
FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS: PART 1. SAN AGUSTÍN MISSION 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) is the site number assigned to 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.

Archaeological work at the San Agustín Mission locus, Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM), located features dating to the Early Agricultural, Hohokam, Protohistoric, Spanish, American Territorial, and American Statehood periods (Table 4.1).

A variety of prehistoric features were discovered at the San Agustín Mission locus, most dating to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period (Figure 4.1).

PREHISTORIC PIT STRUCTURES

Feature 2, Pit Structure

General Description

This structure was discovered while manually excavating a 1-m by 2-m control unit (Unit 3) along the southern side of Mission Lane. Beyond the limits of this unit, which was excavated to the floor of the structure, no further excavation was completed.

During excavation of Unit 3, this structure became visible as a distinct feature based on the presence of its burned fill and plastered floor. Due to the limited amount of excavation, its dimensions and orientation could not be determined. No internal features were identified, and the function of the structure is unknown.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.28 m of burned house fill was removed from above the structure floor. This consisted of a clayey silt with moderate amounts of burned daub and charcoal (flecks and chunks). Artifacts recovered from this fill included sherds, flaked stone, shell, animal bone, ground stone, and 17 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Seven sherds were located on the floor.

Table 4.1. Summary list of excavated and unexcavated features found during the Rio Nuevo Archaeology project, by site/locus and time period.**A. Excavated Features.**

Site/Time Period/Stratum	Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
San Agustín Mission Locus		
Cienega	Pithouse (22)	7, 15, 17, 28, 29, 32, 57, 62, 65, 88, 97, 100, 112, 121, 122, 126, 128, 151, 182, 191, 211, 218
	Inhumation (2)	159, 190
	Small pit (23)	66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 105, 107, 110, 113, 125, 180, 183, 184
	Large pit (1)	195
	Roasting pit (5)	18, 20, 76, 115, 216
	Hearth (1)	89
	Hohokam	Possible pit (1)
Pithouse (1)		2
Inhumation (2)		36, 38
Secondary cremation (2)		39, 90
Bell pit (1)		13
Prehistoric	Inhumation (3)	24, 35, 160
	Small pit (4)	30, 45, 63, 70
	Bell pit (1)	31
	Hearth (1)	89
Spanish	Wall (2)	1, 179
	Masonry/Adobe structure (granary) (1)	6
	Trash concentration (3)	64, 161, 166
	Large pit (3)	177, 178, 203
	Roasting pit (1)	193
American Territorial	Well (1)	4
	Fenceline (1)	5
	Large pit (2)	52, 87
	Small pit (1)	61
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
Mission Gardens Locus		
Early Agricultural	Inhumation (3)	3045, 3048, 3345
Early Ceramic	Pithouse (2)	3014, 3038
Hohokam	Pithouse (1)	3005
	Inhumation (7)	3019, 3025, 3057, 3080, 3097, 3346, 3347
	Primary cremation (1)	3002
	Secondary cremation (3)	3041, 3071, 3101

Table 4.1. A. Continued.

Site/Time Period/Stratum	Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number		
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM) (continued)				
Mission Gardens Locus (continued)				
Hohokam (continued)	Bell pit (1)	3044		
	Hearth (1)	3072		
	Large pit (2)	3001, 3067		
	Small pit (5)	3012, 3016, 3058, 3082, 3344		
Spanish	Wall (3)	3000, 3026, 3098		
American Territorial/American Statehood	Masonry/Adobe structure (2)	3028, 3083		
	Wall foundation (2)	3095, 3096		
	Bell pit (1)	3024		
	Well (1)	3006		
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)				
Congress Street Locus				
Block 1	Stratum 502 Early Ceramic or Hohokam	Pithouse (2)	510, 546	
		Bell pit (1)	547	
		Roasting pit (1)	545	
Block 2	Hohokam Stratum 502 Cienega	Pithouse (1)	308	
		Pithouse (1)	511	
		Roasting pit (2)	538, 559	
Block 3	Stratum 502 Cienega Modern	Small pit (3)	539, 540, 541	
		Small pit (1)	542	
		Small pit (1)	543	
Block 4	Stratum 502 Cienega	Small pit (1)	544	
Block 5	Stratum 504	Pithouse (8)	516, 580, 581, 608, 629, 3359, 3364, 3371	
		Bell pit (1)	631	
		Roasting pit (1)	632	
		Small pit (31)	579, 584, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 615, 616, 619, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 3360, 3362, 3370, 3375, 3381	
		Extramural surface (2)	627, 3414	
		Stratum 503	Roasting pit (4)	558, 572, 3373, 9218
			Small pit (10)	554, 560, 571, 575, 588, 589, 630, 3368, 3369, 3374
			Large pit (1)	570
		Stratum 502 Cienega	Small pit (1)	3363

Table 4.1. A. Continued.

Site/Time Period/Stratum	Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM) (continued)		
Congress Street Locus (continued)		
	Stratum 502 Early Ceramic or Hohokam	Bell pit (1) 3361
Block 7	Early Ceramic or Hohokam	Inhumation (1) 573
Block 8	Early Agricultural	Inhumation (1) 574
Trench 62	Early Agricultural	Inhumation (1) 618
Trench 201	Stratum 504	Pithouse (1) 506
Other	Early Agricultural	Inhumation (2) 603, 605
	Prehistoric	Inhumation (1) 591
		Small pit (9) 548, 560, 563, 570, 571, 575, 576, 578, 579
	Modern	Large pit (1) 633
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
Brickyard Locus		
Cienega		Pithouse (22) 3220, 3245, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3270, 3273, 3274, 3290, 3294, 3296, 3300, 3306, 3308, 3312, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3332, 9168, 9357, 9372
		Large pit (1) 3334
		Small pit (30) 3221, 3222, 3223, 3225, 3229, 3237, 3238, 3240, 3241, 3243, 3244, 3248, 3252, 3253, 3261, 3263, 3266, 3284, 3285, 3288, 3289, 3295, 3318, 3320, 3326, 3328, 3329, 3331, 3336, 3358
		Roasting pit (2) 3249, 3313
		Slab-lined pit (1) 3316
		Bell pit (2) 3242, 3272
		Inhumation (4) 3267, 3268, 3330, 3357
		Extramural surface (1) 3317
	Early Ceramic	Roasting pit (1) 3287
	Hohokam	Pithouse (2) 3293, 9376
	American Territorial/Modern	Adobe wall (1) 3200
		Masonry/Adobe structure (1) 3256
		Kiln (1) 3204
Small pit (2) 3259, 3309		
Masonry storage bin (2) 3209, 3214		
Well (1) 3207		
Wall foundation (2) 3211, 3212		
Railroad track (1) 3213		
	Historic other (12) 3201, 3202, 3203, 3205, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3302, 9355	

Table 4.1. A. Continued.

Site/Time Period/Stratum	Feature Number (Count)	Feature Type
Tucson Presidio Site, AZ BB:13:13 (ASM)		
Tucson Museum of Art/Fish-Stevens-Duffield House		
Spanish	Structure (4)	316, 320, 331, 332
	Adobe wall (1)	300
	Posthole (7)	309, 315, 318, 324, 325, 326, 328
	Small pit (3)	305, 317, 321
	Large pit (1)	327
	House floor (1)	319
American Territorial/American Statehood	Structure (1)	314
	House floor (3)	301, 306, 307
	Adobe structure wall (2)	302, 329
	Structure foundation (1)	330
	Small pit (5)	308, 310, 311, 312, 313
	Posthole (4)	303, 304, 322, 323
Tucson Presidio Site, AZ BB:13:13 (ASM)		
Tucson Presidio		
Early Agricultural	Pithouse (1)	430
Hohokam	Pithouse (3)	350, 406, 417
	Small pit (2)	412, 416
	Roasting pit (2)	405, 434
	Borrow pit (1)	380 [Pioneer]
	Spanish	Adobe wall (7)
	Large pit (4)	373, 409, 420, 441
	Small pit (3)	422, 423, 427
	Extramural surface (1)	418
	Posthole (5)	410, 425, 429, 431, 433
	Historic other (4)	386, 404, 424, 428
American Territorial	Adobe wall (1)	389
	Small pit (21)	354, 357, 358, 363, 364, 365, 366, 371, 372, 381, 382, 383, 395, 396, 398, 402, 407, 414, 421, 435, 442
	Large pit (5)	356, 359, 376, 385, 437
	Privy (2)	360, 408
	Hearth (2)	361, 394
	Posthole (8)	367, 369, 388, 391, 392, 393, 397, 436
	Ramada (2)	368, 378
	Fenceline (2)	375, 401
	Animal burial (2)	370, 439
	Utility trench (1)	352
	Historic other (6)	353, 384, 387, 390, 432, 438

Table 4.1. A. Continued.

Site/Time Period/Stratum	Feature Number (Count)	Feature Type
Canals, AZ BB:13:481 (ASM)		
Canals at the San Agustín Mission Locus, Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
Early Agricultural	Canals (2)	53, 127
Hohokam	Canals (1)	137
Historic	Canals (2)	3, 9
Canals at the Mission Gardens Locus, Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
Prehistoric	Canals (4)	200, 202, 210, 212
Protohistoric	Canals (4)	201, 204, 205, 207
Historic	Canals (4)	206, 208, 209, 211
Canals at the Congress Street Locus, Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)		
Early Agricultural	Canals (4)	139, 140, 141, 152
Hohokam	Canals (8)	142, 143, 144, 146, 149, 151, 154, 156
Historic	Canals (7?)	138, 145?, 147, 148, 150, 153?, 155
Features Southeast of Interstate 10 and Congress Street, AZ BB:13:735 (ASM) and AZ BB:13:NW (ASM)		
American Territorial/Modern	Masonry/Adobe structure (2)	7, 8
	Roasting pit (1)	3
	Large pit or depression (3)	1, 2, 4
	Historic other (1)	5
	Posthole (1)	6

Table 4.1. Continued.

B. Unexcavated Features.

Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)	
San Agustín Mission Locus	
Pithouse (14)	19, 22, 25, 33, 96, 132, 133, 162, 163, 185, 189, 192, 206, 209
Possible pithouse (8)	8, 27, 34, 42, 120, 150, 196, 207
Small pit (70)	10, 11, 12, 14, 37, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 111, 114, 117, 118, 119, 129, 134, 136, 139, 140, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 164, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 210, 212, 213, 214
Roasting pit (9)	135, 138, 165, 167, 168, 208, 215, 217, 219

Table 4.1. B. Continued.

Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM) (continued)	
San Agustín Mission Locus (continued)	
Bell pit (2)	26, 131
Possible well (1)	23
Historic outhouse (1)	116
Mission burial (13)	141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 157, 158, 173, 175, 176
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)	
Mission Gardens Locus	
Pithouse (6)	3029, 3042, 3061, 3074, 3109, 3110
Possible pithouse (6)	3004, 3032, 3060, 3062, 3108, 3417
Large pit (3)	3059, 3079, 3094
Small pit (34)	3003, 3008, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3039, 3040, 3043, 3046, 3047, 3052, 3053, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3084, 3099, 3104, 3107, 3112
Possible pit (1)	3011
Roasting pit (8)	3007, 3009, 3010, 3018, 3050, 3055, 3056, 3081
Historic pit (1)	3063
Bell pit (4)	3073, 3103, 3106, 3111
Hearth (1)	3051
Other (2)	3027, 3105
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)	
Congress Street Locus	
Pithouse (5)	371, 519, 521, 529, 577
Possible pithouse (8)	512, 515, 517, 524, 527, 528, 550, 602
Small pits (24)	500, 501, 502, 507, 522, 525, 526, 530, 531, 532, 533, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557, 561, 567, 568, 569, 582, 587, 590
Bell pit (3)	520, 562, 606
Roasting pit (5)	369, 503, 508, 509, 549
Trash concentration (3)	518, 534, 586
Outhouse (1)	585
Well (1)	607
Extramural surface (1)	627
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM)	
Brickyard Locus	
Pithouse (3)	3399, 3412, 3413
Possible pithouse (5)	3246, 3247, 3298, 3385, 3408

Table 4.1. B. Continued.

Feature Type (Count)	Feature Number
Clearwater Site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM) (continued)	
Brickyard Locus (continued)	
Large pit (8)	3250, 3278, 3279, 3286, 3310, 3342, 3393, 3407
Small pit (71)	3224, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3239, 3251, 3265, 3269, 3277, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3305, 3307, 3311, 3314, 3315, 3319, 3321, 3322, 3324, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3343, 3351, 3352, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3372, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3395, 3397, 3398, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3409, 3410, 3416
Bell pit (2)	3394, 3415
Roasting pit (7)	3275, 3276, 3283, 3304, 3313, 3355, 3406
Possible well (1)	3396
Historic large pit (3)	3303, 3348, 3350
Historic small pit (7)	3254, 3255, 3257, 3258, 3341, 3349, 3411
Historic other (2)	3353, 3354

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Except for the presence of a prepared floor, little else is known about the construction of this pit structure. Neither the location of the pit walls, nor a post-hole pattern were exposed during the excavations. The daub that was observed in the fill, however, suggests that a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction was originally present. No evidence of remodeling was present.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 2 was constructed into a floodplain alluvium. No underlying features, overlying features, or intrusive features were visible within the excavated area of the pit structure.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

The burning that was visible within the feature fill and on the floor of Feature 2 indicates that the pit structure at least partially burned. Due to the limited excavation of the pit structure, however, it is unclear if this burning occurred prior to abandonment or after abandonment. It is also unclear if the seven sherds that were located on the structure floor are part of a floor assemblage, or if they were trash that was deposited into the structure.

Date

The presence of ceramic sherds on the floor of the house suggests it dates to the Early Ceramic or Hohokam periods, roughly spanning from A.D. 50 to 1450. The lack of decorated ceramics prevents a more refined date.

Feature 7, Pit Structure*General Description*

This pit structure was initially discovered by mechanical trenching (Trenches 101 and 104), and was subsequently exposed by mechanical stripping (Figure 4.2). Only those portions of the structure that extended north of Trench 104 and east of Trench 101 were then excavated by hand.

This round pit structure measured 3.15 m east-west and approximately 2.70 m north-south. Except for 13 postholes that encircled the floor area, no other internal features were identified. Due to the disturbance caused by mechanical trenching and the incomplete excavation of the structure, only a partial posthole pattern was uncovered. Therefore, no orientation could be discerned. Feature 7 was probably used for habitation and burned sometime after its abandonment.



Figure 4.1. Prehistoric features at the San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).



Figure 4.2. Features 7 and 29, Cienega phase pithouses, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Internal Features

All the postholes found during excavation were located adjacent to the structure walls. They measured between 8 cm and 12 cm in diameter, and were between 2 cm and 12 cm deep. No artifacts were recovered from these postholes, although three contained the remains of charred posts.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.69 m of stratified fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. The upper 0.44 m consisted of alluvially deposited silt and clay, while the lower 0.25 m was composed of trash and collapsed superstructure. Burned roof and wall material, such as burned daub and charcoal, were present throughout the cultural fill, but increased dramatically in the 0.05-0.10 m above the structure floor. The floor itself was oxidized in small patches across its entire surface.

The fill contained 171 pieces of fire-cracked rock, flaked stone, animal bone (some of which was

worked), ochre, ground stone, and one polisher. In addition to the burned daub, charcoal, and ash present throughout the lower feature fill, other charred structural debris, such as burned reeds and matting, was observed within the layer of collapsed superstructure. Artifacts with a floor context were few, consisting of one mano, a core, and two pieces of fire-cracked rock.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

This pit structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. Neither the floor nor walls had prepared surfaces, and these were defined only by the break between cultural fill and the natural alluvium. Based on the location of the internal postholes, the walls of the structure appear to have been built within the excavated pit. The abundant amount of charcoal, daub, and other charred structural debris suggests a superstructure constructed of wattle-and-daub. No roof supports were identified, although, based on the small size of the structure, they may not have been necessary.

Stratigraphic Relationships

A later pit structure, Feature 29, intrudes the northeastern portion of this feature. Like Feature 7, it was also cut into the same alluvial stratum but to a shallower depth. The construction of Feature 29 appears to have only affected the upper fill of Feature 7, and likely occurred long after Feature 7 was abandoned.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Feature 7 appears to have burned after it was cleaned out and abandoned. No intact floor assemblage was discovered, and only three artifacts were found on floor. Three burned posts were preserved in situ, and the absence of other posts suggests there may have been scavenging prior to the structure burning. After burning, the structure filled with trash and alluvial sediments.

Date

Based upon its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 15, Pit Structure

General Description

This feature was discovered during mechanical trenching (Trench 102), and was subsequently exposed

by mechanical stripping (Figure 4.3). The entire feature, except a small portion removed by the trench, was excavated by hand.

This round structure measured 3.55 m north-south and 3.30 m east-west. It contained two small intramural pits and 64 interior postholes. Its orientation could not be determined, and there were no visible gaps in the posthole pattern to suggest the location of an entry. The structure was probably used for habitation and household storage until it was consumed by fire.

Internal Features

The two intramural pits, Features 15.01 and 15.10, were superimposed and located near the southern wall of the structure. The remaining internal features were comprised of postholes, most of which were closely spaced along the floor perimeter. Some of these—Features 15.02-15.09—contained artifacts and were assigned subfeature numbers.

Feature 15.01 was a small basin-shaped pit that measured 0.42 m long, 0.35 m wide, and 0.18 m deep. It was intrusive into Feature 15.10, another small pit located to the north. Feature 15.01 probably served a storage function. Unlike Feature 15.10, it was filled with the same type of sediment visible in the floor fill of Feature 15, and was in use when the structure burned. Its fill consisted of clayey silt (mottled with charcoal and daub) that contained pieces of flaked stone and one piece of fire-cracked rock.

Feature 15.10 was also a basin-shaped pit that measured 0.32 m long, 0.26 m wide, and 0.07 m deep. Its fill was composed of silty clay that, unlike Feature 15.10, contained little charcoal and no daub. It

was probably sealed and then intruded by Feature 15.01. Except one piece of fire-cracked rock, no other artifacts were recovered.

As mentioned, 64 postholes were discovered within the pit structure. These ranged in size from 0.07 m to 0.21 m in diameter, and were from 0.07 m to 0.30 m deep. Most of the postholes were located adjacent to the structure walls, and were within two concentric rows. A few others were located within the interior area of the structure, and may have been used as roof supports. Four of these interior posts (TT, LL, KK, and FF) were larger and deeper than all the other postholes located in the feature. In comparison, these ranged from 0.21 m to 0.28 m in diameter, and were from 0.15 m to 0.36 m deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Although the average wall height was 0.20 m, up to 0.54 m of stratified fill was removed from Feature 15. The uppermost fill consisted of alluvial-deposited clay and silt with few artifacts and little evidence of burning. In contrast, the lower fill, which was composed of burned structural material, contained large amounts of charcoal and burned daub. Most of the artifacts recovered from the structure came from this lower level and did not appear to be the result of trash disposal.

Artifacts recovered from the feature fill included flaked stone debitage, 2 projectile points, 3 biface fragments, 2 polishers, animal bone, hematite, sherds, ground stone, a bone awl, and a lump of fired clay. A variety of artifacts with a floor context were also recovered: 1 mano, 2 hammerstones, a ground stone disk, 2 ground stone fragments, 1 handstone, 1 bone awl, 5 pieces of flaked stone, and 3 fire-cracked rocks.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

This pit structure and all its interior features were excavated into a floodplain alluvium. Based on the presence of burned daub in its fill, the superstructure was likely constructed of wattle-and-daub. Based on the location of its interior postholes, the structure probably had walls constructed within the house pit and supported by a row of posts along the perimeter of the floor. Its roof may have been supported by a combination of these wall posts and at least four posts located within the interior area of the structure. There



Figure 4.3. Feature 15, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

was no evidence of plaster preparation of the structure's walls, floor, or internal features.

Feature 15 exhibited multiple evidence of remodeling and/or maintenance. The presence of two concentric rows of postholes suggested a major shift in wall location, probably to increase the size of the structure. Eight of these perimeter wall postholes were superimposed, and probably represent adjustments of individual post locations to stabilize the walls or roof.

One final piece of evidence was the superpositioning of the two small intramural pits, Features 15.01 and 15.10. After Feature 15.10 was sealed, Feature 15.01 was excavated into the same general area as a replacement. This may have coincided with the shift in wall location.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This feature was excavated into a floodplain alluvium. No other features were located in its immediate vicinity, although a cluster of similar structures was located 5-10 m to the north.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Based on the degree of burning within its fill, as well as the nature of its floor assemblage, Feature 15 appears to have burned while still in use. A variety of functional tools were located on the floor, suggesting an unexpected abandonment. Deposits of trash were not identified, and there does not appear to be any postabandonment reuse. After the structure burned and collapsed, it was filled with alluvial sediments.

Date

A radiocarbon date of 1650±40 b.p. uncalibrated (Beta-190710) (A.D. 380-430 calibrated, at 1 sigma of probability) was obtained from maize, although the architectural style and the types of artifacts recovered suggest the house dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 17, Pit Structure

General Description

This possible pit structure was discovered while re-excavating a control unit that was originally excavated in 1986. This unit had been placed over Feature 9, a historic-era canal, and Feature 17 became visible at its base. The structure was then tested by hand, within the limits of the canal, in a 2.0-m by 0.6-m excavation unit.

Due to the limited amount of excavation within this structure, information about its dimensions, orientation, construction, and function is largely unknown. Excavation exposed only a small portion of its floor, and none of its walls or internal features. The presence of some charred material in its fill suggests the structure may have at least partially burned.

Internal Features

No internal features were identified within the structure.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Within the boundaries of the 2.0-m by 0.6-m excavation unit, approximately 0.2 m of stratified fill was removed. The upper 0.07 m consisted of a naturally deposited alluvial sediment with small amounts of charcoal and daub. Below this, the fill became darker and exhibited a higher level of burning. This included an increase in the amounts of charcoal, daub, and fire-cracked rock. This lower fill also contained all the artifacts recovered from the feature.

The few artifacts recovered from the structure included two pieces of flaked stone, a bifacial scraper made of quartz, and 18 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts with a floor context were uncovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The limited amount of excavation within Feature 17 provided little information about its construction. The structure, like surrounding features, was excavated into a floodplain alluvium. The exposed portion of its floor surface had no evidence for preparation and was defined only by the break between cultural fill and the natural alluvium. The presence of daub in the fill might represent a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. There was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This structure was affected by construction of at least two later features. First, a roasting pit, Feature 115, intruded the eastern edge of the excavation unit and cut through the floor of the structure. Second, a historic canal, Feature 9, was constructed over the feature and limited its excavation.

Numerous other features, including pits and pit-houses, were located nearby. All of these structures were round with interior posts along the perimeter of the floor. Feature 17 may have shared a similar configuration.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Little evidence about the type of abandonment that occurred within this structure was uncovered. However, based on the nature of its fill, the structure probably burned. The lack of a distinct layer of collapsed superstructure suggests this burning occurred after abandonment. There was no evidence of postabandonment reuse.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 28, Pit Structure*General Description*

This structure was discovered by mechanical trenching (Trench 107) and then subsequently partially exposed by mechanical stripping. A 1-m by 2-m control unit was placed off the trench, within the southern portion of the feature. It was manually excavated to the structure floor.

Because this feature was only partially exposed during stripping, its exact dimensions are unknown. Based on the feature stain visible in the trench profile, it likely had a diameter of at least 4 m. The orientation of the structure is unknown, and only one internal feature, a possible hearth, was identified. The presence of this hearth suggests a habitation function.

Internal Features

Only one internal feature, a hearth, was exposed. This hearth was nearly completely removed by trenching, and was only visible as an oxidized remnant on the structure floor. None of its fill or dimensions remained.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.15 m of fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. The fill consisted of light brown silt that was probably deposited as part of a single flooding episode. It contained a small amount of charcoal, some daub, flaked stone, animal bone, ground stone, sherds, and a biface fragment. Only one artifact, a piece of flaked stone, was recovered from the floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Due to the limited amount of excavation of the pit structure, evidence for construction or possible

remodeling of this structure was not exposed. If Feature 28 was similar to nearby structures, it was likely round, with walls constructed within the house pit. The exposed portion of the floor had no preparation, and it was defined only by the break between alluvial sediment and lower feature fill, Feature 185.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 28 is intrusive into another structure, Feature 185, located directly beneath it. Like surrounding features, both were excavated into a floodplain alluvium.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

No evidence was present that would suggest burning within this structure, or of any postabandonment reuse. In the small area of Feature 28 that was excavated, the structure appeared to have been cleaned out and abandoned. It was later filled with alluvial deposits.

Date

Radiocarbon dating of mesquite that was recovered from the feature provided a date of 450±40 b.p. uncalibrated (Beta-190712) (A.D. 1430-1460 calibrated, at 1 sigma of probability). This date is spurious, however, probably reflecting rodent burrowing into the feature, introducing mission-occupation plant remains. Based on its architectural style, the pit structure almost certainly dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 29, Pit Structure*General Description*

This structure was exposed by mechanical stripping north of Trench 104 (Figure 4.4; see also Figure 4.2). The structure was then completely excavated by hand.

This round structure, which measured 2.61 m east-west and 2.57 m north-south, contained a small hearth, Feature 29.01, and 34 interior postholes. A possible entry was defined by a small gap (circa 0.55 m wide) in the posthole pattern along its northern edge. However, this possible entry was also located directly above an underlying feature, Feature 8, whose fill may have obscured the visibility of postholes in the area. Therefore, the orientation of Feature 29 could not be definitively identified. The presence of a small hearth suggests use of the structure as a habitation feature.

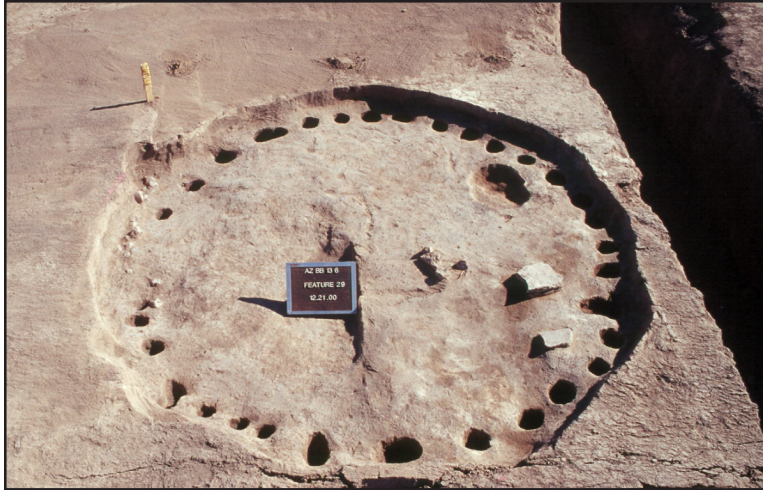


Figure 4.4. Feature 29, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

centric row of posts along the floor perimeter. The structure was relatively small, and the roof was likely supported by these wall posts. Small pieces of burned daub were observed throughout the feature fill, and probably represent a superstructure constructed of wattle-and-daub. No preparation was visible on any of the pit structure's surfaces or internal features, and other than the superpositioning of four perimeter postholes, there was no other evidence of remodeling. These postholes were likely shifted to stabilize the wall or roof.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Internal Features

In addition to postholes, a small hearth, Feature 29.01, was the only other intramural feature located within the structure. It was located near the south-eastern wall of the pit structure.

Feature 29.01 was a shallow hearth that measured 0.38 m long, 0.31 m wide, and 0.06 m deep. It had a basin-shaped profile, and both its base and sides were oxidized. Other than the presence of larger amounts of charcoal and ash, its fill consisted of sediment similar to that present in the structure. The 34 postholes identified within this structure were all located along the floor perimeter and functioned as wall supports. They measured between 8 cm and 15 cm in diameter, and were between 8 cm and 14 cm deep. Four of these postholes were superpositioned and likely represent the readjustment of individual post locations.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

The 0.11 m of fill removed from this structure consisted of naturally deposited silt and clay laid down as part of a single flooding episode. Stratigraphy within this fill was not visible, and charcoal and burned daub was present throughout. Artifacts recovered from the fill consisted of Hohokam sherds, one possible Early Agricultural period sherd, flaked stone, animal bone, ground stone, a partial ceramic pipe, and a core. Artifacts with a floor context consisted of two pieces of ground stone, one of which was stained with ochre, and two concentrations of fire-cracked rock.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The walls of Feature 29 were probably constructed within the house pit, supported by a con-

This structure was not only constructed into an alluvial floodplain, but into two other features as well. First, it intrudes into the northern portion of Feature 7, another small pit structure located to the south. Second, it was constructed over another undefined feature, Feature 8, located to the north. It was in this area that a gap in the posthole pattern was noted.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

In relation to its size, the charcoal and burned daub observed within Feature 29 were not sufficient to indicate the structure burned. Additionally, few artifacts with a floor context were exposed, and none were complete or still functional. The structure appears to have been mostly cleaned out and abandoned. It was not reused, and was eventually filled by alluvium.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 32, Pit Structure

General Description

This small pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping, and then almost completely excavated by hand (Figure 4.5). A small portion of the structure extended beyond the stripped block and could not be excavated. This irregularly shaped (off-round) structure measured 2.25 m east-west and approximately 1.95 m north-south. It contained one large bell-shaped storage pit, Feature 32.01, and two

possible postholes. No formal entry was identified, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. Based on its small size, irregular shape, and large storage pit, this structure was probably used for storage before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

Only one definite internal feature was identified within Feature 32. This was a large bell-shaped pit, Feature 32.01, located near the southern wall of the structure. The pit consumed a large portion of the floor and was probably the central focus of the structure.

Feature 32.01 had a top length of 1.09 m, a top width of 1.02 m, a basal length of 1.06 m, a basal width of 1.01 m, and a depth of 0.29 m. Its fill consisted of brown silty clay with abundant charcoal, some ash, and 48 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Artifacts recovered from the fill included flaked stone, ground stone, animal bone, and sherds. It probably functioned as a central storage pit.

Only two possible postholes were identified. These were nearly the same size and ranged from 11-12 cm in diameter, and were 9 cm deep. The postholes were located near the structure walls, and if true postholes, might have served as wall supports.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

An average 0.16 m of feature fill was excavated from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This fill consisted of naturally deposited clay and silt with charcoal flecking throughout.



Figure 4.5. Feature 32, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Artifacts recovered from this fill included sherds, flaked stone, ground stone, animal bone, and 25 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A few artifacts with a floor context were also recovered—one ground stone fragment and four pieces of fire-cracked rock.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Only two possible postholes were identified within the structure. These were located near the structure walls and may represent interior wall supports for a house-in-pit. None of the structure surfaces were prepared in any way, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 32 was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium and filled with alluvial deposits. No underlying, overlying, or intrusive features were identified in the vicinity. It was located west of two larger habitation structures, Features 7 and 29.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This structure exhibited little to no evidence of burning, and appeared to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment. Virtually no evidence of its construction or superstructure was preserved, and it may have been an insubstantial and briefly used storage structure. The small number of artifacts recovered from the fill suggests minimal trash-filling before the feature ultimately filled with alluvium.

Date

Feature 32 dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 57, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping west of Trench 101 (Figure 4.6). It was then completely excavated by hand. The round pit structure, that measured 3.15 m north-south and 3.05 m east-west, contained one possible hearth, Feature 57.01, and 43 interior postholes. Its entry could not be identified, and the orientation is unknown. The presence



Figure 4.6. Feature 57, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

of a small hearth and the lack of storage pits suggests a habitation function prior to abandonment.

Internal Features

One small hearth, Feature 57.01, and 46 postholes were the only internal features identified within Feature 57. Feature 57.01 was located near the center of the structure, while the majority of the postholes were located along the floor perimeter. Some of these postholes contained artifacts and were assigned subfeature numbers.

Feature 57.01 was a shallow hearth that measured 30 cm long, 22 cm wide, and 6 cm deep. It was defined by a highly oxidized rim and had fill similar to that of the structure. It contained no visible artifacts (all the fill was collected for a flotation sample) and was highly disturbed by rodent activity that cut through its base and sides.

Most of the 46 excavated postholes—three of which were possible postholes—were located adjacent to the structure walls. Five others (NN, OO, 57.03, 57.04, and 57.02) were located within the interior area of the structure and probably served as roof supports. While the wall postholes ranged in diameter from 8 cm to 15 cm, and were between 6 cm and 15 cm deep, the interior postholes ranged from 14–18 cm in diameter, and were between 13 cm and 25 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.16 m of homogenous fill were excavated from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This fill consisted of alluvial sediments that were likely deposited as part of a single flooding episode. It contained some charcoal

and daub flecking, but, overall, exhibited little evidence of burning. A significant amount of historic/modern disturbance was recognized in the upper feature fill, due to the presence of a large number of historic ceramics and cow bone fragments. The lower fill was more intact, with a visible increase in prehistoric artifacts, especially flaked stone.

Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds, animal bone, flaked stone, a biface fragment, and 56 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Many of the artifacts recovered from the lower feature fill may be the result of minimal trash-filling after the structure was abandoned. Few artifacts with a floor context were collected—1 core, 1 piece of flaked stone, and 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The placement of the postholes in Feature 57 suggests walls constructed within the house pit, supported by a concentric row of posts along the floor perimeter. The roof was likely supported by a combination of these wall posts and by five larger posts located within the interior area of the structure. None of the interior surfaces were prepared, and evidence of the superstructure was not preserved. Evidence of maintenance may be visible along the southern wall, where two small postholes were located just outside the posthole row. These were identified as possible postholes, but may be additional supports to stabilize either the walls or roof.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This structure, like surrounding structures, was constructed into a floodplain alluvium. No features were identified overlying, underlying, or intruding into this feature.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Because Feature 57 contained no floor assemblage and exhibited little evidence of burning, it was probably cleaned out and abandoned. It was subsequently minimally filled with trash before ultimately filling with flood deposits.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 62, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical trenching (Trench 109), and was later exposed by mechanical stripping. A 1-m by 2-m control unit was placed off the trench, within the southern portion of the feature, and hand-excavated to the floor. Finally, the rest of the structure was completely excavated by hand.

This round structure, which measured 2.26 m long and 3.03 m wide, contained a small pit, Feature 62.01; a hearth, Feature 62.02; and seven interior postholes. The location of its entry was not identified, and the orientation could not be determined. Feature 62 was highly disturbed by historic-era activities in the area, including clay mining in the 1940s, and the creation of a landfill in the 1950s. These disturbances removed most of the walls and fill. Based on the presence of a hearth and a small central storage pit, the structure was probably used for habitation and limited household storage.

Internal Features

Seven postholes were located within this structure. Two were situated along the western wall, and likely represent wall supports. Five others were randomly placed within the interior area of the structure and could represent roof supports. These postholes ranged between 8 cm and 16 cm in diameter, and were from 2-11 cm deep.

Feature 62.01 was a small basin-shaped pit that measured 0.97 m long, 0.51 m wide, and 0.18 m deep. It was filled with a silty clay with flaked stone, animal bone, charcoal, and nine pieces of fire-cracked rock. This fill was similar to the fill of the structure, and the pit was likely in use when the structure was abandoned. The pit exhibited no evidence of burning, and although shallow, may have functioned as a centrally located storage pit.

Feature 62.02 was a small, irregularly shaped hearth that measured 0.23 m long, 0.22 m wide, and 0.04 m deep. The hearth contained a distinct fill probably associated with its final use; it consisted solely of charcoal. The hearth was located in the southern half of the structure, south of Feature 62.01. Feature 62.02, which had an oxidized base, was impacted by clay mining. No artifacts were recovered.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

After mechanical stripping, approximately 0.04 m of fill was removed from the structure. This consisted of naturally deposited sandy loam with 1 small sherd, 1 piece of flaked stone, 15 pieces of fire-

cracked rock, and some charcoal flecking. The upper portion of the structure appears to have been removed by clay mining and landfill clearing. Therefore, nothing is known about how the upper fill accumulated. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Although the pit walls and parts of the floor were removed during mechanical stripping, a fragmentary posthole pattern was preserved. The location of these postholes indicates that the walls were constructed within the house pit. The presence of a few internal postholes suggests the roof may have been supported by a combination of internal roof and wall posts. The nature of the superstructure is unknown, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium and is intruded by a large pit, Feature 217. Feature 62 is located south of another circular pit structure, Feature 207, and north of several extramural pits, Features 215, 138, and 139.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Due to both historic disturbances and mechanical stripping, little of the fill or boundaries of the structure were preserved. A floor assemblage was not discovered, and the structure did not appear burned. This implies the structure was cleaned out at the time of abandonment. It then filled with naturally deposited sediments.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 65, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during the re-excavation of a waterline trench, and then exposed by mechanical stripping (Figure 4.7). The entire structure was excavated by hand.

The round pit structure measured 2.7 m north-south, 2.5 m east-west, and contained a large central storage pit and approximately 38 postholes. Although a few gaps were visible within its posthole pattern, none could be definitively identified as an entry location, and orientation of the structure could



Figure 4.7. Feature 65, a Cienega phase pithouse with a fired central pit, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

not be determined. The pit structure exhibited multiple lines of evidence of remodeling and repair, and it was probably utilized over an extended period of time. Its small size and the presence of a central storage pit suggested that it served a storage function before it was abandoned and catastrophically burned.

Internal Features

A large bell-shaped pit, Feature 65.01, was located near the center of the structure; however, the majority of the 38 interior postholes were located adjacent to the walls, in two concentric rows.

Feature 65.01 was a large bell-shaped pit probably associated with the earliest period of occupation within the structure. At some point during this occupation, the pit was deliberately sealed as part of the remodeling. When in use, it would have monopolized the majority of the available floor area. It had a top length of 1.30 m, a top width of 1.10 m, a basal length of 1.34 m, a basal width of 1.12 m, and was 0.39 m deep.

The pit was filled with cultural sediments with large amounts of charcoal, some daub, and trash. Artifacts recovered from its fill included sherds, flaked stone, ground stone, animal bone, and 42 pieces of fire-cracked rock. It exhibited very good preservation, and all of its sides were heavily oxidized, which preserved digging stick indentations. However, this oxidation extended only to the pit sides, and none were observed on the pit base. Despite the oxidation, the pit was probably used for storage and was originally the central focus of the

structure. Its sides may have been deliberately burned to create a more impenetrable surface to protect stored materials.

The postholes located within the structure ranged from 8 cm to 15 cm in diameter, and were between 5 cm and 18 cm deep. Many of these postholes were superimposed, and a few were cut into Feature 65.01. Feature 65.02, which was classified as a posthole area, was probably the location of a number of overlapping postholes. This superpositioning made individual boundaries difficult to identify.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Between the mechanically stripped surface and the structure floor, approximately 0.41 m of feature fill was removed. Abundant amounts of charcoal, oxidation, ash, and burned daub were present throughout this fill, and increased dramatically just above the oxidized floor. The feature fill was stratified into two layers that consisted of undifferentiated trash in the upper 0.34 m, and burned roof and wall material in the lower 0.07 m.

Overall, a small number of artifacts—including sherds, flaked stone, animal bone, ground stone, and ochre—were recovered from the feature fill. The few artifacts that were recovered from a floor context consisted of a quartz crystal, 1 piece of flaked stone, 1 piece of fire-cracked ground stone, a ground stone artifact, and 8 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Tiny flecks of ochre were also visible on the floor surface, although their extremely small size made them impossible to collect.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

The walls of Feature 65 were preserved to at least 0.41 m above the floor and exhibited continuous oxidation. The placement of a double row of postholes along the floor perimeter suggests the walls were constructed within the house pit and eventually remodeled. No individual roof supports were identified, but, based on the small size of the structure, they may not have been necessary. A significant amount of burned daub was observed within the fill and likely represents a wattle-and-daub superstructure. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, but they were defined by the break between burned fill and oxidized alluvium.

This structure experienced numerous episodes of remodeling over its long period of use. The presence of two concentric rows of wall postholes suggests the placement of the walls shifted. Further, many of these wall postholes were superimposed and likely represent individual shifts in post locations. Another sign of remodeling was the sealing of Feature 65.01. In this case, the floor was extended over the pit to create a larger floor surface.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. It was located within a dense cluster of Cienega phase pits that included Features 66-69.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

The presence of only a few artifacts on the floor suggests catastrophic burning occurred after Feature 65 had been cleaned out and abandoned. The lack of a distinct layer of collapsed superstructure with large samples of charred structural material, such as burned posts or beams, may suggest scavenging of these materials prior to burning. The majority of artifacts recovered from this feature were likely the result of trash deposition that occurred after abandonment.

Date

Maize recovered from Feature 65.01 was dated to 2430±50 b.p. uncalibrated (Beta-193152) (760-410 B.C. calibrated, at 1 sigma of probability). This indicates the structure dates to the Early Cienega phase of the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 88, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during the re-excavation of a waterline trench, and was then exposed by mechanical stripping. Only that portion of the feature extending north of the trench, approximately half the structure, was subsequently excavated by hand. The round structure measured an estimated 3.2 m north-south and 3.7 m east-west. It contained a small hearth and at least eight interior postholes. The structure was only partially excavated, and the location of an entry was not identified. Based on the presence of a hearth, the structure was probably used for habitation before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

The eight identified postholes were all wall supports located along the floor perimeter. They ranged between 12 cm and 17 cm in diameter, and were from 5-14 cm deep.

Feature 88.01 was a shallow hearth located near the center of the structure. It measured 0.20 m long, 0.17 m wide, and 0.03 m deep. Its fill was similar to the fill of the structure, and the feature was probably in use when the structure was abandoned. Oxidation was visible across its surface, and it contained no artifacts.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.05 m of naturally deposited silt and clay composed the fill of Feature 88. It displayed no stratification and contained some minor charcoal flecking, two pieces of fire-cracked rock, sherds, and flaked stone.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the preserved posthole pattern, the structure walls were likely constructed within the excavated house pit and were supported by a number of small posts located along the floor perimeter. Distinct roof supports were not identified, making it likely that the roof was supported by the wall posts. The structure had no prepared surfaces and exhibited no evidence of remodeling. Construction material was not preserved, and the nature of the superstructure is unknown.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Like surrounding features, this pit structure was excavated into a floodplain alluvium. It intruded into a smaller structure, Feature 122, located directly beneath its eastern half.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Feature 88 appears to have been cleaned out and then abandoned. It contained few artifacts and no evidence of burning or postabandonment reuse. After abandonment, it eventually became filled with alluvially deposited sediments that may have transported the small amount of cultural material found in the fill.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 97, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping east of the mission wall (Figure 4.8). It was then completely excavated by hand. The round structure, which measured 4.55 m north-south and 3.75 m east-west, might represent two overlapping structures. Along its north-south axis, the feature appeared to be very elongated, and it was suggested that this portion represented a separate, intrusive pit structure. Therefore, while the excavated north-south dimension was 4.55 m, the actual distance is likely closer to 3.75 m, making the structure more circular. The excavated area contained 47 postholes and a small hearth, although the location of an entry could not be identified. The presence of a hearth and the lack of internal pits suggested a habitation function for this structure.

Internal Features

A small, irregularly shaped hearth, Feature 97.01, was located near the center of the structure. It contained a distinct hearth fill that consisted of oxidized sandy silt, with patches of white ash and occasional flecks of charcoal. Artifact density was low and consisted of one piece of flaked stone and a piece of animal bone. The hearth, which measured 0.45 m long, 0.34 m wide, and 0.06 m deep, had oxidized side-walls.

Most of the 47 postholes were located near the pit walls, in two concentric posthole rows. Eight others were more randomly placed within the interior

area, and could represent roof supports. Some of the postholes contained artifacts and were assigned sub-feature numbers (97.02-97.07). Most of the postholes were between 5 cm and 17 cm in diameter, and were from 4-24 cm deep. A few others (postholes A, B, and C) were slightly larger, ranging from 17 cm to 36 cm in diameter, and between 13-18 cm deep. Five of the excavated postholes (LL, MM, NN, 97.06, and 97.07) were located within the small area that could belong to the separate pit structure that overlaps the northern portion of Feature 97.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.16 m of homogenous fill was removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This consisted of alluvial silt and clay, deposited as part of a single flooding episode. It contained light amounts of charcoal flecking, daub flecking, and oxidation. Artifacts recovered from this fill included flaked stone, animal bone, fire-cracked ground stone fragments, sherds, two cores, a bone awl fragment, a ground stone fragment, a mano, a polisher, glass, Chinese porcelain, and at least 182 pieces of fire-cracked rock. One core and 21 pieces of fire-cracked were located on the structure floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of the excavated postholes, the walls of Feature 97 were located within the house pit and were supported by a row of posts along the floor perimeter. The roof was likely supported by both of these wall posts and by a few randomly placed postholes within the interior area of the structure. None of the interior surfaces exhibited preparation, and the nature of the superstructure is largely unknown.

The structure appears to have undergone some extensive remodeling. First, the presence of two posthole rows suggests a shift in the location of the walls. Second, a few postholes were located just outside the posthole rows, likely representing shifts in post locations. These shifts may have been necessary to stabilize the walls or roof.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 97 was constructed into a floodplain alluvium, and was intruded by at least three later features.

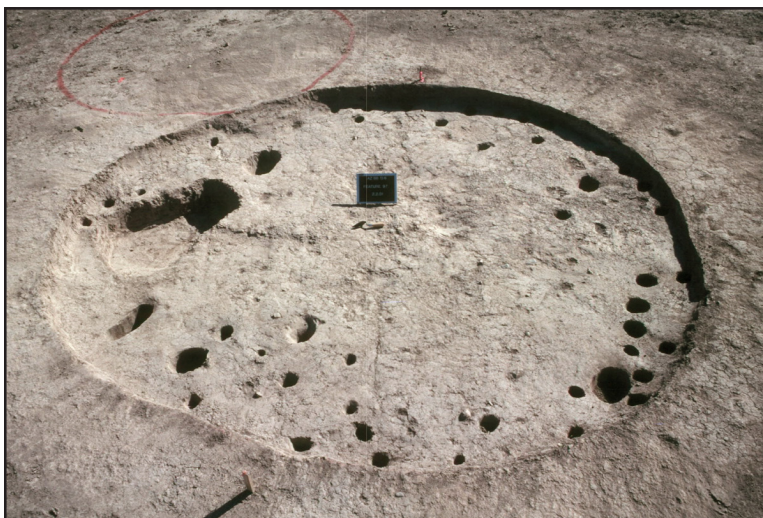


Figure 4.8. Feature 97, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

It may be intruded by a pit structure (which did not receive a feature number) located directly north. It is intruded by a burial, Feature 159, which cuts into both structures. Finally, its northeastern edge was cut by yet another pit structure, Feature 96.

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. Eventually, the structure became filled with alluvial sediment from a flooding episode. There was no evidence for postabandonment reuse.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 100, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping east of the mission wall (Figure 4.9). Unfortunately, a small portion of the structure was located directly beneath the wall and could not be exposed; therefore, the structure was only partially excavated by hand.

Because the outline of this structure was not completely exposed, its exact dimensions are unknown. It did, however, have a minimum diameter of at least 4.17 m and was approximately 0.17 m deep. The excavated area contained a hearth, a small pit, and 19 interior postholes. Despite the presence of a few gaps in the posthole pattern, the location of an entry could not be definitively identified. The structure was probably used for habitation and limited household storage before it was cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

In addition to postholes, two other internal features were present in the structure. A small hearth, Feature 100.01, was located near the center of the structure, and a small pit, Feature 100.02, was located adjacent to the eastern wall. All 19 interior postholes were located near the walls and would have served as wall and roof supports. They measured be-

tween 12 cm and 21 cm in diameter, and were between 7-14 cm deep.

Feature 100.01 was a shallow hearth that measured 0.35 m long, 0.22 m wide, and 0.03 m deep. It was defined on the floor surface as a highly oxidized, basin-shaped depression. Its fill, which consisted of silt and ash, was distinct and may represent the final use of the hearth. No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 100.02 was a small basin-shaped pit that measured 0.55 m long, 0.42 m wide, and 0.12 m deep. It was filled with a sediment similar to that in the structure, and was likely in use when the structure was abandoned. Its fill consisted of light brown silt with charcoal flecking and some animal bone. The pit exhibited no evidence of burning, and was probably used for storage.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This pit structure, like a few surrounding structures, was filled with an alluvial silt deposited as part of a distinct flooding episode. It exhibited no stratigraphy and contained charcoal flecking, occasional pieces of daub, a projectile point, a stone scraper, animal bone, unidentified sherds, at least one incipient plain ware sherd, shell, a bone awl fragment, ground stone, and 55 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of its 19 interior postholes, Feature 100 appears to have been constructed within the excavated house pit. No evidence of individual roof supports was identified, and the roof was likely supported by the wall posts. Some daub was visible



Figure 4.9. Feature 100, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

within the feature fill and might suggest a wattle-and-daub construction. None of the surfaces were prepared in any way. The overlapping of a few postholes indicates shifts in individual post locations and may represent some maintenance or repair.

Stratigraphic Relationships

The westernmost portion of the structure was located under the western part of the mission wall. No other overlying, underlying, or intrusive features were identified. This structure is located near other structures of similar size and shape, as well as near numerous extramural pits.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Artifacts were scarce throughout the feature, and the structure was probably cleaned out at the time of abandonment. After this abandonment, it filled with flood deposits. There was no evidence of postabandonment reuse.

Date

Feature 100 dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 112, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered by mechanical stripping east of the exposed mission wall (Figure 4.10). It was subsequently completely excavated by hand. The round structure, which measured 3.0 m north-south and 2.9 m east-west, contained a shallow hearth and 34 interior postholes. Its orientation could not be determined, and there were no obvious gaps in the posthole pattern to suggest an entry location. The structure appeared to have been mostly cleaned out prior to a catastrophic burn. Due to the presence of a hearth and the lack of intramural pits, it probably served a habitation function.

Internal Features

A small hearth, Feature 112.01, and 34 postholes were the only internal features. Most of the postholes were located adjacent to the structure walls and along the floor perimeter. Three others were located within



Figure 4.10. Feature 112, a Cienega phase pithouse, and Feature 110, a small pit, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

the interior area of the structure and could represent roof supports. All the postholes ranged in size from 8 cm to 13 cm in diameter, and were from 5-38 cm deep. Seven of these postholes contained the remains of charred posts and were assigned subfeature numbers, 112.02-112.08.

Feature 112.01 was a shallow hearth located against the western wall. It measured 0.85 m long, 0.67 m wide, and 0.05 m deep. It was filled with a soft white ash with no artifacts. The hearth was very informal and defined only as a highly oxidized depression on the pit structure floor.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.40 m of stratified fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the floor. The upper 0.34 m consisted of trash with abundant amounts of charcoal and burned daub. Below this, just above the structure floor, was a layer of collapsed superstructure with denser amounts of charcoal, burned daub, oxidized clay, and ash. On, and directly above, the floor itself, burned beam fragments were preserved and collected for species identification.

Artifacts recovered from the feature fill included flaked stone, animal bone (some of which were dog bones), ochre, an incipient plain ware sherd, freshwater shell, a lump of agate, a freshwater shell pendant, two pieces of fire-cracked ground stone, and more than 500 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Most of these artifacts, especially the fire-cracked rock, appeared to be the result of trash-filling from nearby features. A few artifacts with a floor context were also recovered: three manos, flaked stone, ochre, and two fire-cracked

metate fragments. The two fire-cracked metate fragments were part of the same metate and were located on opposite sides of the structure.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of the postholes, the walls of Feature 112 were probably constructed within the house pit and supported by a concentric row of posts along the floor perimeter. The roof was supported by a combination of these wall posts and three roof posts located within the interior area of the structure. Abundant amounts of burned daub, some with preserved plant impressions, were recovered, and the superstructure was likely of wattle-and-daub construction. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and no evidence of remodeling was present.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was built into a floodplain alluvium and eventually filled with trash from surrounding features. It does not underlay, overlay, or intrude into any features. It was most closely located near four extramural pits—Features 110, 111, 113, and 114.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

The artifacts located on the floor of the structure did not appear to represent a true floor assemblage, but instead, trash left by the occupants at the time of abandonment. Soon after this abandonment, the structure burned, preserving posts in situ and beam fragments on the floor. The structure was then filled with trash from nearby features.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 121, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during the re-excavation of an old waterline trench, and was then exposed by mechanical stripping (Figure 4.11). The portion extending north of the trench was manually excavated. The almost-round structure, which measured 3.2 m north-south

and 2.6 m east-west, contained 34 postholes, a bell-shaped pit (Feature 121.31), and two floors. The location of an entry was not identified, and orientation of the structure could not be determined. Feature 121 was likely used for habitation and limited household storage until it was ultimately abandoned.

Internal Features

Most of the 34 identified postholes were positioned adjacent to the walls and were distributed between the two floors. The upper floor had a total of 26 postholes, three of which were located within the interior area of the structure. These were between 5 cm and 19 cm in diameter, and were from 2 cm to 18 cm deep. A few were assigned subfeature numbers (121.01, 121.02, and 121.04) because they contained artifacts. The lower floor contained eight postholes, all of which were perimeter wall posts. These ranged between 10 cm and 16 cm in diameter, and were from 4 cm to 20 cm deep.

Feature 121.03 was a bell-shaped pit that originated on the upper floor. It was only partially excavated, so its full dimensions are unknown. The pit contained a stratified fill that consisted of a silty clay in the uppermost fill and sandy clay in the lower fill. This fill contained charcoal, approximately 100 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and two projectile points. The pit did not appear burned and was likely used for storage.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.21 m of fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the upper floor. It contained no visible stratification and consisted of



Figure 4.11. Features 121 and 191, Cienega phase pithouses, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

a silty clay with large amounts of charcoal and daub. Artifacts recovered from this fill included 62 pieces of fire-cracked rock, animal bone, flaked stone, and sherds. Artifacts located on the upper floor consisted of one piece of flaked stone and a burned deer bone fragment.

The fill between the two floors was composed of a lightly oxidized silty clay with a small amount of charcoal and daub. Only a few small flakes were recovered from this fill, and no artifacts were located on the lower floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Feature 121 was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. The location of its postholes, on both floor surfaces, indicates the walls were constructed within the excavated house pit. The roof was likely supported by both these wall posts and by three roof posts located within the interior area of the structure. Some burned construction material, including burned daub, was preserved within the upper feature fill and likely represents a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. None of the surfaces displayed evidence of preparation, but the upper floor was heavily oxidized.

At some point during its occupation, the lower floor surface was abandoned, and a new floor was constructed directly above it. Evidence for individual roof supports became visible on this new floor surface. Three postholes were located outside the post-hole row and within the interior area of the structure.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 121 was constructed over a smaller pit structure, Feature 191, and removed a small portion of that fill. This is a similar configuration to Features 88 and 122 to the east.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This pit structure appears to have been occupied over an extended period of time, before it was finally cleaned out and abandoned. Sometime after this abandonment, the structure burned and filled with burned structural material and ultimately, with alluvial deposits. The lack of a distinct layer of collapsed superstructure might imply some scavenging prior to the burning.

Date

Based on its architectural style and associated artifacts, Feature 121 dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 122, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during the re-excitation of an old waterline trench and then exposed during mechanical stripping. It was intruded by Feature 88, a much larger structure, and was initially thought to be part of that feature. After Feature 88 was excavated, the portion of Feature 122 that extended north of the trench was excavated. Feature 122 was a small, off-round structure that measured approximately 2.05 m in diameter and contained at least six postholes (two of which were possible postholes). The location of its entry could not be identified, and the orientation of the structure was not determined. Based on the small size of the structure, it likely served a storage function before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

Six postholes were the only internal features exposed within the excavated area of the structure. Five of these were located along the floor perimeter and probably served as wall and roof supports. One posthole was located within the interior area of the structure and may have served as a roof support. These posts ranged between 7 cm and 14 cm in diameter, and were from 3 cm to 12 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.32 m of stratified fill was excavated from within this structure. It consisted of alluvially deposited silt and clay in the upper 0.25 m of fill, and burned structural material combined with natural sediments in the lower 0.07 m. Charcoal and burned daub were present throughout the feature fill, but increased dramatically in the fill just above the floor. In this lower fill, layers of charcoal, daub, and ash were indicative of intense burning.

Throughout the fill, the density of artifacts was low and consisted of flaked stone, animal bone, and eight pieces of fire-cracked rock. These artifacts did not appear to be the result of trash-filling and were probably associated with use of the structure. No artifacts with a floor context were recovered.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of the wall postholes, Feature 122 was constructed within the excavated house pit. Its roof was probably supported by a combination of wall posts and at least one internal roof support post. The presence of large amounts of charcoal and burned daub suggests a superstructure of wattle-

and-daub construction. None of the interior surfaces were prepared; these surfaces were defined only by the break between burned fill and the natural alluvium. There was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 122 was constructed into a floodplain alluvium. It was intruded by a larger structure, Feature 88, which was constructed completely over it. Two other structures with a similar configuration are located to the west (Features 121 and 191).

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This pit structure contained no floor assemblage and appears to have been cleaned out prior to abandonment. After this abandonment, the structure burned and then filled with alluvial sediments. The lack of large samples of burned construction material, such as posts or beams, may suggest some scavenging prior to the burning.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 126, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 126 was discovered during mechanical stripping adjacent to the mission wall (Figure 4.12); it was subsequently completely excavated by hand. The round pit structure measured approximately 3.00 m north-south and 2.85 m east-west. It contained 30 postholes, 2 pits, and 2 floor surfaces, but due to multiple gaps in the posthole pattern, its orientation could not be determined. Based on the high level of remodeling, this structure was likely inhabited for an extended period of time and used for both storage and habitation.

Internal Features

As mentioned above, this structure contained two small pits, Features 126.03 and 126.04, and 30 postholes. Both pits originated on the lower floor and were located in the western portion of the structure. Most of the postholes were located along the floor perimeter. Some of these contained

artifacts and were assigned subfeature numbers—126.01, 126.02, and 126.05.

Feature 126.03 was a small storage pit located near the center of the structure. It had a basin-shaped profile and measured 0.65 m long, 0.63 m wide, and 0.17 m deep. Its fill consisted of silty sand with abundant amounts of charcoal, four pieces of fire-cracked rock, and two pieces of flaked stone. This fill was unlike that of the structure, and the pit may have been sealed prior to abandonment of the lower floor.

Feature 126.04 was another small storage pit located along the western wall. It was also basin shaped, and it measured 0.48 m long, 0.45 m wide, and 0.14 m deep. Its fill consisted of silty clay with some charcoal and daub. The only artifact recovered was a pigment-stained mano located at the base of the pit. In contrast to Feature 126.03, its fill was similar to that of the structure, and the pit was probably used until the lower floor was abandoned.

Unfortunately, the presence of two floors was not immediately recognized in the western half of the structure; consequently, the upper floor was removed before it could be documented. Therefore, any posts originating from that floor surface were only identified on the lower floor surface, or not at all. Using the eastern half of the structure as a guide, the postholes on both floor surfaces appear to have followed the same general pattern and may have retained the same position on both floors.

Most of the postholes were located close to the pit walls and served as wall supports. A few others, most of which originated on the lower floor, were more randomly placed within the structure and may have served as roof supports. All the postholes ranged between 9 cm and 14 cm in diameter, and were from 6 cm to 20 cm deep.



Figure 4.12. Feature 126, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Approximately 0.10 m of homogenous fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the lower pit structure floor. Above each of the floor surfaces, the feature fill consisted of silty clay mottled with charcoal and daub. An average of 0.03 m of fill was excavated above the upper floor surface, and this contained a low artifact density that included flaked stone, animal bone, sherds, worked bone, a ground stone fragment, and approximately 12 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Between the two floors, roughly 0.06 m thick, the fill contained a low artifact density that included animal bone and at least six pieces of fire-cracked rock. Despite the lack of a clear stratum of collapsed superstructure, the fill above both floors appeared burned.

The upper floor surface had an impressive floor assemblage that consisted of two shaped stone bowls, a large pestle, and five pieces of fire-cracked rock. One of these stone bowls, SB 1, had an exterior surface that had been engraved in a crosshatch pattern, possibly to depict either a lizard or a tortoise. Also preserved on the upper floor surface was a charred post fragment that was collected for species identification. Artifacts recovered from the lower floor surface were less impressive, and included two pieces of flaked stone, a hammerstone, and one piece of fire-cracked rock.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Feature 126 was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. None of its interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and it was remodeled on more than one occasion. The presence of burned daub in the fills above both floors suggests a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. The structure was constructed within the excavated house pit and may have had a roof supported by a combination of wall posts and roof posts randomly placed within the interior area of the structure.

Evidence of remodeling was present throughout the structure. There were two distinct floor surfaces, each of which contained floor artifacts. Also, the lower floor contained two small pits that were ultimately sealed by construction of the upper floor. One of these pits, Feature 126.01, contained a fill distinct from that of the structure and may have been sealed prior to abandonment of the lower floor.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This feature was located south of Feature 112, a similar pit structure, and was surrounded by three extramural pits, Features 113, 114, and 136. Due to time restraints, some aspects of the relationship of

this structure with other features were left unresolved. Parts of the eastern floor and walls of Feature 126 were cut into some type of lower feature fill and were difficult to identify. In this area, the walls are approximate. This lower fill might represent an undefined feature.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

At least two episodes of occupation were present within this structure, and were represented by the presence of two floors. The lower floor, based on the presence of two small pits, likely served a storage function. The limited number of artifacts on that floor surface indicates the structure was mostly cleaned out and abandoned. After this abandonment, the structure appears to have burned, perhaps intentionally, leaving some charcoal and burned daub in the fill. Sometime after burning of the structure, the structure was reoccupied and a new floor was constructed. The same post locations were probably utilized, with the addition of a few more.

The time that elapsed between the original construction and the remodeling of the structure was probably short, and construction materials may have been recycled. The floor assemblage located on the upper floor indicates an unexpected abandonment or deliberate placement of items before abandonment. Two of these artifacts, the stone bowls, were extremely rare and complete. The presence of a charred post, charcoal, and burned daub likely represents intense burning at the time of abandonment.

Date

Based on its architectural style and associated artifacts, Feature 126 dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 128, Pit Structure

General Description

This structure was found during mechanical stripping west of Trench 102. It was then bisected, and its southern portion was completely excavated by hand.

Because this structure was not completely excavated, its full dimensions were not exposed. It had a minimum diameter of at least 3.5 m and was approximately 43 cm deep. Its orientation could not be determined, and five postholes were the only internal features identified. This structure was likely used for habitation before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned. At some point after this abandonment, the structure burned.

Internal Features

As mentioned, five postholes were the only internal features identified within the excavated portion of the pit structure. At least three of these postholes were wall supports located along the floor perimeter, while the other two postholes were likely roof supports located within the interior area of the pit structure. These postholes ranged between 11 cm and 15 cm in diameter, and were between 5 cm and 13 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This structure was filled with both alluvial and culturally deposited sediments. The upper 10 cm of fill consisted of naturally deposited silt with virtually no cultural material. Below this, approximately 20 cm thick, was a trash layer with moderate amounts of charcoal, daub, sherds, flaked stone, animal bone, and 45 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Located 13 cm above the floor was a layer of burned structural material with abundant amounts of charcoal, lumps of burned daub, and ash.

Artifacts recovered from the lowest layer of the collapsed superstructure consisted of flaked stone, animal bone, and 125 pieces of fire-cracked rock. These artifacts are probably not directly associated with the structure; they are likely trash deposited before the structure burned. Three pieces of fire-cracked rock were the only artifacts recovered from the floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

This structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. The presence of burned daub in its fill suggests a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. The structure walls, based on the fragmentary posthole pattern, were probably constructed within the house pit. Its roof may have been supported by both the wall posts and by interior roof supports. Neither the floor nor walls were prepared in any way, and they were defined by the break between cultural fill and natural alluvium. No evidence of remodeling was present.

Stratigraphic Relationships

At least two other pit features were intrusive into this pit structure. Feature 212 removed a portion of the structure's western wall, while Feature 213 removed a small portion of the southern wall. Feature 128 was located directly northeast of another pit structure, Feature 211, that was defined only by its posthole pattern.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Only a few pieces of fire-cracked rock were located on the floor surface, and the structure appears to have been cleaned prior to abandonment. After abandonment, the structure was filled with a minimal amount of trash before it ultimately burned. Although large amounts of burned structural material, such as burned daub, were preserved in the lower fill of the structure, the absence of large samples of collapsed superstructure might imply scavenging prior to burning. After burning, the structure filled with trash and then alluvial sediments.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 151, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping east of Trench 101. The feature was then bisected, and its northern portion was manually excavated.

This round structure was cut by a large Hohokam canal, Feature 137, AZ BB:13:481 (ASM), that removed most of its eastern edge. Because of this, the dimensions of the structure are only approximate at 3.67 m long and 2.80 m wide. Within its excavated area, 13 postholes and a portion of a floor groove were exposed. The location of its entry was not identified, and orientation of the structure could not be determined. This feature likely functioned as a habitation structure before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

Thirteen interior postholes were uncovered within the excavated portion of the structure. All 13 postholes were located near the northern wall of the structure, and 10 were located within the floor groove. The postholes ranged from 12-15 cm in diameter, and were between 5-19 cm deep. The floor groove was approximately 21 cm wide and extended around most of the exposed northern wall.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

The 46 cm of fill removed from this structure consisted of both naturally and culturally deposited sediments. The uppermost fill, approximately 13 cm, was

composed of alluvially deposited silt and clay with no artifacts, and was likely deposited during a flood episode. The lower 33 cm consisted of a trash fill with abundant amounts of charcoal and lumps of burned daub.

A moderate number of artifacts were recovered from the lower house fill. These included flaked stone, a burned corn fragment, a broken shell pendant, animal bone, a mano, 2 sherds, 3 fire-cracked ground stone fragments, and 33 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Only one artifact, a piece of flaked stone, was recovered from the floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of the postholes, the walls of this structure were probably constructed within the house pit and were supported by a concentric row of posts situated within a floor groove. No individual roof supports were identified, and the roof may have also been supported by the wall posts. The presence of daub in the lower feature fill might imply a superstructure of wattle-and-daub construction. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and there was no evidence of remodeling.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium and is intruded along its eastern side by a large Hohokam canal, Feature 137, BB:13:481. It was most closely located near several extramural pits that included Features 40, 137, 160, and 183.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Based on the presence of only one artifact on the floor, this structure was probably cleaned out prior to abandonment. The structure was then filled with trash from surrounding features, before eventually filling with alluvium.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 191, Pit Structure

General Description

Feature 191 was discovered during the re-examination of a waterline trench, and then exposed by mechanical stripping (see Figure 4.11). It was located

within the limits of another pit structure, Feature 121, and only the portion north of the trench was manually excavated.

This round structure had a diameter of 1.8 m. It contained 11 internal features that included 10 postholes and a small pit. Its entry could not be identified, and the orientation of the structure is unknown. Based on the small size and the presence of a pit, this structure was likely used for storage before it was ultimately cleaned out and abandoned.

Internal Features

All 10 of the structure's postholes were located along the floor perimeter and likely served as wall and roof supports. They ranged in diameter from 10 cm to 12 cm, and were between 3 cm and 10 cm deep. None of the postholes contained artifacts.

Feature 191.01 was a small storage pit that measured 0.75 m long, 0.67 m wide, and approximately 0.27 m deep. It had a basin-shaped profile and was located near the northwestern wall. The fill consisted of a silty clay with burned daub, burned animal bone, and four pieces of fire-cracked rock. A ground stone donut fragment was located directly on its base. This pit was likely the central focus of the structure.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

This structure was filled with approximately 6 cm of naturally deposited sands with flecks of charcoal and daub. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, and only one piece of flaked stone and some burned animal bone were recovered from the structure floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on its posthole pattern, Feature 191 had walls constructed within the house pit and supported by a row of posts along the floor perimeter. The structure was very small, and its roof was likely supported by the wall posts. None of the interior surfaces were prepared in any way, and the nature of the superstructure is unknown. There was some slight remodeling visible within the structure. Feature 191.01, which contained a fill unlike that of the structure, was probably sealed during occupation of the structure.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This structure was constructed by excavation into a floodplain alluvium. It was intruded by a larger structure, Feature 121, whose floor was constructed almost completely over it. It is located directly west

of two other structures, Features 88 and 122, that share a similar configuration.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

This small structure contained virtually no floor assemblage and exhibited no evidence of burning. It was likely cleaned out and abandoned before eventually filling with naturally deposited sediments. There was no evidence of any postabandonment reuse.

Date

The structure dates to the Early Agricultural period, based on its architectural style.

Feature 211, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical stripping west of Trench 102. It was not until after the floor surface had been mostly stripped away and a posthole pattern exposed that the structure was identified as a distinct feature. The structure was subsequently manually scraped to reveal any sub-features.

The round pit structure measured approximately 3.15 m long and 3.05 m wide. It contained a small pit, 35 postholes, and a possible hearth remnant. The location of the entry was not identified, and the orientation of the structure could not be determined. The structure was likely used for both habitation and limited household storage.

Internal Features

In addition to a possible hearth remnant and a small pit, the structure contained a total of 35 postholes (two of which were possible postholes). Most of these postholes were located within a concentric row along the floor perimeter. A few others were located just outside of this row and may be the result of remodeling. On average, these posts ranged between 6-18 cm in diameter, and were from 3-10 cm deep.

Feature 211.01 was located near the center of the structure and, due to time constraints, was not excavated. On the surface, the stain of the pit measured approximately 70 cm long and 60 cm wide. A small patch of oxidation was noted in the northwestern portion of the structure and could represent the remnant of a hearth that was inadvertently removed during stripping.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

Because Feature 211 was mechanically stripped below its floor, the nature of its fill and artifacts is unknown. The exposed postholes, however, were silt filled.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Based on the location of its postholes, this structure appears to have been constructed within the house pit with walls supported by a row of posts along the floor perimeter. No individual roof supports were identified, and the superstructure was probably supported by the wall posts. The nature of the superstructure construction is unknown.

Some evidence of remodeling was visible within the posthole pattern. Some of the postholes slightly overlapped each other, suggesting individual shifts in post locations. Others were located just outside the posthole row and may indicate efforts to stabilize the walls or roof.

Stratigraphic Relationships

This pit structure, like surrounding features, was excavated into a floodplain alluvium. A small roasting pit, Feature 214, is located in its southern half. It is not clear, however, which feature intrudes the other. Feature 211 is located directly northwest of another pit structure, Feature 15, which is larger in size.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Because this structure was so heavily disturbed, its type of abandonment is uncertain. There was no evidence of burning on any of the surfaces, and the structure may have been cleaned out and abandoned. No evidence of postabandonment reuse was preserved.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 218, Pit Structure

General Description

This pit structure was discovered during mechanical trenching (Trench 101), and then exposed by mechanical stripping (Figure 4.13). The southern half of Feature 218 was removed by a historic *acequia*



Figure 4.13. Feature 218, a Cienega phase pithouse, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

(canal), Feature 9, BB:13:481, and only the northern half was completely excavated by hand.

Because the structure was only partially excavated and the entire feature stain could not be exposed due to the intrusive *acequia*, its dimensions could not be determined. Based on the size of the excavated portion, however, the structure likely had a diameter of at least 3.25 m. An entryway was not identified, and the orientation is unknown. The structure contained 16 postholes and one small pit. It likely served a primarily habitation function with some limited household storage.

Internal Features

In addition to 16 postholes, a small pit, Feature 218.01, was centrally located within the structure. This small pit measured 37 cm long, 36 cm wide, and 13 cm deep. It was filled with brown silt with a minimal amount of charcoal flecking and no artifacts. It did not appear burned and may have served a storage function.

Most of the postholes were located near the pit walls within a concentric row. A few others (postholes K-P) were located outside of this row and within the interior area of the structure. These probably represent roof supports but could also be evidence of remodeling. The postholes ranged between 9-15 cm in diameter, and were from 4-10 cm deep.

Internal Strata and Artifact Contents

About 19 cm of homogenous feature fill were removed from the mechanically stripped surface to the pit structure floor. This consisted of naturally

deposited silt with small amounts of charcoal, and may be the result of a single flood episode. Few artifacts were recovered from this fill; these included flaked stone, sherds, animal bone, a core, and 37 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Only one partial mano was recovered from the floor.

Construction and Remodeling Evidence

Feature 218, like all surrounding structures, appears to have been a house-in-pit. The roof was probably supported by a combination of wall posts and roof posts within the interior of the structure. Construction materials were not preserved, and the nature of the superstructure is unknown.

None of the interior surfaces were prepared. A few postholes were located just outside the posthole row and likely represent remodeling or maintenance. They were probably added to provide additional support to the walls or roof.

Stratigraphic Relationships

Feature 218 was constructed into a floodplain alluvium and was intruded by a historic *acequia*, Feature 9, BB:13:481, which removed most of its southern portion. It was also located within a cluster of similar structures that included Features 29, 57, and 151.

Abandonment and Postabandonment

Because only one partial mano was located on the pit structure floor and the structure did not burn, it was likely cleaned out and abandoned. It then filled with alluvial sediments.

Date

Based on its architectural style, the structure dates to the Early Agricultural period.

PREHISTORIC PITS

A total of 124 pits was found at the San Agustín Mission locus; a sample of 43 pits was excavated (see Table 4.1). Those beneath the former Mission Lane were the primary focus. A small number outside this area were also excavated, however. Of the prehistoric pits, all but Feature 13 probably date to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 13, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 13 was a bell-shaped pit identified during excavation of Trench 10. The backhoe removed the upper 45 cm of its fill, leaving only the lower 28 cm in place. This was excavated in two, 14-cm levels, by hand. The pit continued into both faces of Trench 10, but only that portion of the pit present in the trench was excavated. Because the pit was not fully excavated, its full dimensions are not known. It had an upper length of 1.30 m, an upper width of at least 0.70 m (the width of the trench), a basal length of at least 1.20 m, a basal width of at least 0.70 m (also the width of the trench), and a depth of 0.73 m. The fill was a light grayish-brown sandy loam that contained a moderate amount of charcoal flecking, very little gravel, and 11 pieces of fire-cracked rock.

The density of artifacts was moderate and consisted of Hohokam sherds, flaked stone, and animal bone; two flotation samples were also collected. The function of the pit is unknown, and it is intruded by Feature 9, BB:13:481, a historic-era canal.

Feature 20, Roasting Pit

Feature 20 was a small roasting pit originally identified during the 1987 testing of the project area. When Trench 19 was reopened, the classification of the pit was changed to a possible burial, based on the presence of some large human-like bone fragments visible in its profile. The pit was initially excavated as a burial, in one level, from the modern ground surface to the level at which the bone was present. The bone was determined not to be human, and the feature was subsequently classified as a roasting pit. The remaining pit fill was then screened through ¼-inch mesh.

The roasting pit had an oblong-shaped top, straight walls, and a nearly flat base. It was 1.03 m long, 0.78 m wide, and 0.20 m deep. The fill consisted of a moderately compacted, light brown, granular silt with abundant charcoal flecking and 150 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A moderate amount of artifacts was recovered, including animal bone, flaked stone, 2 cores, 1 hammerstone, an obsidian biface fragment, ground stone, and 7 sherds. The pit was intrusive into Feature 19, an Early Agricultural period pit structure, and Feature 20 also likely dates to that period.

Feature 30, Pit

Feature 30 was a small, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was identified during excavation

of Trench 104, and had a diameter of 78 cm and a depth of 10 cm. The pit was filled with heavily compacted, light brown sandy silt with some charcoal flecking and one piece of fire-cracked rock. The feature could not be completely excavated because a small portion was not exposed during backhoe scraping. Just over half the pit was excavated in one level.

Artifact density within the pit was low—three pieces of flaked stone and one small sherd. One flotation and one pollen sample were also collected. The function of the pit is unknown, and it probably dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 31, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 31 was a bell-shaped pit identified in Trench 106 (Figure 4.14). The backhoe cut into the top portion of the pit and removed its upper fill. Only the lower pit fill was left intact within the boundaries of the trench; this was excavated in one level.



Figure 4.14. Feature 31, an Early Agricultural period pit containing a ground stone cache, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

The feature was not completely excavated, and the portion of the pit extending into the western face of the trench was not sampled. Therefore, most of the dimensions of the pit, especially its top dimensions, are not known. It had a basal length of 82 cm, a basal width of at least 70 cm (the width of the trench), and a depth of approximately 97 cm. The pit was filled with moderately compacted silty clay with abundant amounts of burned daub (some with preserved plant impressions) and charcoal flecking.

Feature 31 contained an assemblage of a biface, one flaked stone, a mano, a handstone, two pecking stones, a large pestle, and a tested rock. Other artifacts recovered from the pit fill included 37 pieces of flaked stone, a biface tip, and one piece of freshwater shell. One flotation and one pollen sample were also collected. The pit dates to the Early Agricultural period, and was probably used for storage.

Feature 45, Pit

Feature 45 was a small, semicircular pit located west of Trench 102. It had a basin-shaped profile and had been cut into culturally deposited sediment. It was completely excavated in one level and had a length of 1.16 m, a width of 0.93 m, and a depth of 0.16 m. The pit was filled with a brown, mottled silt-clay, with a large amount of charcoal and some irregularly shaped lumps of oxidized soil.

A small number of artifacts were recovered from the pit and included flaked stone, sherds, and animal bone. Based on its location and originating depth, the pit probably dates to the Early Agricultural period. The function of the pit is not known, and no samples were collected from its fill. The pit is intruded by Feature 9, BB:13:481, a historic-era canal, that disturbs one-quarter of the northern edge of Feature 45.

Feature 63, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 63 was a bell-shaped pit located on the northern edge of the pit cluster. During excavation, it was bisected, and its eastern half was excavated in one level. Because the pit was not fully excavated, its full dimensions are unknown. It was 1.04 m long, 0.82 m wide, and 0.41 m deep. Only one basal dimension of 0.81 m was exposed.

The pit fill had two distinct strata. The upper 10-20 cm consisted of moderately compacted, brown silty clay with a dense amount of charcoal and all the artifacts recovered from the feature. The lower 30-40 cm consisted of compacted, dark brown clay

with occasional flecks of charcoal. The pit did not appear burned, and a total of 26 pieces of fire-cracked rock were collected. Artifact density was low, including sherds, flaked stone, ground stone, and a piece of micaceous schist. One flotation and one pollen sample were also collected. The pit was likely used for storage.

Feature 66, Pit

Feature 66 was a small, oblong-shaped pit with gently sloping sidewalls and a rounded base. The pit was bisected, and its western half was excavated in one level. Fill was a compacted, light brown, granular clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and daub, as well as six pieces of fire-cracked rock. The pit was 0.65 m long, 1.11 m wide, and 0.06 m deep.

A few pieces of flaked stone were the only artifacts collected; one flotation sample was collected. The function of the pit is not known, although it is adjacent to Feature 65, an Early Agricultural pit structure located to the south. The excavated portion of the pit is very shallow, and the pit likely originated at a higher elevation.

Feature 67, Pit

Feature 67 was a small, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was bisected, and the fill from its northern half was removed in one level. It had a diameter of 83 cm and was 14 cm deep.

The pit was filled with a moderately compacted, brown silty clay with a large amount of charcoal, oxidation, and nine pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts were present, and only one piece of animal bone was recovered. A flotation and a pollen sample were collected. Although the fill of the pit appeared to be heavily burned, the pit itself was not. The pit was probably used as a storage pit that was later filled with trash.

Feature 68, Pit

Feature 68 was a small, circular pit approximately 0.81 m long, 0.79 m wide, and 0.05 m deep. It had sloping sidewalls, a rounded base, and like other pits in the area, was only partially excavated. The pit was bisected, and its southern half was sampled in one level. The fill consisted of a light brown, compacted silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. No artifacts were recovered from the feature, and its function is unknown.

Feature 69, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 69 was a bell-shaped pit, also partially sampled. During excavation, it was bisected, and the southern half was excavated in three arbitrary levels. Because the pit was not totally excavated, its full dimensions are not known. The top of the feature had a length of 0.92 m and a minimum width of 0.70 m. The base of the pit had a maximum length of 1.36 m and a minimum width of 0.86 m. It was 1.55 m deep.

The pit fill had two strata. The upper 40 cm consisted of brown silty-sandy clay, while the rest of the fill was composed of a lighter brown silty sand. Large amounts of charcoal were present throughout the fill, as were 365 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A moderate number of artifacts were recovered, including flaked stone, animal bone, a canid tooth, a complete mano, one sherd, a biface, and shell. Multiple flotation samples were collected.

Although the fill appeared to be burned, the pit itself was not. Its original function is unknown, but it appears to be trash filled. Feature 69 overlaps with another pit, Feature 68, but it is unclear which feature intrudes the other.

Feature 70, Pit

Feature 70 was a small, oblong-shaped pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and one flotation sample was collected. An old waterline trench had cut into the feature and removed a portion of its southern edge; consequently, the exact dimensions of the pit are unknown. The pit had a minimum diameter of 57 cm and a depth of 13 cm. It was filled with a moderately compact, light brown silt with no charcoal. A small number of artifacts were recovered from the feature, including ceramics, flaked stone, and animal bone. The function of the pit is unknown.

Feature 71, Pit

Feature 71 was a small, circular pit 75 cm long, 60 cm wide, and 20 cm deep. It was filled with homogeneous brown sandy-silty clay that contained a large amount of charcoal flecking and 19 pieces of fire-cracked rock. It was completely excavated, and one flotation sample was collected.

Only one artifact, a small polisher, was recovered from the fill. The pit had sloping sidewalls and a rounded base that were both oxidized, and it probably functioned as a firepit. Feature 71 was disturbed by an old waterline trench that cut through its southern edge.

Feature 72, Pit

Feature 72 was a small, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile. During excavation, it was bisected, and its eastern half was excavated in one level. The pit was 94 cm long, 87 cm wide, and 7 cm deep. It was filled with a brown sandy silt with diffuse charcoal flecking. The pit did not appear burned, and no fire-cracked rocks were collected. A small number of artifacts were recovered, including one small sherd and two pieces of flaked stone; no samples were collected. The function of the pit is not known.

Feature 73, Pit

Feature 73 was a small, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level and was 53 cm long, 48 cm wide, and 8 cm deep. It had a basal diameter of 35 cm. The pit was filled with brown silty clay with heavy charcoal, light caliche flecking, and five pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts were recovered, although one flotation sample was collected. The function of the pit is unknown.

Feature 74, Pit

Feature 74 was a small, oblong pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and was 76 cm long, 35 cm wide, and 3 cm deep. It was filled with a brown silty clay with a moderate-to-high density of charcoal. No artifacts were recovered from the pit, but a flotation sample was collected. The pit appeared to be a small shallow depression filled by either trash or sheetwash. The original function of the pit is unclear.

Feature 75, Pit

Feature 75 was a small, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and one flotation sample was collected. It was 70 cm long, 68 cm wide, and 17 cm deep. The fill consisted of compact, brown silty clay with abundant charcoal and no artifacts. Its function was unknown.

Feature 76, Roasting Pit

Feature 76 was a small, partially excavated roasting pit with an elliptical top and a basin-shaped profile. During excavation, the pit was bisected, and its

southern half was excavated in one level. The fill consisted of a granular, moderately compact, brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of charcoal, 51 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and occasional chunks of daub.

The pit was 1.10 m long, 0.95 m wide, and 0.13 m deep. A small number of artifacts were recovered and included flaked stone, four fire-cracked rocks, and ground stone fragments. One flotation sample was also collected. The function of Feature 76 is unknown.

Feature 77, Pit

Feature 77 was a small pit with a circular top and a basin-shaped profile. It was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from its fill. The pit was 76 cm long, 73 cm wide, 15 cm deep; it was filled with brown silty-clayey sand with a large amount of charcoal and 29 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A low density of artifacts was recovered and consisted only of flaked stone. Based on the large amounts of charcoal and fire-cracked rock located in its fill, Feature 77 may have functioned as a firepit.

Feature 78, Pit

Feature 78 was a small, circular pit with straight sidewalls, a flat base, and a slight shelf along its southern and eastern sides. During excavation, the pit was bisected, and its southern half was excavated in one level. The pit was filled with a grayish-brown, moderately compacted sandy-silty clay with a large amount of fire-cracked rock and charcoal. A thin band of light tan sand was directly above the base of the pit.

The pit was 1.20 m long, 1.00 m wide, 0.29 m deep, and had a minimum basal length of 0.95 m. A small number of artifacts was collected from its fill, including flaked stone, ground stone, and animal bone. The function of the pit is unknown. A historic-era canal, Feature 9, BB:13:481, was intrusive into the northern edge of the pit.

Feature 79, Pit

Feature 79 was a small, irregularly shaped pit, 80 cm long, 60 cm wide, and 8 cm deep. It was completely excavated in one level, and was filled with dark brown silty-sandy clay with a large amount of charcoal flecking and 30 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No artifacts were recovered; one flotation sample was collected. The function of the pit is unclear.

Feature 80, Pit

Feature 80 was a small, oval-shaped pit located on the eastern edge of the dense pit cluster between Trench 102 and Trench 103. It was totally excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. The pit was 65 cm long, 50 cm wide, 14 cm deep, and had a basin-shaped profile. Fill was a mottled, moderately compacted, dark brown clay with a large amount of charcoal flecking, caliche threads, and 11 pieces of fire-cracked rock.

Only a few artifacts were recovered from the pit—a mano, a partial donut stone, flaked stone, and animal bone. Based on the types of artifacts recovered and its location, Feature 80 probably dates to the Early Agricultural period. Its function is unclear.

Feature 81, Pit

Feature 81 was a small, irregularly shaped pit with a subrectangular top and sloping sides. It was located between Trench 102 and Trench 103, west of at least three Early Agricultural period pit structures. The pit was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill just above its base. Fill was a medium brown sandy silt with very little charcoal and no artifacts. The pit was 52 cm long, 41 cm wide, and 10 cm deep. Its function is unknown, but based on its location, it likely dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 82, Pit

Feature 82 was a small pit with a circular top and a basin-shaped profile. It was located between Trench 102 and Trench 103, near at least two Early Agricultural pithouses. The entire pit was excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. It was filled with a homogenous, medium brown sandy silt with very little charcoal and one piece of fire-cracked rock. The pit had a length of 37 cm, a width of 35 cm, and a depth of 9 cm. Only one artifact, a sherd, was recovered from its fill. The function of Feature 82 is unknown, but based on its location and its originating depth, it probably dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 86, Pit

Feature 86 was a small pit with a circular top, nearly straight walls, and a flat base. It was located between Trench 102 and Trench 103, within the fill of Feature 121, an Early Agricultural period pithouse.

The pit was completely excavated as one unit, in one level. It was filled with a homogenous, medium brown sandy silt with a small amount of charcoal, eight pieces of fire-cracked rock, and some daub. It was 82 cm long, 77 cm wide, and 12 cm deep.

Artifact density within the pit was low and consisted of nine sherds and some animal bone. One flotation sample was also collected. The pit may have originated at a higher elevation, and only its base was preserved. It was surrounded by several other small pits that originated at a similar elevation. The pit likely dates to the Early Agricultural period, although its function is unclear.

Feature 105, Pit

Feature 105 was a small, circular pit located east of the exposed mission wall, within a small cluster of Early Agricultural period pits. It was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected. Fill of Feature 105 consisted of a brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal flecking and one piece of fire-cracked rock. The pit had a basin-shaped profile and was 70 cm long, 65 cm wide, and 8 cm deep. A few pieces of flaked stone were the only artifacts recovered. The function of the pit is unknown.

Feature 107, Pit

Feature 107 was a small, circular pit located east of the mission wall. It was completely excavated in one level, and was filled with a brown silty clay with some charcoal flecking, nine pieces of fire-cracked rock, and caliche deposits. The pit had a basin-shaped profile, a diameter of 64 cm, and a depth of 19 cm. Artifact density was low and consisted of animal bone, flaked stone, and one possible hammerstone. One flotation sample was collected. The pit likely dates to the Early Agricultural period, although its function is unknown.

Feature 110, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 110 was a bell-shaped pit located east of the mission wall, between two Early Agricultural period pithouses, Features 100 and 112 (see Figure 4.11). The pit was completely excavated in one level, and was filled with light brown silt mottled with fine-grained sands. These were heavily compacted in the upper 30 cm of fill, but became more moderately compacted near the pit base. Twenty-five pieces of fire-cracked rock at least 5 cm in diameter, charcoal, and daub were present in the fill.

The pit had a top length of 1.00 m, a top width of 0.87 m, a basal length of 0.98 m, a basal width of 0.96 m, and was 0.53 m deep. A moderate number of artifacts was recovered, including sherds, flaked stone, shell, and animal bone. Near the base of the pit, approximately 50 pieces of fire-cracked rock, all smaller than 5 cm, were present. These may have been deliberately deposited into the pit as part of one dumping episode. Feature 110 likely functioned as a storage pit that eventually filled with trash. Based on its location, Feature 110 probably dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 113, Bell-shaped Pit

Feature 113 was a bell-shaped pit located east of the exposed mission wall, between two Early Agricultural period pithouses, Features 112 and 126. During excavation, the pit was bisected, and its northern half was excavated in one level. Because it was not completely sampled, all of its dimensions are not precisely known. The pit had a top length of 1.00 m, a top width of at least 0.83 m, a basal length of 1.02 m, a basal width of at least 0.85 m, and it was 0.27 m deep.

The fill was composed of two separate strata. The upper fill consisted of redeposited cienega clay that was mottled with silts, while the fill just above the pit base consisted of a lens of fine-grained, tan-brown silts. A small number of artifacts were recovered and included flaked stone and animal bone. There was no burning visible within the feature, and it was probably used for storage. Based on its location, Feature 113 probably dates to the Early Agricultural period.

Feature 115, Roasting Pit

Feature 115 was a small, oval-shaped roasting pit located directly beneath Feature 3, BB:13:481, a historic-era canal. It was discovered at the base of a previous excavation unit that had been placed over Feature 3 in 1986. Because a portion of the southern edge of the pit was located under the southern wall of Feature 3, the pit could not be completely excavated. Only its exposed portion was sampled—in one level and as one unit.

Due to the partial excavation, the exact dimensions of the pit are not known. It had a basin-shaped profile, a maximum length of 89 cm, a width of at least 40 cm, and a depth of 17 cm. It was filled with dark reddish-brown clay that contained 51 pieces of fire-cracked rock and some charcoal. The margins of the pit were oxidized and stained by charcoal and ash.

Feature 115 is intrusive to the house fill of an Early Agricultural period structure, Feature 17, that was also located under Feature 3. A small number of artifacts was recovered and included flaked stone and one piece of fire-cracked ground stone. The pit probably dates to the Early Agricultural period, and its function is unknown.

Feature 125, Pit

Feature 125 was a small, irregularly shaped pit located between Trench 102 and Trench 103. It was intrusive into the fill of Feature 121, an Early Agricultural period pit structure. Feature 125 was completely excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from its fill. Most of the feature was filled by three, large fire-affected pieces of vesicular basalt that were heavily dotted with caliche. It was also filled by a dark brown silty clay with five small pieces of fire-cracked rock, a chunk of daub, and no artifacts.

The outline of Feature 125 was distinct within the fill of Feature 121, due to its burned fill and oxidized rim. Along with Feature 121, the pit was cut by a waterline trench that removed its southern edge. The pit appeared heavily burned and was 54 cm long, 28 cm wide, and 13 cm deep. It likely dates to the Early Agricultural period, and probably functioned as a firepit.

Feature 180, Pit

Feature 180 was a small pit located between Trench 101 and Trench 102. It had an oval-shaped top, gently sloped sidewalls, and a flat base. Backhoe scraping in the area only exposed the northern half of the feature. This was excavated in one level, and a flotation sample was collected from the fill. Due to this partial excavation, the exact dimensions of the pit are not known. It was at least 55 cm long, 82 cm wide, and 14 cm deep. If completely exposed, the true diameter might have been closer to 80 cm. The pit fill consisted of loosely-to-moderately compacted, granular, brown clayey silt with sparse charcoal flecking and two pieces of fire-cracked rock. A few artifacts were recovered, including sherds, flaked stone, a piece of animal bone, and a freshwater snail shell.

The pit did not appear burned, and its original function is unknown. It might date to the Hohokam periods, as it had three large ceramics resting near its base, and it is located near another Hohokam feature, Feature 39. Both features originated at about the same depth.

Feature 183, Pit

Feature 183 was a small, oblong pit located between Trench 101 and Trench 102. It was intrusive into Feature 38, an earlier burial, and was initially thought to be part of that feature. After the surface stain of the two features was bisected and the eastern half excavated to sterile, the two features became distinct. In the resulting profile, human bone was visible to the west, under the base of Feature 183. Because the fill of the two features had been mixed during excavation, all artifacts recovered from Feature 183 were repatriated. The pit was filled with a heavily compacted silty clay with large amounts of charcoal and oxidation. It had a basin-shaped profile and was 95 cm long, approximately 75 cm wide, and approximately 25 cm deep. A few sherds were the only artifacts recovered from the fill. The pit had oxidized edges and probably functioned as a firepit. Based on artifact content, Feature 183 likely dates to the Hohokam occupation.

Feature 184, Pit

Feature 184 was a small, circular pit located between Trench 102 and Trench 103, within a dense cluster of Early Agricultural period pits. It was filled with a brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and eight pieces of fire-cracked rock. The pit was completely excavated in one level, and one flotation sample was collected from its fill. Feature 184 had a basin-shaped profile, a diameter of 46 cm, and a depth of 7 cm. No artifacts were recovered from the pit, and its function is unknown.

Feature 216, Pit

Feature 216 was a small, oval-shaped pit located northeast of the granary, within the fill of Feature 163, an Early Agricultural period pithouse. It was completely excavated in one level, and one flotation sample was collected from the fill. The pit had a basin-shaped profile and was 80 cm long, 68 cm wide, and 9 cm deep. The fill consisted of a grayish-brown sandy clay with a small amount of charcoal flecking and 135 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A small number of artifacts was recovered and consisted only of flaked stone.

Because the pit intruded Feature 163, the edges were difficult to identify. They were primarily defined by the placement of fire-cracked rock and charcoal-stained earth. The original function of the pit is unknown, although the large amount of fire-cracked rock and the lack of burning within the pit

indicate it was later filled with trash. Based on its location, Feature 216 probably dates to the Early Agricultural period.

PROTOHISTORIC AND HISTORIC FEATURES

Historic-era features relate to the use of the area as a mission from circa A.D. 1700 to the 1820s, to the 1860s occupation by the Carrillo family, to the 1890s use of the area by Chinese gardeners. There was also a single American Statehood period out-house pit, probably created by the Ochoa family who lived on the western side of Brickyard Lane. Mission-occupation features are shown on Figures 4.15 and 4.16; American Territorial period and American Statehood period features are illustrated on Figure 4.17.

Feature 1, Western and Southern Compound Walls

Feature 1 is the rock foundation of the western and southern walls that surrounded the mission complex (Figure 4.18; see also Figure 4.15). Approximately seven rocks were visible on the ground surface along the western wall when the project began. A series of excavation units were placed over the wall, excavated, and screened; a few units were excavated without screening. The area around the wall had been extensively disturbed, and a variety of modern, historic, and prehistoric artifacts were present in the sediment surrounding the foundation.

The foundation was intact for 94.7 m along the western side and 4.2 m along the southern side. The southwestern corner was present, but the northwestern corner had been removed by clay mining and landfill activities in the 1940s and 1950s. The 60-cm-wide foundation was between two and three rocks wide. The foundation was two rocks wide near the southwestern corner and the granary, and three rocks wide elsewhere. The rocks had been collected from A-Mountain and were of various sizes and shapes. Between one and two courses survived, averaging 18 cm in depth. No openings were apparent in the surviving portion.

The date for construction of the wall is not known, although it was likely built during the occupation of the mission, probably between the 1790s and 1820s. There is no documentary evidence to support this conclusion, however. It does not appear on the 1862 field map, but this might have been an oversight by the surveyor. The wall appears in photographs beginning in April 1880.

Feature 4, Well

Feature 4 was a well found on the southern side of Mission Lane during backhoe scraping (Figures 4.19-4.20). The well was completely excavated in halves to the base of the feature, revealing that the groundwater table was at approximately 2 m below the modern ground surface during the time of its use before about 1880 (see below).

The top of the well was 1.90 m long by 1.65 m wide; overall depth was 1.65 m. It was filled with layers of soft loamy silty sand and ash. Many of the several thousand artifacts found in the well were discarded as early as 1885 by the Chinese farmers who rented Leopoldo Carrillo's farm. The small number of datable artifacts suggests a filling date of between 1880 and 1900. The well was probably filled after the entrenching of the Santa Cruz River began in the late 1880s to early 1890s.

Feature 5, Fenceposts

Feature 5 was a set of three wooden posts discovered during excavation of Feature 4. Posts A and B were found within Feature 4 and clearly postdate the filling of the well in the 1890s. Post C was found nearby. Post A was a square post roughly 14 cm to a side; it had been placed in a 35-cm-diameter post-hole. The post was held in place by 29 river cobbles and basalt pieces from A-Mountain, as well as a concrete chunk and a piece of brick. The rest of the post-hole was filled with redeposited fill from Feature 4.

The posthole for Post B was 45 cm long and 25 cm wide. Within the hole, a rectangular post measuring 1.5 inches by 4.0 inches was held in place by six bricks and a basalt cobble. The rest of the post-hole contained redeposited fill from Feature 4.

Post C was not excavated. Archaeologists uncovered and recorded the post, which was made from milled lumber and measured 24 cm long by 4 cm wide. It was held in place by at least two rocks, a brick, and a piece of concrete.

The function of the three posts is not known, although they were likely installed by residents of the Carrillo House, which was occupied into the 1940s.

Feature 6, Mission Granary

Feature 6 was the rock foundations of the mission granary (Figure 4.21; see also Figure 4.16). The foundation was discovered by examining photographs of the 1967 Arizona Historical Society excavations, lining up landmarks visible in the photographs with those present today, and then carefully

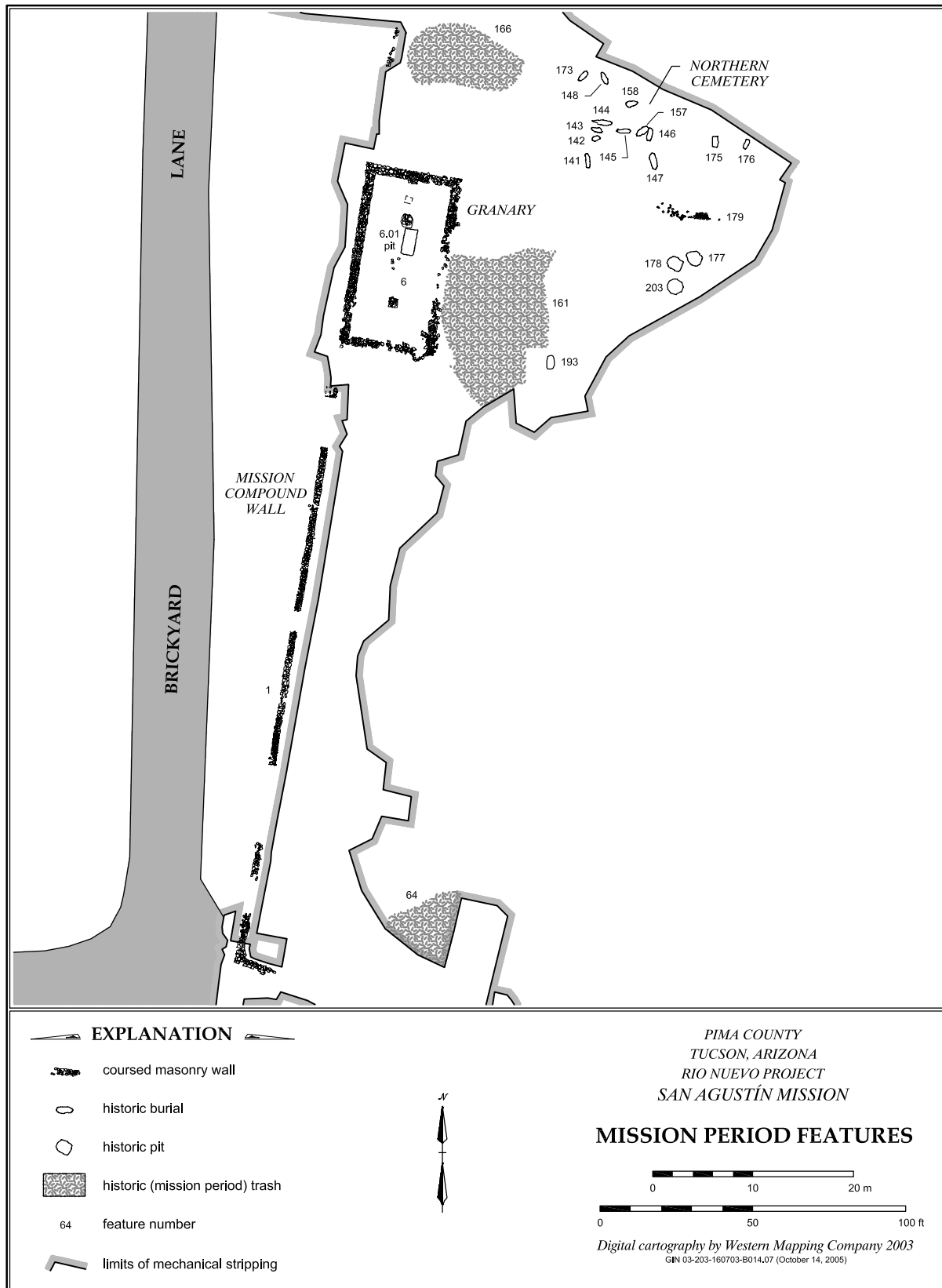


Figure 4.15. Mission-occupation features, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

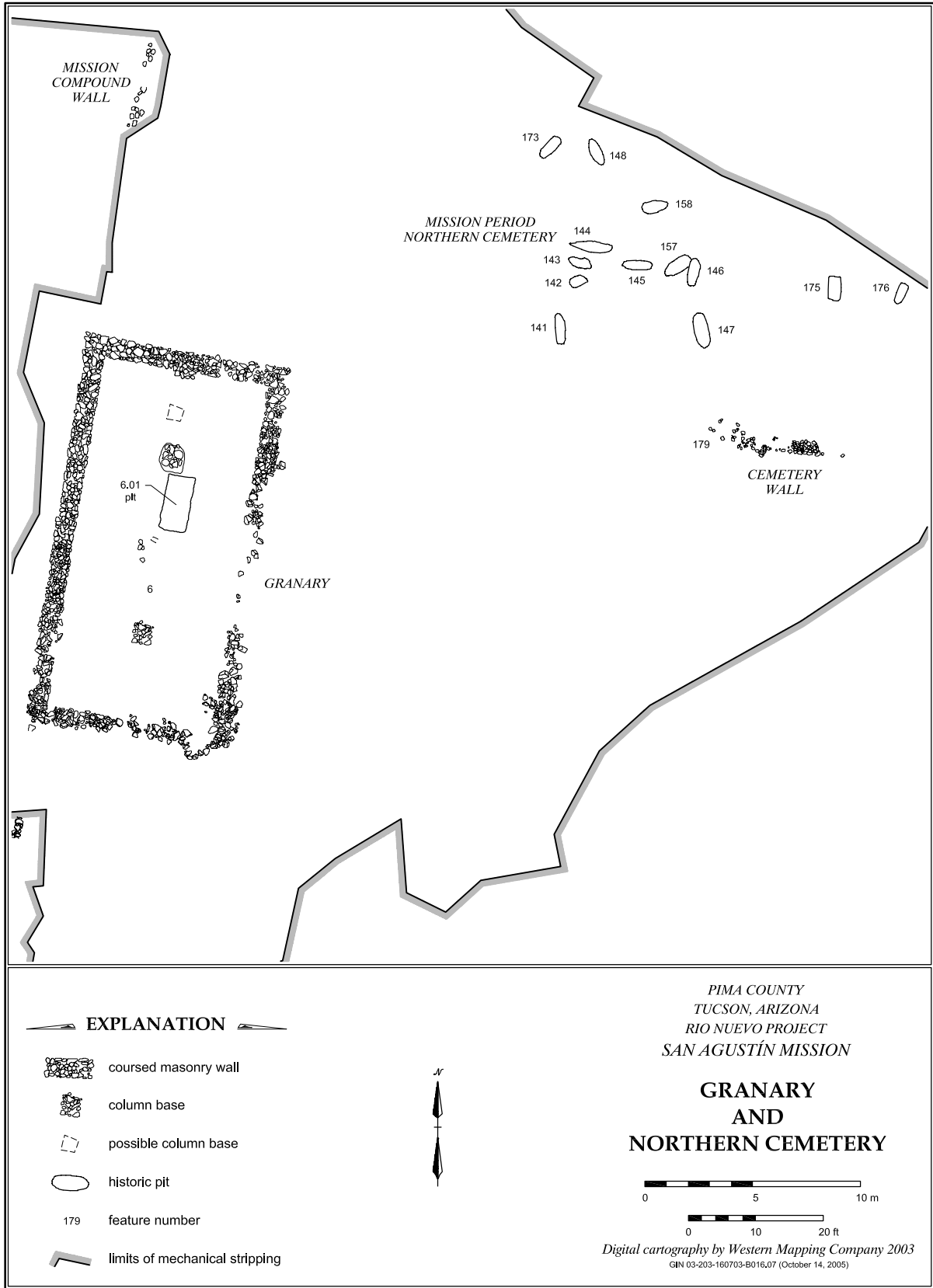


Figure 4.16. A close-up of the granary and the mission cemetery, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

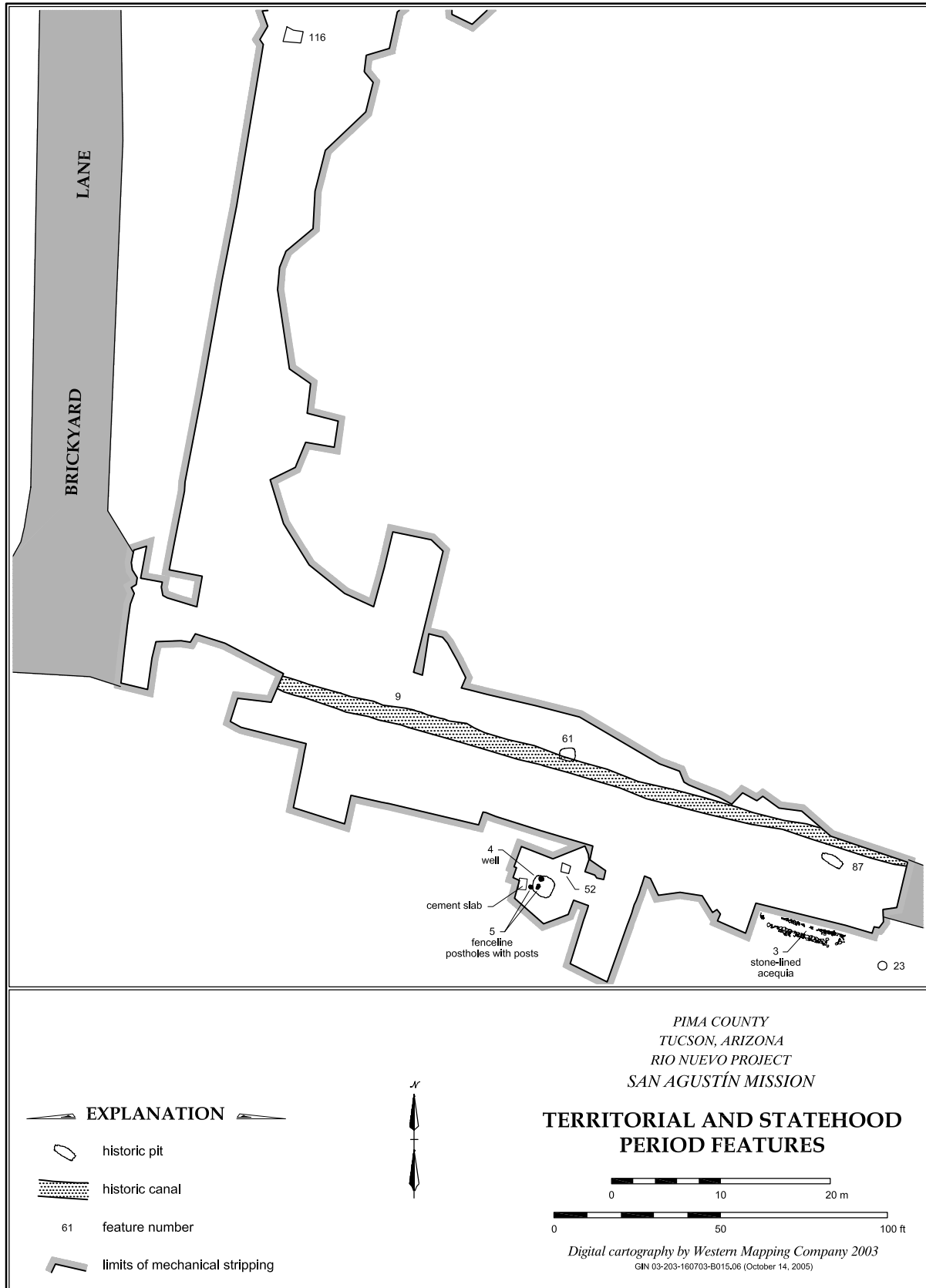


Figure 4.17. American Territorial period and American Statehood period features, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

scraping the area with a wide backhoe blade to expose the rectangular foundation. Once uncovered, the area was cleared by hand, removing modern overburden from around the rocks and the interior area. The 1967 excavation included narrow backhoe trenches around the interior and exterior of the foundation, as well as the removal of fill from the center of the structure.

The foundations were built with rocks collected from the sides of A-Mountain. The rocks ranged in size from 5 cm to 25 cm in diameter, with larger rocks present along the northern wall. The upper portions of the foundation were probably removed by machine

grading of the area, including during the 1967 excavation. As many as five column bases ran down the center of the building, north to south; however, two of the bases may have been removed in the 1967 excavation. Two complete column bases and a pilaster along the northern interior wall remained in place.

The granary was 16.6 m long, north-south, and 9.7 m wide, east-west. Individual foundation walls were roughly 90 cm wide. The complete column bases were square and measured 90 cm to each side. The pilaster base was 95 cm long by 35 cm wide. The foundation survived to an average depth of 22 cm below the tops of the upper rocks. The floor of the structure was missing and was probably made of dirt when the building was constructed.

Feature 6.02, a shallow, burned rectangular pit, was present within the structure, located next to the northern complete pillar base. The pit was 2.63 m long, north-south, and 1.27 m wide, east-west. It was only 9 cm deep and was filled with moderately compact grayish-brown sandy silt. A moderate amount of charcoal chunks and flecks were in the fill. The base and sides of the pit were burned to a bright red color, indicating the pit was the location of a fire. The fill was screened and yielded 33 small Native American sherds, animal bone, three pieces of glass, and fragments of brick. Some of the material, such as the glass, appears to have been brought into the pit through a rodent burrow. It is unclear if the pit dates to the late Spanish period use of the granary. A more likely explanation is that the pit intruded into the granary.



Figure 4.18. A close-up of Feature 1, the foundation of the western mission compound wall, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).



Figure 4.19. Feature 4, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM), a well filled by Chinese gardeners in the 1890s, partially excavated.

Feature 23, Well

Feature 23 was a historic-era well discovered in Trench 3. The well was identified as a vertical shaft cutting down at least 1.2 m from the modern ground surface. The well was about 58 cm in diameter. The top of the feature was filled with modern debris; lenses of compact tan-to-brown sands, apparently washed in during a flooding event, were below this. No artifacts were visible in the shaft, and the feature was not excavated.

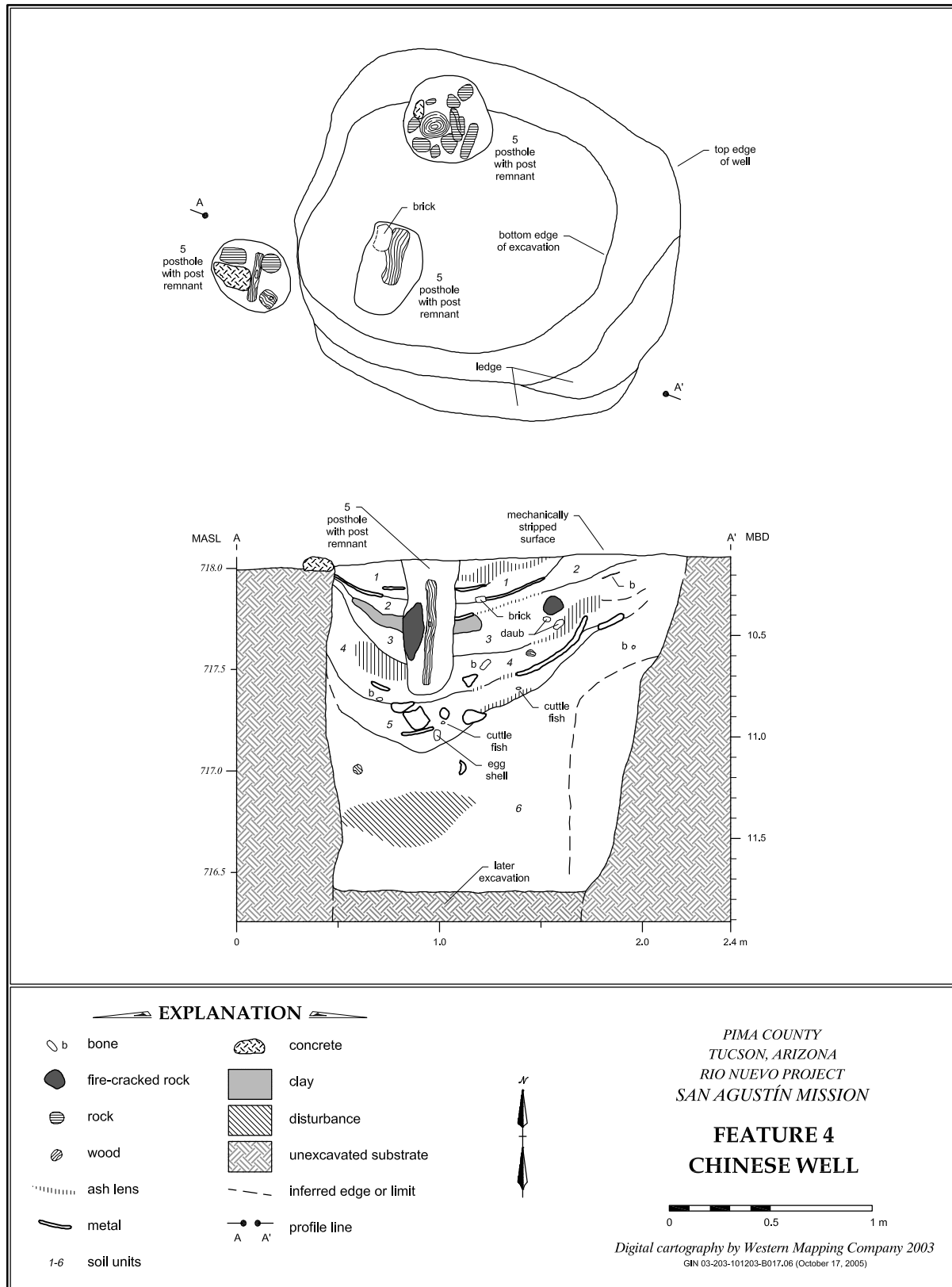


Figure 4.20. A profile of the upper 1.5 m of Feature 4, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).



Figure 4.21. The foundations of the Tucson Mission granary, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Feature 52, Probable Outhouse Pit

Feature 52 was a rectangular pit discovered during excavation of control Unit 103, which was located west of Trench 102. Feature 52 was completely excavated in two separate units. Unit 107, representing the portion of the feature discovered within Unit 103, was excavated in two levels. Unit 108, representing the rest of the feature, was excavated in three levels. The pit had gently sloping walls and a flat base. It was 1.35 m long, 0.95 m wide, and 0.50 m deep. Fill consisted of a brown, fine- to medium-grained sand with small-sized gravel, charcoal flecking, and one piece of fire-cracked rock.

A small number of artifacts was recovered and included Native American sherds, shell, animal bone, glass, historic ceramics (some of which were Chinese), and metal. Multiple flotation samples were also collected. The pit dates to the late 1800s and was likely used as a well or privy. It was located immediately north of a late nineteenth century well, Feature 4, that also contained predominantly Chinese artifacts.

Feature 61, Pit

Feature 61 was a small, irregularly shaped pit located between Trench 101 and Trench 102. It was rectangular near the top, but more circular near the base. This created a shelf approximately 30 cm below the opening of the pit. Feature 61 measured 0.80 m long, 1.08 m wide, and was 81 cm deep. Sidewalls sloped continuously inward to a rounded base.

The pit fill had three distinct strata. The upper 20-25 cm consisted of a moderately compacted,

grayish-brown, sandy-silty clay. The next 10-20 cm was primarily composed of dense charcoal and ash. The lower 35-50 cm consisted of a brown sandy loam with small gravel. A moderate amount of charcoal was present throughout the fill, as well as 92 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The pit was bisected and excavated in two separate units, 126 and 133. Each unit was dug in three levels following the stratigraphy of the fill. A moderate number of artifacts was collected and included Native American sherds, flaked stone, shell, animal bone, glass, historic ceramics, metal, and one button. A sample of wood charcoal and multiple flotation samples were also collected.

Feature 61 appears to be a historic-era feature dating to approximately 1870. Its original function is not known, but it appeared to be trash filled. The southern portion of the pit was intruded by Feature 9, BB:13:481, a historic-era canal.

Feature 64, Mission Trash Midden

Feature 64 was a mission-occupation trash midden in the southwestern corner of the mission compound. The trash midden was discovered during backhoe scraping. It was initially pedestaled and later tested with two excavation units. The minimum size of the midden was 7 m by 5 m. The trash was approximately 20 cm deep. It consisted primarily of moderately compact, light brown clayey silt. Charcoal was present, mostly as small flecks. Artifacts recovered from the midden included Native American sherds, flaked stone, a Sobaipuri Piman projectile point, ground stone, glass, metal, shell, and animal bones. Most of the bone was from cattle. The presence of cattle bone and the absence of late Historic era artifacts indicated the feature dated to the mission occupation.

Feature 87, Pit

Feature 87 was a historic-era pit located between Trench 102 and Trench 103, near a small cluster of Early Agricultural period features. It was large, with an oblong-shaped top, nearly straight sides, and a flat base. During excavation, it was bisected, and the eastern half excavated in one screened level to a depth of 66 cm, approximately 90 cm above the base. At that point, screened excavation stopped, and a shovel

probe was used to determine the pit depth. No further excavation was completed.

The pit was 1.94 m long, 0.85 m wide, and approximately 1.56 m deep. It was filled with a light yellowish-brown silty sand with 14 pieces of fire-cracked rock and some ash. Artifact density was low and consisted of Native American sherds and animal bone. Shovel impressions were visible in its sidewalls, and Feature 87 probably dates to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Although the function of the pit is not clear, its shape is similar to that of historic-era wells or outhouses.

Feature 161, Mission Trash Midden

Feature 161 was a mission-occupation trash midden located immediately east of the granary. The midden was discovered during backhoe scraping and was identified by the presence of cattle and horse bone, Native American sherds, and fire-cracked rock. The midden was about 15.5 m long, 10.5 m wide, and 0.31 m deep.

One 1-m by 2-m excavation unit was placed to recover a sample of mission artifacts. The midden consisted of compact light gray loam with a small amount of gravel and charcoal flecking. Artifacts collected from the unit included Native American sherds, animal bone, and flaked stone.

Feature 166, Mission Trash Midden

Feature 166 was a mission-occupation trash midden located north of the granary. The midden was discovered during backhoe scraping, identified by numerous pieces of cattle bone, daub, and Native American sherds. The trash covered an area approximately 9.5 m long, east-west, by 6.0 m wide, north-south, and it was approximately 20 cm thick. The northern side of the feature was truncated by clay mining in the 1940s to 1950s.

Four 1-m by 2-m excavation units were excavated to recover artifacts, animal bones, and plant remains. The midden was composed of a loose-to-moderately compact light brown sandy silt with a high artifact, daub, and fire-cracked rock content. Artifacts collected from the units consisted of historic-era and prehistoric Native American sherds, flaked stone debitage, a Sobaipuri Piman point, fragments of ground stone, glass, a piece of Mexican majolica, and cattle bones.

Feature 177, Mission Pit

Feature 177 was a large, mission-occupation pit located east of the granary. It had a circular top, slop-

ing sides, and a flat bottom. The pit was 1.50 m long, 1.42 m wide, and was 18 cm deep. It was completely excavated in one level. Feature 177 was initially bisected, and its eastern half excavated first. After a profile was drawn, the western half was then excavated, and all artifacts were combined. One flotation sample was collected from each half, and one pollen sample was collected from the pit base.

The pit fill consisted of a moderately compact, light brown sandy silt with abundant charcoal, as well as many pockets of dense ash. A large number of artifacts was recovered, including animal bone, Native American sherds, flaked stone, glass, one projectile point, one piece of ground stone that was possibly hafted, a stone polisher, and several shaped adobe fragments. Feature 177 was located in a cluster of three mission-occupation pits that were all generally similar in size, shape, and artifact content.

This pit appeared to be trash filled, and most of the artifacts recovered clearly date to mission times. The majority of animal bones recovered were cow bone fragments, many of which were heavily burned. Other Protohistoric artifacts included a Sobaipuri projectile point, Piman ceramics, and shaped adobe tile or brick fragments.

Feature 178, Mission Pit

Feature 178 was another of the large, mission-occupation pits located east of the granary. It had a semirectangular top, a basin-shaped profile, and was completely excavated in two separate units. It was bisected, and the western half was sampled first. After a profile was drawn, the eastern half was excavated. One flotation sample was collected from each unit, and a pollen sample was collected from the pit base. The pit measured 1.53 m long, 1.26 m wide, and 33 cm deep.

The fill of the pit consisted of heavily burned, loosely-to-moderately compacted, brown sandy silt with a dense amount of charcoal flecks and chunks, pockets of ash, and decomposed adobe. A large number and variety of artifacts were recovered, many clearly dating to the mission. These included large amounts of cattle bone, many of which were burned, Piman ceramics, two fired adobe bricks, and three Sobaipuri Piman projectile points. Other artifacts included flaked stone, a worked ceramic disk, and burned clay.

Feature 178 is located within a cluster of three mission-occupation pits that are all very similar in size, shape, and artifact content. Although the fill of Feature 178 appeared heavily burned, the pit itself was not. The original function of the pit is unknown, although it was eventually filled with trash.

Feature 193, Mission Roasting Pit

Feature 193 was a rectangular-shaped, mission-occupation roasting pit located east of the granary (Figure 4.22). It was fairly isolated, located near only one other feature, an Early Agricultural period burial, Feature 190. Feature 193 was 1.25 m long, 0.71 m wide, and 19 cm deep. The pit was initially bisected, and the northern half was excavated first. After a profile was drawn, the southern half was excavated; artifacts and samples were combined.

The pit fill had four distinct strata, all of which were removed in one level. The upper 5 cm of fill consisted of brown silty sand that contained most of the artifacts recovered from the pit. Next was a layer of dense fire-cracked rock present across the entire pit. Below this was a 5- to 10-cm-thick stratum of an orange oxidized silty sand. Finally, a very dense lens of charcoal and ash was just above the pit base.

Feature 193 appears to have been heavily burned. Not only did the fill exhibit evidence of burning, but both the sides and base of the pit were oxidized and blackened by charcoal and ash. Some burned beam fragments were recovered in the southeastern corner of the pit, and were collected for species identification. These likely represent beams that were intentionally placed along the pit sides and burned within the interior of the pit. The overall density of artifacts was moderate, and many were clearly datable to mission times. These included a large number of cattle bones and Piman (O'odham) ceramics; other artifacts recovered consisted of flaked stone, animal bone, and a mano fragment. One flotation and one pollen sample were also collected.

Feature 203, Mission Pit

Feature 203 was a semirectangular-shaped pit located east of the granary. During excavation, the pit was bisected, and its western half was excavated first. After a profile was drawn, the eastern half was excavated, and all artifacts and samples were combined.

The pit had a basin-shaped profile and was 1.95 m long, 0.95 m wide, and 0.22 m deep. All the fill was removed in one level and consisted of light-to-medium brown silt with dense amounts of charcoal and ash. Some modern disturbance from the landfill to the east was also present. Tin can metal fragments and a few pieces of aluminum foil were found in the upper fill.

A large number and variety of artifacts were recovered, many of which are clearly datable to the mission occupation. These included Piman (O'odham) ceramics, three Sobaipuri Piman projectile points, a large number of cow bones, and fired adobe bricks. Other artifacts recovered included Native

American sherds, flaked stone, a ceramic figurine fragment, glass, ground stone, and mortar.

Feature 203 was cut into a midden-like area, making its boundaries difficult to identify, and causing a slight overexcavation of the eastern edge. The feature was part of a cluster of three mission-occupation pits that were all similar in size, shape, and artifact content. The fill of the feature appeared heavily burned, although the pit itself was not. The original function of the pit is unknown, but it was later filled with trash.

SUMMARY

Archaeological work at the San Agustín Mission locus revealed a long history of occupation. Numerous pit structures, pits, inhumations, and canals dating to the Cienega phase (800 B.C.-A.D. 50) of the Early Agricultural period were documented. Similar features are also present on the western side of Brickyard Lane and further west and north along Spruce Street and beneath the former Tucson Pressed



Figure 4.22. Feature 193, a Protohistoric period roasting pit, San Agustín Mission locus, the Clearwater site, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM).

Brick Company (see Part 4 of this chapter). These features suggest the Santa Cruz River floodplain at the base of A-Mountain was the focus of extended use by the early farmers. The presence of numerous structures devoted to food storage and to habitation suggest at least some residents lived at the village year-round, although some residents probably regularly traveled to other parts of the Tucson Basin and the surrounding mountains to collect food and other resources.

The Hohokam later used the San Agustín Mission locus primarily for farming, as indicated by the presence of a large irrigation canal and only a small number of pit structures. A village site was likely located nearby, and when George Cattanach examined the floodplain area south of the mission in 1949-1950, he found large quantities of Hohokam pottery, perhaps indicative of a village site. Unfortunately, that area was destroyed by construction of a landfill.

Father Kino found a Piman (O'odham) village at the San Agustín Mission locus when he visited the area in the 1690s. No structures associated with this village were discovered during the current project. Remains of these shallow structures were probably

destroyed by plowing and modern use of the area. Seven features found within the mission area contained artifacts discarded by the Piman (O'odham) residents of the mission. The artifacts and food remains offer important clues about the lives of these people.

Approximately 80 percent of the mission was destroyed by clay mining and use of the area as a landfill during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The surviving portions include the western compound wall, the southwestern corner of the wall, the granary, and a portion of the northern cemetery, which was used by Native Americans. The chapel and convento areas were completely destroyed by the landfill, although floor plans, drawings, and photographs were made prior to their loss.

Nothing remains of Leopoldo Carrillo's house on the southern side of Mission Lane. However, one pit, Feature 61, dated to the late nineteenth century Carrillo occupation. A later well, Feature 4, contained trash discarded by the Chinese farmers who lived at the site in the 1880s through the early 1900s. A small number of other American Territorial to American Statehood period features were also documented.