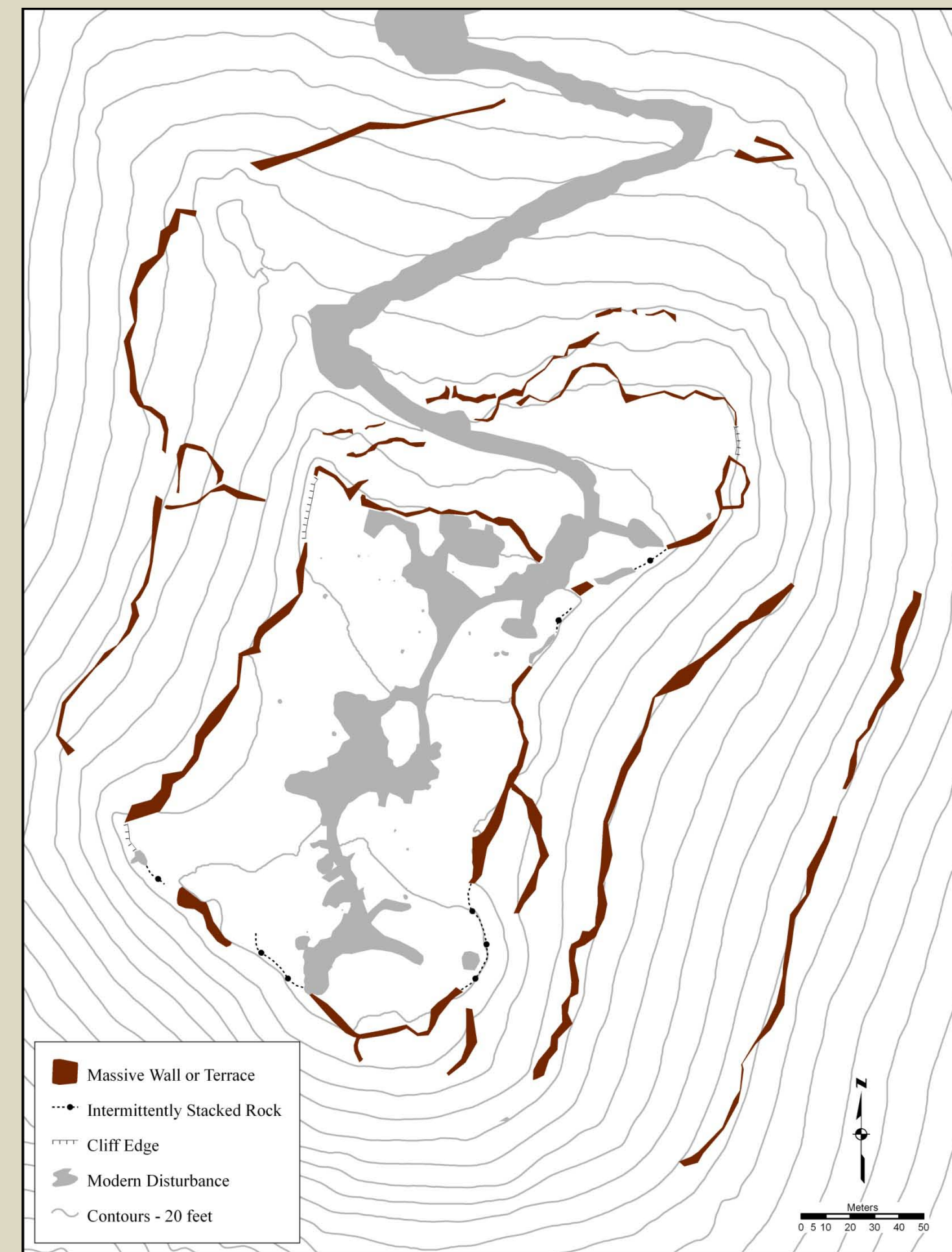


TWO VILLAGES ON TUMAMOC HILL

Cienega Phase Village 400 B.C.



Map of massive walls/terraces encircling the Tumamoc summit. Gray outlines indicate modern road on north slope and other disturbed areas on summit.



Massive wall forms a terrace on the eastern slope.



“Community” structure, after excavation. The floor is cut down 70 cm (27 inches) into bedrock.



The large Cienega point contrasts with the style of later Tortolita points.



Aerial view of massive walls looking east.

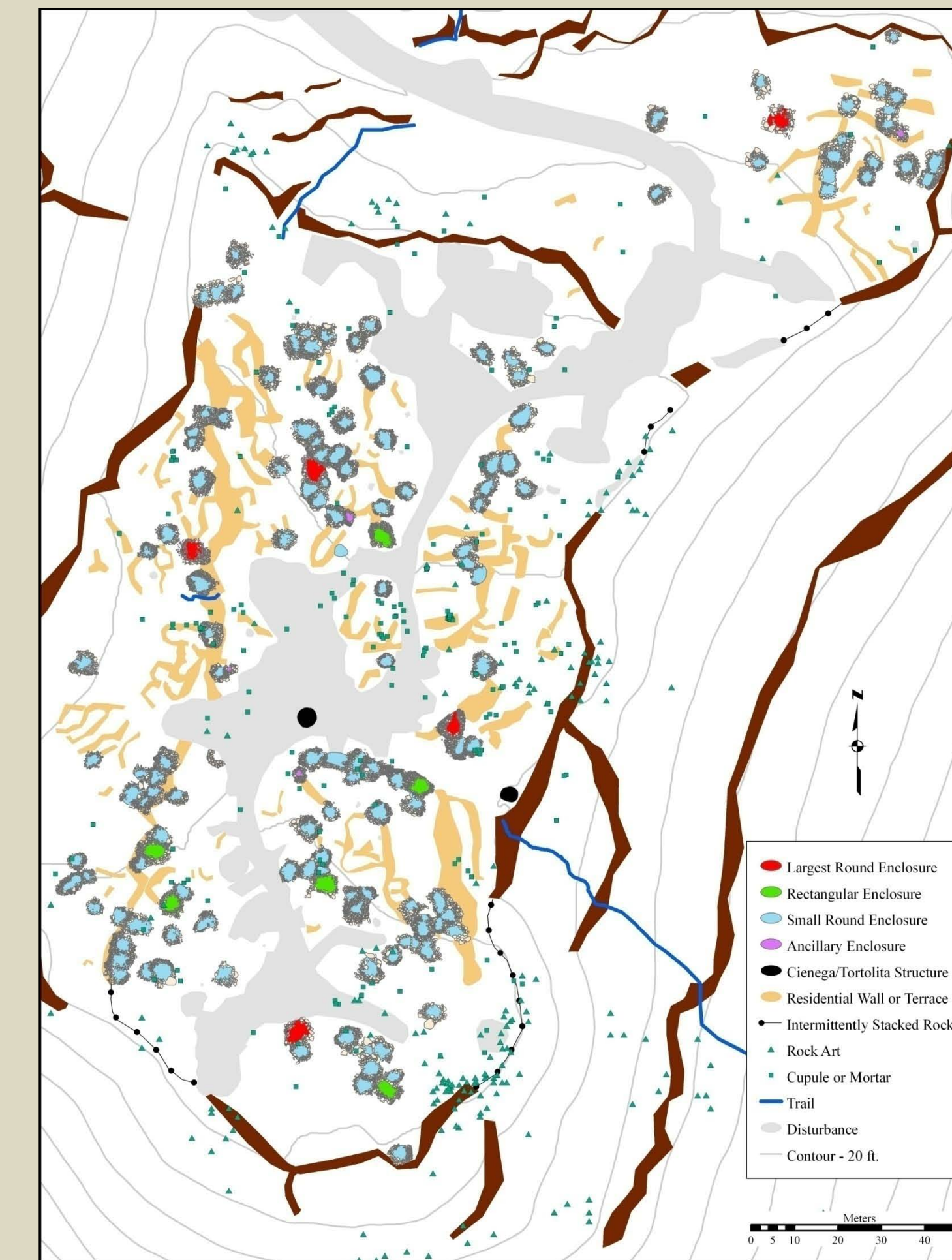


Aerial view of massive walls looking north.

Statistics for massive walls/terraces:
Total length – 1.9 km (1.18 miles)
Total volume – 3200 m³ (113,006 cubic feet)
Person-days of labor – 1,013

About 400 B.C., residents of a Cienega phase village on Tumamoc Hill built the first “public architecture” in southern Arizona that required a communal scale of labor. These communal constructions are massive but low-standing walls made of boulders. The walls partially encircle the 16 acres of relatively flat land on the hilltop where the village is located. The villagers lived in small pit houses and used a larger structure for community gatherings or other activities. The inhabitants of the Tucson area at this time had already been farmers and irrigators for centuries but did not yet make pottery for everyday cooking, storing, and serving. Archaeologists do not know how many houses there were in the Cienega village.

Tortolita Phase Village 500 A.D.



Map of rock foundations showing the Tortolita village plan. Colors indicate different kinds of structures.
▲ = rock art. ■ = mortars or cupules.



Rock foundations show a cluster of houses with shared walls.



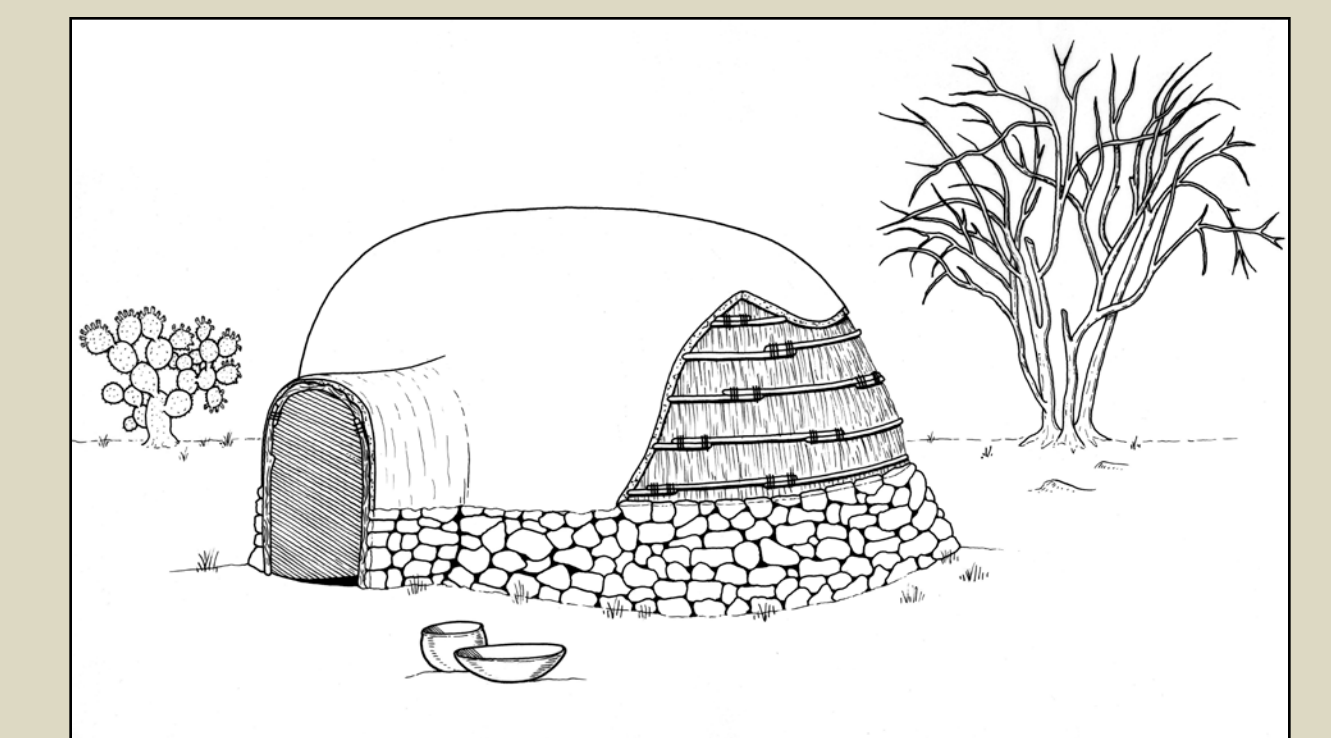
The tumbled rocks of foundations mark the locations of more than 150 houses in the Tortolita village. Gaps in the outline often identify entryways.



One of the many geometric and life-form designs in Tumamoc rock art.



Mortars and smaller cupules were ground into bedrock throughout the village.



Artist's reconstruction of Tortolita village house. Rock foundations are still visible on the surface today.

About 500 A.D., a thriving Tortolita phase village once again occupied the Tumamoc summit. Rock foundations of the Tortolita pit houses are still visible. Archaeological field school classes from the University of Arizona counted and mapped over 150 houses, revealing their arrangement across the hilltop. It was one of the largest settlements of its time. Most pit houses were small and round, but a few were distinguished by greater size or a rectangular shape. Rock art is clustered at the outer edges of the village. Residents left behind an unpainted style of pottery, manos and metates for grinding food, chipped stone tools, and items such as obsidian and marine shell obtained by trade.