**Supplemental Text: Context of Carnivore Elements Recovered from the Moorehead Circle**

The bear canines were both from Trench C with Lot 701 from 2x2m unit 524N786E, one of the units farthest east in Trench C, and Lot 751 from 526N782E located to the west and north of the Lot 701 unit. Thus, the two canines may have been 4-5 meters away from each other. Both were recovered in the initial 30cm of excavation in their respective units, and while that may have included a few cm of sub-gravel soil, they probably came from either the gravel mantle or the fill above it.

The bear first phalanx (Lot 1814) was recovered from Feature 396 in the Entrance area. Rather than a true pit, Feature 396 was a prehistoric excavation for one of the two external ‘arms’ or trenches which extended north from the paved entrance. These may have been wall trenches for posts as one post was identified at the south end of Fea. 396 but insufficient excavation done to clarify this.

The gravel mantle did not extend to this part of the entrance, but since it did cover most of the upper layer of pavement and post features which were part of the perimeter post rings, the material in Feature 396 can be regarded as equivalent to other sub-gravel locations. Additionally, the entrance itself was tied to the existence of the perimeter posts, which are unlikely to have been still standing after the gravel layer was deposited

The bear incisor (Lot 1442) was from 2x2m unit 516N766E, and from the level that is regarded as part of the “extended red floor.” The “core red floor” of the central ceremonial complex is located south of this and is presumed to be a crematory surface. The extended red floor had a similar dark reddish color and embedded charcoal flecking but was without any recovered small calcined (potentially human) bone fragments. This context is from the early Basin period when the ceremonialism which launched the construction of the Moorehead Circle and its central ceremonial complex was in full swing. It would presumably be earlier than the Lot 2403 finds, described below, and any above gravel contexts.

The large carnivore canine with three drilled holes (Lot 2216) is associated with a 2x1m unit at 782-784 East and 30-60cm below surface in the 515 North profile trench. Because the purpose of the 515N trench was to secure a vertical profile documenting the addition of soil to the landform, it was hastily dug (single season) with less vertical control exerted. This artifact would certainly have been equivalent in age to at least the youngest of other sub-gravel items but could also have been in soil loads that were heaped up to elevate the surface of the SE quadrant of the Moorehead Circle and therefore could have been from soil associated with the pre-Circle use of the area.

The wolf/dog phalanx and drilled raccoon tooth (Lot 2403) were recovered in 2x2m unit 512N776E (southeastern units), which included the north edge of a very large Middle Woodland post feature (#593) but also, and most likely of greater relevance, a pit feature (#604), from which a number of faunal elements came (Lot 2405). These are from a “sub-gravel” excavation level and would be from soil removed in the unit before the pit outline was recognized. Thus, it is likely they were among the uppermost artifacts that actually came from that pit. This pit feature, and Feature 593, are probably associated with the suite of mostly post features that come from the time after the Basin was filled (Riordan n.d.).