DOLORES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Volume V, Chapter 10

Excavations at Faraway House (Site 5MT4763), A Pueblo I/Pueblo II Limited Activity Site

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Prepared For

Cultural Resources Mitigation Program: Dolores Project

Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region

Contract 8-07-40-S0562

Under The Supervision Of

David A. Breternitz, Senior Principal Investigator

Final Submission

15 January 1982

TECHNICAL REPORT STANDARD TITLE PAGE

1. Report No.	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
DAP-79-V -10		

4. Title and Subtitle	5. Report Date
Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports: Escavations at Faraway House (Site 5MT4763), a Pueblo I/Pueblo II limited activity site	January 1982 (Submitted)
	6. Performing Organization Code

7. Author(s)	8. Performing Organization Report No.
James H. Kleidon	

9. Performing Organization Name and Address	10. Work Unit No.
University of Colorado - DAP Rural Route 1, 17219 CR 26 Dolores, Colorado 81323	11. Contract or Grant No. 8-07-40-S0562
	13. Type of Report and Period Covered Contractual FY 1979
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address U.S. Bureau of Reclamation P.O. Box 11568 Salt Lake City, Utah 84147	14. Sponsoring Agency Code

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract

Faraway House, Site 5MT4763, was excavated in 1979 as part of the Dolores Archaeological Program (D.A.P.), located in extreme southwestern Colorado. The site was selected for excavation to expand the sample of limited activity/seasonal use sites in the D.A.P. data base. The site consists of a masonry storage bin and two hearths and is located near arable soils. It is inferred that the site was built by the Anasazi during the Pueblo I or Pueblo II period and was used seasonally for the storage of a cultigen grown nearby.

17. Key Words	18. Distribution Statement
Dolores Archaeological Program, SW Colorado, Anasazi, Archaeology,	

19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No. of Pages	22. Price

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

Faraway House (Site 5MT4763) was discovered on 21 July 1979 when grader operations surrounding Site 5MT4512 revealed a rubble pile and two hearths not directly associated with that site. It was determined that the features should be designated as a separate site, Site 5MT4763. The site was chosen for excavation to augment the D.A.P. sample of limited activity/seasonal use sites.

Site operations were conducted from 6 to 19 September 1979 and required 38 person-days. The following persons assisted in the excavation of Site 5MT4763: J. Kleidon (crew chief), H. Hoy, M. Bowman, and H. Hatley.

Location

Faraway House is situated on a mound in the Sagehen Flats Locality of the Escalante Sector, according to Dolores Archaeological Program (D.A.P.) apportionment of the study area (Kane [1]). It is in the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec 36, T38N, R16W, according to the Trimble Point Quadrangle, Colorado, U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minutes Series 1965 Topographic Map; the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates are 714390 mE, 4154470 mN, Zone 12. The site is 2108 m above sea level (Figure 10.1).

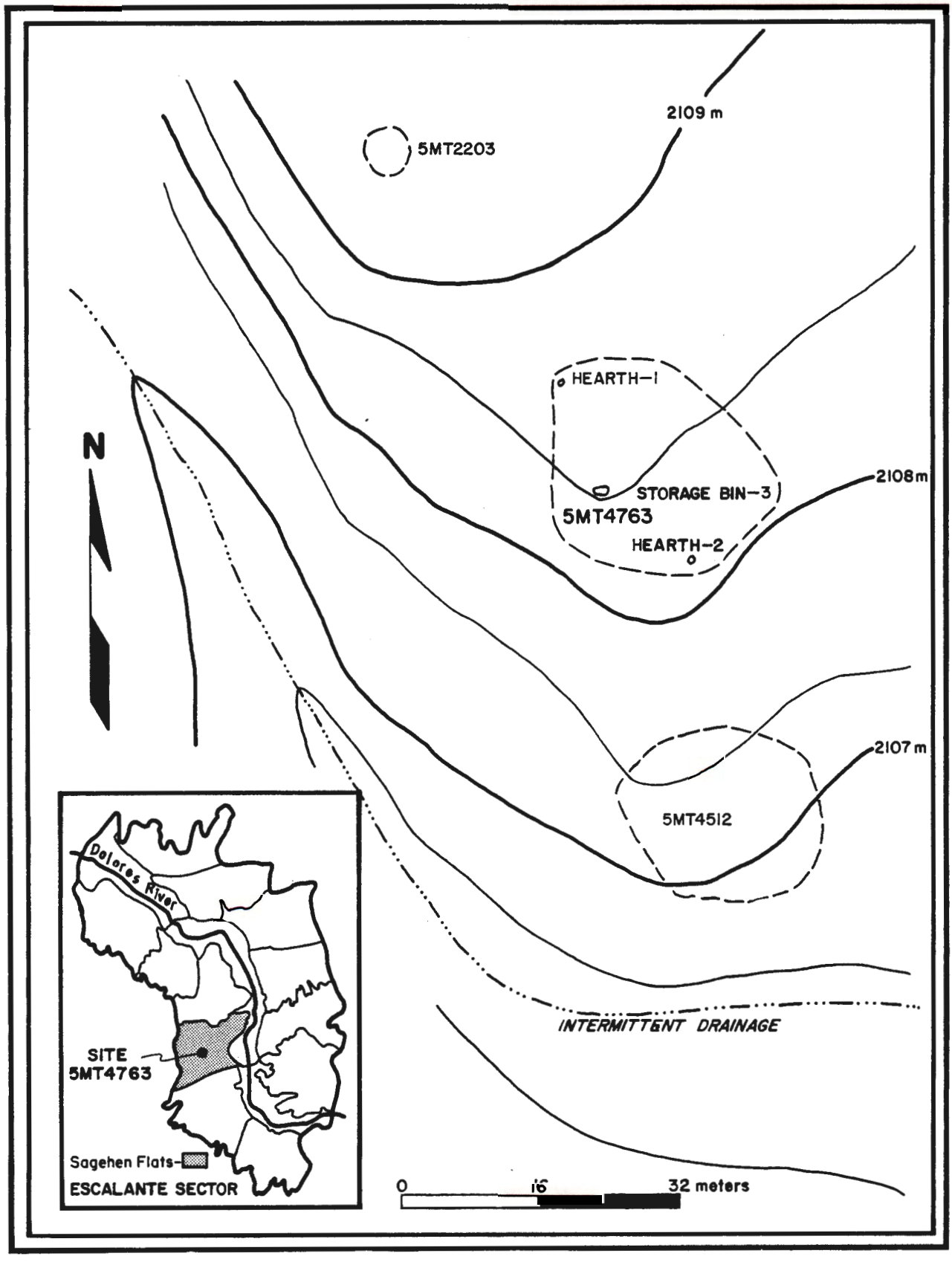

Figure 10.1 Topographic view of Faraway House.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following discussion of the environmental setting for Faraway House is not exhaustive; see the Sagehen Flats Locality Report for a detailed description (Greenwald [2]).

The environmental descriptions which follow are based on observations made at the time of excavation. The conditions observed do not necessarily reflect those that occurred prehistorically. The Sagehen Flats Locality Report discusses the relationship between environmental processes and resource availability, both past and present. When reference is made to the use of a particular resource, it is assumed that the processes in effect today also took place prehistorically, such that the resource was available.

Climate

The climate of the Sagehen Flats Locality is marked by low humidity and wide diurnal temperature changes. Summers are mild and winters can be severely cold. Most precipitation occurs in the winter months and late summer. The mean annual rainfall recorded at the Dolores weather station, 6.4 km to the southeast of the locality, is 460.5 mm. The average number of frost-free days (from records at the Yellowjacket and Cortez weather stations, 17.8 km west and 13.7 km south of the site, respectively) is 126 per year. It should be noted that small differences in the amount of rainfall or the number of frost-free days might have been detrimental to prehistoric agriculture (Kane [3]).

Local Geography

Faraway House is located on a south-facing dip slope in the Sagehen Flats Locality, just north of a series of hillocks. The southern dip slope is controlled by the Dakota Sandstone bedrock. The hillocks to the south are mainly composed of Mancos Shale, with a thin covering of soil above the shale. The north-south ridge upon which Faraway House rests is low, with lower flat bottomlands to the east and west. Approximately 50 m immediately west is an intermittent drainage which flows in a southeasterly direction. At the beginning of the 1979 field season, water was available in this arroyo; if these conditions occurred prehistorically, the water might have been sufficient to have supplied the inhabitants of Site 5MT4763 and neighboring sites. By the middle of June, however, water in this drainage had dwindled to little more than a seep, though it remained adequate for the needs of a small group. The Dolores River, a more permanent source of water, is located 2.75 km to the east.

Flora

At present, the dominant vegetation on the site is big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata). Floral species present in sparser amounts include Indian rice grass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), lupine (Lupinus sp.), prickly pear (Opuntia sp.), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), snakeweed (Xanthocephalum sarothrae), and squawbush (Rhus aromatica ssp. trilobata). Of these plants, three varieties might have been used aboriginally: Indian rice grass to supplement the diet, and rabbitbrush and sagebrush for construction materials. Willow (Salix sp.) and Fremont cottonwood (Populus deltoides) are present in the Sagehen Flats area and might also have been used as construction materials.

Fauna

Present-day fauna includes a number of species that might have ranged in this area prehistorically: black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.), Gunnison's prairie dog (Cynomys gunnisoni), porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum), coyote (Canis latrans), badger (Taxidea taxus), American elk (Cervus canadensis), mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), and a variety of small rodent species.

Avifauna sighted in the area during the field season include American kestrel (Falco sparverius), bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), black-billed magpie (Pica pica), common raven (Corvus corax), Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii), mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura), nighthawk (Chordeiles sp.), northern harrier (Circus cyaneus), red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), scrub jay (Aphelocoma coerulescens), turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), and numerous passerines.

Soils

The soil at Site 5MT4763 is of the Sagehen Paleosol unclassified Series, which consists of a strongly developed Ap-Bt-Btca-Cca horizon sequence (Leonhardy [4]). Below the Sagehen Paleosol is the Dakota Sandstone bedrock layer. Only the Ap, Bt, and Btca horizons were prehistorically excavated in building the structure at Site 5MT4763. The Ap horizon is a thin, highly humic topsoil of loess; the estimated thickness of this horizon is about 10-15 cm. The Bt layer is a well-developed, strong, angular, blocky structure of sandy loam to loam. This horizon extends about 40-50 cm below the modern ground surface. The Btca horizon is a sandy loam with a strong, angular, blocky structure.

According to one of the D.A.P. geologists, R. Glaser (personal communication), this soil series may be suitable for agriculture. The best soil available in the vicinity for farming activities is that of the Ackmen series. This type of soil is very sandy and well drained. Ackmen soil is located in the drainage area approximately 50 m west and 60 m south of Site 5MT4763. For the most part, the soil descriptions in this section are derived from Leonhardy [4].

Resources

There are several resources in the vicinity of Faraway House. Dakota Sandstone outcrops appear on eroded hillocks and in arroyos. Dakota Sandstone was used as building material and for manufacturing nonflaked lithic tools. Mancos Shale, located within the locality, contains calcareous clays suitable for ceramic manufacture (W. Lucius, personal communication).

Pinyon (Pinus edulis) and juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) stands in the northern half of the Sagehen Flats Locality might have been used for firewood and construction. Approximately 0.65 km south of Site 5MT4763 is Sagehen Marsh; if it was present prehistorically, a variety of faunal and floral resources would have been available. The best available resource was probably the Paleosol and Ackmen soils in the immediate vicinity of the site, which were of good agricultural potential.

Historic Land Use

The site was chained in the 1950s by a local ranching family to provide a better grass cover for the grazing of sheep. Sheep grazing has retarded the growth of big sagebrush.

SOCIAL SETTING

Prehistoric habitation sites in the project area likely to have been contemporaneous with Faraway House include Cascade House (Site 5MT4512), 0.05 km to the south (Wilshusen [5]); Pheasant View Hamlet (Site 5MT2192), 0.18 km to the north (Yarnell [6]); Dos Casas Hamlet (Site 5MT2193), 0.38 km to the northwest (Brisbin [7]); and Horsefly Hamlet (Site 5MT2236), 0.80 km to the east (Chenault [8]) (Figure 10.2). It is also possible that Faraway House was utilized by a household from McPhee Pueblo (Site 5MT4475), located 0.21 km to the east (Brisbin [9]). Field houses in the vicinity are Casa Roca (Site 5MT2203), 0.10 km to the north (Brisbin [10]); Little House (Site 5MT2191), 0.53 km to the southeast (Hewitt [11]); Charred House (Site 5MT2844), 1.06 km to the northeast (Greenwald [12]); and Moonlight House (Site 5MT2205), 1.28 km to the west (Kleidon [13]). All of the above-mentioned habitation sites and field houses except Casa Roca fall into the temporal range of the major Anasazi occupation, or A.D. 600-950. Casa Roca is dated to the late McPhee Phase (A.D. 850-975). While the field house sites all appear to have been similar in function, the lack of artifactual and dating debris prevents finer temporal placement.

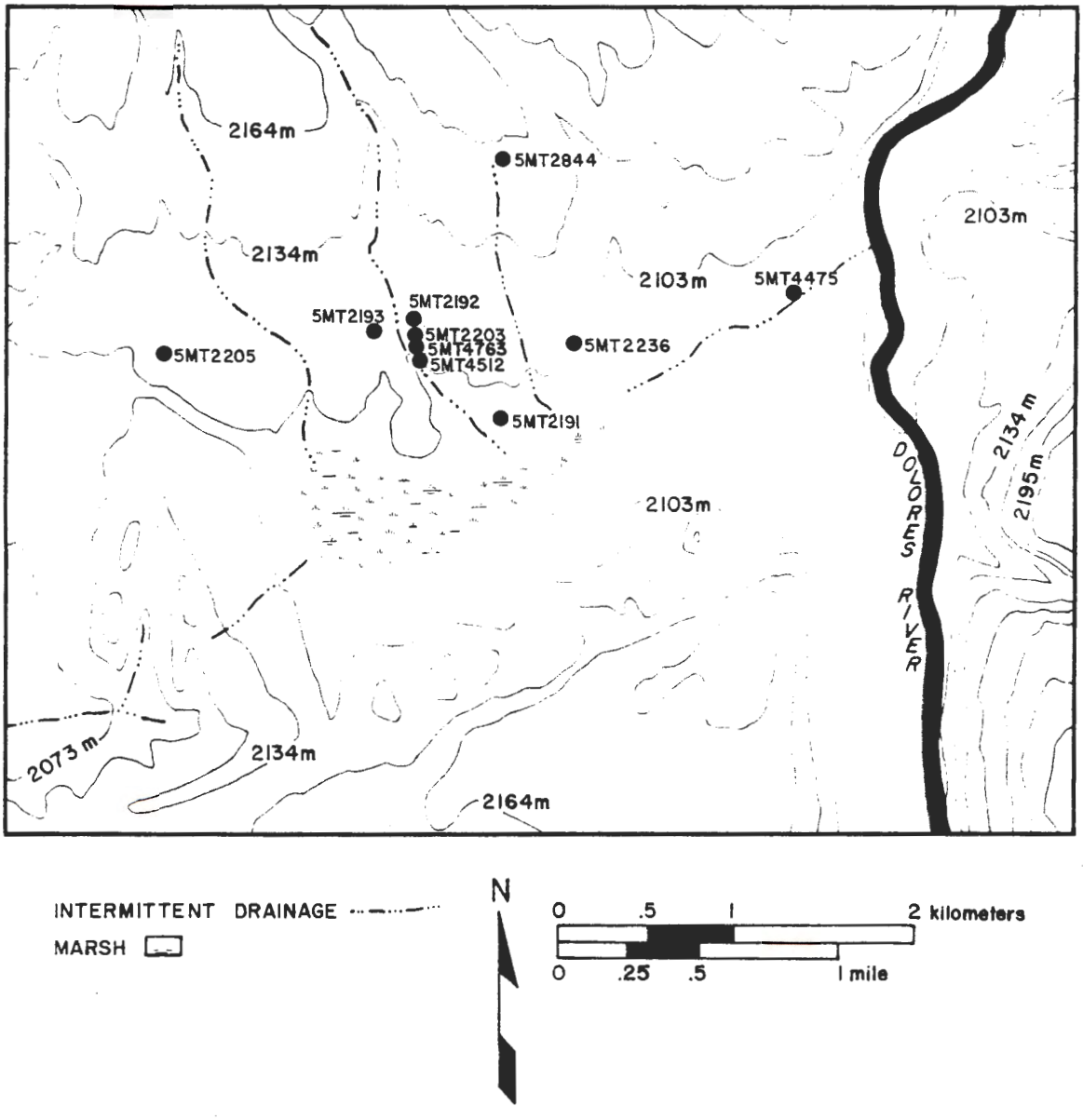

Figure 10.2 Locations of sites contemporaneous with Faraway House.

SURFACE EVIDENCE

Site 5MT4763 was originally recorded as two hearths and a concentration of sandstone rubble within the arbitrary boundaries established for Site 5MT4512. These features are located 30 to 35 m north of the main area for Site 5MT4512 (Figure 10.1). Faraway House is surrounded on all sides by grader test units. Because the grid system for Site 5MT4512 had already been established, its coordinates were used to establish a grid for Faraway House. For excavation, a 12 by 6 m area over the rubble concentration was staked into 2 by 2 m grid units (Figure 10.3). Horizontal and vertical datum points were established.

A 100 percent surface collection was completed as a part of investigations at Site 5MT4512. The area surface collected, encompassing both Site 5MT4763 and Site 5MT4512, was 2688 m^2. All of the 55 sherds recovered were diagnosed as Basketmaker III-Pueblo I varieties (W. Lucius, personal communication). None of these sherds could be definitely associated with Site 5MT4763 (Wilshusen [5]). The only indication of the presence of Faraway House at the time of the survey was a 7 by 4 m rubble mound.

A magnetometer survey was conducted in conjunction with that of Site 5MT4512. Four anomalies with low priorities were recorded at Site 5MT4763; none of the 2 by 2 grid squares (Figure 10.3) excavated over these anomalies yielded any artifacts or features. These anomalies are discussed further in Appendix A.

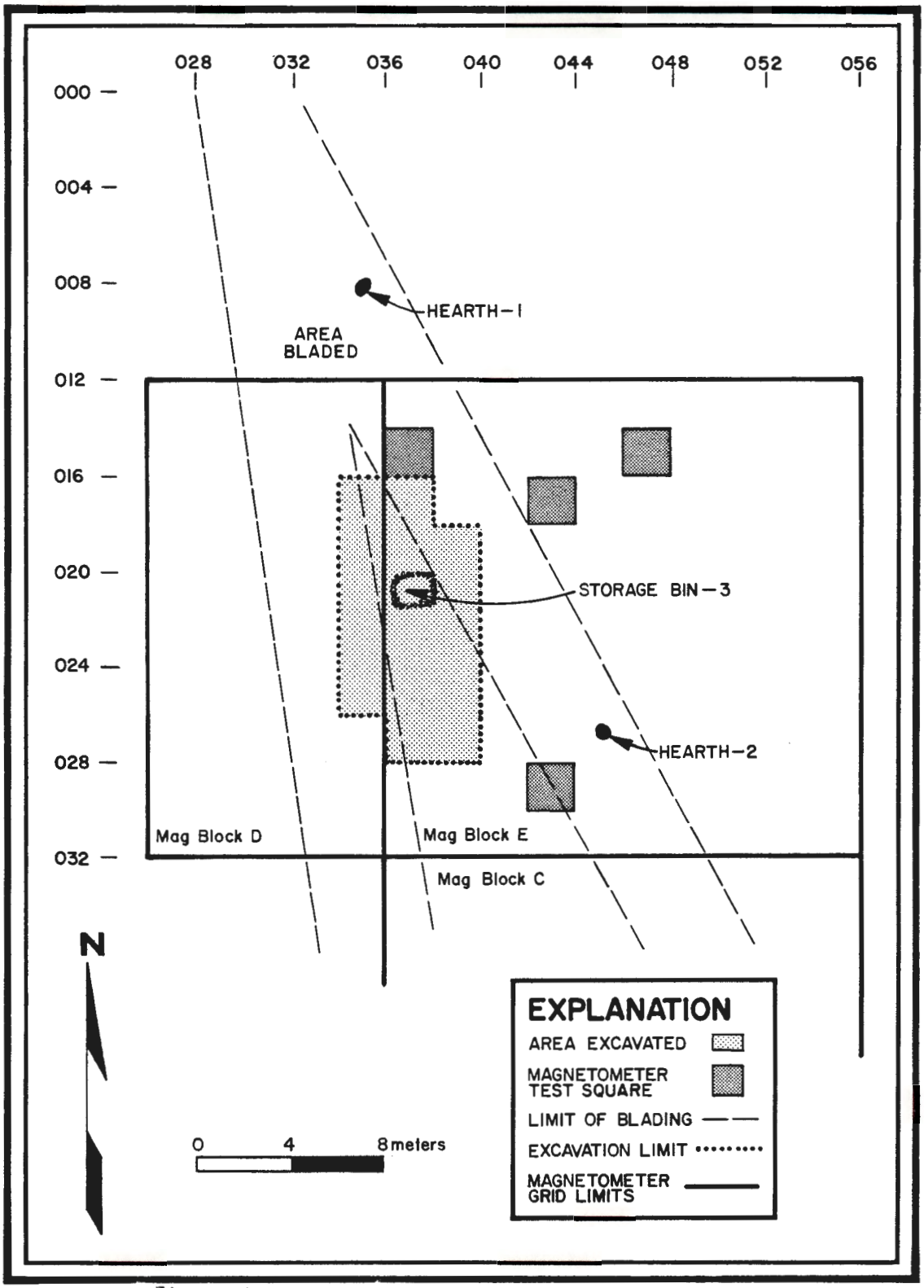

Figure 10.3 Site sampling plan, Faraway House.

EXCAVATION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

Excavations at Faraway House were conducted according to standard D.A.P. field procedures as specified in the D.A.P. Field Manual (Kane et al. [14]). The probability sample, a procedure undertaken at most D.A.P. sites, was not carried out at Site 5MT4763, primarily because a large area surrounding this site had been stripped by heavy machinery, but also due to the small size of the site.

Sixteen 2 by 2 m grid units in the area of the sandstone rubble were excavated, without screening, using shovels and mattocks (Figure 10.4). Excavation proceeded in arbitrary levels: Level 1 was the top 0-20 cm, and Level 2 was 20-40 cm below the modern ground surface. No artifacts were recovered in Level 1 or Level 2. Sandstone encountered in excavation was left in place, mapped, and photographed. Close examination of the exposed area revealed sandstone wall fall and parts of the walls still intact. Stones believed to be wall fall were removed, revealing the basic outline of Feature 3, a small masonry pit (Figure 10.5).

In an attempt to define a use surface, a 15 by 10 cm exploratory pit was excavated 30 cm below Level 2 of Feature 3. Changes in structural fill indicated a room surface approximately 63 cm below the modern ground surface. A trench was excavated along the north wall of the feature to approximately 10 cm above the room surface. The trench was excavated to define the north, west, and east walls of the feature, and the feature was mapped and photographed. Feature 3 was then divided into eastern and western halves. The fill 5-10 cm above the surface (Stratum 1) of the eastern half of the feature was removed with trowels. Stratum 2, the 0-5 cm of fill above the surface, was then excavated. The western half of

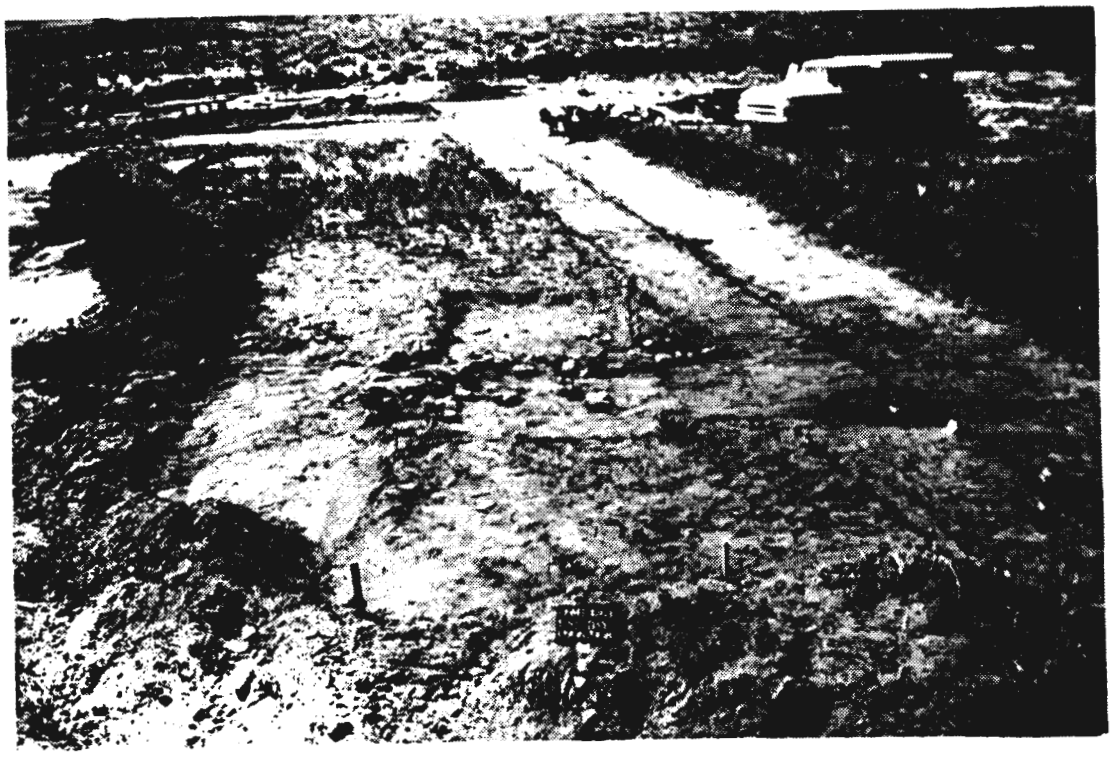

Figure 10.4 Excavations at Faraway House (view to the south, D.A.P. 023408).

Figure 10.5 Progress photograph of Feature 3 (view to the east, D.A.P. 023412).

the feature was then excavated in the same manner. Two flaked lithic tools were recovered from this stratum (Appendix C).

Two hearths originally excavated as part of Site 5MT4512 were later designated Features 1 and 2 of Site 5MT4763. These features were excavated according to standard D.A.P. procedures. First, one half of each feature was excavated and all fill was screened through one-quarter-inch mesh. The remaining fill was then removed in the same manner, and architectural profiles were drawn.

Bulk soil samples, generally collected from surfaces of structures and fills of features, were not collected from all potential sources at Site 5MT4763. For a detailed description of the samples that were taken, see Appendix B. No pollen samples were taken at the site.

A total of seven bulk soil samples was taken from Feature 3; three of these were taken from the eastern half. This half of Feature 3 was excavated below the surface before the surface was detected; excessive root and rodent disturbance prevented bulk soil samples from being taken directly from the surface. However, one control sample and two roof-fall samples were taken. Four bulk soil samples were collected from the surface of the western half of the structure. No sample was taken from the southwestern quadrant, due to the presence of a large quantity of sandstone fragments on the surface and below. In addition, two vegetal specimens were collected from Feature 3.

Two bulk soil samples were taken from Feature 2 during excavation of Site 5MT4512: one from the fill and one upper control sample.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Post-Abandonment Processes

Observations during excavation and of stratigraphic profiles give insight to the depositional history of Faraway House. Two distinct stratigraphic layers were noted in the fill above the prehistoric occupation surface in Feature 3. The upper layer consisted of a loosely compacted, fine-grained, brown sand. Although no artifacts were found, several sandstone pieces (probably wall fall) and some charcoal flecks were present in this layer. This post-occupational fill was deposited by wind and water, and was probably the Ap horizon of the Sagehen Paleosol described earlier.

Immediately below this layer, varying in thickness from approximately 6 to 10 cm was a cultural layer consisting of a loosely compacted, granular, dark grayish-brown sand. Within this fill were two flakes, a large amount of charcoal, and pieces of adobe. Three bulk soil samples, two vegetal specimens, and one C-14 sample were taken from this stratigraphic layer. Identification of vegetal remains found within these samples may further the interpretation of this cultural stratum; however, it is presently believed that this layer of fill represents remnants of a roof which probably burned. Below this layer was the original surface of the feature, which will be described later.

After several sandstone slabs were removed from the south wall, a small trench was excavated from the interior to the exterior of the structure (Figure 10.6). The stratigraphy of this trench revealed a similarity between the fill inside and the fill outside the structure; both were loosely compacted, fine-grained, brown sand. About 10 cm

from the structure, the fill changed to a yellowish-brown, sandy soil which was more compact and seemingly sterile. The same change in soil was also observed outside the other three walls. The fill was more granular and less compact near the walls than away from them. One interpretation of this condition is that, before the structure was built, an area was excavated for positioning basal sandstone slabs for additional support. Then, after the walls were built, the excavated area outside the walls was refilled with brown sand. It was not possible to identify the prehistoric ground surface outside the structure.

Cultural Units at the Site

Exterior Storage Facility (Feature 3)

Dimensions:

Inside:	1.01 by 1.76 m
Outside:	1.34 by 2 m
Depth (average height of walls):	0.83 m
Floor area:	1.78 m^2

Feature 3 (Figures 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, and 10.9) is a rectangular masonry pit. Prehistorically, in construction of the feature, a small pit was excavated to an average depth of 25-30 cm. Within this pit, both tabular and irregularly shaped pieces of sandstone were placed horizontally atop each other. Joints were about 1.5-2 cm thick and contained pieces of stone chinking; mud made up about 25 percent of the construction. The four or five existing wall courses reached a maximum height of 1.05 m on the northern end of the structure. Other pieces of sandstone, both shaped and unshaped, were found in the rubble pile, suggesting an additional four or five courses.

Remains of the roof of Feature 3 were present in the fill. A layer

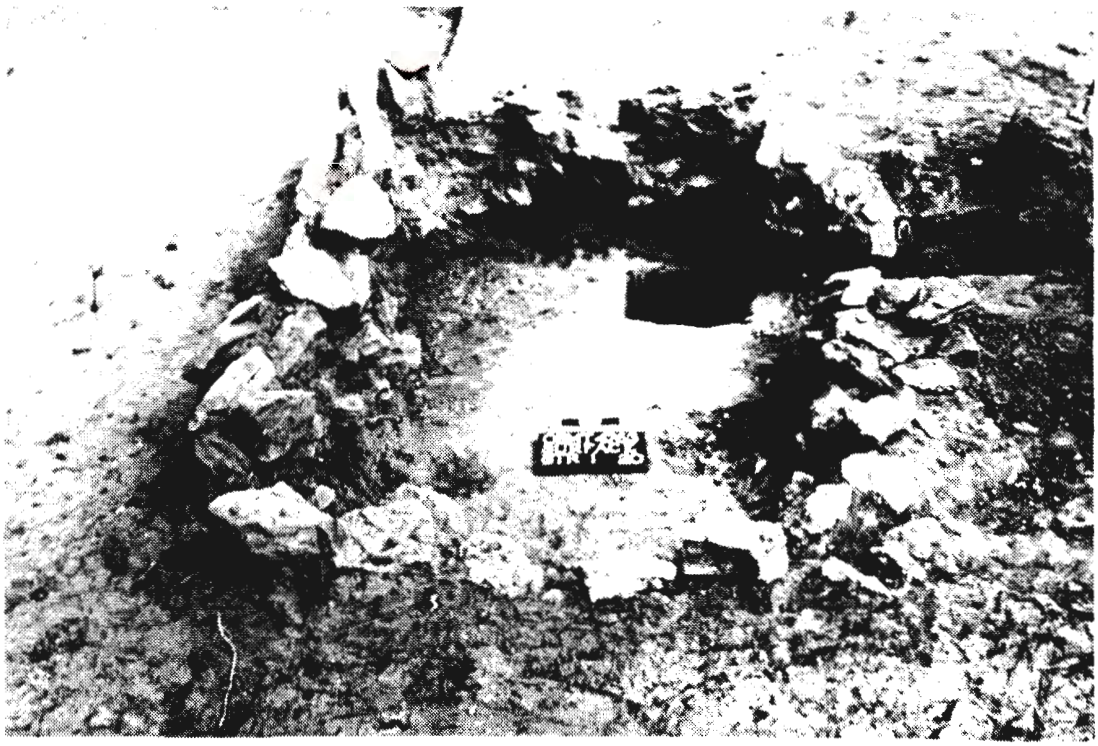

Figure 10.6 Feature 3, Faraway House (view to the east, D.A.P. 023420).

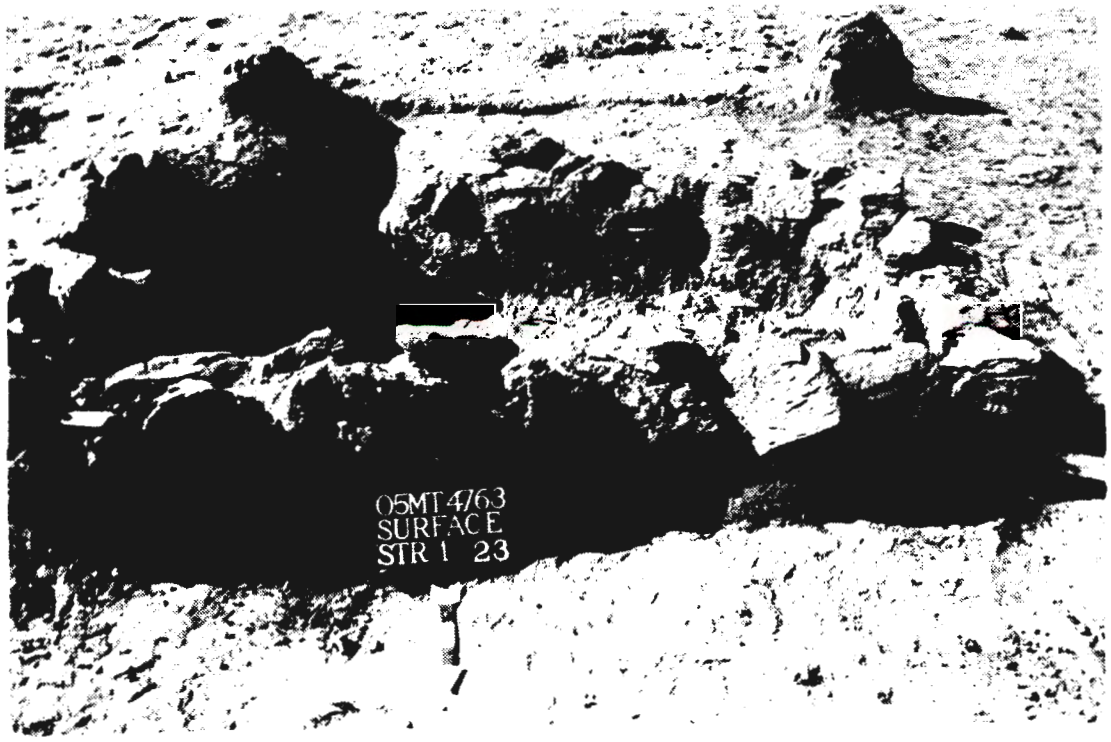

Figure 10.7 Feature 3, Faraway House (view to the south, D.A.P. 023423).

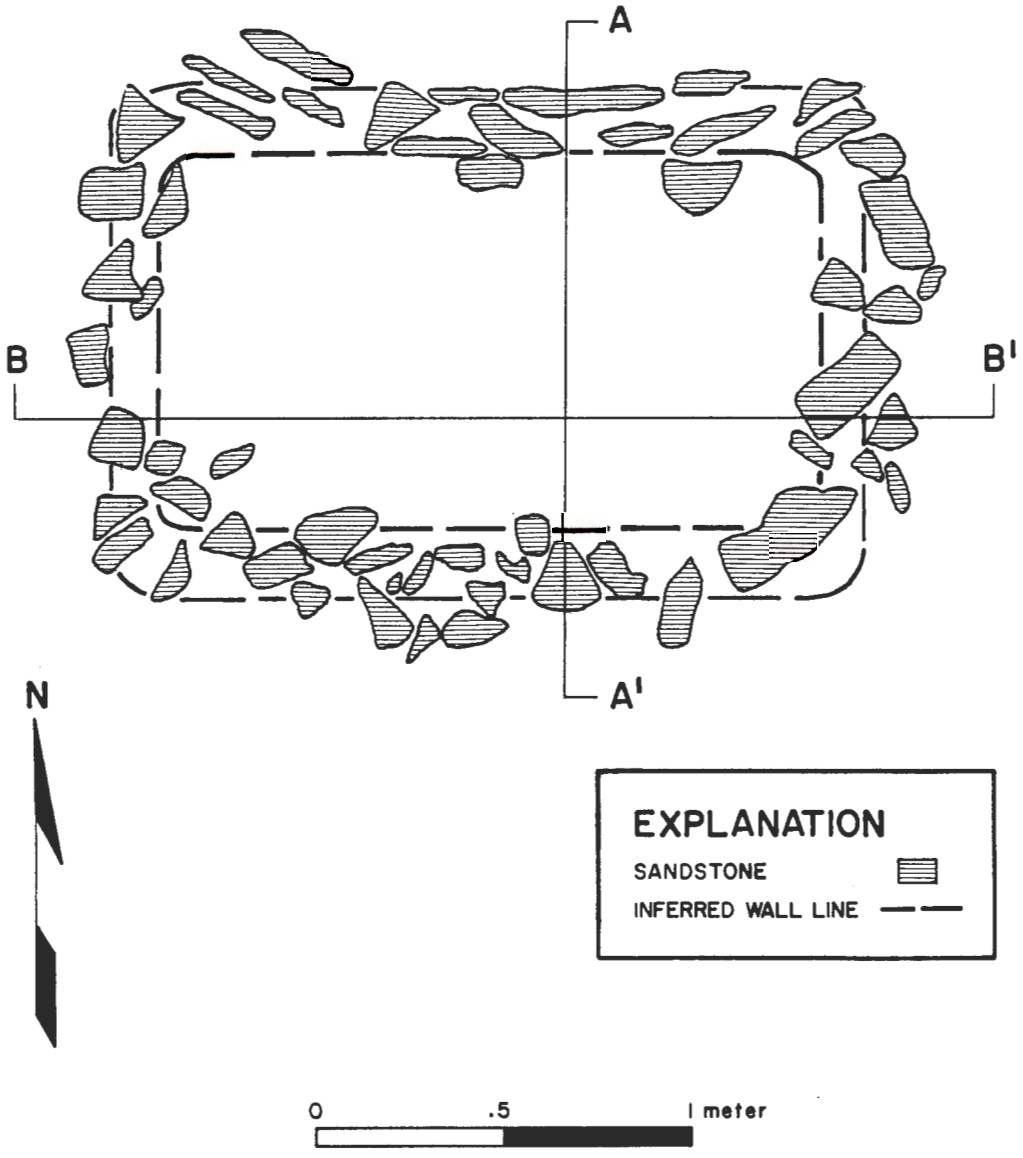

Figure 10.8 Plan view of Feature 3, Faraway House.

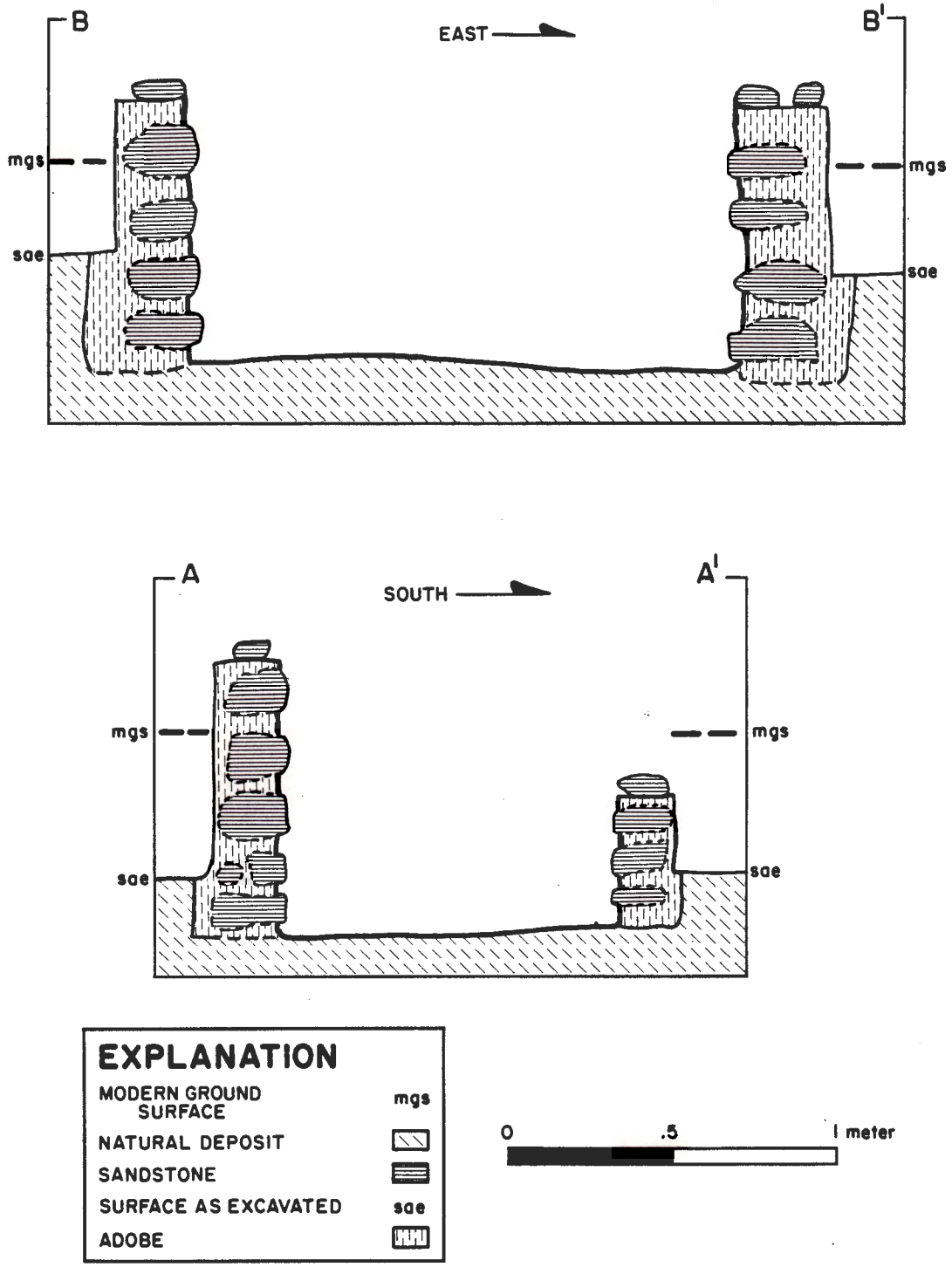

Figure 10.9 Architectural profiles of Feature 3, Faraway House.

6-10 cm deep of charcoal and adobe pieces indicated a thin, light roof of jacal. Several similar structures, referred to as granaries, were excavated in the 1960s on the Shonto Plateau in northeastern Arizona (Anderson [15]), but no evidence of roofs remain at any of these sites. A preserved roof of a storage structure in a cave in the upper White Canyon area of southeastern Utah also exemplifies a possible roof design for Feature 3. Hobler and Hobler [16:23] describe it as follows:

> A roof preserved at 42Sa6811 (v:8:37) shows four primary beams laid atop the walls. On top of these and running at a right angle to them are small willowlike branches. A layer of mud mixed with juniper bark and grass 5 cm in thickness covers the twigs and seals the structure. On top of all this are four thin branches running parallel to and above the primary beams. These are tied in several places to the beams right through the other roofing materials and serve to hold the roofing "sandwich" together. Such a complex roof would be an advantage only for structures exposed to high winds or for roofs upon which people often walked.

They also discuss doorways of such structures; these entries are small, often less than 40 cm wide. An illustration of one such doorway (Hobler and Hobler [16:23, Figure 16]), shows it to be a small rectangle built within the higher courses of the stone masonry.

Hearth (Feature 1)

Dimensions:

North-south:	40 cm
East-west:	36 cm
Depth:	8 cm

A hearth is located 12.45 m north and northwest of Feature 3; Feature 1 is round and basin shaped, and it contained both cultural and post-occupational fill. Inside the hearth were burned fragments of sagebrush and four small quartzite flakes. It was dug into native soil and was unplastered and unmodified. The hearth was discovered during

stripping operations and was truncated by the grader; it was therefore not possible to determine its exact original depth.

Hearth (Feature 2)

Dimensions:

North-south:	25 cm
East-west:	28 cm
Depth:	5 cm

Another hearth is located approximately 12 m southeast of Feature 3. Feature 2 is round, shallow, and basin shaped and it was prehistorially excavated into native soil. It was unplastered and unmodified. The fill inside this hearth was dark and contained a great deal of charcoal.

One other hearth was located in the vicinity; however, it is unclear whether it was associated with Site 5MT4763 or with Site 5MT4512. This feature (Feature 45) is described in the report for Site 5MT4512 (Wilshusen [5]).

MATERIAL CULTURE

Ceramics

Only three ceramic items, all jar sherds, were found in excavated units at the site; none of these were found within the structure. Two sherds represent body fragments of a gray ware jar, and the other a body fragment of a red ware jar. The date range indicated by the sherds is A.D. 750-900. The Summary of Descriptive Frequencies of Ceramics at Site 5MT4763 has been included as Table 10.1

Table 10.1 Summary of Descriptive Frequencies of Ceramics at Faraway House

WARE TRADITIONAL TYPE	BY COUNT												WEIGHTS	
	BOWL		JAR		OTHER		TOTAL		RIMS		MODIFIED			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	g	%
Mesa Verde Gray Early Pueblo			2	66.7			2	66.7					21	75
Mesa Verde Red Early Pueblo			1	33.3			1	33.3					7	25
TOTALS			3				3						28	

Lithic Materials

Excavations at Faraway House yielded 16 lithic artifacts. Two of these, both flaked lithic debitage, were found in the roof-fall layer of Feature 3. The remainder--10 additional pieces of flaked lithic debitage, 2 flaked lithic tools, and 2 nonflaked lithic tools--came from excavations outside the structure. The flaked lithic assemblage consisted of a chopper and an unmodified core. The nonflaked lithic tools were both slab metates. (Appendix C provides further description of the lithic materials.)

Faunal Remains

Faunal remains recovered from Site 5MT4763 were analyzed by S. Emslie, who supplied the data presented below. The remains were identified using modern comparative skeletons collected in the D.A.P. region. All bones were identified to species when possible.

A total of 39 bones, representing 2 species and 3 taxonomic categories, was recovered from the site (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2. Taxa Identified at Faraway House

Taxon	Number of Bones	MNI*
Mammalia, large	1	
Gunnison's prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*)	1	1
Spotted ground squirrel (*Spermophilus spilosoma*)	37	1
TOTAL	39	

*MNI - minimum number of individuals (calculated for each species by counting the most numerous element of the same side).

Thirty-seven bones are from a partial skeleton of a spotted ground squirrel, one bone is of an unidentified large mammal, and one bone is of a Gunnison's prairie dog. No worked bone or bones displaying cut marks were recovered from the site.

Prairie dogs are common in the D.A.P. region today and prefer areas with deep, friable soil. The one bone of this species in the site may be intrusive; however, the use of prairie dogs as food by modern tribes is known (Underhill and Littlefield [17]).

The partial skeleton of the spotted ground squirrel is probably intrusive and not related to prehistoric occupation. This species is rare in southwestern Colorado, with only four reported records from Montezuma

County (Armstrong [18]). The spotted ground squirrel prefers open areas with sandy soil and sagebrush and may occupy abandoned prairie dog burrows (McCampbell [19]). It was probably more common in southwestern Colorado before reduction of its habitat, which began when the first white settlers moved to the area.

Unfortunately, the relatively small size of the faunal assemblage from this site allows few ecological or cultural interpretations. Comparison of this site with other sites in the D.A.P. region, once all analyses are complete, may provide further information on prehistoric faunal utilization at Site 5MT4763.

Dating

The only datable items collected at the site during excavations were three ceramic sherds and one piece of burned wood. The sherds indicate a time span of A.D. 750-900 (W. Lucius, personal communication). However, because only three sherds were found, and these were not within the confines of Feature 3, this range is uncertain. Results of C-14 analysis of the wood specimen from Feature 3 (TX-No. 3875) are inconclusive; the radiocarbon age of 1710 $\pm$ 60 years: A.D. 240 is far earlier than the range of occupation indicated by the ceramic data.

CONCLUSIONS

Faraway House consists of one masonry pit feature and two nearby hearths. While the paucity of cultural remains suggests that it was not a habitation, further interpretation of the site is difficult. However, the site is inferred to have been used seasonally for the storage, and possibly for the processing, of a cultigen grown nearby--probably corn. This tentative assessment is based on the architectural characteristics of the masonry feature, the presence of the Zea mays cupule, the proxmity of the site to arable soils, and on comparison with similar sites outside the D.A.P. area.

The time span during which this site was used cannot be determined: it is inferred, however, that when the site was in use, occupation was probably associated with planting and harvesting (spring and fall).

Adaptation and Economy

Fifty meters to the west of Site 5MT4763 is a drainage. Arable soils are associated with the drainage, and small-scale farming activities might have taken place in the area. Assuming that prehistoric conditions were similar to modern conditions, the combination of 126 frost-free days, 460.5 mm of rainfall, and intermittent water in the drainage would have been sufficient for cultivation.

The only tools found at the site were two broken slab metates, a chopper, and a core. The occurrence of the metates might indicate the processing of a cultigen. The chopper might have been used as a general utility tool, possibly for initial processing of vegetal materials. The

nearby hearths might have been used for drying and preparing cultigens for storage, or for warmth and cooking at an associated campsite.

Given the small size of the masonry feature and the general lack of ancillary features at Site 5MT4763, it seems probable that no more than two or three persons carried on activities there at one time.

Traditionally, Hopi matrilineages "owned" blocks of land. Each segment of the matrilineage, household, or consuming group made use of its own particular fields (Titiev [20] and Bradfield [21]). If a similar tradition existed at Site 5MT4763, occupants might have been part of a single household made up of four to six individuals. The location of that household is, of course, unknown.

Based on the paucity of artifactual remains, the low frequency of ancillary features, the absence of internal features and use-compacted surfaces, and the expedient nature of the construction of Feature 3, it is suggested that Faraway House was a seasonally used site associated with the processing, and especially the storage, of agricultural produce. It is also possible that wild foodstuffs were stored in Feature 3 and that some processing of these foodstuffs was conducted at the site.

APPENDIX A

MAGNETOMETER REPORT FOR FARAWAY HOUSE

by

Robert Huggins and John Weymouth

INTRODUCTION

A magnetometer survey was conducted at Site 5MT4763 on 3 June 1979. This area was surveyed in conjunction with Site 5MT4512, which is located directly south of Site 5MT4763. The site was originally considered part of Site 5MT4512, but was later designated as a separate site.

The magnetic field was measured on a grid of points at 1 m intervals, which was considered adequate for the expected features. A total of 2.5 blocks, or 600 m^2, were surveyed.

Processing

The 2.5 blocks of data were punched, corrected, adjusted for diurnal drift, and stored in the IBM 360/370 in preparation for processing. As only one reference location was used for the stationary sensor, background corrections were unnecessary; this simplified processing, and several preliminary SYMAPs [22] were produced. Figure 10.A.1 is the final map that best shows the archaeological contributions. A contour map (Figure 10.A.2) shows dipoles and gradients.

Interpretation

No distinct architectural features are visible in the magnetic record, but there are anomalies which suggest archaeological sources. Table 10.A.1 lists the anomalies and locations, with comments on a possible source for each. It should be noted that the average of the priorities is low, suggesting that the likelihood of finding any quantity of features is low. The location of the anomalies is shown in Figure 10.A.2.

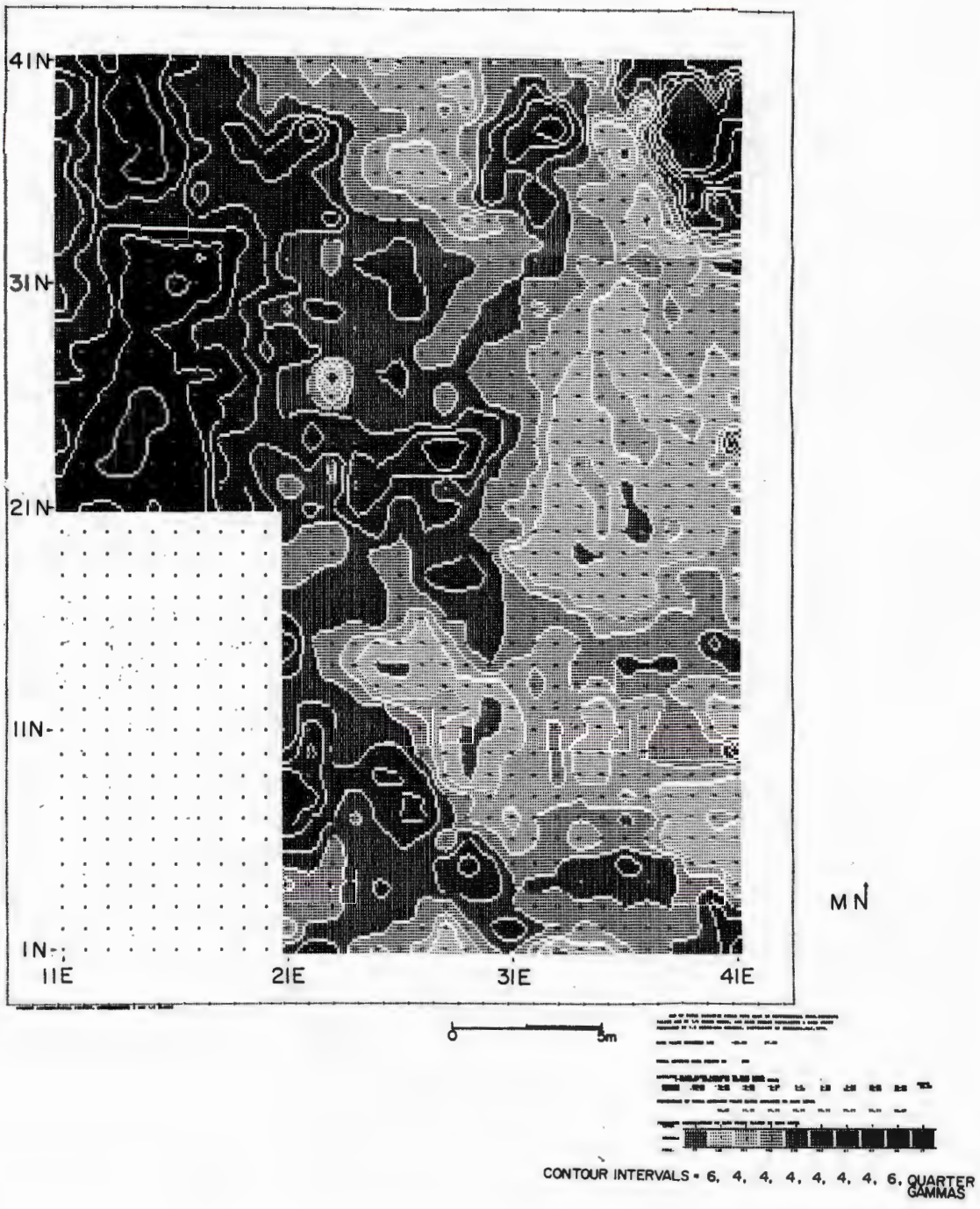

Figure 10.A.1 SYMAP depicting magnetic anomalies at Faraway House.

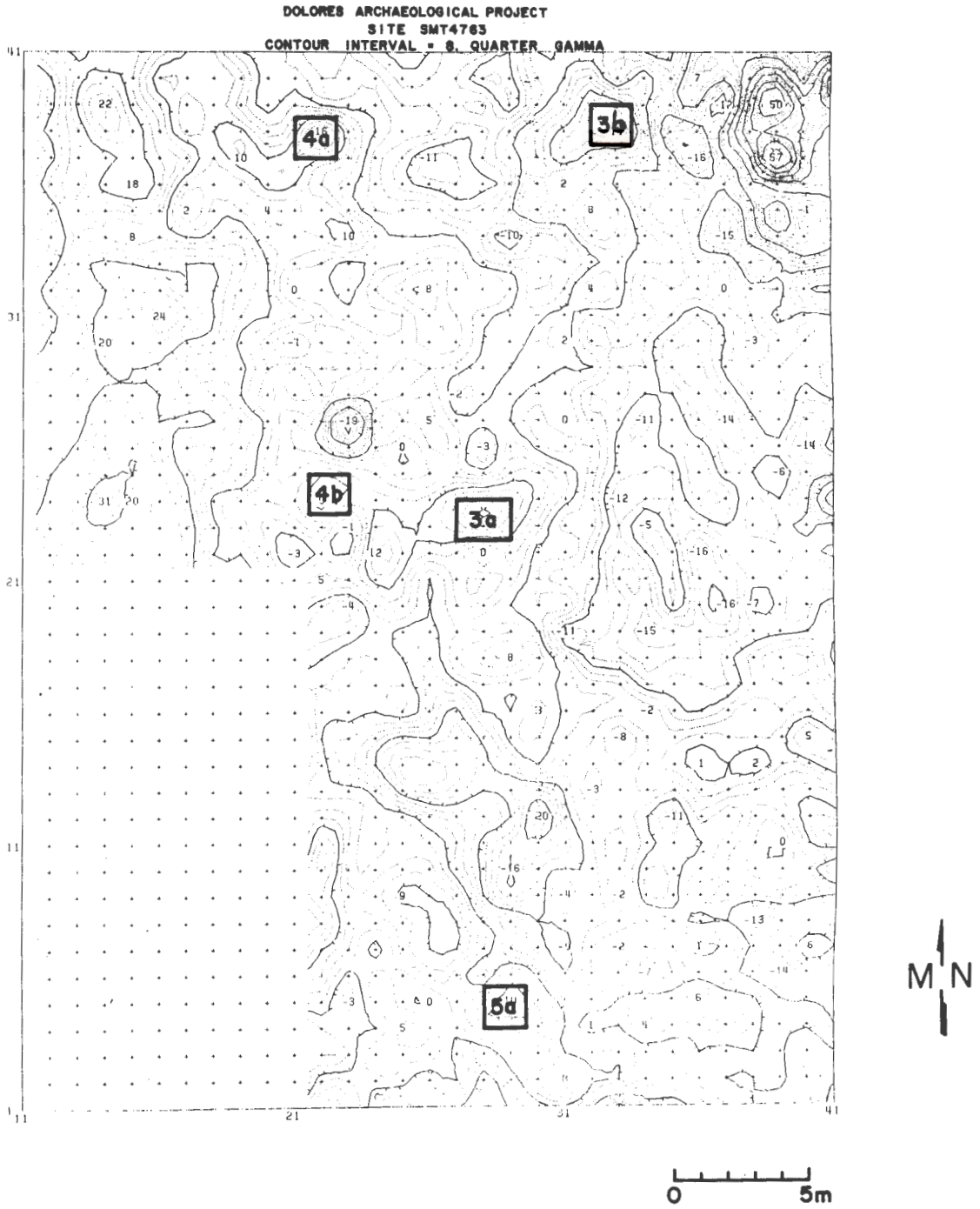

Figure 10.A.2 Line contour map of magnetic field over Faraway House. (Magnetic anomalies with possible archaeological sources are depicted by numbered squares).

Table 10.A.1 Magnetic Anomalies with Possible Archaeological Affiliations at Faraway House

ANOMALY & PRIORITY†	LOCATION OF CENTER**	POSSIBLE SOURCE	STATISTICS A = MAGNITUDE (GAMMA/4 UNITS) xA = AREA INSIDE HALF-WIDTH CONTOUR (m^2)	COMMENTS
3a	23N, 28E	Surface structure or burned region	A = 2 xA = 2	†
3b	38N, 33E	Surface structure or burned region	A = 4 xA = 3	
4a	38N, 22E	Small hearth or burned region	A = 4 xA = 1	
4b	24N, 22E	Hearth	A = 1 xA = 1	
5a††	5N, 29E	Activity area with burning	A = 3 xA = 2	

**Each anomaly is assigned a priority between 1 and 5, with 1 indicating the strongest and most identifiable anomalies (definite pitstructures or kivas) and 5 indicating the weakest and least identifiable anomalies (activity areas, middens, etc.). Anomalies with the same priority are distinguished by lower case letters a, b, etc.

* See Figure 10.A.2

† Additional description of this anomaly can be found in this appendix.

†† This anomaly was outside the site boundaries of Faraway House.

Anomaly 3a requires additional explanation. It is most likely a burned surface structure represented as an extended symmetrical monopole high. There is the slight possiblity of an unburned pitstructure although this is unlikely due to the small magnitude and the asymmetrical signature of the anomaly.

Summary

The magnetometer survey of Site 5MT4763 located five anomalies which have possible cultural sources. It is anticipated that Anomalies 3a and 3b are surface structures, and that the remaining anomalies represent fire-related cultural activities.

APPENDIX B

BOTANICAL REPORT FOR FARAWAY HOUSE

by

Bruce F. Benz

Botanical materials recovered during excavation of Site 5MT4763 included two specimens of charred wood and nine bulk soil samples. Two of the bulk soil samples were taken from a hearth (Feature 2) during excavation of Site 5MT4512. These were processed b water separation, but have not been analyzed. The seven bulk soil samples from Feature 3 were processed by water-screening; five of these, all from Surface 1, have undergone preliminary analysis. The fact that these bulk soils were processed by water-screening instead of water separation (flotation) may have biased plant representation through breakage. The force of the water on the plant materials, particularly on charred fragments, may have shattered certain plant parts or forced the smaller seeds or fruits through the #30 mesh hardware cloth. At this time, analysis of the charred wood is not complete.

The tabular repesentation of plant remains recovered and identified, illustrates that seven plant families are represented (Table 10.B.1). Two of four unique occurrences involve noncharred plant parts (e.g., seed, fruit). There is a good chance that these noncharred reproductive parts were introduced into the archaeological deposits. Numerous legumes are part of the present day sagebrush shrubland vegetation zone which surrounds Site 5MT4763, e.g., Lupinus sp., Astragulus sp., and Lotus sp. Polygonum sawatchenis is also a common herb in the site environs today.

Reproductive parts found in a charred condition represent two genera commonly associated with human disturbance. Both Chenopodium sp. and Physalis sp. are common roadside ditch colonizers today. Although the plants may have colonized the anthropogenic soils of the immediate site area following occupation, the condition of the parts represented (charred) argues for their presence on or near the locus of activity.

Table 10.B.1 Plant Remains Recovered from Bulk Soil Samples, Faraway House

Taxon	Feature 3				
	East half, Surface 1 Sample 3	West half, Surface 1 Sample 4	West half, Surface 1 Sample 5	West half, Surface 1 Sample 6	West half, Surface 1 Sample 7
Chenopodiaceae					
Chenopodium sp. (fruit)	1/C	1/C	1/C		
Compositae					
Artemisia sp. (wood)	X/C	X/C		X/C	X/C
Gramineae					
Zea mays (inflorescence/ cupule)		1/C			
Leguminosae (seed)	1/N				
Polygonaceae					
Polygonum sp. (fruit)		1/N			
Salicaceae					
cf. *Populus* sp. (wood)				X/C	
Solanaceae					
cf. *Physalis* sp. (seed)	1/C		1/C		

1/ - Number of reproductive plant parts present
X/ - Nonreproductive plant parts present
/C - Plant part charred
/N - Plant part noncharred

These ruderal plants might have provided consumable products to the site's occupants at various seasons if they colonized the site during occupation. The presence of a single fragment of Zea mays female inflorescence indicates that sustenance was available based on this domesticated plant. The fragment of maize recovered is a charred cupule fragment. The paucity of remains representing corn allows little further discussion of the racial affinity of this cultivar. Since so little corn was represented on the floor of the structure, supporting the proposed site function as a storage facility is difficult. Since remains of no other "cultigen" are represented at the site by botanical remains, storage function cannot be inferred from this evidence alone.

The charred wood present on the floor of this structure was retrieved in low quantity. In the case of both Artemisia sp. and Populus sp., fragments of wood from a single bulk soil weighed less than 1 g. These wood fragments do not seem to reflect any particular activity residue that might allow inference of specific use. The wood might have been used in construction or as a fuel source.

APPENDIX C

LITHIC APPENDIX FOR FARAWAY HOUSE

by

Thomas H. Hruby and Carl J. Phagan

The data presented in Tables 10.C.1, 10.C.2, and 10.C.3 represent part of the lithic reductive-technology analysis completed for Site 5MT4763. From a 12-attribute Flaked Lithic Tool (FLT) analysis system, 4 attributes were selected to illustrate general technological, functional, and raw-material variablity. A traditional, morphological-use classification, a ranked estimation of production technology input for dorsal and ventral surfaces, and a grain-size evaluation are included. Six variables are included from the Flaked Lithic Debitage (FLD) analysis system: grain-size ranking, classification of items with cortex, items which retain a striking platform, obsidian items, mean weight, and total number of debitage items. The Nonflaked Lithic Tool (NFLT) analysis system is represented by four variables: traditional morphological-use item classification, production-input evaluation, indication of item completeness, and raw-material, grain-size evaluation. The complete lithic-analysis systems are described elsewhere in D.A.P. publications (Phagan [23]).

During 1980 the D.A.P. lithic-laboratory personnel have repeatedly reviewed the utility and reliability of the lithic-analysis systems. In this review, a number of analysis variables have been modified, particularly the item morphological-use variables on both the FLT and NFLT systems. Analytical perspectives change as information accumulates and as models of tool production and use improve. In order to minimize the effects of this analytical modification on interpretation, the observed values of these variables have been regrouped into larger categories within which analytic consistency is reliable.

In addition to the individual site data, the tables include percentage data for all D.A.P. Anasazi sites analyzed prior to the 1980 field

Table 10.C.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Faraway House, Flaked Lithic Tools

	Site 5MT4763* (N = 2)		Anasazi Group (N = 7048)
	#	%	%
MORPHO-USE FORM, #2			
Indeterminate			0.5
Utilized flakes			43.6
Cores	1	50.0	19.0
Choppers, scraper planes	1	50.0	10.4
Thick scrapers			6.4
Thin scrapers			10.1
Bifaces			3.9
Projectile points			3.7
Specialized forms			2.3
THINNING STAGE: DORSAL			
Indeterminate			0.3
Unmodified core	1	50.0	19.8
Unthinned item, w/cortex			31.7
Unthinned item, no cortex			31.4
Prelim shaping, w/cortex	1	50.0	3.7
Prelim shaping, no cortex			2.6
Primary thinning			1.2
Secondary thinning			1.1
Well-shaped			7.5
Highly stylized			0.7
THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL			
Indeterminate			0.2
Unmodified core	1	50.0	19.5
Unthinned item, w/cortex			1.9
Unthinned item, no cortex			64.4
Prelim shaping, w/ cortex	1	50.0	1.4
Prelim shaping, no cortex			3.4
Primary thinning			1.2
Secondary thinning			1.0
Well-shaped			6.4
Highly stylized			0.7
GRAIN SIZE			
Medium (coarse)	1	50.0	2.1
Fine	1	50.0	6.2
Very Fine (detrital)			65.3
Microscopic (nongranular)			26.3

* All flaked lithic tools came from excavated units outside the structure (Feature 3).

Table 10.C.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Faraway House, Flaked Lithic Debitage

	Site 5MT4763						Anasazi Group (N = 66,095)
	Feature 3 (N = 2)		Other Excav. Units (N = 10)		Site Total (N = 12)		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
GRAIN SIZE							
Medium (coarse)							3.2
Fine							21.4
Very Fine (detrital)	2	100.0	9	90.0	11	91.7	51.6
Microscopic (nongranular)			1	10.0	1	8.3	23.7
Items with Cortex	1	50.0	2	20.0	3	25.0	25.9
Items with Platform			4	40.0	5	41.7	38.8
Number of Obsidian Items							18
Mean Weight	9.5 g		4.10g		5.0g		7.93 g
Total Debitage (Number of Items)	4		10		12		66,095

Table 10.C.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Site 5MT4763, Nonflaked Lithic Tools

	Site 5MT4763* (N = 2)		Anasazi Group (N = 4318)
	#	%	%
MORPHO-USE FORM, #2			
Indeterminate			9.2
Generalized, unhafted			24.0
Hammerstones			9.9
Manos			33.5
Slab metates	2	100.0	2.1
Trough metates			9.4
Unspecified & fragmentary metates			5.2
Generalized, hafted			2.5
Miscellaneous specialized			4.0
PRODUCTION EVALUATION			
Indeterminate	1	50.0	8.4
Nodule			53.5
Minimally shaped			16.7
Well-shaped	1	50.0	21.1
Highly stylized			0.1
ITEM COMPLETENESS			
Indeterminate			0.9
Small fragment			3.3
Partial implement	2	100.0	45.6
Complete (+ or -) implement			50.8
GRAIN SIZE			
Indeterminate			8.1
Coarse			16.5
Medium	2	100.0	39.4
Fine			34.5
Nongranular			1.2

* All nonflaked lithic tools came from excavated units outside the structure (Feature 3).

season. These latter "Anasazi group" data have been generated from computer files which have not undergone complete editing, and final figures may differ slightly from those presented.

Due to the paucity of lithic materials at Faraway House and to the uniqueness of this structure in the D.A.P. excavation records, comparisons with other Anasazi sites cannot be made. Therefore, only a few comments are offered with respect to general Anasazi settlement patterns.

Site 5MT4763 is interpreted as a storage facility. The site was probably an ancillary structure used for the storage (and processing?) of cultigens. Except for a few pieces of debitage located within Feature 3, no lithic data from the excavations can be used to support the interpretation of a storage facility. The two metates found during the excavations are fragmentary and located outside of Feature 3. Though located in close proximity to the storage facility, the metates might instead be associated with either of two nearby sites. In conclusion, the available lithic data alone cannot be used to support or refute any interpretation of Site 5MT4763.

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