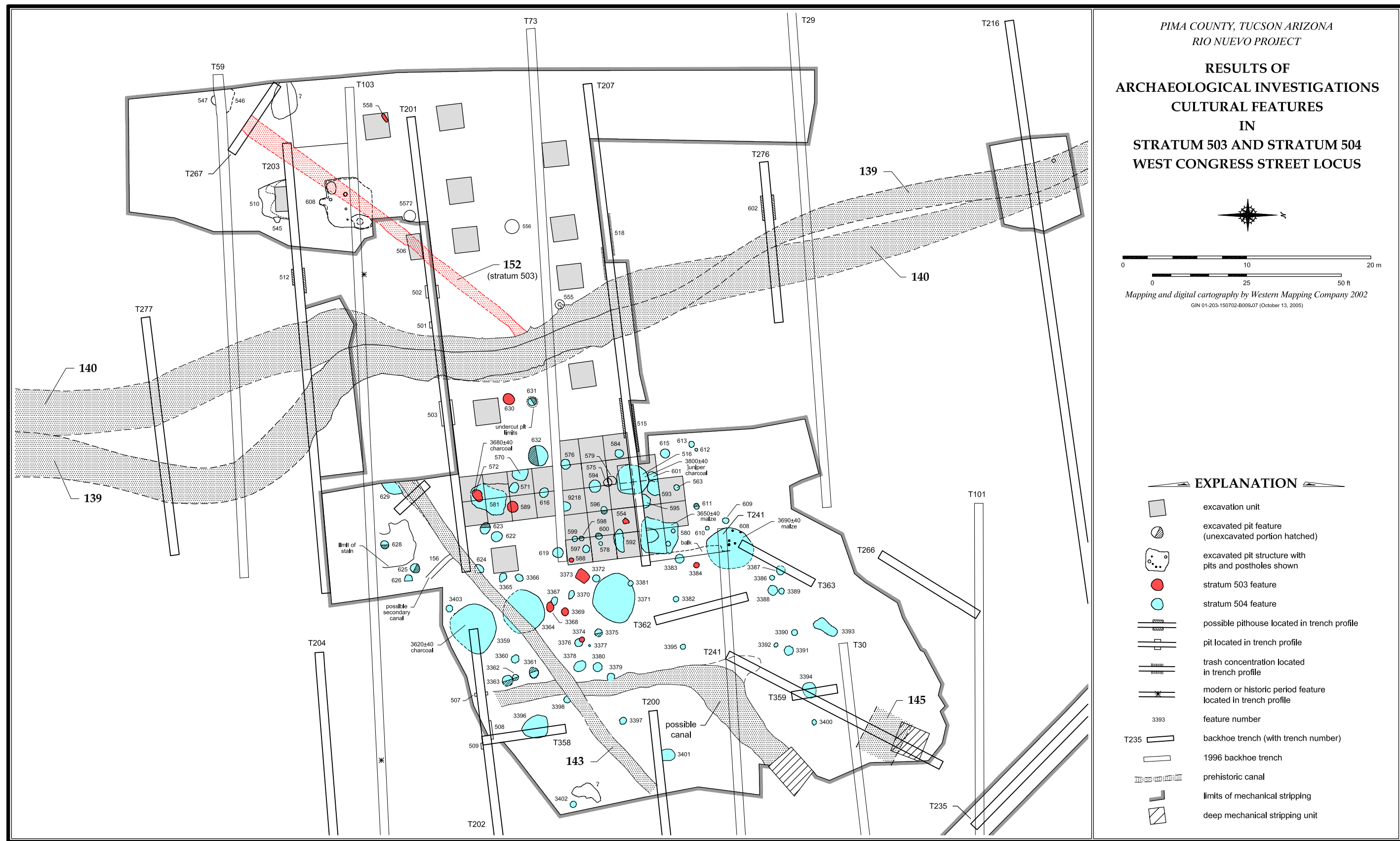


Figure 4.32. Prehistoric features located at the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Feature 506, Possible Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 506 was discovered during mechanical trenching (Trench 201), and then manually excavated within the limits of a 1-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 197. This unit was excavated from the modern ground surface to the possible pit structure floor.

Feature 506 originated in Stratum 504, and was defined as a possible pit structure. Due to the limited amount of excavation, its dimensions and orientation could not be determined. The excavated area contained a poorly defined, uneven floor surface, but no internal features. As a possible structure, its function could not be identified, and it might only represent an occupational surface.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 30 cm of stratified fill was removed from within this feature. The upper 10 cm consisted of a naturally deposited sandy clay with a moderate amount of charcoal, burned daub, five pieces of flaked stone, and 20 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Below this, the fill was red sand with clay pockets, an abundant amount of charcoal, and burned daub.

Within this lower stratum there was also a dramatic increase in artifact density – 33 pieces of flaked stone, 131 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 2 scrapers, and some animal bone were recovered. This lower fill is likely the result of trash-filling that occurred after abandonment of the structure. Eight pieces of fire-cracked rock were the only artifacts recovered from the floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

A posthole pattern was not exposed within this structure, and the nature of its construction is unknown. However, the presence of large amounts of burned daub within the feature fill suggests a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. The floor surface exhibited no evidence of preparation and was defined by the break between cultural fill and a sterile Stratum 504. There was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 506 did not appear to underlay, overlay, or intrude any other features. Due to the limited

amount of mechanical stripping around the structure, however, its relationship to other features was not exposed.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Within the excavated area of Feature 506, the absence of floor artifacts or a distinct layer of collapsed superstructure suggests that this possible structure was cleaned out prior to abandonment. After abandonment, the structure filled with trash from surrounding features, and ultimately, with naturally deposited sediments.

Date

Based on its context in Stratum 504, this feature dates to sometime between 4000-3700 b.p. (uncalibrated ¹⁴C years), or circa 2500-2100 B.C., in calibrated calendar years.

Feature 510, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered in the southern profile of Trench 203. The trench cut the northern portion of the structure, destroying the northern wall. Upon discovery, a control unit was excavated down to the floor. After reaching the floor, the remainder of the house was excavated completely by hand. A roasting pit, Feature 545, intruded on the eastern edge of the structure.

This pit structure appeared to be roughly rectangular in shape and measured 3.3 m in length, 2.0 m in width, and 36 cm in depth. An oxidized portion of floor was discovered, and this was thought to be the hearth of the structure. An entry was discovered just off center in the southern wall of the structure. The entry was 70 cm long, 50 cm wide, and it faced toward the southeast. No artifacts were discovered on the floor, and the structure did not appear to have burned.

Internal Features

No postholes were discovered in the floor of Feature 510.

Feature 510.01 was an oxidized patch of floor thought to be a possible hearth. The oxidized area measured 50 cm in length, 30 cm in width, and had no depth. A small amount of ash was present in the center of the area, but no artifacts were recovered from it. The oxidized area was located just to the side of the entryway.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Some 36 cm of fill was removed between the stripped surface and the floor of the structure. The fill was grayish-tan sandy silt with small charcoal flecking that increased with depth. Small pieces of unburned daub were also discovered in the fill. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds, pieces of flaked stone, ground stone fragments, and one piece of unworked animal bone. Fire-cracked rock was also abundant throughout the fill.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

When discovered, the walls of this feature were found to rise at least 25 cm above the floor. They were probably impacted by erosion and construction of the overlying roasting pit, Feature 545. Neither the walls nor the floor of Feature 510 appeared plastered. A small area of the floor around the possible hearth area seemed to have been smoothed, although this was not apparent elsewhere in the structure. Except the small chunks of daub, no evidence for a superstructure was discovered.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was built into the floodplain alluvium, and was filled primarily by natural deposition. A roasting pit, Feature 545, was constructed sometime after the foundation pit of the structure had been filled.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

The lack of artifacts on the floor suggested the structure had been cleaned out before it was abandoned. It also seemed likely that the superstructure had been scavenged sometime during or after abandonment. The structure did not appear to have burned. After the structure had been filled, continuing natural processes buried the foundation pit.

Date

Based on the stratigraphic context of this feature and the mixture of sherds present, it dates to either the Early Ceramic period or a Hohokam period.

Feature 511, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 511 was discovered within Trench 205 and then exposed during mechanical stripping of

Block 2. The entire structure was subsequently excavated by hand.

This round pit structure measured 4.40 m east-west by 3.65 m north-south; it contained nine postholes and six interior pits. The location of its entry was not identified, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. This structure originated in Stratum 502, and probably represents a small fieldhouse utilized seasonally over an extended period of time. The presence of the six pits and the absence of a hearth suggests the structure may have been used primarily for storage, with perhaps some limited habitation.

Internal Features

All nine of the postholes likely functioned as perimeter wall and roof supports and were located within possibly two posthole rows. These posts ranged between 10 cm and 20 cm in diameter, and were from 6 cm to 20 cm deep.

Feature 511.01 was an irregularly shaped storage pit located in the center of the structure. It measured 1.8 m long, 1.3 m wide, and 28 cm deep; it had a basin-shaped profile. The fill was similar to that of the structure, and the pit was probably used until the structure was abandoned. This fill consisted of a very hard silty clay with large amounts of charcoal, seven pieces of flaked stone, a bone awl fragment, some animal bone, and 15 pieces of fire-cracked rock. It intruded into Features 511.03 and 511.06, which contained different fill types.

Feature 511.02 was an oval storage pit located near the eastern wall of the structure. It was 95 cm long, 55 cm wide, and 26 cm deep, with a basin-shaped profile. Fill was a hard silty clay with some charcoal but no artifacts. Like Feature 511.01, Feature 511.02 was probably in use when the structure was abandoned.

Feature 511.03 was a bell-shaped pit located in the center of the structure, within the limits of Feature 511.01. It was almost completely removed by construction of Features 511.01 and 511.05, and only its northern wall and bottom were preserved. The fill consisted of a hard clayey silt with some charcoal but no artifacts. It was likely used for storage and measured 80 cm long, 60 cm wide, and 26 cm deep.

Feature 511.04 was another small storage pit located near the eastern wall. It was elliptical in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 45 cm long, 40 cm wide, and 41 cm deep. The fill consisted of a hard clayey silt with three pieces of flaked stone. It was intruded by Feature 511.02, and was likely contemporary with Feature 511.04.

Feature 511.05 was a small storage pit located near the center of the structure. It was circular in plan view, had straight walls, a flat bottom, and measured

at least 40 cm in diameter and 17 cm deep. The eastern edge was removed by Feature 511.01, and it may have been sealed. The fill consisted of a hard silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal but no artifacts.

Feature 511.06 was also a small storage pit located near the center of the structure, intruded by Feature 511.01. It was filled with a moderately hard silty clay with pockets of blocky clay, charcoal, flecks of daub, but no artifacts. It was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 60 cm in diameter and 24 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 25 cm of stratified fill was removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. The uppermost stratum, some 8 cm thick, consisted of a hard cienega clay with burned daub, charcoal flecking, flaked stone, and animal bone. Below this, two distinct strata were situated side-by-side and represented separate filling episodes within the structure. The density of artifacts dropped dramatically in these strata.

The fill located in the center of the structure consisted of a hard silty clay with charcoal, flecks of daub, and three pieces of flaked stone. This fill was likely the result of a single flooding episode that rapidly filled the structure and destroyed a portion of the northwestern wall. Sitting at about the same elevation, but bordering the walls of the structure, was very hard cienega clay that may be the result of wall slumping. A thin layer of this stratum was also located just above the floor throughout the entire structure. This stratum contained charcoal and daub flecking, one piece of flaked stone, and one piece of animal bone. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of the excavated postholes, the walls of this structure were probably constructed within the house pit and were supported by a row of posts along the floor perimeter. Due to the small size of the structure, the roof may have also been supported by these wall posts. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and they were defined only by the break between feature fill and the natural alluvium. The daub found within the fill might suggest a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction.

The structure has multiple signs of remodeling. First, there is the presence of possibly two concentric posthole rows, indicating a shift in wall location. Second is the superpositioning of all the interior pits.

Features 511.01 and 511.02 appear to have been in use when the structure was abandoned, while Features 511.03, 511.04, 511.05, and 511.06 were used during previous occupations and were subsequently sealed.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 511 was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium and was not located near any other structure of a similar originating depth. It was surrounded by a number of small extramural pits, including Features 539 and 540. It was intruded by a large roasting pit along its southeastern wall that cut through the wall and floor.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure appears to have been cleaned out prior to its final abandonment. No floor assemblage was preserved, and there was no evidence the structure burned. The structure was filled primarily with deposits from a single flood. There was no evidence of any postabandonment reuse.

Date

Based on its architectural style and stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 516, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 516 was discovered within Trench 207 and was initially tested in a 1-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 198, originating 90 cm below the modern ground surface. The area around the feature was subsequently mechanically stripped to the top of Stratum 503, and the structure was exposed during excavation of four 2-m by 2-m control units—Units 492, 493, 512, and 513—within Stripping Block 5. The entire structure was then excavated by hand (Figure 4.33).

This oval structure originated in Stratum 504, and measured 2.54 m north-south and 2.08 m east-west. It appears to have been of a simple, insubstantial construction and was preserved as a shallow basin-shaped depression with no internal features. The absence of these features made the location of an entry difficult to identify, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. This feature probably functioned as a habitation structure utilized only temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation.



Figure 4.33. Feature 516, an Early Agricultural period pithouse in Stratum 504, the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Feature 516 was filled with approximately 20 cm of a naturally deposited clayey silt with charcoal flecking, fire-cracked rock, flaked stone, ground stone, and one hammerstone. No artifacts were recovered from a floor context.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Because no postholes or structural materials were identified, the nature of the construction is unknown. None of its interior surfaces exhibited evidence of preparation, and they were defined only by the break between feature fill and the sterile substrate, Stratum 504.01. There was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 516 was located within Stripping Block 5 and did not overlay, underlay, or intrude any features. Numerous extramural pits, including Features 601, 593, 595, 584, and 579, surrounded it. Two similar structures, Features 580 and 608, were located near Feature 516 to the east.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure appears to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment. There was no floor assemblage preserved and no evidence that the structure burned.

It does not appear to have been re-used, and it ultimately filled with naturally deposited sediments.

Date

A piece of juniper charcoal collected from this structure provided a radiocarbon date of 3800±40 b.p. (uncalibrated ¹⁴C years), or 2290-2150 B.C., in calibrated calendar years (at the 1-sigma range of probability), placing it in the unnamed phase of the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 546, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 546 was discovered within Trench 59, and was subsequently exposed by mechanical stripping. The structure was then partially excavated by hand within the limits of a 1-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 212.

This subrectangular pit structure originated in Stratum 502, and measured an excavated 70 cm north-south and 2 m east-west. The structure was heavily disturbed by trenching, and its original dimensions and orientation could not be determined. No internal features were identified within its excavated area, and the structure was likely of a simple, insubstantial construction. This feature likely dates to a Hohokam period and probably functioned as a small habitation structure utilized temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This structure was filled with approximately 14 cm of a naturally deposited silty clay with charcoal flecking, burned daub, sherds, three pieces of flaked stone, four pieces of fire-cracked rock, and some animal bone. No artifacts were recovered from a floor context.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The type of construction utilized for this structure could not be determined due to the lack of postholes. The presence of some burned daub in the fill suggests the superstructure may have been of wattle-

and-daub construction. None of its interior surfaces exhibited any evidence of preparation, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was located within Stripping Block 1 and did not appear to underlay, overlay, or intrude any other features. Pit structure Feature 546 was located north of a large bell-shaped pit, Feature 547, and west of one other Hohokam pit structure, Feature 308.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Because this structure lacked a floor assemblage and evidence of in situ burning, it was likely cleaned out prior to abandonment. It then filled with naturally deposited sediments similar to the surrounding substrate.

Date

Based on its stratigraphic context and associated pottery sherds, this feature dates to either the Early Ceramic period or a Hohokam period.

Feature 580, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 580 was initially cut during mechanical trenching (Trench 207), and then exposed during the excavation of four 2-m by 2-m control units—Units 533, 553, 534, and 554—located within Stripping Block 5. The entire structure was subsequently excavated by hand (Figure 4.34).

This subrectangular pit structure originated in Stratum 504.01, and measured approximately 3.0 m north-south and 2.8 m east-west. It was defined as a large basin-shaped depression with three internal pits, but no postholes. The location of its entry could not be identified, and the orientation of the structure was undetermined. Based on its poor definition, this structure appears to have been of insubstantial construction and was likely inhabited temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation. The presence of three internal pits suggests its use for both storage and habitation.

Internal Features

Three intramural pits were discovered in the structure.

Feature 580.01 was an oblong storage pit located near the center of the structure. It had a basin-shaped profile and excavated dimensions of 1.2 m long, 85 cm wide, and about 28 cm deep. The fill consisted of sediment similar to Stratum 504.01, a reddish-brown sand with abundant charcoal, flaked stone, and some animal bone.

Feature 580.02 was a circular storage pit located near the northwestern corner of the pit structure. It had a basin-shaped profile and measured 42 cm in length, 36 cm in width, and 9 cm in depth. Like Feature 580.03, the fill of Feature 580.02 consisted of a hard sandy clay similar to the fill of the structure. It contained abundant charcoal flecking and one small piece of fire-cracked rock.

Feature 580.03 was another small storage pit located in the northeastern corner of the structure. It was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, measured 35 cm in diameter, and was 6 cm deep. The fill was similar to that of the structure and consisted of a hard sandy clay with charcoal flecking, but no artifacts.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This structure was filled with roughly 10 cm of homogenous silty-sandy clay. This fill appeared to be naturally deposited sediment with a moderate amount of charcoal, some ash, daub, and 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No other artifacts were found in the fill or on the floor.



Figure 4.34. Feature 580, an Early Agricultural period pithouse, the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Due to the lack of postholes, the construction style for this structure is unknown. The daub visible within the house fill might indicate a superstructure constructed of wattle-and-daub. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 580 was located within Stripping Block 5 and did not underlay, overlay, or intrude any other features. It was surrounded by numerous extramural pits, including Features 595 and 592. It was also located within a cluster of three small structures that included Features 608 and 516.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure appears to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment. It contained no floor assemblage and no evidence of in situ burning. It does not appear to have been reused, and it filled with naturally deposited sediment similar to the surrounding substrate.

Date

A sample of charred maize from intramural pit Feature 580.01 provided a radiocarbon date of 3690 ± 40 b.p. (uncalibrated ^{14}C years), or 2140-2020 B.C. (calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability). Another sample of maize from Feature 580.01 provided a radiocarbon date of 3650 ± 40 b.p. (uncalibrated ^{14}C years), or 2120-1950 B.C. (calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability).

Feature 581, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 581 was discovered during excavation of six 2-m by 2-m control units—Units 486, 487, 488, 506, 507, and 508—within Stripping Block 5. The structure was then completely excavated by hand (Figure 4.35).

This oval pit structure originated in Stratum 504, and measured 2.85 m north-south and 2.20 m east-west. Like some of the other structures that originated in that stratum, Feature 581 was of insubstantial construction and was defined as a large basin-shaped depression with no internal features. Due to its poor definition, the orientation could not be determined. It



Figure 4.35. Feature 581, an Early Agricultural period pit-house in Stratum 504, and Features 571 and 589, Early Agricultural period extramural pits in Stratum 503, the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

likely functioned as a habitation structure utilized temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This structure was filled with approximately 17 cm of naturally deposited loose sand similar to Stratum 504.01. It contained charcoal flecking, 11 pieces of flaked stone, 49 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and some incipient plain ware pottery sherds. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The nature of the construction could not be determined due to the lack of internal features. Neither the floor nor the walls exhibited any preparation, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 581 was constructed by excavation into strata 504 and 505. It was intruded by a large roasting pit, Feature 572, that cut into its southern half. It was most closely located near three extramural pits, Features 570, 571 and 589, that originated at about the same elevation.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure, based on the lack of floor artifacts and burning, was probably cleaned out and abandoned. There was no evidence of postabandonment reuse, and the feature ultimately filled with naturally deposited sediments.

Date

Unidentified wood charcoal provided a radiocarbon date of 3680 ± 40 b.p. (uncalibrated ^{14}C years), or 2130-2010 B.C. (calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability).

Feature 608, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 608 was originally cut by Trench 102, and was then partially exposed during excavation of control Unit 556 in Stripping Block 5. The area around the unit was subsequently re-stripped and only the western half of the feature was exposed. This was then completely excavated by hand (Figure 4.36)

This round pit structure originated in Stratum 504, and measured an excavated 3.60 m north-south and 1.45 m east-west. It appears to have been more substantially constructed than surrounding structures, with five postholes in its excavated area. The location of the entry could not be identified, and the orientation was undetermined. This feature likely functioned as a habitation structure occupied temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation.

Internal Features

Five postholes were identified within the excavated area of the structure. Two of these were located near the western pit wall and probably served as perimeter wall supports. The other three postholes were located near the center of the structure and could have

functioned as roof supports. The postholes ranged between 10 cm and 15 cm in diameter, and were from 5 cm to 9 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 7 cm of homogenous fill was removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This consisted of a naturally deposited silty clay with minor charcoal flecking, two pieces of flaked stone, and six pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts were recovered from a floor context.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on its exposed posthole pattern, this structure appears to have had walls constructed within the house pit and supported by a row of posts along the floor perimeter. The roof was likely supported by a combination of these wall posts and posts located within the interior area of the structure. Structural materials, such as daub, were not preserved, and the nature of the superstructure could not be determined. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was located within Stripping Block 5, within a small cluster of structures that included Features 516 and 580. It was also in close proximity to three extramural pits, Features 609, 610, and 611. Feature 608 does not appear to underlay, overlay, or intrude any other features.



Figure 4.36. Feature 608, an Early Agricultural period pithouse, the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Based on the absence of floor artifacts, this structure appears to have been cleaned out and abandoned. It did not exhibit evidence of postabandonment reuse, and it ultimately filled with natural deposits similar to the surrounding substrate.

Date

Based on its stratigraphic context and proximity to radiocarbon-dated features, this pit structure probably dates near 2100 B.C.



Figure 4.37. Feature 629, an Early Agricultural period pithouse, the Congress Street locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Feature 629, Pit Structure*General Description*

Feature 629 was discovered during mechanical stripping of Block 5. This exposed only its eastern half, which was then completely excavated by hand (Figure 4.37).

This round pit structure originated in Stratum 504, and measured an excavated 1.2 m north-south and 95 cm east-west. It was a shallow, basin-shaped depression with no internal features or visible orientation. Like the other structures originating in that stratum, this structure was likely of insubstantial construction and inhabited temporarily as part of a seasonal occupation. It was likely utilized primarily as a habitation structure before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified within pit structure Feature 629.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 12 cm of homogenous fill was excavated from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This fill consisted of a naturally deposited reddish sand with abundant charcoal, five pieces of flaked stone, and 25 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Because of the lack of postholes and structural material, the nature of the construction could not be determined. None of the internal surfaces were pre-

pared in any way, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was located within Stripping Block 5, in close proximity to three extramural pits, Features 625, 626, and 628. It was intruded by a large Hohokam canal, Feature 143, AZ BB:13:481 (ASM), that removed the northern portion.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure appears to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment, based on the lack of floor artifacts and a distinct layer of collapsed superstructure. The presence of large amounts of charcoal might be due to either partial burning of the structure, or to some minimal trash-filling combined with natural deposition.

Date

Based on its stratigraphic context and proximity to radiocarbon-dated features, this pit structure probably dates near 2100 B.C.

Feature 3359, Pit Structure*Description*

This feature was discovered during mechanical stripping; it was then completely excavated by hand (see Figure 4.32). Feature 3359 was slightly elliptical

and measured 3.5 m north-south and 4.0 m east-west. No internal features were discovered in the floor. No entry was found, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. This structure did not burn, and no artifacts were discovered on the floor.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

About 10 cm of fill were excavated between the stripped surface and the floor of the structure. The fill consisted of coarse sands, mixed with some clay that appeared to have been brought in through bioturbation. The fill contained abundant charcoal and ash, but only a few small pieces of burned daub. Artifacts recovered from the fill consisted of 36 pieces of flaked stone, three unworked animal bones, a mano, a projectile point, and a biface. Twelve incipient plain ware sherds, as well as two additional possible sherds, were also collected. One of the sherds had a visible coil structure.

A scatter of fire-cracked rock was the only item discovered on the floor of the structure. No other artifacts were present.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

When excavated, the walls were 10 cm above the floor of the structure. The walls may have been slightly truncated by mechanical stripping.

Little can be said about construction of this pit structure. No internal features were discovered, and possible construction debris was minimal. No evidence existed through which inferences about a possible superstructure could be made.

Neither the walls nor the floor of the structure appeared to have been plastered or prepared in any way.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was constructed into a stratum of sand in the alluvial floodplain. It was not intruded on, nor did it intrude on any other feature. Feature 3359 was located in a cluster of other similar pit structures.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure did not appear to have burned and was possibly cleaned out prior to abandonment. Sometime after abandonment, waterborne sands filled the structure. Alluvial clay deposition then covered the filled foundation pit.

Date

Unidentified wood charcoal provided a radiocarbon date of 3620±40 b.p. (uncalibrated ¹⁴C years), or 2030-1920 B.C. (calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability).

Feature 3364, Pit Structure

Description

This feature was discovered during mechanical stripping. After it was fully exposed, the structure was excavated completely by hand. It originated in Stratum 504. Feature 3364 was roughly circular, and measured approximately 3.42 m in diameter. No internal features were discovered in the floor of the structure. No entry was identified, and orientation of the pit structure could not be determined. A Hohokam canal, Feature 143, BB:13:481, intruded the southern half of the structure. The structure did not appear to have burned, and no artifacts were found on the floor.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 10 cm of fill were excavated between the stripped surface and the floor of the pit structure. Fill consisted of coarse sands with some areas of compacted clay. Some charcoal chunks and charcoal flecking were present throughout the fill. Artifacts recovered from the fill included a few pieces of flaked stone, some unworked animal bone, and a few incipient plain ware sherds.

No artifacts were discovered on the floor of the structure.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Very few of the construction details of the structure were preserved. No internal features were discovered. No daub or construction materials seemed to be present. The compacted clay in the fill may have represented poorly preserved construction materials. Both the walls and the floor of the structure were very poorly preserved, although what remained did not appear plastered or prepared in any way.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This structure was built into a stratum of sand on the alluvial floodplain. Sometime after the foundation

pit of the structure was filled, an irrigation canal, Feature 143, BB:13:481, was constructed through the fill of the southern portion of Feature 3364. The structure itself did not intrude on any other feature. This pit structure was within a small cluster of other similar pit structures.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

The lack of oxidization and burned construction materials suggests this structure did not burn. It may have also been cleaned out prior to abandonment. Sometime after it was abandoned, the structure filled with alluvial sand. The filled foundation pit was then covered by alluvial clay deposition.

Date

Based on its stratigraphic context and the radiocarbon ages of nearby features, this pit structure probably dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 3371, Pit Structure

Description

This feature was discovered during mechanical stripping, after which it was completely excavated by hand. This pit structure originated in Stratum 504. A small pit, Feature 3381, intruded on the northern edge of the structure. Feature 3371 was slightly elliptical and measured 3.96 m east-west and 3.46 m north-south. A possible hearth was discovered in the floor of the pit structure. No entry was found, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. The structure did not appear to have burned, and a possible de facto artifact assemblage was revealed on the floor of the structure.

Internal Features

No postholes were identified in the floor of the structure.

Feature 3371.01 was a possible hearth area in the floor, located just west of the center of the structure. It measured 60 cm in length and 53 cm in width, but had almost no depth. The area showed no real signs of oxidization, but rather, was a gray stain of ash and charcoal. No artifacts were recovered from the hearth area.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 8 cm of fill was excavated between the stripped surface and the floor of the structure. The fill consisted of coarse sands that contained

moderate amounts of charcoal and ash. Artifacts recovered from the fill consisted of some 18 pieces of flaked stone, 2 pieces of unworked animal bone, and 1 projectile point fragment.

A possible de facto artifact assemblage was discovered on the floor of the structure. The assemblage included 1 piece of flaked stone, 2 manos, 2 flaked stone cores, and a projectile point fragment. The two manos and one of the flaked stone cores were found clustered on the extreme northern edge of the structure.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Not many of the construction details of this structure were preserved. The walls of the structure were found to be about 6 cm above the floor, although they may have been truncated slightly by mechanical stripping. Neither the walls nor the floor had been preserved very well, and neither appeared to have been prepared or plastered in any way.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was constructed into a stratum of alluvial sand on the floodplain. It did not intrude on any other feature. Sometime after it was abandoned, it filled by alluvial sand deposition. A small pit, Feature 3381, intruded on the northern edge of the structure after it had been filled. Both features were then covered by continuing alluvial and colluvial deposition.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

There is no evidence the structure burned, but the small floor assemblage suggested the structure may not have been cleaned out before it was abandoned. Sometime after it was abandoned, the foundation pit of this structure was filled and subsequently covered by continuing alluvial and colluvial processes.

Date

Based on its stratigraphic context and the radiocarbon ages of nearby features, this pit structure probably dates to about 2100 B.C.

PITS

Feature 538, Pit

Feature 538 was a small pit discovered during mechanical stripping of Block 2. This pit, which measured 55 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, was circular

in plan view with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill. This fill consisted of a blocky, silty clay similar to the surrounding cienega clay, Stratum 502, into which it was excavated.

Other than approximately 20 pieces of fire-cracked rock (most of which were less than 5 cm in diameter), no other artifacts were recovered. The pit did not appear to be burned, although the presence of a large number of fire-cracked rocks suggested its use as a roasting pit. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but the stratigraphic context suggests this feature dates to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 539, Pit

Feature 539 was also a small circular pit located in Stripping Block 2. It had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 50 cm in diameter and 25 cm deep. This pit was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill. It originated in Stratum 502, and was filled with a similar clay with some silt, charcoal flecking, and burned daub. One piece of flaked stone and three pieces of fire-cracked rock were the only artifacts recovered. No evidence of burning was visible within the feature, and it may have served a storage function. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 540, Pit

Feature 540 was another small pit located in Stripping Block 2. This pit, which was oblong in plan view with a conical profile, originated in Stratum 502 and measured 45 cm long, 35 cm wide, and 34 cm deep. The fill was completely excavated in one level and consisted of a hard clay-loam with charcoal flecking and staining. Other than a few fragments of animal bone, no other artifacts were recovered. One flotation sample was collected. This pit displayed no evidence of burning and may have been used for storage. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 541, Pit

Feature 541 was a semicircular pit that measured 85 cm in diameter and 24 cm deep. This pit, which had sloping sidewalls and a rounded base, was located in Stripping Block 2 and originated in Stratum 502. The fill consisted of a hard silty clay with a large

amount of charcoal and some oxidation, but no artifacts. Six pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered, although all were smaller than 5 cm in diameter. The fill was completely removed in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. Although the fill appeared to be burned, the pit itself was not. It may have served a storage function. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 542, Pit

Feature 542 was a small, oval-shaped pit located in Stripping Block 3. This pit had steep rounded walls, a rounded base, and measured 71 cm long, 60 cm wide, and 30 cm deep. It originated in Stratum 502, and only its northern half was excavated. The fill from this portion consisted primarily of a dense layer of charcoal mixed with alluvium. From this, 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock, four of which were ground stone fragments, and a flotation sample were collected. The fill below this resembled Stratum 502, except it contained a few flecks of charcoal, oxidation, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. Although the pit itself was not burned, the abundant amounts of charcoal and fire-cracked rock located in its upper fill suggested it likely functioned as a roasting pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 543, Modern Pit

Feature 543 was a modern pit located in Stripping Block 3. This pit, that originated in Stratum 501, was initially approached as a prehistoric feature and was bisected. During the course of excavation, modern materials such as styrofoam and cut wood were recovered, and the feature was then abandoned. This pit was irregularly shaped in plan view and measured 98 cm long and 44 cm wide. Approximately 9 cm of its fill, a sandy clay, was removed. No artifacts or samples were collected.

Feature 544, Pit

Feature 544 was a small pit with a circular top, straight walls, and a rounded base. It was located in Stripping Block 4 and measured 70 cm long, 68 cm wide, and 29 cm deep. This pit, which originated in Stratum 502, was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from its fill. Its fill consisted of a hard clay-loam with a dense amount of charcoal and some burned daub. Artifact density

was relatively high, and 20 pieces of flaked stone, some animal bone, nine pieces of fire-cracked rock, and a possible fire-cracked ground stone fragment were recovered. This pit displayed no evidence of burning, and it may have originally been used for storage. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 545, Roasting Pit

Feature 545 was a small roasting pit located in Stripping Block 1. This pit, that measured 50 cm in diameter and 23 cm deep, was circular in plan view with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected. It originated in Stratum 502, and was filled with a tan sandy clay with ash, charcoal, 11 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and a fire-cracked ground stone fragment. The pit itself was unburned, although the dense amounts of charcoal, ash, and fire-cracked rock present in the fill suggested its use as a roasting pit. This pit was intrusive into Feature 510, a pit structure. Based on its stratigraphic relationship with Feature 510, Feature 545 dates to either the Early Ceramic period or a Hohokam period.

Feature 547, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 547 was a bell-shaped pit discovered during excavation of Trench 59 within Stripping Block 1. The trench removed most of the northern portion of the pit, and the fill that remained was excavated stratigraphically as part of one unit. The pit had a top diameter of at least 55 cm, a basal diameter of at least 70 cm, and it was 76 cm deep. Feature 457 originated in Stratum 502, and cut through, in three stratigraphic levels, into Stratum 504. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were collected from each stratigraphic level.

The upper 23 cm of fill consisted of a silty clay with charcoal, 5 sherds, 2 pieces of flaked stone, 1 piece of fire-cracked rock, and a ground stone fragment. Below this, approximately 45 cm thick, was a brown sandy clay with a dense amount of charcoal, sherds, flaked stone, animal bone, a flaked stone tool, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. The 12 cm of fill located above the pit base was similar to that of the previous level. It consisted of a silty-sandy clay that, in contrast, had a lower density of charcoal and artifacts. One small piece of flaked stone was located on the base of the pit. This pit displayed no evidence of burning and was likely a trash-filled storage pit. Based on the types of sherds present, this feature almost certainly dates to a Hohokam period.

Feature 548, Pit

Feature 548 was a small pit initially discovered in Trench 220. It was intrusive into Feature 529, a pit structure, and was exposed in plan during excavation of a 2-m by 2-m control unit placed over that structure. This pit originated in Stratum 503, and became visible as a discrete feature due to its circular arrangement of fire-cracked basalt situated around the opening. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 60 cm in diameter and 19 cm deep. It was completely excavated in one level, and both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected. The fill consisted of dark gray sand with charcoal, daub, and 17 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Although the pit itself exhibited no evidence of burning, the large amounts of fire-cracked rock and charcoal suggested that it functioned as a roasting pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to around 1500 B.C.

Feature 554, Pit

Feature 554 was a small, shallow pit discovered while excavating a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 532, in Stripping Block 5. It was irregularly shaped and measured 55 cm long, 45 cm wide, and 4 cm deep. The pit originated in Stratum 503, and was completely excavated in one level. Because the pit was shallow, all the fill was collected as a flotation sample. This fill consisted of a sediment similar to that of Stratum 503, but with more charcoal flecking and 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Its function is unknown. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 1500 B.C.

Feature 558, Roasting Pit

Feature 558 was a small roasting pit discovered while excavating a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 338, in Stripping Block 5. It originated in Stratum 503, and was oblong in plan view with straight walls and a flat base. This pit measured 74 cm long, 27 cm wide, 6 cm deep, and it was completely excavated in one level. Because the pit was very shallow, nearly all the fill was collected as a flotation sample. The fill consisted of a hard silty clay with charcoal flecking, ash, two pieces of flaked stone, some animal bone, a core, and 21 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The pit itself was heavily burned, with both an oxidized base and sidewalls. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 1500 B.C.

Feature 559, Roasting Pit

Feature 559 was a large roasting pit located in Stripping Block 2. This pit was discovered during excavation of Feature 511, a circular pit structure originating in Stratum 502. Feature 559 was intrusive into the structure and was visible as a discrete feature due to its dark charcoal staining and abundant amount of fire-cracked rock. The pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 90 cm long, 85 cm wide, and 50 cm deep. It was completely excavated in one level and both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected from the fill. This fill consisted of a hard sandy clay with large amounts of charcoal, daub, 50 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 12 pieces of flaked stone, and some animal bone. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 560, Pit

Feature 560 was a small pit discovered while excavating Unit 453, one of the many 2-m by 2-m control units within Stripping Block 5. It was circular in plan view, had a conical-shaped profile, and measured approximately 44 cm in diameter and 24 cm deep. The pit, which was only partially excavated, had approximately half the fill removed in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. This pit originated in Stratum 503, and was filled with a similar sediment with a significant amount of charcoal and some fire-cracked rock. Feature 560 displayed no evidence of in situ burning and could have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to approximately 1500 B.C.

Feature 563, Pit

Feature 563 was a small pit discovered while excavating Unit 514, a 2-m by 2-m control unit located in Stripping Block 5. This pit originated in Stratum 502, and was circular in plan view with sloping side-walls and a rounded base. Feature 563 measured 46 cm in length, 44 cm in width, and 8 cm in depth, and it was completely excavated in one level. Most of the fill, which consisted of charcoal-flecked, reddish-brown sandy silt, was collected as a flotation sample. No artifacts were recovered. This feature exhibited no evidence of burning, and it may have originally functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature almost certainly dates to the Cienega phase.

Feature 570, Pit

Feature 570 was a large pit discovered while excavating a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 488, in Stripping Block 5. This pit was oblong in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 1.43 m long, 83 cm wide, and 48 cm deep. It originated in Stratum 503, cut down into Stratum 504.01, and was filled with moderately hard yellow silt with six pieces of flaked stone and 18 pieces of fire-cracked rock. It was completely excavated in one level, and both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected. The pit displayed no evidence of burning and may have originally functioned as an extramural storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to about 1500 B.C.

Feature 571, Pit

Feature 571 was a small, oblong-shaped pit discovered while excavating Unit 488, a 2-m by 2-m control unit, in Stripping Block 5. This pit likely originated at a higher elevation (probably within Stratum 503), but was not recognized until some of it had been removed at the top of Stratum 504. It had a basin-shaped profile and measured 87 cm long, 69 cm wide, and 36 cm deep. The pit was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill. This fill consisted of brown, silty clay with three pieces of flaked stone, 11 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and some animal bone. The feature did not appear burned and may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 1500 B.C.

Feature 572, Roasting Pit

Feature 572 was a large, irregularly shaped roasting pit discovered while excavating Unit 486, a 2-m by 2-m control unit, located within Stripping Block 5. This pit originated in Stratum 503, and was defined as a dark ashy stain with visible daub and fire-cracked rock. The fill consisted of sandy clay with a high density of artifacts, charcoal, ash, and daub. Artifacts recovered from this fill included 51 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 18 pieces of flaked stone, a core, and some animal bone. The pit, which measured 1.10 m long, 0.95 m wide, and 29 cm deep, was completely excavated in one level, and both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected from the fill. The pit itself did not appear burned, although the large amount of charcoal and fire-cracked rock suggested its use as a roasting pit. A sample of mesquite charcoal provided a radiocarbon date of 3280±40 b.p.

(uncalibrated ^{14}C years), or 1650-1510 B.C. (calibrated calendar years at the 1-sigma range of probability).

Feature 575, Pit

Feature 575 was a small pit discovered while excavating a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 491, in Stripping Block 5. The pit, which was 67 cm in length, 65 cm in width, and 12 cm in depth, became visible as a distinct feature due to a circular arrangement of fire-cracked rock situated near the base. Upon excavation, it became apparent that the upper portion of the pit had been removed during mechanical stripping. The remaining portion of the pit was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill. The feature likely originated in Stratum 503, and was filled with a dark brown sandy clay with abundant charcoal flecking and a high artifact density. Artifacts recovered from this fill included at least 90 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 12 of which were larger than 5 cm in diameter, and three pieces of flaked stone. Although the pit itself was not burned, the large amount of charcoal and fire-cracked rock suggested its use as a roasting pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to approximately 1500 B.C.

Feature 576, Pit

Feature 576 was a small, circular pit discovered during the excavation of Units 470 and 490, two 2-m by 2-m control units, located in Stripping Block 5. Most of this pit was located within Unit 470, although a small portion extended east into Unit 490. This feature originated in Stratum 504. The pit was completely excavated, but because it was located within two separate control units, it was bisected along those lines and the fill removed separately from each unit. The pit had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 80 cm long, 67 cm wide, and 26 cm deep. The fill consisted of a hard silty clay with some charcoal flecking and eight pieces of fire-cracked rock. No other artifacts were recovered, but multiple flotation samples were collected. This pit did not appear burned, and it may have been used for storage. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 578, Pit

Feature 578 was a small pit discovered during excavation of control Unit 551 in Stripping Block 5. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped

profile, and measured 30 cm in diameter and 11 cm in depth. It originated in Stratum 504.01, and was filled with a hard sandy clay with some silt and a small amount of charcoal. The pit was completely excavated, and nearly all the fill was collected as a flotation sample. Two pieces of fire-cracked rock were the only artifacts recovered. This feature displayed no evidence of burning, and it may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 579, Pit

Feature 579 was a small, circular pit discovered during excavation of two 2-m by 2-m control units, Units 491 and 492, located in Stripping Block 5. This pit was completely excavated, but because it was located within two separate control units, it was bisected along those lines and the fill removed separately from each unit. It originated in Stratum 504.01, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 70 cm in diameter and 23 cm in depth. The fill consisted of a hard silty-sand with some charcoal, nine pieces of flaked stone, some animal bone, and seven pieces of fire-cracked rock. A flotation sample was also collected. The pit displayed no evidence of burning, and it may have functioned as a small storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 584, Pit

Feature 584 was a small pit discovered during excavation of a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 472, in Stripping Block 5. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and was 70 cm long, 62 cm wide, and 22 cm deep. It originated in Stratum 504.01, and was filled with a mixture of reddish-brown sand and a grayish-brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal were present throughout the fill, and several pieces of flaked stone were recovered. The pit was completely excavated in one level, and most of the fill was collected for flotation and pollen samples. This feature did not appear burned and may have functioned as a small storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 588, Pit

Feature 588 was a small pit discovered during the excavation of Unit 550, a 2-m by 2-m control unit located in Stripping Block 5. This pit was recognized

as a discrete feature due to the concentration of charcoal and oxidized soil (possibly daub) originating in Stratum 503. The pit was completely excavated, and all the fill was collected as a flotation sample. The pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and was 34 cm long, 33 cm wide, and 12 cm deep. The fill consisted of a hard, silty clay with charcoal flecking, daub, and one piece of flaked stone. This feature displayed no evidence of burning and could have been a trash-filled storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to approximately 1500 B.C.

Feature 589, Pit

Feature 589 was a circular pit discovered during excavation of Units 507 and 508, two 2-m by 2-m control units, located in Stripping Block 5. This feature originated in Stratum 503. This pit was completely excavated, but because it was located within two separate control units, it was bisected along those lines and the fill removed separately from each unit. The pit had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 84 cm in length, 82 cm in width, and 29 cm in depth. It originated in Stratum 503, and was filled with a reddish-brown silty-sand with some charcoal, eight pieces of flaked stone, and four pieces of fire-cracked rock. From this fill, both a flotation and pollen sample were collected. The pit was not burned and may have served a storage function. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 1500 B.C.

Feature 592, Pit

Feature 592 was an irregularly shaped pit located within control Units 551, 552, and 532 in Stripping Block 5. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It appeared relatively ovate at the top, although when excavated, it resolved into two smaller depressions. The base of the pit was highly disturbed by rodenturbation. The pit measured 1.85 m in length, 85 cm in width, and 17 cm in depth. The fill was gray silty sand with abundant amounts of charcoal and several small pieces of fire-cracked rock. Margins of the pit did not appear to be oxidized. Artifacts recovered from the fill included pieces of flaked stone, one abraded cobble, and one flaked stone core. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 593, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 593 was a bell-shaped pit discovered while excavating control Unit 513 in Stripping Block

5. This pit originated in Stratum 504.01, and measured approximately 1 m in diameter and 18 cm in depth. It was completely excavated in one level, and the majority of the fill was collected as a flotation sample. This fill consisted of a hard sandy clay with some silt, abundant charcoal, ash, 55 pieces of flaked stone, some animal bone, and 61 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Although the pit itself exhibited no evidence of burning, the abundance of charcoal, ash, and fire-cracked rock suggested it may have been used for roasting. It overlapped Feature 601, another pit, but it is not clear which pit intrudes the other. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 594, Pit

Feature 594 was a small pit discovered during the excavation of Units 491 and 511, two 2-m by 2-m control units located within Stripping Block 5. This pit likely originated at a higher elevation, and only its bottom portion remained after excavation of natural stratigraphy within the two units. The preserved portion had a circular top, a basin-shaped profile, and was 1.00 m long, 0.95 m wide, and 7 cm deep. The pit was completely excavated, but because it was located within two separate control units, it was bisected along those lines and the fill removed separately from each unit. Feature 594 originated in Stratum 504, and was filled with a hard silty clay mottled with reddish-brown sand. It contained charcoal flecking throughout, four pieces of flaked stone, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were collected. The pit did not appear burned and was likely used for storage. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to approximately 2100 B.C.

Feature 595, Pit

Feature 595 was a small, irregularly shaped pit discovered during the excavation of one of the many 2-m by 2-m control units, Unit 513, located within Stripping Block 5. Feature 595 had a basin-shaped profile and measured 1.10 m in length, 62 cm in width, and 17 cm in depth. It was completely excavated in one level, and most of the fill was collected as a flotation sample. It originated in Stratum 504, and was filled with a brown silty clay with charcoal and sand. A relatively large number of artifacts was recovered from this fill, including nine pieces of flaked stone and four pieces of fire-cracked rock. This pit did not appear burned, and it may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 596, Pit

Feature 596 was a small, circular pit discovered while excavating control Unit 511 in Stripping Block 5. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. Approximately half the pit, the portion contained within Unit 511, was excavated. The rest was located to the east, within control Unit 531, where the feature was not recognized during excavation of the natural stratigraphy, and was completely removed. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured at least 75 cm in diameter and 17 cm in depth. It was filled with hard reddish-brown sand with some clay, charcoal flecking, and daub. Artifact density was low, and one hammerstone and four pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were collected. The pit appeared to be unburned and could have served a storage function. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 597, Pit

Feature 597 was a small pit discovered during excavation of control Unit 550 in Stripping Block 5. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and was 59 cm long, 57 cm wide, and 14 cm deep. It originated in Stratum 504, and was completely excavated in one level. Most of the fill was collected as a flotation sample and a pollen sample, and it consisted of a hard silty clay with charcoal flecking, two pieces of flaked stone, and six pieces of fire-cracked rock. The feature did not display any evidence of in situ burning, and it may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 598, Pit

Feature 598 was a small possible pit discovered during excavation of a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 550. The pit was circular in plan view and basin shaped in profile. It measured 38 cm in length, 20 cm in width, and 6 cm in depth. The fill was grayish-brown silty sand with a few small charcoal flecks. One possible mano fragment was recovered from the fill. One small piece of fire-cracked rock was noted, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 599, Pit

Feature 599 was a small pit discovered while excavating Unit 550, a 2-m by 2-m control unit, within

Stripping Block 5. This pit was recognized within Stratum 504.01 as a dense cluster of fire-cracked rock. Once the pit was completely excavated, it was clear that it had originated at a higher elevation and that only the bottom portion remained. This remaining portion was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and was 48 cm long, 46 cm wide, and 5 cm deep. Feature 599 was filled with a moderately hard silty sand with some charcoal flecking and ash. Thirteen pieces of fire-cracked rock were the only artifacts recovered, but both a flotation and a pollen sample were collected. This pit exhibited no evidence of in situ burning, although based on the presence of the ash, charcoal, and fire-cracked rock, it may have been used as a roasting feature. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to approximately 2100 B.C.

Feature 600, Pit

Feature 600 was a small pit discovered during excavation of a 2-m by 2-m control unit, Unit 551, located within Stripping Block 5. Approximately half the pit, the portion contained within Unit 551, was excavated. The rest was located to the west, within control Unit 531, where the feature was not recognized during the excavation of the natural stratigraphy and it was completely removed. This pit was likely circular in plan view, with a basin-shaped profile, and measured at least 55 cm in diameter and 60 cm in depth. It originated in Stratum 504.01, and contained a fill composed of a clayey sand with a small amount of charcoal flecking, some ash, and no artifacts. Because the pit was shallow, most of the fill was collected as a flotation sample. This pit displayed no evidence of burning, and it may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 601, Pit

Feature 601 was a small pit discovered in control Units 493 and 513, two 2-m by 2-m control units located within Stripping Block 5. Approximately half of this feature was located within Unit 493 and was completely excavated in one level. The rest was located within Unit 513 to the north. Unfortunately, during the excavation of natural stratigraphy within this unit, Feature 601 was not identified and was completely removed. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and was 80 cm long, 75 cm wide, and 18 cm deep. It originated in Stratum 504.01, and was recognized due to the heavy concentration of charcoal located at the center. It was filled with a hard clayey sand with 25 pieces of flaked

stone and 41 pieces of fire-cracked rock. This pit displayed no evidence of burning and may have been used for storage. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 609, Pit

Feature 609 was a small pit located within Stripping Block 5. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 52 cm in length, 44 cm in width, and 11 cm in depth. Feature 609 originated in Stratum 504.01, and was filled with a hard silty clay with no artifacts or fire-cracked rock. The pit was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. It displayed no evidence of burning and likely functioned as an extramural storage feature. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 610, Pit

Feature 610 was a small, shallow pit located within Stripping Block 5. This pit was circular in plan view, had a basin-shaped profile, and measured 33 cm in diameter and 8 cm in depth. It originated in Stratum 504.01, and was completely excavated in one level. Because it was shallow, all the fill was collected as either a flotation or a pollen sample. The pit was filled with hard silty clay with some charcoal flecking and no artifacts. It exhibited no evidence of burning and may have functioned as a storage pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to approximately 2100 B.C.

Feature 611, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the eastern half was then excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 45 cm in length, 40 cm in width, and 8 cm in depth. The fill of the pit was dark brown silty clay with a few small flecks of charcoal. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 612, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum

504.01. It had straight sidewalls and a relatively flat base. The pit measured 23 cm in length, 22 cm in width, and 17 cm in depth. The fill was grayish-tan clay with small caliche flecks and a few pockets of orange sand. No artifacts were recovered from the feature, and all the fill was collected as a flotation sample. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 613, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and it was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. The pit was basin shaped in profile and measured 41 cm in diameter and 13 cm in depth. Two discrete strata were visible in the fill of the feature. The upper 7 cm of fill was dark brown silty clay with caliche striations. The lower 6 cm of fill consisted of reddish sand with some clay mottling. Flecks of charcoal and burned daub were present throughout both strata of the fill. No artifacts were recovered from the pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to approximately 2100 B.C.

Feature 615, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was subsequently completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 78 cm in length, 73 cm in width, and 8 cm in depth. The fill was reddish sand, with some clay mottling with a few small charcoal flecks and caliche nodules. One small possible piece of fire-cracked rock was noted in the fill, but not collected. No artifacts were recovered from the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 616, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then excavated completely by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 77 cm in length, 72 cm in width, and 16 cm in depth. The fill was a mixture of tan silt and dark brown clay. Small charcoal flecks and pieces of caliche were noted in the fill. No artifacts were recovered from the feature. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 619, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 80 cm in length, 75 cm in width, and 21 cm in depth. The fill was reddish sand mottled with dark brown clay with abundant charcoal flecking. The margins of the pit were not oxidized. Artifacts recovered from the fill included five pieces of flaked stone and two decayed fragments of animal bone. Fifteen pieces of fire-cracked rock greater than 5 cm in diameter were noted, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 622, Pit

This small ovate pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 87 cm in length, 79 cm in width, and 15 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown silty clay with abundant pieces of charcoal and charcoal flecking. The margins of the pit showed small patches of oxidization. Artifacts recovered from the fill included 15 pieces of flaked stone and a few fragmentary animal bones. Five pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted in the fill, but were not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 623, Pit

This small oval pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the eastern half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 93 cm in length, 61 cm in width, and 13 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown clay with a few small pieces of charcoal. Three pieces of flaked stone were recovered from the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 624, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was intruded by the fill of a prehistoric canal, Feature 143, BB:13:481. The pit was basin shaped in profile, and measured 70 cm in diameter and 15 cm in depth. Two discrete strata were visible

in the fill. The upper 6 cm of fill was yellowish silt with some charcoal flecking. One piece of flaked stone was recovered from the upper fill; two small pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted, but not collected. The lower 9 cm of fill was compact brown clay with some silt mottling. Some charcoal flecking was also present in this lower stratum, but no artifacts were recovered. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 625, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the southern half was subsequently excavated by hand. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 80 cm in length, 74 cm in width, and 9 cm in depth. The fill was a grayish-tan mixture of sand and clay with a few small charcoal flecks and pieces of unburned daub. No artifacts were recovered from the fill. Five small pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to approximately 2100 B.C.

Feature 626, Pit

This small oval pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. The length of this basin-shaped pit was unknown, although it measured 65 cm in width and 21 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions and a few small flecks of caliche. One piece of flaked stone was the only artifact recovered from the excavated fill of the pit. Three small pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 628, Charcoal Concentration

This circular charcoal stain was first discovered during mechanical stripping, and it was thought to be a small pit. Upon excavation, it was found to be a concentration of charcoal within the fill above an extramural surface, Feature 627. Feature 628 originated in Stratum 504.01. The fill was dark brown silty clay that slowly transitioned to the reddish sand of the extramural surface. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were taken from the fill, and an incipient plain ware sherd was collected from the area originally identified as a pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 630, Pit

This small oval pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 503. It was basin shaped in profile, and was 95 cm long, 84 cm wide, and 29 cm deep. The fill was a mixture of dark brown clay and reddish sand with abundant amounts of charcoal and roughly 30 small pieces of fire-cracked rock. Neither the margins nor the base of the pit showed any signs of oxidization. Two small fragments of animal bone were collected from the fill. A sample of charred annual plant tissue provided a radiocarbon date of 3220±40 b.p. (uncalibrated ¹⁴C years), or 1520-1440 B.C. (calibrated calendar years, at the 1-sigma range of probability).

Feature 631, Bell-shaped Pit

This bell-shaped pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the northern half was subsequently excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. The top of the pit measured 74 cm in length, and its width was estimated at 64 cm. It measured 21 cm in depth, and had a basal length of 92 cm. Basal width was inferred to be 80 cm. Three strata were present in the fill of the pit. The upper 8 cm of fill was dark brown silty clay. A 2-cm-thick layer of reddish sand was present between the upper and lower fill. The lower 11 cm of fill was mottled clay and sand. Small caliche nodules were present throughout the fill. A few pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted, but not collected. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated portion of the pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 2100 B.C.

Feature 632, Roasting Pit

This circular roasting pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the northern half was subsequently excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It measured 1.65 m in length, 1.57 m in width, and 29 cm in depth. The fill was reddish sand mottled with pockets of dark brown clay. Charcoal was abundant throughout the fill, and more than 130 pieces of fire-cracked rock greater than 5 cm in size were noted. No artifacts were recovered from the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 633, Historic Pit

This large historic-era pit was discovered in the profile of a backhoe trench. The surrounding sediment

was stripped to the visible top of the pit fill. The pit measured 2.4 m in length, 1.3 m in width, and 17 cm in depth. A noncontrol unit, Unit 243, was excavated into the dark brown silty clay fill of the pit. The fill was not screened, and no artifacts were collected from Feature 633.

Feature 3360, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It had vertical side walls and a flat bottom. The pit measured 65 cm in length, 60 cm in width, and 26 cm in depth. The fill of the pit was mottled dark brown clay and reddish sand, with a very thin layer of reddish sand just above the base of the pit. Charcoal flecks were present throughout the fill. Artifacts recovered from the fill included one piece of animal bone and six pieces of flaked stone. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 3361, Bell-shaped Pit

This bell-shaped pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the eastern half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in the top of Stratum 502. The pit was 85 cm long and 70 cm wide at the top. It had a basal length of 95 cm, a basal width of 80 cm, and a depth of 23 cm. Two discrete strata were visible in the fill of the pit. The upper 11 cm of fill was brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and several pieces of flaked stone. The lower 12 cm of fill was reddish sand with charcoal flecking and several small pieces of oxidized daub. One piece of flaked stone was recovered from the lower fill. Three pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted in the lower fill, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Early Ceramic period or a Hohokam period.

Feature 3362, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504.01. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 50 cm in diameter and 5 cm in depth. The fill was reddish sand with charcoal flecking and small gravels. One possible piece of ground stone was collected from the fill. Two pieces of fire-cracked rock greater than 5 cm in diameter were found on the base of the pit, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 3363, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 502. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 85 cm in length, 83 cm in width, and 27 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown clay that gradually became mixed with reddish sand toward the base of the pit. Charcoal flecking and caliche striations were present throughout the fill, but became more frequent with depth. No artifacts were recovered from the fill. Three pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted in the fill, but not collected. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 3368, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was then excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 503. It intruded Feature 3367, another small pit, on the northwestern edge. Feature 3368 was basin shaped in profile and measured 80 cm in length, 60 cm in width, and 10 cm in depth. Fill was mottled reddish sand and brown clay with charcoal and small pieces of oxidized daub. The margins of the pit did not appear oxidized. Artifacts recovered from the fill included a few pieces of flaked stone and animal bone. Two pieces of fire-cracked rock greater than 5 cm in diameter were observed in the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to approximately 1500 B.C.

Feature 3369, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the eastern half was subsequently excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 503. It was basin shaped in profile, and was 60 cm long, 58 cm wide, and 12 cm deep. The fill was mottled reddish sand and brown clay with some light charcoal flecking. One piece of flaked stone was recovered from the excavated fill. A small piece of fire-cracked rock was visible in the profile of the unexcavated half of the pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 1500 B.C.

Feature 3370, Pit

This small oval pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum

504. It was basin shaped in profile, and measured 65 cm in length, 42 cm in width, and 10 cm in depth. The fill was mottled reddish sand and brown clay with some light charcoal flecking. A mano and one piece of flaked stone were recovered from the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 3373, Roasting Pit

This oval roasting pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the eastern half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 503. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 1 m in length, 60 cm in depth, and 25 cm in depth. The fill was brown clayey sand with abundant charcoal pieces and flecking throughout. The base of the pit was highly oxidized. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated fill of Feature 3373. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 1500 B.C.

Feature 3374, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping and then completely excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 503. It was basin shaped in profile and measured 42 cm in length, 40 cm in width, and 6 cm in depth. The fill of the pit was heavily compacted oxidized sand. An ochre-stained mano was visible from the top of the fill, and when excavated, was found to be lying on the base of the pit. The mano was the only artifact recovered from the fill. The margins and base of the pit did not appear to be oxidized. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to near 1500 B.C.

Feature 3375, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504. It was basin shaped in profile, and was 63 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep. The fill was brown clayey sand with carbonate striations and pieces of charcoal throughout. All excavated fill was collected as a flotation sample. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated portion of the pit. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

Feature 3381, Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was completely excavated

by hand. This feature originated in Stratum 504. It intruded on the northern edge of a pit structure, Feature 3371. Feature 3381 was basin shaped in profile, and measured 43 cm in diameter and 6 cm in depth. The fill was brown sandy silt with caliche striations and charcoal flecking throughout. The entirety of the fill was collected as a flotation sample. No artifacts were collected from the fill. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature likely dates to about 2100 B.C.

OTHER PREHISTORIC FEATURES

Feature 627, Extramural Surface

This extramural surface was discovered during excavation of what was thought to be a small pit, Feature 628. Feature 627 originated in Stratum 504. Upon excavation of this circular stain, it was found to be a concentration of charcoal within the fill above Feature 627, an extramural surface. The fill was dark

brown silty clay that slowly transitioned to the reddish sand of the extramural surface. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were taken from the fill, and an incipient plain ware sherd was collected from the area. Based on its stratigraphic context, this feature probably dates to roughly 2100 B.C.

Feature 3414, Extramural Surface

This extramural surface was discovered during mechanical stripping, and was subsequently cleared by hand. This feature was on top of Stratum 504.01. The exposed area of the surface was 50 m long and 35 m wide. All the Stratum 504 features excavated during the 2002 field season (Features 3359 through 3403) originate at this surface. The surface consisted of a compacted deposit of reddish sand at a fairly consistent elevation. One ground stone mano was collected directly from the surface just northwest of a pit structure, Feature 3371.