

DOLORES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM TECHNICAL REPORTS

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Excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet (Site 5MT2192),
a Pueblo I habitation site.

by

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ABSTRACT

Pheasant View Hamlet (Site 5MT2192), excavated in 1979 by the Dolores Archaeological Program, represents a single-family household cluster occupied during the Pueblo I period. The site, located in Montezuma County in southwestern Colorado, consists of a pithouse, adjacent roomblock, borrow pit, and associated features. The architectural style of the roomblock, contiguous surface rooms with a basal course of slabs which probably supported jacal walls, suggests a temporal setting of approximately A.D. 780-825. The ceramic profile, in particular the presence of Moccasin Gray ceramics, suggests a temporal setting of at least A.D. 775. It is therefore inferred that Pheasant View Hamlet was occupied sometime between A.D. 775 and 825. The absence of remodeling to the structural units, the low frequency of artifacts, and the volume of midden deposits indicate an occupation of less than 20 years.

Two post-occupational burials were encountered at the site, probably interred there by occupants of a nearby household.

INTRODUCTION

Pheasant View Hamlet (Site 5MT2192) was first surveyed in October of 1972 under the direction of the Dolores River Project crew (Breternitz and Martin [1]). Surface indications described during survey were a mass of irregular sandstone rubble, localized to a 20 by 20 m area, and artifact scatters to the south and east (Figures 4.1 and 4.2.). Based on the surface collection and the architectural surface indications (inferred as contiguous surface rooms) the site was recorded as a Pueblo I, Anasazi Tradition habitation.

Excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet (Site 5MT2192) began on 22 April 1979 as a part of the Dolores Archaeological Program (D.A.P.). A stratified random sample was completed on 1 June 1979 and the testing of magnetometer anomalies was also completed on 1 June 1979. The documentation of all excavations was completed by 3 July 1979, except for the mechanical removal of the disc zone peripheral to the household cluster. Approximately 3800 person hours were expended in excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet.

The following persons contributed in the excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet: R. Yarnell (crew chief), R. Harper and R. Harriman (assistant crew chiefs), and K. Bauman, K. Green, J. Guda, L. Honeycutt, H. Hoy, K. Kuckelman, M. Van Ness, and A. Tucker. Students of the University of Colorado field school were G. Bruno and M. Chenault. Members of the Colorado Archaeological Society provided volunteer assistance in the probability sampling and the Youth Conservation Corps also contributed personnel and equipment provided during field operations.



Figure 4.1 Pheasant View Hamlet before excavation,
looking west (D.A.P. 005403).

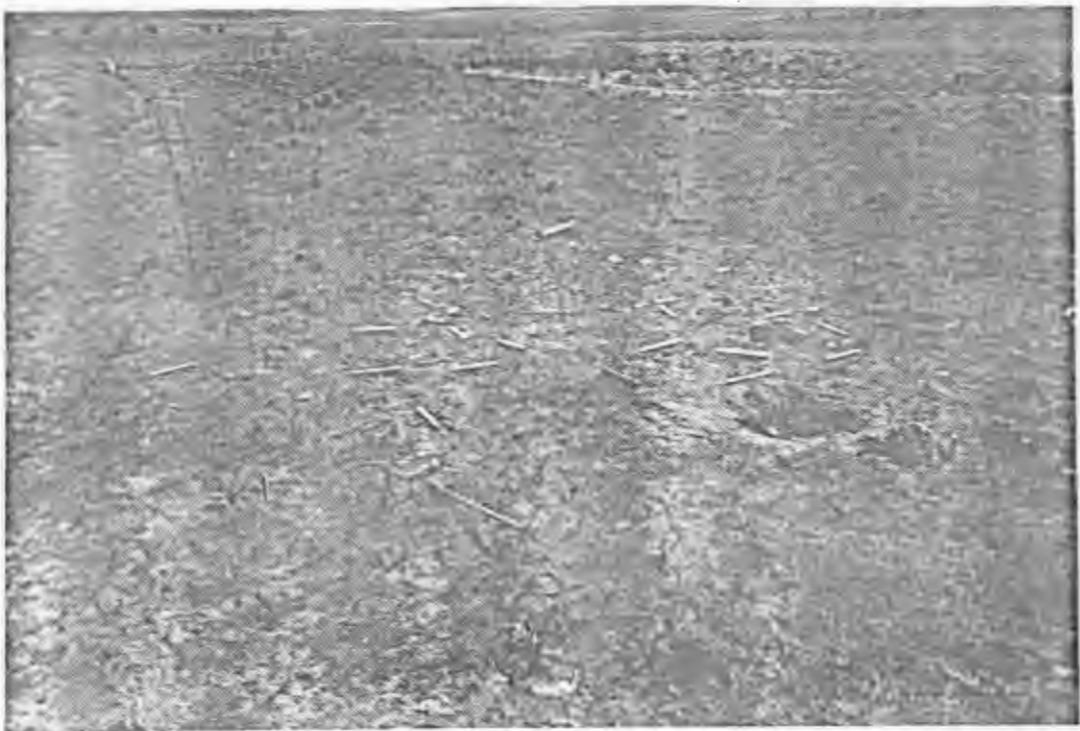


Figure 4.2 Pheasant View Hamlet after clearing of site,
showing roomblock rubble (looking southwest).
Stakes delineate roomblock (D.A.P. 005410)

Location

Pheasant View Hamlet is located in the Northwest Quarter of Sec 36, T38N, R16W on the Trimble Point Quadrangle, Colorado, U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series 1965 Topographic Map. Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for Site 5MT2192 are 714,420 mE, 4,154,620 mN, zone 12.

In the spatial terms of the D.A.P., Pheasant View Hamlet is in the Sagehen Flats Locality, Escalante Sector, Yellowjacket District in southwestern Colorado. The site is 2 km west of the Dolores River and 6 km northwest of the town of Dolores, Colorado, at an elevation of 2116 m. Located in the Dolores River drainage, the site is situated at the toe of a north-south ridge that extends approximately 2 km up a dip slope to the north (Figure 4.3). Two intermittent arroyos form the east and west margins of this ridge.

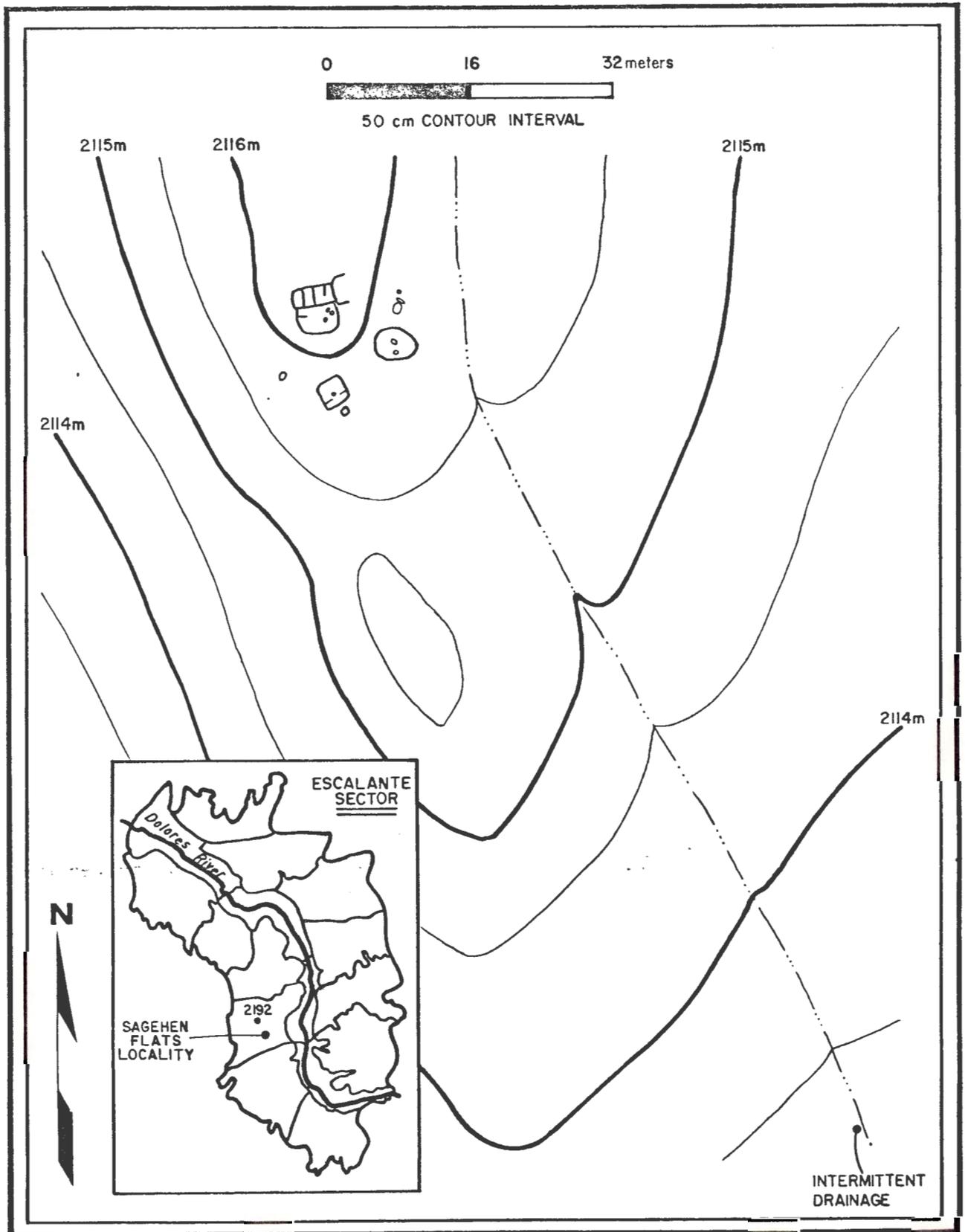


Figure 4.3 Topographic view of Pheasant View Famlet.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Climate

According to Kane [2], Pheasant View Hamlet receives a bimodal pattern of precipitation in the form of summer thunderstorms and winter snows. United States Weather Bureau (U.S.W.B.) statistics collected in Montezuma County for 1964-1975 indicate that May, June, and November are the driest months, and July, August, and October are the wettest months. Precipitation in the locale is 460.5 mm annually (U.S.W.B. in Dolores, 6.4 km southeast of Pheasant View Hamlet). Historically, the annual growing season of the locale averages about 120-125 frost-free days. This would be a suitable growing season for some races of maize and other cultigens, although those years with a 100 day frost-free period might result in crop failure. If this was the climatic trend prehistorically between A.D. 600-950 then crop failures may have been frequent and a heavy dependence on cultigens as the plant food source would not have been reliable from year to year.

Local Geography

Pheasant View Hamlet is located on slope wash and old channel alluvium sediments. The site is flanked by modern arroyos located 100 m to the west and about 20 m to the east (Figure 4.3). Both of these intermittent drainages flow during spring runoff and summer thunderstorms, but are dry after midsummer unless there is abundant moisture. The site location allows good drainage. Water sources for Pheasant View might have been local intermittent arroyos or the permanently flowing Dolores River, 2 km east of the hamlet.

A marsh located approximately 1 km southeast of Pheasant View Hamlet currently has open pools of water throughout the year; this might be the result of seepage from a nearby irrigation canal. Preliminary investigations in the marsh indicate that it has been alternately wet and dry through a relatively long period of time (V. Clay, personal communication). If the marsh existed during Anasazi occupation it might have provided an exploitable microenvironment for the recovery of flora, fauna, and avifauna resources typical of a marsh ecosystem; it might also have served as a permanent water supply.

Flora

Present-day plant species in the immediate vicinity of Pheasant View Hamlet include squawbush (Rhus aromatica), prickly pear (Opuntia sp.), big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae), buttercup (Ranunculus sp.), Indian paintbrush (Castilleja chromosa), Indian Ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), and lupine (Lupinus sp.). Sunflower (Helianthus annuus) and aster (Aster sp.) are common wildflowers in the hamlet's vicinity. South and north of the hamlet are a few low hills with stands of pinyon (Pinus edulis) and juniper (Juniperus osteosperma). Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii) occurs in the arroyo to the west of Pheasant View Hamlet. Further discussion of the vegetation in the vicinity of Pheasant View Hamlet can be found in Bye [3].

Fauna

Animal species observed near the hamlet during the 1979 field season include black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), cottontail rabbit

(Sylvilagus sp.), prairie dog (Cynomys sp.), ground squirrel (Spermophilus sp.), gopher (Thomomys sp.), deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus), coyote (Canis latrans), badger (Taxidea taxus), striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis), mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), American elk (Cervus canadensis), and rattlesnake (Crotalus sp.). Avifauna observed include golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii), American kestrel (Falco sparverius), common raven (Corvus corax), turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), scrub jay (Aphelocoma coerulescens), mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura), night hawk (Chordeiles sp.), common flicker (Colaptes auratus cafer), black-billed magpie (Pica pica), mountain bluebird (Sialia currocoides), western meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta), great blue heron (Ardea herodias), and ring-necked pheasant (Phasianus colchicus torquatus), for which the hamlet was named. Refer to Emslie [4] for additional information on the present-day fauna in the D.A.P. project area.

Soils

Soils mapped by Leonhardy [5] indicate that Pheasant View Hamlet is located on Sagehen Paleosol which is overlain by slope wash and arroyo fill. As discussed in Appendix A, the paleosol is indicated by an A horizon which has been incorporated into the Bt horizon. This occurs as a visible humic zone in the upper part of the Bt horizon. The present A horizon is developing in slope wash and recent arroyo fill. The C horizon is sandy loam with obvious carbonate inclusions. The sand in this horizon is a residual sandstone weathering product.

On the site proper, most of the Bt horizon has eroded away and the Cca horizon is located near the ground surface. This phenomena might explain why the Pheasant View Hamlet inhabitants developed a borrow area to the east of the pithouse. Here the Bt Horizon is intact and an "adobe" clay resource could be more readily secured. The pithouse had been dug primarily into the Cca horizon, which provides a poor "adobe" clay source for construction material. It was noted that carbonates precipitated preferentially on the walls and floor surface of the pithouse in response to different soil texture, structure, and permeability factors between pithouse fill and the surrounding undisturbed soil.

Agricultural potential assessed through cursory investigations by Leonhardy [6], indicate good soils suitable for modern agriculture occur north of Pheasant View Hamlet. Lesser soils for this purpose occur in the Sagehen Basin and on the hillocks, high scarps, and steep slopes bounding Sagehen Flats Locality to the north, west, and south. These landforms are in part composed of Mancos Shale which has eroded to form the Midway, Belmeur, and Renohill series soils.

Pheasant View Hamlet, although located on the Sagehen Paleosol (of unpredicted agricultural potential), borders soils of apparently good agricultural potential (Leonhardy [6]). The hamlet is bounded immediately on the north by Witt loam and on the south by Ackmen loam. Since these soils are currently good agricultural soils they might have been cultivated prehistorically.

Historic Land Use

At present, most of the vegetation in the vicinity of Pheasant View

Hamlet is disturbed due to local cattle and sheep grazing since the 1870s and wheat and bean cultivation just north of the site since the 1930s (Duranceau [7]).

Historic use of a "harrow disc" at Pheasant View Hamlet sliced through the A Horizon and truncated the upper portion of the Bt horizon. The depth of the disc zone varies across the site from approximately 10 to 20 cm. This agricultural activity represented only a brief attempt at cultivating a rye grass crop on the site of Pheasant View Hamlet. Because the soils around the site hold ground moisture too long, the available growing season is reduced, and this cultivation failed.

Available Resources

Environmental resources which would have been useful to the inhabitants of Pheasant View Hamlet, other than those previously mentioned, include lithic and clay materials for tool production. Lithic materials found in the Sagehen Flats Locality were predominantly procured from the Burro Canyon and Morrison formations. Lithic items found at Pheasant View Hamlet consist of orthoquartzite, siltstone, sandstone, and chert. Artifacts made from oolitic chert, banded chalcedony, and course-grained orthoquartzite have been traced to quarry sites near the Sagehen Flats Locality. Dakota Sandstone, found 40 m from the site, was the source of building materials and nonflaked lithic tools; rounded river cobbles from the terrace of the Dolores River were also used for nonflaked lithic tools.

Clay sources for ceramics are abundant within the Sagehen Flats Locality. Mancos Shale lies to the west and south of Pheasant View Hamlet and numerous clay sources have been recorded in this formation (W. Lucius,

personal communication). The arroyos which surround the site also cut through deposits which could have provided ceramic clays.

SOCIAL SETTING

Pheasant View Hamlet is interpreted as a Sagehen Phase, Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850; Kane and Phagan [8]) nuclear family habitation, located in the West Sagehen Neighborhood, a dispersed local community. According to D.A.P. systematics, a community encompasses "the space, facilities, and architecture" shared by a group (Kane [9:38-39]); it may be defined as nucleated or dispersed, depending upon the extent to which the constituent households exhibit a tendency towards centralization around a large, focal habitation (Kane [9:39]).

Within a 1-km radius of Pheasant View Hamlet are 20 habitation sites which are interpreted as dating to the Sagehen Phase (Figure 4.4); as Pheasant View Hamlet was occupied for only a brief period during the Dos Casas Subphase of the Sagehen Phase, some of these sites may not be exactly contemporaneous. The closest contemporaneous Dos Casas Subphase habitations which have been excavated by the D.A.P. are Site 5MT2193, located 300 m west, and Site 5MT2236, located 900 m east-southeast. Inferred from the spatial relationship of these sites is a neighborhood in which social and subsistence cooperation occurred among the households of the community (Kane [9]).

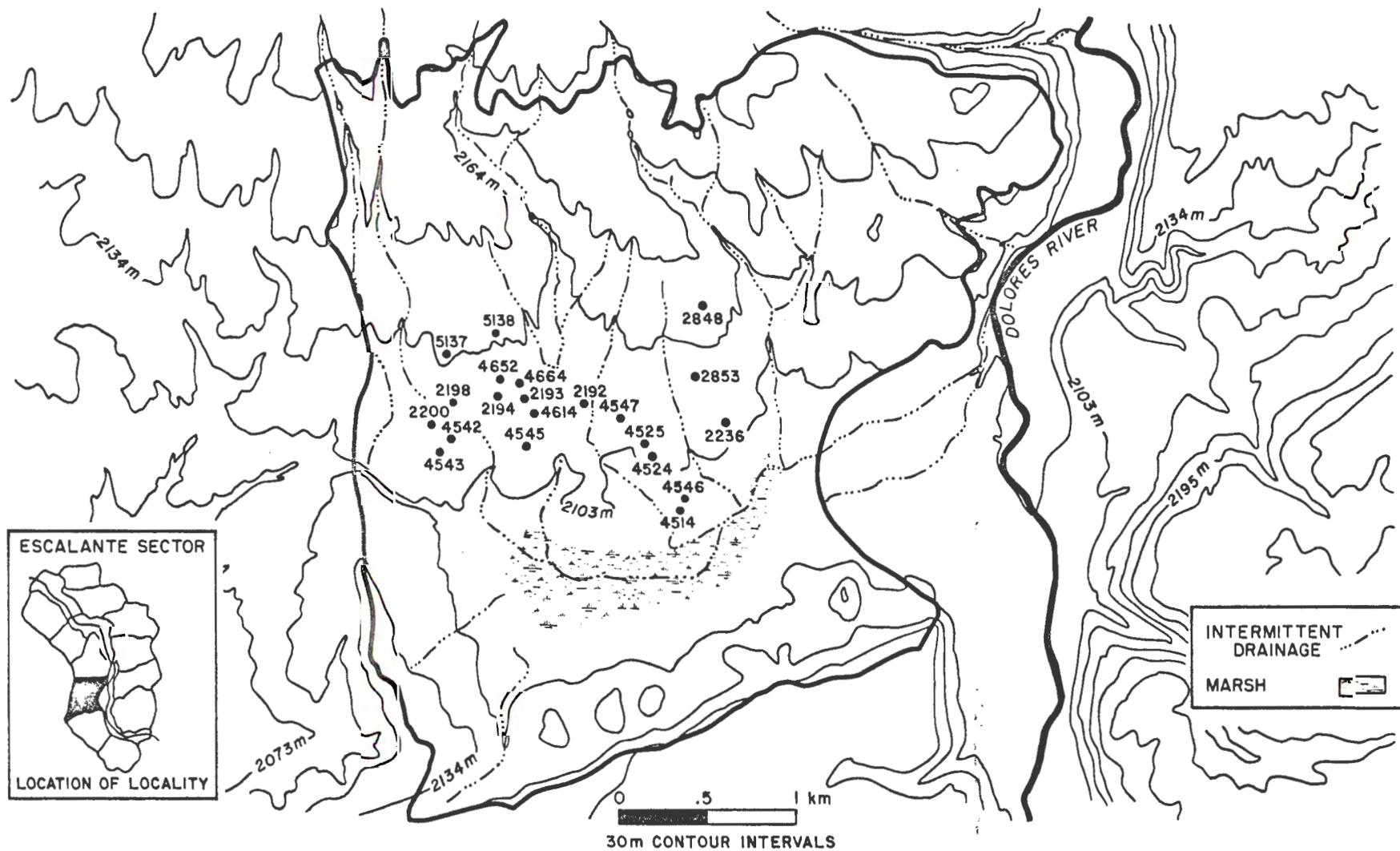


Figure 4.4 Locations of sites contemporaneous with Pheasant View Hamlet.

SURFACE EVIDENCE

Magnetometer Survey

A five-block magnetometer reconnaissance was conducted at Pheasant View Hamlet between 9 September and 5 November 1978. Twenty-one of the anomalies recorded during the survey were of possible archaeological origin. All of these were tested either by excavation or auger tests (Figure 4.5).

Pithouse 1 and Feature 38 appeared as anomalies with a Priority 1 rating, that being most indicative of cultural material. Another Priority 1 anomaly located in the western half of the magnetometer grid block proved after testing to be the underlying Dakota Sandstone. Two Priority 2 anomalies, however, did prove to represent cultural features; these features were the southern half of the roomblock and a warming pit (Feature 2). Other Priority 2 anomalies, located in the west half of the magnetometer grid, represented the underlying Dakota Sandstone. Those anomalies in the central portion of the magnetometer grid which were not associated with cultural features were found to represent rodent activity (this area of the site had numerous rodent burrows). Anomalies in the eastern portion of the magnetometer grid were tested and proved to be resedimented arroyos or washes.

Further information concerning magnetometer survey operations at Site 5MT2192 is provided in the 1978 magnetometer report (Huggins and Weymouth [10]).

Surface Indications

Prior to implementing sampling procedures at Pheasant View Hamlet,

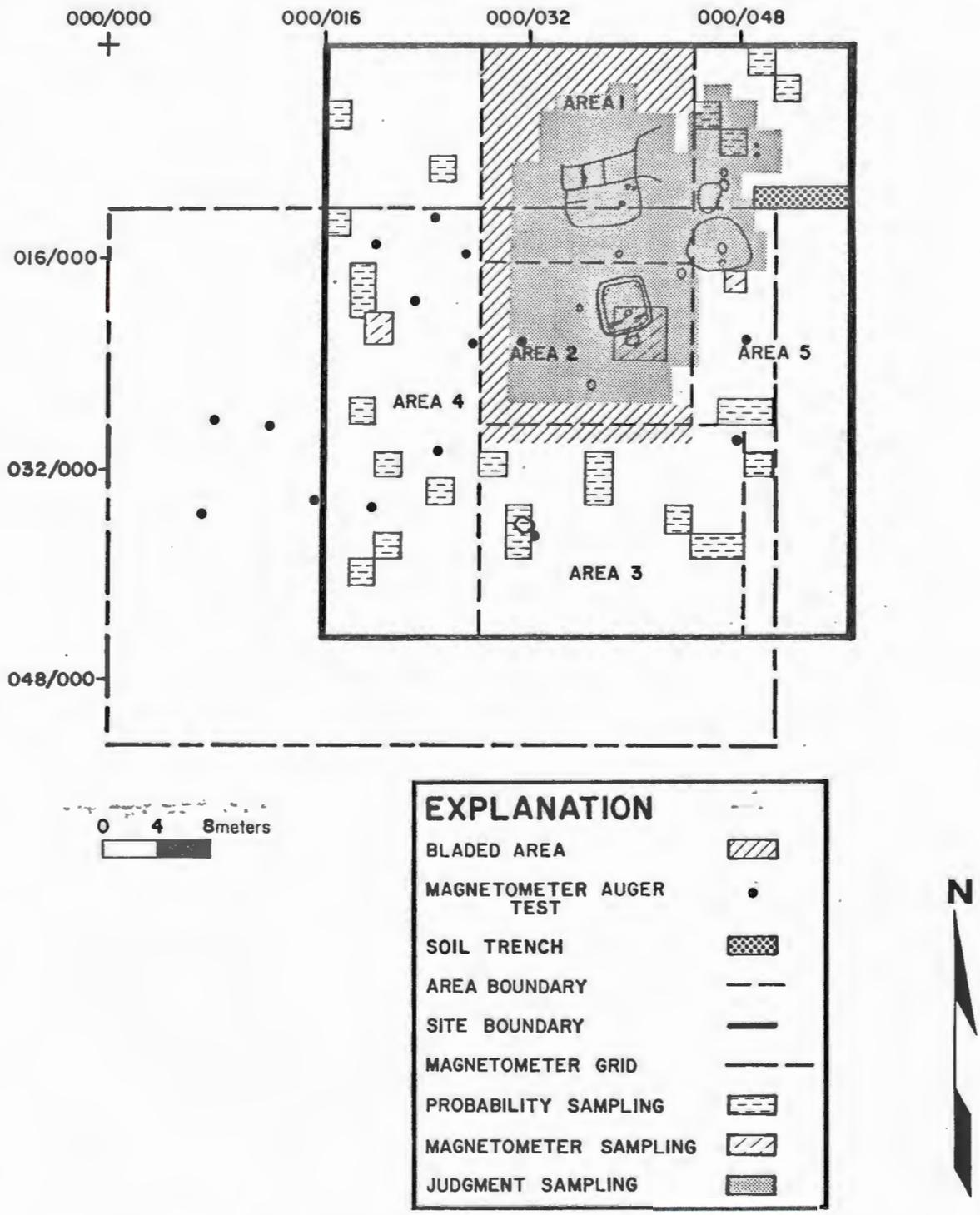


Figure 4.5 Site sampling plan, Pheasant View Hamlet.

the following observations were made concerning material culture surface indications. On the crest of the hill, a concentration of unshaped sandstone rubble was observed localized in an area of approximately 10 m². Eight meters south of the rubble scatter was a shallow circular depression of dark humic-stained soil approximately 4 by 4 m in area. Peripheral to the depression and within and around the rubble was a surface scatter of ceramics and flaked and nonflaked lithics items. The scatter was located along the crest of the hill; this area covered about 36 m on a north-south axis and about 40 m on an east-west axis.

Surface Collection

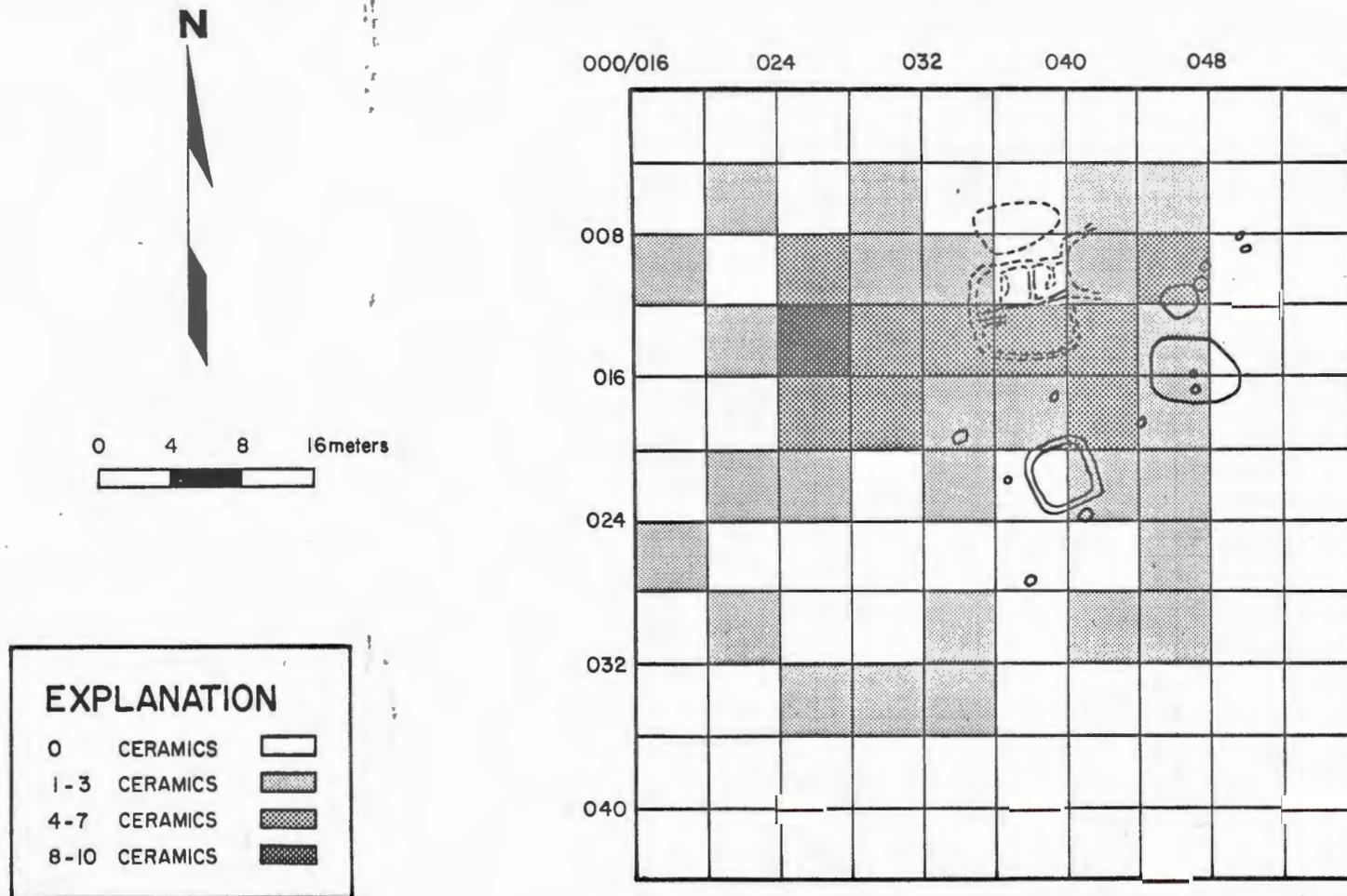
A horizontal datum was positioned about 32 m west and 8 m north of the sandstone rubble. This datum served as the 000 S, 000 E coordinate for the horizontal excavation grid. The site was cleared of brush, then gridded into 4 by 4 m squares extending south and east from the datum.

In preparation for surface collection and other sampling procedures, the site was cleared of brush by hand to facilitate surface visibility. A total of 72 4 by 4 m units were intensively surface collected; sixty-four of the 72 units yielded cultural material (Figure 4.5).

Artifacts recovered in the surface collection were ceramic items and nonflaked and flaked lithics items. No nonhuman bone, human bone, or historic artifacts were recovered during the surface collection.

Ceramic sherds were recovered from 37 of the 72 surface collection units. A high frequency of sherds was observed over the roomblock and in the adjacent 4 by 4 m units (Figure 4.6). The amount of ceramics distributed in those units overlying the pithouse was less than those over roomblock units. The highest frequency of ceramics was recovered from

Figure 4.6 Surface distribution of ceramics, Pheasant View Hamlet.



those units west of the roomblock. Ceramic types represented in the surface collection were all from the Mesa Verde cultural category.

Nonflaked lithic items were recovered from 14 of the 72 surface units (Figure 4.7). Material types for nonflaked lithic items were sandstone, igneous river cobbles, orthoquartzite, and chert. Tools recovered included manos, polishing stones, a notched axe, an unworked hammerstone, a grooved abrading stone, and a grooved axe. The majority of nonflaked lithic items was concentrated in the area of the roomblock and in those units south and east of the pithouse.

Flaked lithic items were recovered from 36 of the 72 surface collection units (Figure 4.8). Tools recovered were choppers, a core, scrapers, a projectile point, and utilized flakes. The flaked lithics were distributed throughout the site, with fifty percent recovered from the roomblock area and in the area southeast of the pithouse.

The surface distribution of artifacts was positively related to the cultural features and to cultural magnetometer anomalies at the site. Likewise, there was an absence of artifacts in those areas of the site not associated with cultural activity, for example, in areas where the magnetometer anomalies proved to be noncultural. Surface units overlying the pithouse had a lower frequency of artifacts. This phenomena is often characteristic of a natural fill sequence in a pitstructure.

Figure 4.7 Surface distribution of nonflaked lithics, Pheasant View Hamlet.

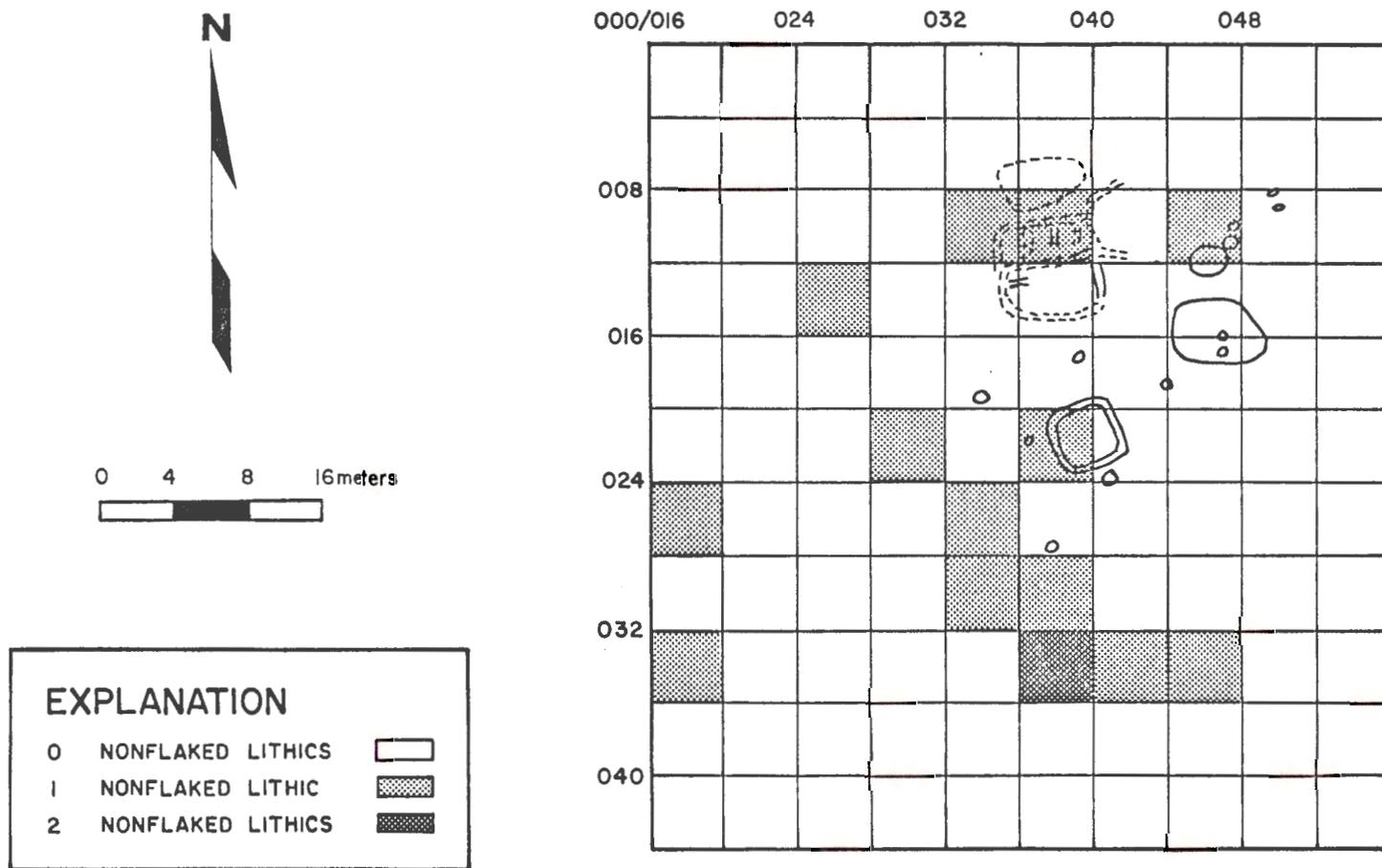
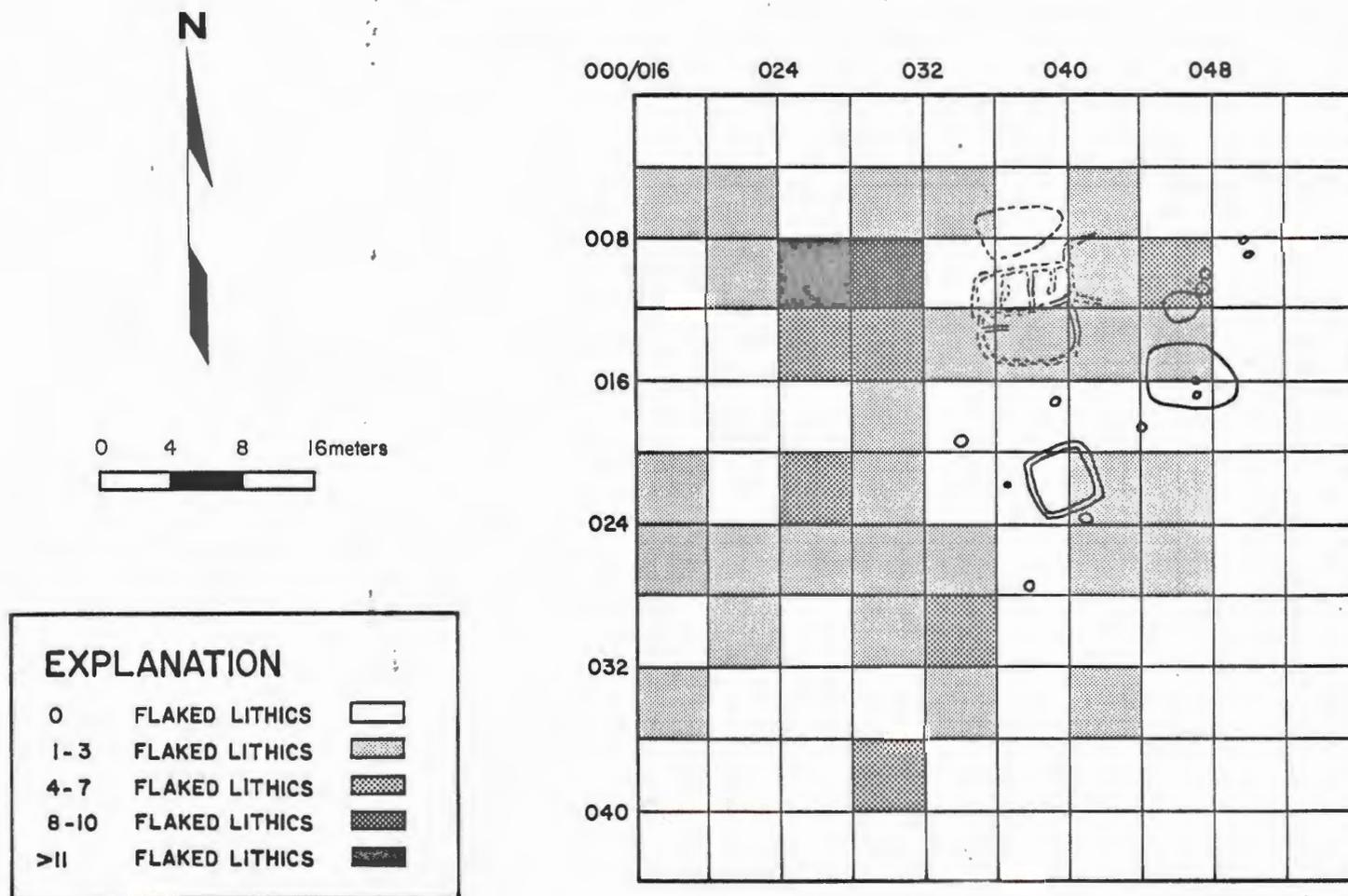


Figure 4.8 Surface distribution of flaked lithics, Pheasant View Hamlet.



EXCAVATION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

Sampling

As a part of the sampling strategy at Pheasant View Hamlet, a two-stage cluster probability sample was initiated (Kohler [11]). This required the division of the site into five sampling areas (Figure 4.5). These areas were defined by the presence or absence of architectural evidence, the distribution of surface artifacts, the location of magnetometer anomalies, and the possible activity-use areas designated from one or a combination of the above attributes.

Area 1, approximately 256 m² in area, is a general designation for the area containing the roomblock and peripheral surface space (Figure 4.9). Area 2, about 192 m² in area, is the area where the pithouse is located and includes surface space peripheral to the pithouse (Figure 4.10). Area 3, approximately 320 m² in area, was defined as a possible occupation area located south of the pithouse (Figure 4.11). Surface artifacts in this area did not suggest a high degree of cultural activity. Area 4, approximately 528 m² in area, was interpreted as a possible occupation area to the west of the roomblock and pithouse areas (Figure 4.12). The area lacked any architectural evidence and those magnetometer anomalies recorded in the area proved to be noncultural. The frequency of surface artifacts within Area 4 was sparse with the exception of two surface collection units which exhibited high frequencies of ceramic sherds. These units were adjacent to the roomblock area and were probably associated with activities which occurred there.



Figure 4.9 Area 1 at Pheasant View Hamlet, after excavation (looking south) (D.A.P. 013214).

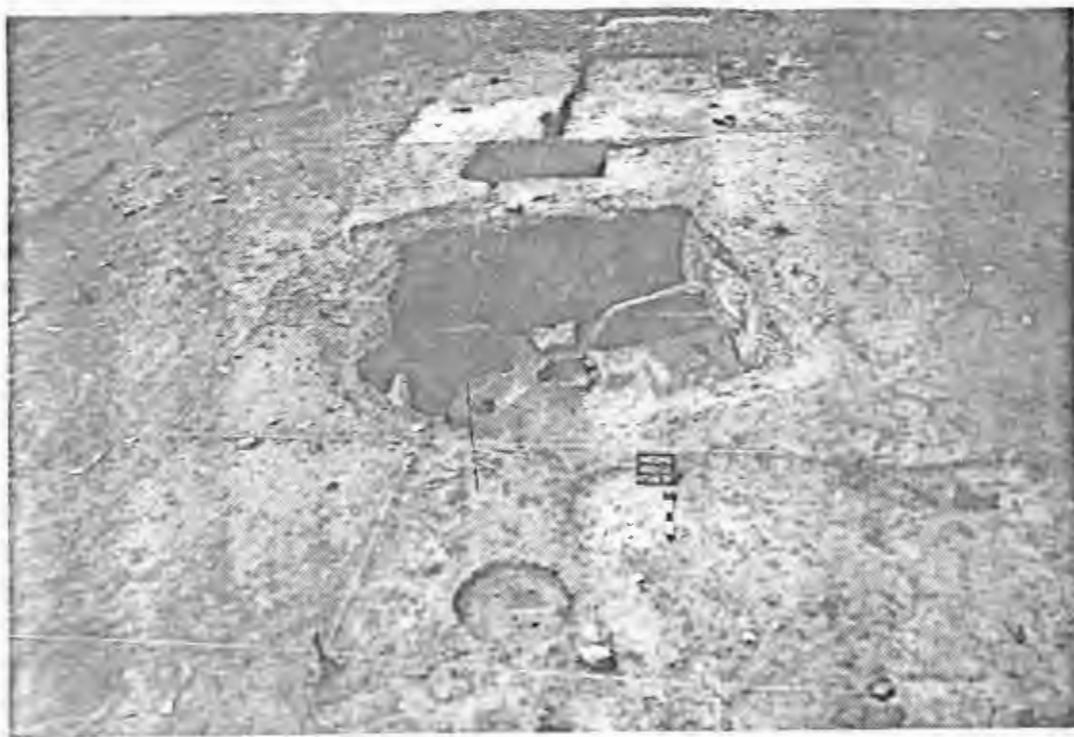


Figure 4.10 Area 2 at Pheasant View Hamlet, after excavation (looking south) (D.A.P. 013215).



Figure 4.11 Area 3 at Pheasant View Hamlet, after excavation (looking west) (D.A.P. 013220).

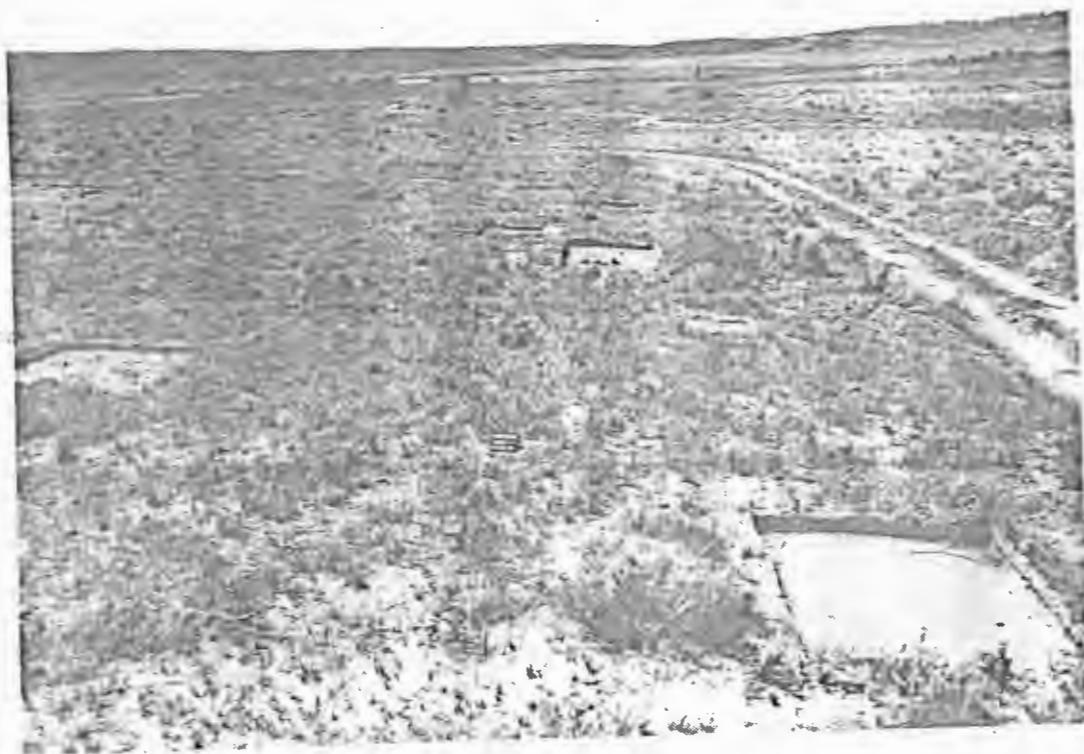


Figure 4.12 Area 4 at Pheasant View Hamlet, after excavation (looking south) (D.A.P. 013212).

Area 5, approximately 464 m² in area, was defined as containing use areas east of the roomblock and pithouse, and a possible midden area (Figure 4.13).

The target for the probability sample was the artifact populations in the areas peripheral to the roomblock and pithouse (Areas 3, 4, and 5). This strategy was adopted to estimate artifact populations for those areas at the site not intensively excavated. The sampling units, 2 by 2 m units randomly selected from each area, were excavated to a noncultural horizon in 20 cm arbitrary levels; all fill from these units was passed through a one-quarter-inch screen. Twenty-three probability units were selected from Areas 3, 4, and 5, with 6 units in Area 3, 10 in Area 4 and 7 in Area 5. Artifacts recovered from these units are interpreted as representing items deposited by the household in a sheet trash context.

Excavations

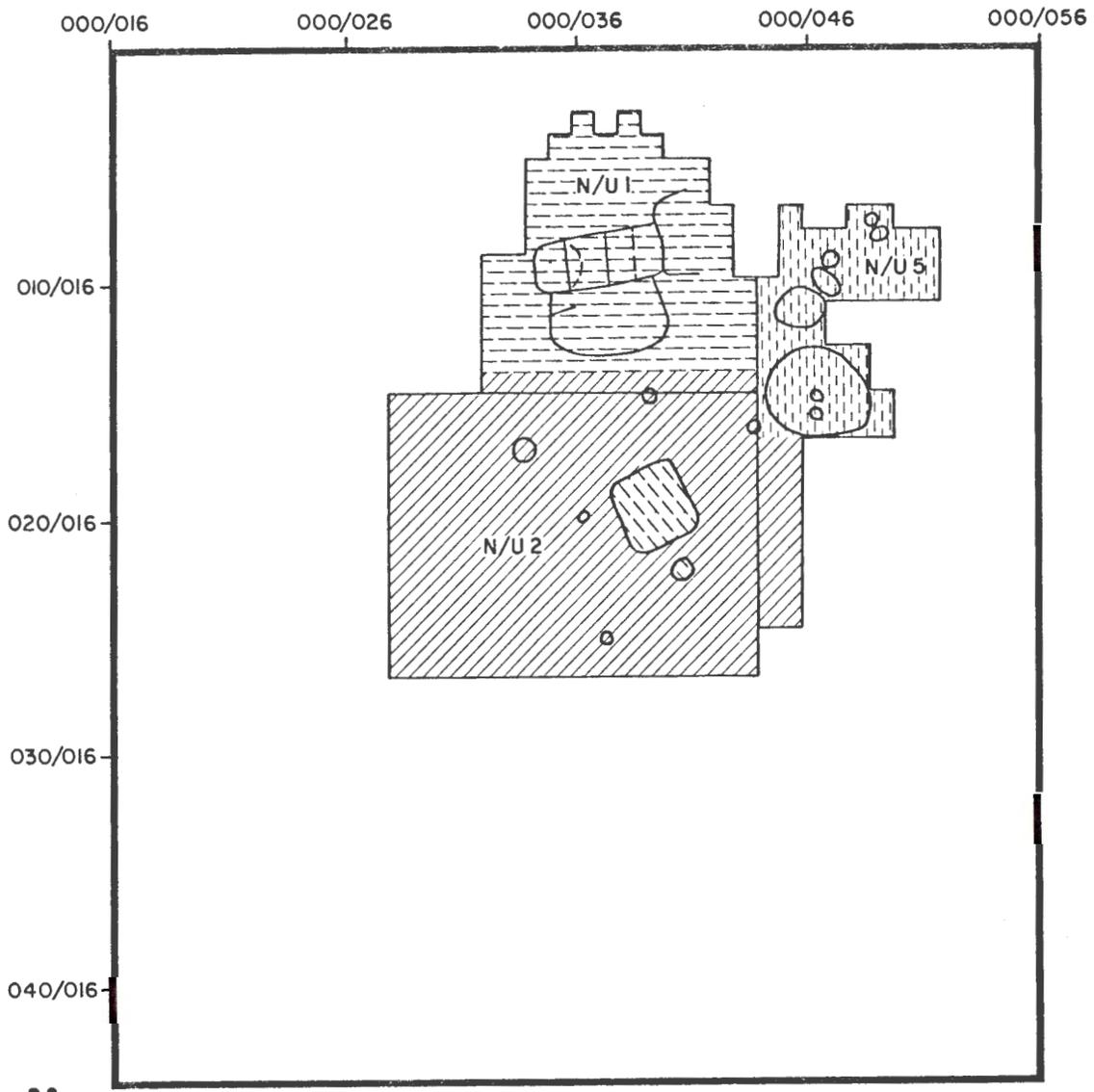
The portion of the site which was intensively excavated was divided into three units, termed Nonstructural Units 1, 2, and 5 (Figure 4.14); no Nonstructural Units 3 and 4 were assigned. These study units were strictly administrative field provenience units and do not necessarily correspond to any cultural units.

Within these three nonstructural units, five specific locations were selected for intensive excavations, based on architectural surface indications, the distribution of surface artifacts, and descriptive data retrieved from the magnetometer survey.

Nonstructural Unit 1 was a priority for intensive excavations based on the following evidence: a concentration of sandstone rubble indicative of a surface structure or structures, a high frequency of surface



Figure 4.13 Area 5 at Pheasant View Hamlet, after excavation (looking south)
(D.A.P. 013221).



EXPLANATION	
NONSTRUCTURAL UNIT	N/U
SITE BOUNDARY	—
USE AREA 1	[Horizontal hatching]
USE AREA 2	[Diagonal hatching, top-left to bottom-right]
USE AREA 3	[Diagonal hatching, top-right to bottom-left]
USE AREA 4	[Cross-hatching]

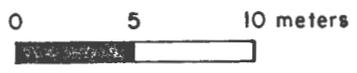


Figure 4.14 Nonstructural Units and Use Areas designated at Pheasant View Famlet.

artifacts indicating a possible domiciliary unit within the surface structures, and a Priority 2 magnetometer anomaly. Magnetometer reconnaissance only included the roomblock up to the 12S excavation grid coordinate. Therefore no magnetometer data was recorded for any structures or cultural features north of the 12S line. This excluded Rooms 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The second focus for intensive excavation was 4-m² depression 7 m south of the roomblock (in Nonstructural Unit 2), inferred to be the pitstructure. Soil within the basin was soft and less compacted than the surrounding Bt Horizon. (This observation was in the spring when there was sufficient ground moisture to differentiate the softer fill from the adjacent natural subsoils. During the summer, drying of the soil makes this type of observation more difficult.) The surface artifact frequencies were lower in this area than in the roomblock area. This location was also recorded as a Priority 1 magnetometer anomaly.

Two locations within the northern portion of Nonstructural Unit 5 were also selected for intensive investigations. One location (Feature 38, borrow pit-midden deposit) was a slight surface depression 4.5 m² in area, located 10 m to the east-southeast of the roomblock. Included within this slight basined area were surface artifacts. The soil in this area appeared more humic and dark brown in color, in contrast to the red-brown soil peripheral to the basin. The soil within the basined area was less compacted than the surrounding structurally well-developed Bt Horizon. In contrast to the soil observed in the fill of the pitstructure, this soil appeared to have resulted from organic decomposition. The evidence from a small test pit (20 by 20 by 40 cm)

indicated that the fill resembled a midden. A Priority 1 magnetometer anomaly was located in this area.

The other location of intensive excavations in Nonstructural Unit 5, 3 m north of Feature 38 (borrow pit), was a Priority 2 magnetometer anomaly interpreted as a burned surface. Excavation revealed a food processing activity area indicated by a warming or parching pit feature and two other indeterminate pit features.

The fifth area of intensive excavation was the surface area surrounding the pithouse. The objective of this excavation was to distinguish any activity areas not previously observed.

Description of Excavation Methods

The excavation of Pithouse 1 began with the removal of Stratum 1 (agricultural plow zone) in 2 by 2 m study units. At the base of Stratum 1, the pitstructure fill was observed as a dark brown humic stain, subrectangular in outline, covering 20.25 m². A 1-m-wide, north-south test trench was used to determine the structure's length, depth, and stratigraphic sequence. The trench was excavated with trowel and shovel in 20 cm arbitrary levels until roof fall, in the form of adobe melt, was encountered. A small test pit was then used to determine depth of fill above floor contact. When the location of the floor was determined, the fill was excavated to a depth of 15 cm above the floor. A second test trench was then initiated on an east-west axis for defining the pitstructure's east and west walls. The pitstructure's fill was divided into five strata and documented graphically with photography and mapping. Excavation of a 1 m² stratigraphic control column was then implemented and pollen and bulk soil samples were collected from each stratum. These

strata were dry screened through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth. The remaining pithouse fill was excavated stratigraphically by trowel and shovel. For administrative purposes, the pit structure was divided into two rooms, the north room (north of the wingwalls) and the south room (south of the wingwalls). The remaining 15 cm of fill was then stratified into an upper 10-cm level and a lower 5-cm-to-floor-contact level. The main room was then gridded into 1 m² loci from a datum at the center of the hearth. The southern room was divided symmetrically into east and west sides. Fill from the 15-to-5-cm level and 5-cm-to-floor-contact level was dry screened through one-quarter-inch mesh for artifact recovery according to locus provenience. Artifacts lying within the 5-cm-to-floor-contact level or on the floor were given point location (PL) designations; pollen and bulk soil samples were taken from the floor surface. When excavation of the floor was completed, excavation of wall features and subfloor features was implemented. The ventilator system was excavated as an architectural feature. Inside the ventilator system was Burial 1 (Feature 10), the result of post-abandonment activity.

Although the roomblock could be generally located, the distinction of individual rooms was greatly complicated by post-abandonment processes. The strategy adopted involved excavating 2 by 2 m study units to remove all wall fall and to recover artifacts included in Stratum 1 (all disc zone fill more than 5 cm above the prehistoric ground surface) by trowel. This procedure was intended to give a clear outline of the contiguous rooms within the roomblock. As this stage of roomblock excavation progressed, however, contiguous walls were not observable. Though the outline of the roomblock was observed, the boundaries of distinct rooms were not; therefore, the 2 by 2 m study units were maintained as a

horizontal provenience within Nonstructural Unit 1 throughout the excavation of the roomblock. Room designations were not given until all room surfaces were excavated and wall outlines distinguished from wall fall and/or disturbed plow zone. In conjunction with this procedure, room surfaces were traced to remnants of walls to distinguish particular rooms. Though plow disturbance was extensive, artifacts were nevertheless found at a common stratigraphic level which was interpreted as the floor of the rooms.

Any features detected during roomblock excavation were documented under the standards specified in the field manual (Kane [12]). Subsurface features were detected as localized stains or as loci of soft fill, depending upon the depositional process. Features were isolated and bisected for internal stratigraphy. Depending upon the degree of post-abandonment disturbance, bulk soil and/or pollen samples were collected from the features. Stratigraphy of the fill for each feature was mapped and photographed, followed by excavation of the remaining fill. All features were documented in plan and profile. All material from features was recovered either by trowel or one-quarter-inch mesh dry screening.

The borrow pit-midden deposit (Feature 38) was sampled with techniques similar to those used in excavating a structure. The feature was defined by a 1-m-wide test trench which determined the depth, internal stratigraphy, and north-south limits of the unit. A second trench along an east-west axis was dug to define the unit's boundaries and internal stratigraphy. Both test trenches were then documented with profile maps and photographs. Two firepits were detected in the test excavations. These features, located on the borrow surface, indicated that Feature 38

was used for purposes other than a borrow and midden area. Stratigraphy revealed only the midden deposit, which contained very few artifacts, and the a cultural use surface associated with the two hearths. This surface was treated as an occupation surface with all artifacts within surface contact point located. This was done to document the spatial relationship between the two hearths (Features 7 and 8) and the artifacts on the borrow surface. The midden was excavated as one stratum, without screens.

The differing locations and conditions of the two post-abandonment human burials necessitated two different excavation procedures. For instance, Burial 1 was very well preserved and was interred approximately 60 cm deep in the vent shaft of Pithouse 1; Burial 2, interred in a shallow pit intrusive through the wall and into the floor of Rooms 2 and 3, was fragmentary and very poorly preserved.

Burial 1 was encountered during the excavation of the vent shaft; the small space (approximately 76 by 80 cm) made it difficult to excavate the feature. The vent shaft was bisected along a vertical plane extending 50 cm to the east and west of the vent shaft. The excavation was then extended approximately 1 m to the south, opening up an area measuring 1.75 m². This aided in determining the dimensions of the burial pit, which were within the limits of the existing vent shaft. Bulk soil and pollen samples were taken from cranium, chest, and pelvic regions. With documentation of the burial completed, the remaining vent shaft fill was excavated in two stages. The profile plane used in the upper vent shaft (interment pit of Burial 1) was excavated to the base of the vent shaft, but confined to vent shaft boundaries. This bisect profile provided data on the depositional sequence below Burial 1 and was documented with a profile map and photographs. The remaining fill north of the profile

plane was excavated and the vent shaft was then mapped and photographed in its entirety.

Burial 2 was detected during the excavation of Rooms 2 and 3. Burial 2 had been interred in a very shallow pit which intruded through the floors and the common collapsed wall of Rooms 2 and 3; it was located predominantly in Room 3. The burial pit was detected by a textural difference between the pit fill and Bt soil horizon underlying the rooms' surfaces. Due to post-abandonment disturbances (agriculture, rodents) and to the proximity of the burial to surface weathering, the burial was not well preserved, and only cranial and tibial fragments were recovered. Burial 2 was documented by photographs and plan and profile drawings, in conjunction with standard documentation of feature forms, burial forms, and excavation notes. No pollen or bulk soil samples were taken due to the poor condition of the burial.

Archaeomagnetic samples were taken from four features at the site, but none yielded feasible dates for the occupation of the hamlet. Both the methodology and the results of this sampling are discussed in Appendix B.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

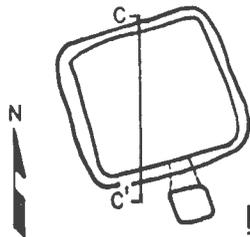
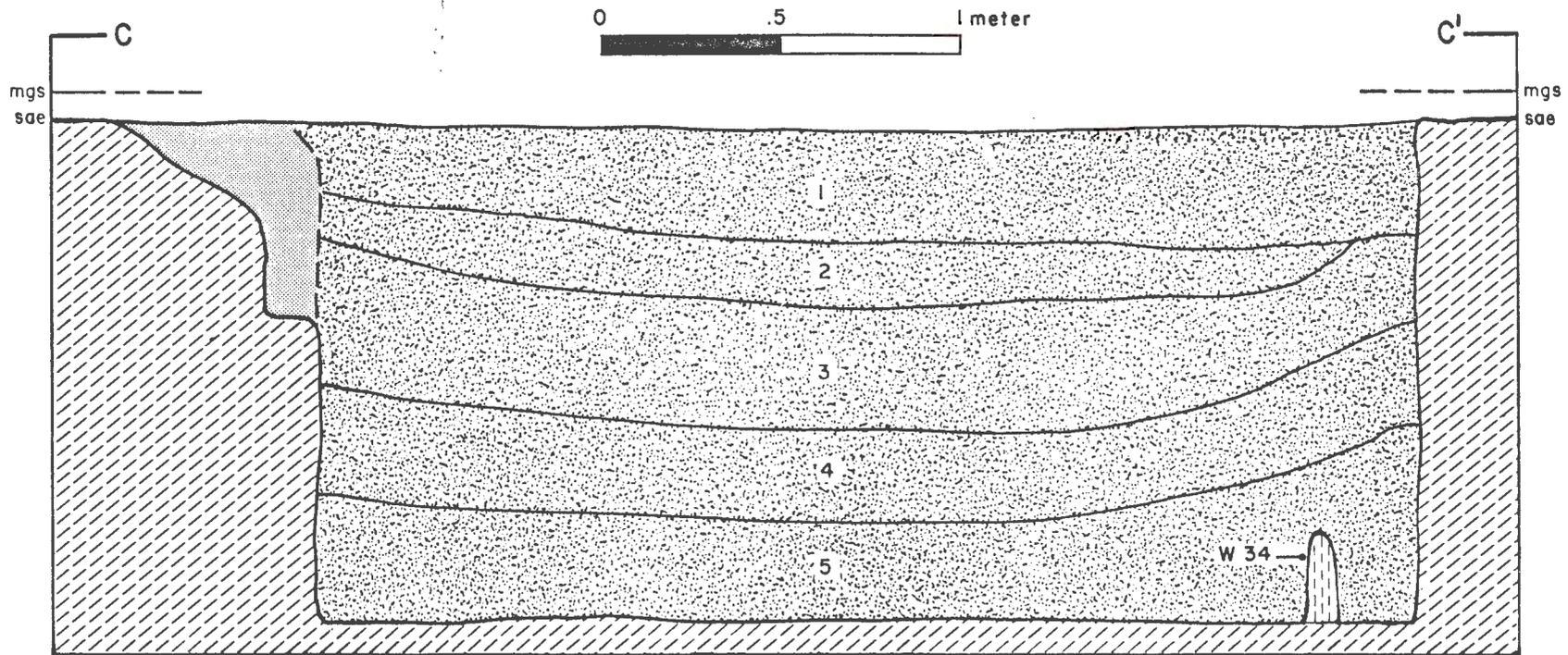
Post-Abandonment Processes

Numerous post-abandonment processes influenced the depositional setting of Pheasant View Hamlet. These will be discussed sequentially from abandonment of the hamlet through historic times.

It is inferred that at the time of abandonment, or shortly thereafter, the site was salvaged for wood resources. This was indicated by the absence of wood or post impressions within the prepared postholes in Pithouse 1. Salvaging activity would have encouraged an active deflation of the prehistoric ground surface and might also explain the lack of evidence for leaner postholes on the prehistoric ground surface. Likewise, this would have contributed to the absence of support post molds in the roomblock and partially accounted for the tumbled walls (later, historic agriculture would be the primary cause of this event).

Five strata were identified in the fill of the pithouse at Pheasant View Hamlet (Figure 4.15). The bottommost stratigraphic level (Stratum 5) included adobe melt which was apparently part of the earth covering for the roof. Some alluvial or eolian deposits were observed in this stratum. This stratum was resting directly on the floor, indicating that Pithouse 1 collapsed rather quickly. The three strata overlying the adobe melt (Strata 4-2, from bottom to top) were indicative of natural alluvial and eolian deposits. Strata 4-2 represent most of the fill sequences of the pitstructure and are primarily derived from alluvial activity. These three strata were very similar in color and texture, but could be differentiated by compaction. Stratum 4 was more compacted than the upper strata, while Strata 3 and 2 represented a less compact deposit.

Figure 4.15 Stratigraphic profile of Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet.
 (Area indicated as overexcavated was removed before
 pitstructure wall was identified.)



LOCATION OF PROFILE

EXPLANATION	
OVEREXCAVATED	
ADOBE	
SILT/CLAY LOAM	
SURFACE AS EXCAVATED	sae
NATURAL DEPOSIT	
MODERN GROUND SURFACE	mgs
STRATUM	
WINGWALL	W

Stratum 1, the uppermost level and plow zone, was a humic deposit resulting from decay of organic material near the surface.

Burial 1 (Feature 10), which was placed in the upper 60 cm of the vent shaft of Pithouse 1, is interpreted as a late Sagehen-early McPhee McPhee Phase inhumation which took place shortly after the site was abandoned. Following the structural collapse of the roomblock (a result of post-abandonment activity) Burial 2 was placed in Room 3, and marginally in Room 2, intruding through the wall shared by both rooms. Burial 2 was interred in a shallow-basined pit and therefore was susceptible to post-abandonment processes and scavengers, which contributed to the poor preservation of the bone.

The deflation of the prehistoric ground surface was probably most active during the first few years following the abandonment of the hamlet. This is based on the inference that the hamlet inhabitants removed the ground cover, exposing areas adjacent to the structural units. Therefore, until the regeneration of ground cover the prehistoric ground surface would have been more susceptible to natural environmental conditions than had surface surface cover been there.

Rodent burrowing also had an adverse affect on site preservation, particularly where fill from burrow construction obscured the modern ground surface. Burrow intrusions and spoils were moderate on the site as a whole, but specifically affected Nonstructural Units 1 and 2, especially Rooms 1, 2, and 3 and the two burials.

Probably the most adverse post-abandonment process at the hamlet was the brief attempt at cultivating a rye grass crop during the 1930s. This activity caused a disc zone 10-12 cm deep across most of the site and

approximately 20 cm deep in the pitstructure and structural borrow pit fill units, where the soil structure was less compact and more subject to a deep disc penetration. No plow scars were evident at the base of Stratum 1, indicating that only discing had occurred--no plowing. The discing disturbed wall remnants in the roomblock and possibly disturbed Burial 2 and the floor surface of Room 5. But discing occurred only once and in consideration of the type of implement used (a "one-way"), it is thought that the artifacts on the prehistoric surface were not radically displaced. Many artifacts were point located on the occupation surfaces in Nonstructural Units 1, 2, and 5. Approximately 3-5 cm of eolian sediment had developed as an upper humic layer on the modern ground surface since the agricultural activity of the 1930s.

Cultural Units at the Site

Pheasant View Hamlet represents a single household cluster occupied during the Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase (Kane [9]). As defined by the D.A.P., a household cluster consists of a pitstructure (pithouse), a suite of surface rooms (roomblock), a cluster of surface features, a midden, peripheral outdoor space, and associated ancillary features (Kane [9]). All of these household cluster attributes are demonstrated at Pheasant View Hamlet (Figures 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18). These attributes will be discussed in the terms of use areas and their associated activities.

Use areas are defined as discrete spatial units which served as a locus for a set of activities. These use areas are classified by general function and/or by architecture. The following four use areas were

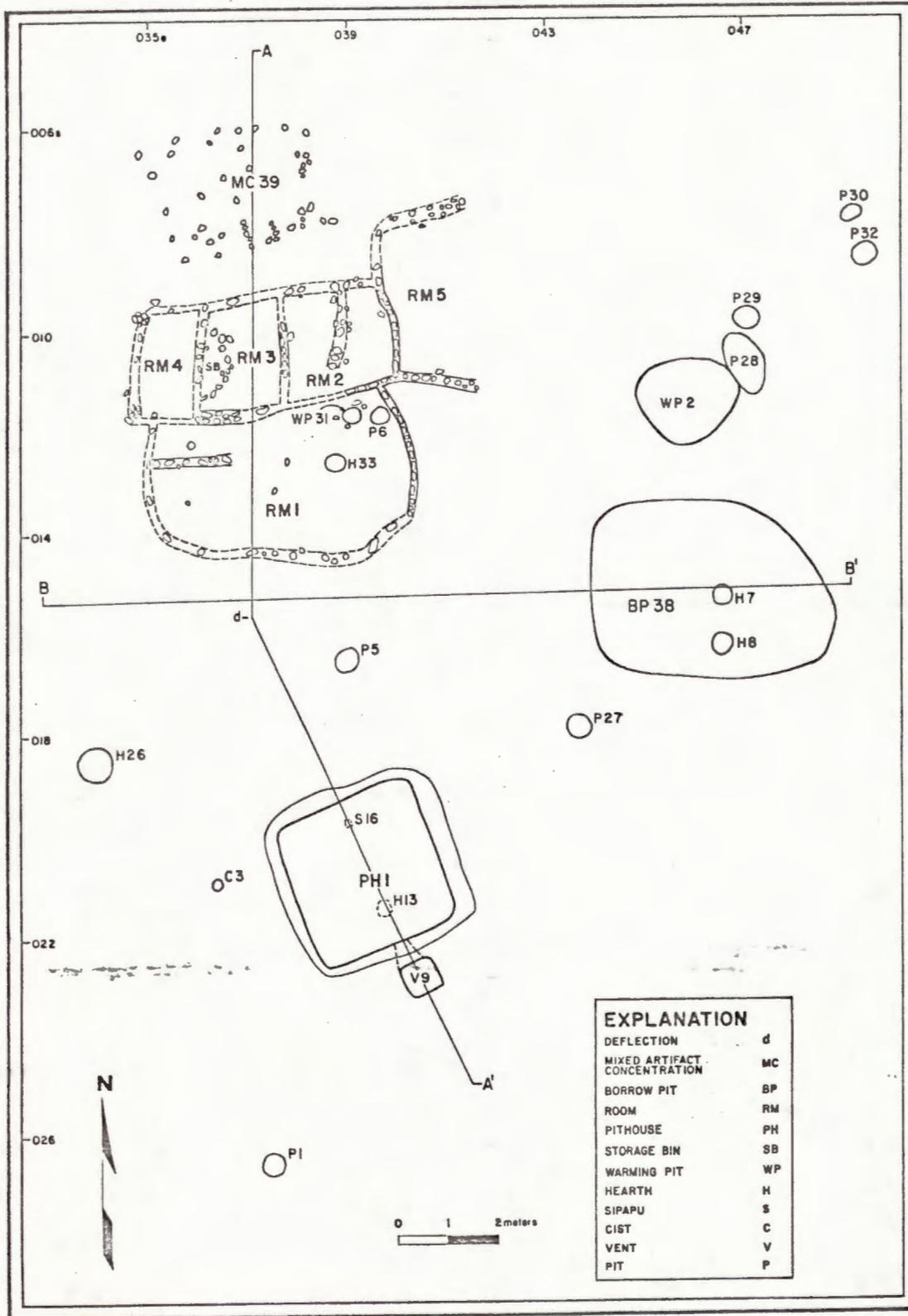
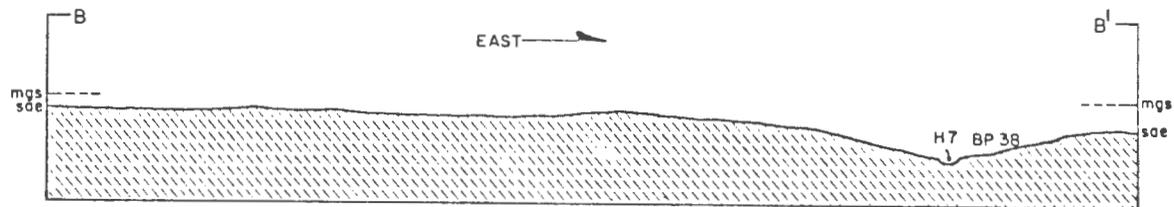
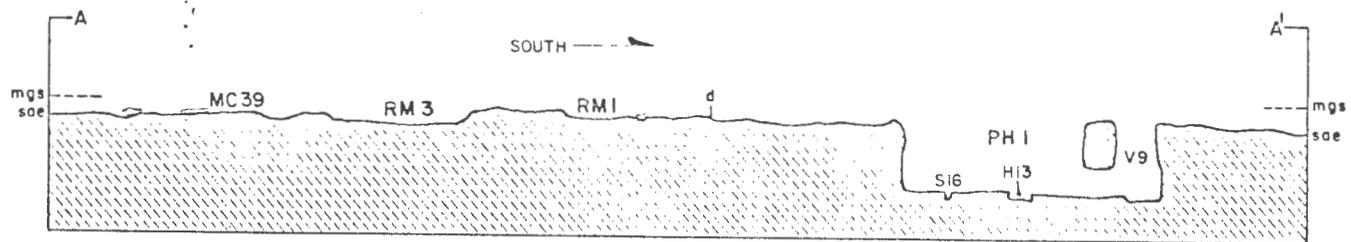


Figure 4.16 Spatial relationships of major cultural units, Phasant View Hamlet.



EXPLANATION			
DEFLECTION	d	BORROW PIT	BP
HEARTH	H	ROOM	RM
MODERN GROUND SURFACE	mgs	SURFACE AS EXCAVATED	sae
NATURAL DEPOSIT	[hatched box]	SANDSTONE	[hatched box]
MIXED ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION	MC	PITHOUSE	PH
		VENT	V
		SIPAPU	S

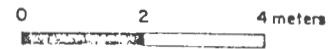


Figure 4.17 Site profiles, Pheasant View Hamlet. (Refer to Figure 4.16 for location of profiles.)



Figure 4.18 Photograph of household cluster at Pheasant View Hamlet after excavation (D.A.P. 013211).

recognized at Pheasant View Hamlet (Figure 4.14): Use Area 1 includes the roomblock and peripheral surface space. Use Area 2 is the pithouse, which served as the primary domicile. Use Area 3 comprises the features and peripheral surface space that lie south of the roomblock and around the pithouse. Use Area 4 contains most of Nonstructural Unit 5 and includes seven pit features.

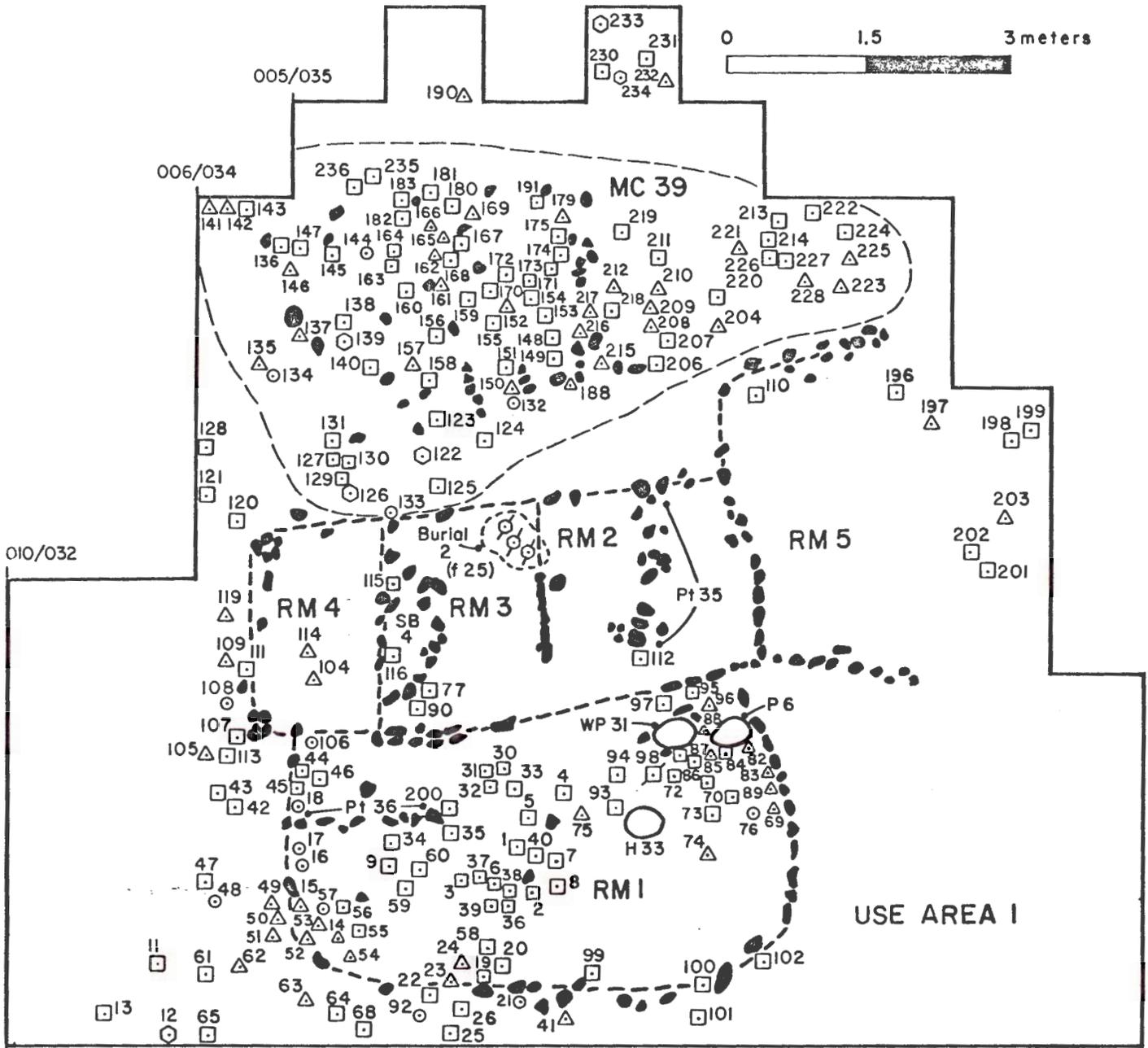
Use Area 1

Dimensions:

North-south maximum length:	11 m
East-west maximum width:	12 m
Total area:	100 m ²

Use Area 1 consists of Nonstructural Unit 1 to the 15 S line, including the roomblock (Figure 4.19). All rooms were of a similar construction style: walls and roof are inferred to have been constructed of jacal incorporated onto a basal course of upright slabs. Based on the paucity of wall rubble, the structures probably had no more than a single course of rock above the basal slab course. Although no main support posts were found in the roomblock, it is likely that the roof was supported by an interior support system. Construction of this type was found at contemporaneous surface structures at Site MV1676, House 3, Rooms 1, 2, and 3, Mesa Verde National Park (Hayes and Lancaster [13:8]). Floor surfaces within Rooms 1, 2, 3, and 4 are basined and graded up to the wall. The floors are use-compacted surfaces overlying the Bt horizon and, in some places, the exposed Cca horizon. The floor of Room 5 is not basined, but is level at the top of the Bt horizon and has a sparse amount of artifacts on the surface. In general, the floors within the roomblock were very susceptible to numerous post-abandonment processes and were in poor condition.

Figure 4.19 Plan map of Use Area 1, Pheasant View Hamlet.
 (Refer to Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 for
 numbered artifact descriptions.)



EXPLANATION		MIXED ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION (MC)	
CERAMIC	□	HUMAN BONE	⊙
FEATURE	f	NONFLAKED LITHIC	⊙
FLAKED LITHIC	△	ORGANIC	⊙
HEARTH	H	PARTITION	P†
NONHUMAN BONE	⊙	PIT	P
		INFERRED WALL LINE	---
		ROOM	RM
		STORAGE BIN	SB
		WARMING PIT	WP
		SANDSTONE	••

Functionally, Use Area 1 was probably used for a variety of domestic and economic activities. The use area can be spatially broken down into units where different activities took place. These units are domicile, Room 1; Storage, Rooms 2, 3, 4, and 5; and Feature 39, an artifact concentration north of the roomblock.

Room 1.

Dimensions:

North wall length:	4.7 m
East wall length:	3.0 m
South wall length:	4.7 m
West wall length:	2.5 m
Roofed area:	14.8 m ²
Depth of floor below base of wall:	15.0 cm

It is inferred that Room 1 served as an ancillary domicile to Pithouse 1. The structure apparently was constructed of jacal incorporated onto a basal course of sandstone slabs. The floor is use compacted and might have been divided by a north-south partition that joined in the north wall at approximately the same position as the wall between Rooms 2 and 3. This was evident in a slight upgrading of the floor surface along a linear axis. Room 1 contained four features: a pit, a warming pit, a central hearth, and a surface bin.

Pit (Feature 6):

Dimensions:

Length:	50 cm
Width:	46 cm
Depth:	24 cm

Feature 6 (Figure 4.20) is associated with the floor of Room 1 and lies approximately 20 cm east of the warming pit. The pit is basin shaped and is constructed in the Bt soil horizon. The pit fill was a post-



Figure 4.20 Pit (Feature 6), Room 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 005424).

Figure 4.21 Central hearth (Feature 33), Room 1, Pheasant View Hamlet. (Cruciform trench indicates subfloor testing.) (D.A.P. 013224).



Figure 4.22 - Storage bin (Feature 4), Room 3, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 055417).

abandonment deposit. A specific function could not be determined, but due to its proximity to the hearth, the pit might have served for storage in conjunction with food processing activities. Some rodent disturbance was observed in the feature.

Warming Pit (Feature 31):

Dimensions:

Length:	47 cm
Width:	40 cm
Depth:	7 cm

This feature is a shallow-basined pit that exhibited some reduction from heat on its sidewalls and base. Pit fill was a post-abandonment deposit. It is inferred that Feature 31 served as a warming or parching pit, adjacent to the hearth, for food-processing activities. Some root disturbance was evident.

Hearth (Feature 33):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	47.5 cm
Depth:	20.0 cm

The hearth is basined shaped and contained a cultural deposit of ash and refuse (Figure 4.21). A thin deposit of wall and roof fall overlay the cultural fill. The feature is believed to have been used for food-processing activities and heating. The warming pit (Feature 31) and the possible storage pit (Feature 6) may have been used in conjunction with the hearth.

Surface partition (Feature 36):

Dimensions:

Length:	1.7 m
Width:	0.12-0.15 m
Height (above surface):	0.15 m

The partition consists of a single course of angular sandstone fragments in a linear alignment, footed approximately 6 to 8 cm into the surface of Room 1. Due to post-abandonment processes, neither height or construction of the partition could be determined. Floor surfaces appeared to be the same on both sides of the partition, and no further basining of the floor surface was evident. The partition may have formed the south wall of a storage bin. Post-abandonment salvaging activities apparently disturbed Feature 36.

Floor artifacts: Artifacts recovered from Room 1 include flaked lithic items, nonflaked lithic items, ceramic sherds, and nonhuman bone (Figure 4.19 and Table 4.1). There were 16 flaked lithic items associated with Room 1, two of which were tools: one thick biface (PL 15) and one used core (PL 14). The flaked lithic debitage items predominantly fall into two locations, one associated with the food-processing activity of the hearth, warming pit, and possible storage pit, and the second in the southwestern portion of Room 1. Several of the flakes were dispersed outside the inferred boundaries of Room 1, and it is believed that post-abandonment processes, in particular discing, might have accounted for this. In any event, the frequency of debitage is low, and if intensive lithic manufacturing occurred in Room 1, the debitage was discarded in other areas of the site.

One nonflaked lithic tool, an anvil stone (PL 76), was point located in Room 1, but could not be associated with any specific activity.

In terms of the preliminary analysis of sherds from Room 1, 80 percent are Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, 6.1 percent are Early Pueblo Red bowl sherds, 4.6 percent are Moccasin Gray jar sherds, 3.1 percent are

Table 4.1 Point Located Artifacts in Room 1, Use Area 1,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
1	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
2	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
3	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
4	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
5	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
6	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
7	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
8	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
	Ceramic, DL Moccasin Gray jar sherds (2)
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (18)
	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd
14	Flaked lithic, thick biface (6)
15	Flaked lithic, used core (4)
16	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
17	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
18	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
19	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
20	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
23	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
24	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
30	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
31	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
32	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
33	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
34	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
35	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
36	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
37	Ceramic, DL Moccasin Gray jar sherd
38	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
39	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherds (2)
40	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
44	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
45	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
46	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
52	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
53	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
54	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
55	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
56	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
57	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
58	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
59	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
60	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
69	Flaked lithic, item misplaced
70	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
72	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
73	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
74	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
75	Flaked lithic, utilized flake (2)
76	Nonflaked lithic, anvil stone

Table 4.1 Point Located Artifacts in Room 1, Use Area 1,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
82	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
83	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
84	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
85	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
86	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
87	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
88	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
89	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
93	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd
94	Ceramic, item misplaced
95	Ceramic, DL EP Red sherd
96	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
97	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
98	Corn concentration
99	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
100	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
106	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
200	Ceramic, DL Black-on-red sherd

*See Figure 4.19 for artifact locations.

() - Number of items

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

Chapin Gray jar sherds, and 1.5 percent are Bluff Black-on-red sherds. Storage jar sherds far exceed the utilitarian bowl sherds, possibly reflecting the necessity for the household to maintain the appropriate number of storage jars to accommodate the processed foodstuffs.

Interpretations: Based on the features and artifact populations point located in Room 1, it is inferred that a number of economic and domestic tasks occurring in Room 1 were similar to tasks occurring in Pithouse 1. This suggests that Room 1 served in a complementary role as a domicile in association with Pithouse 1. This may reflect a trend involving a transfer of activity areas which became more evident as household organization progressed through the Pueblo period (Hayes and Lancaster [13:182]).

Room 2.

Dimensions:

North wall length:	2.0 m
East wall length:	2.0 m
South wall length:	2.4 m
West wall length:	2.2 m
Roofed area:	4.6 m ²
Depth of floor below base of wall:	10.15 m

Room 2 has a single feature, a surface partition (Figure 4.19); Burial 2 was placed into the floor of Rooms 2 and 3 after abandonment of the site and will be discussed in the Material Culture section of this report. The single artifact point located in Room 2 was an Early Pueblo Gray jar sherd.

Surface partition (Feature 35):

Dimensions:

Length:	1.7 m
Width:	0.12-0.15 m

The partition consists of stones footed in the floor approximately 6-8 cm and protruding above the floor approximately 12-15 cm. It was not possible to determine the height of the partition due to post-abandonment processes. A 50 cm wide opening in the partition wall was observed north of the common wall for Rooms 1 and 2. No specific function for the partition could be determined; however, it is inferred, based on its attributes, that it probably served as a division for specialized storage.

Interpretations: It is inferred that Room 2 served as a storage room based on the following observations: (1) the typical arrangement of rooms for this period is two (or more) back rooms, fronted by a larger room. The back rooms are inferred to have been for storage and the front room for the primary living and work area (Hayes and Lancaster [13:18]). Since the rooms at this site display this arrangement, it is assumed they served the same purpose; (2) the absence of any significant number of floor artifacts suggests that the activities which occurred in the room did not produce artifactual debris. For example, in Room 1, categories of artifacts were recovered from the floor which indicate that activities such as lithic manufacturing and maintenance, and food processing and preparation took place. Room 2 lacked artifactual evidence of these types of activities; (3) Room 2 is smaller than Room 1, an inferred living room. It also lacks a hearth, which is generally considered to be necessary in a living room. Therefore, it is inferred that it was used for storage purposes.

Room 3.

Dimensions:

North wall length:	1.6 m
East wall length:	2.2 m
South wall length:	1.7 m
West wall length:	2.2 m
Total roofed area:	3.0 m ²
Depth of floor below wall footing:	0.15 m

A single feature is associated with Room 3. Four sherds were point located on the floor of Room 3: two were Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds; one was an Early Pueblo Red bowl sherd; the fourth was misplaced and unavailable for analysis.

Storage Bin (Feature 4):

Dimensions:

Length:	1.5 m
Width:	0.6 m
Surface area enclosed:	0.60 m ²

The storage bin is elliptical in shape, consisting of the west wall of Room 3 and an arch of footed stones (Figure 4.22). The stones are footed approximately 6-8 cm into the floor of Room 3 and protrude above the floor surface approximately 12-15 cm. The floor within the bin is common to the rest of Room 3. It is inferred that the bin was used for specialized storage. No palynological samples were taken due to the proximity to the modern ground surface, and due to root and rodent activity. No height could be determined for the bin due to post-abandonment disturbances.

Interpretations: Due to the similarity in morphological attributes (e.g., absence of significant numbers of floor artifacts, location in the roomblock, and size of the room), it is inferred that Room 3 probably served as a storage facility in association with Rooms 2 and 4.

Room 4.

Dimensions:

North wall length:	1.3 m
East wall length:	2.3 m
South wall length:	1.3 m
West wall length:	2.0 m
Total roofed area:	3.0 m ²
Depth of floor surface below footing:	0.15 m

The floor of Room 4 was predominantly constructed on the Cca soil horizon; it was not as distinctly upgraded toward the inferred outer wall limits as were the floors in Rooms 2 and 3. No features were observed in Room 4.

In Room 4, two flaked lithic items were point located; these consisted of one piece of debitage and one utilized flake.

Room 4 is also inferred to have been used as a storage facility, based on the similarity in morphological attributes to Rooms 2 and 3. These storage rooms are remarkably similar to Rooms 2 and 3 at House Site MV1676, Mesa Verde National Park (Hayes and Lancaster [13:18]).

Room 5.

Dimensions:

North wall:	1.8 m
South wall:	1.6 m
West wall:	3.0 m
Total roofed area:	5.2 m ²
Depth of floor below wall footing:	0.15 m

The design of Room 5 varies from that of the other surface rooms in the absence of an east wall and in a floor with less basining. Wall remnants enclosed the structure on the north, south, and west sides. Due to lack of rubble, these walls are inferred to have been made of wattle and daub supported by a basal course of slabs. No support posts were detected along any of the walls. As with the rest of the roomblock, any evidence

for support posts probably had been obliterated by post-abandonment salvaging activities. The floor is moderately compact in contrast to the mixed fill within the plow zone.

Four artifacts were point located on the floor: two Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, one misplaced ceramic item, and one piece of flaked lithic debitage.

Room 5 does not appear similar in morphological characteristics to Rooms 2, 3, and 4. It is inferred that the facility might have served for the storage of some nonperishable items, e.g., wood, or possibly as a temporary work area (one in which reductive debris would not be significant).

Artifact scatter (Feature 39).

Inferred Dimensions:

North to south axis:	4.0 m
East to west axis:	7.5 m

The artifact scatter, located north of the roomblock in Use Area 1, consisted of lithic and ceramic debris (Figure 4.19 and Table 4.2). The center of the scatter lies 1.7 m north of the roomblock (Figure 4.19). There was no evidence of walls, support posts, or a use-compacted surface. However, the high frequency of sandstone rubble occurring within the artifact scatter is may indicate an earlier structure at this location. If there was an earlier structure here, it was apparently dismantled, possibly for construction materials, and the location developed into a discard area.

The following categories of ceramic sherds were point located in in the artifact scatter. Sixty-five percent are Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, 8.3 percent are Chapin Gray jar sherds, 1.7 percent are Moccasin

Table 4.2 Point-located Artifacts in Artifact Scatter (Feature 39), Use Area 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
122	Nonhuman Bone, <u>Sciuridae</u> (1)
123	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
124	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
125	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
126	Nonhuman Bone, <u>Cynomys gunnisoni</u> (1)
127	Vegetation, <u>Pinus edulis</u> wood 1.4 grams
129	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
130	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
131	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
132	Nonhuman Bone, <u>Lepus californicus</u> (2)
133	Nonflaked lithic, <u>item misplaced</u>
134	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
135	Flaked lithic, undifferentiated
136	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
137	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
138	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
139	Nonhuman Bone, Large mammal (1)
140	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
141	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
142	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
143	Ceramic, <u>item misplaced</u>
144	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
145	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
146	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
147	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
148	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
149	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
150	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
151	Ceramic, DL Moccasin Gray jar sherd
152	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
153	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
154	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
155	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
156	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
157	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
158	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
159	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
160	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
161	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
162	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
163	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
164	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
165	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
166	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
167	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
168	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
169	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
170	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
171	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
172	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd

Table 4.2 Point-located Artifacts in Artifact Scatter (Feature 39), Use Area 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
173	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
174	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
175	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
179	Flaked lithic debitage (2)
180	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
181	Ceramic, item misplaced
182	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
183	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
188	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
191	Ceramic, item missing
204	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
206	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherds (4)
207	Ceramic, DL EP White jar sherd
208	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
209	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
210	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
211	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherd
212	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
213	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd
214	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
215	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
216	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
217	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
218	Ceramic, DL EP White jar sherds (2)
219	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
220	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
221	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
222	Ceramic, item misplaced
223	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
224	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
225	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
226	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
227	Ceramic, SJ EP White jar sherd
228	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
235	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
236	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd

*See Figure 4.19 for artifact locations

SJ - San Juan

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

() - number of items

Gray jar sherds, 6.7 percent are Early Pueblo White jar sherds, 1.7 percent are Early Pueblo Red jar sherds, and 5 percent are Early Pueblo Red jar sherds, 5 percent are Early Pueblo red bowl sherds, and 1.7 percent are Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherds. The proportion of sherds coming from storage jars (88 percent) is consistent with the trend for more jar forms than bowl forms also evident in Use Areas 2, 3, and 4.

Lithic items associated with the artifact scatter are one utilized flake (PL 225) and 25 flaked lithic debitage items. It appears from the frequency of flake lithic debitage items that this area served as a locus for a minimal degree of lithic manufacture, or perhaps as a discard locus for debris from lithic manufacture in other areas of the hamlet. No features were internally associated with the artifact scatter. Table 4.3 lists point located artifacts in Use Area 1 which were not located in either the rooms or the artifact scatter.

Use Area 2/Pithouse 1

Dimensions:

North wall length:	2.9 m
East wall length:	2.9 m
South wall length:	2.9 m
West wall length:	3.0 m
Total roofed area:	8.7 m ²
Greatest depth below modern ground surface:	1.5 m

Pithouse 1 (Figures 4.23, 4.24, and 4.25) is interpreted as the primary domicile at Pheasant View Hamlet. Two structural surfaces were excavated in association with the pithouse. Surface 1 is the floor of the Pithouse, and was the living surface in the structure. Surface 2 is a structural surface which circumvents the pithouse. In profile this Surface 2 appears as a shallow basin which upgrades to the base of the disc zone. No postholes were found on this surface. However, the absence of these

Table 4.3 Point-located Artifacts on Occupation Surface of Use Area 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (Excludes Artifacts in Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and Feature 39)

PL #*	Item Description
11	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red jar sherd
12	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
13	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
21	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
22	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (5)
25	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
26	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
41	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
42	Ceramic, item misplaced
43	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
47	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
48	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
49	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
50	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
51	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
61	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
62	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
63	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
64	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
65	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
68	Ceramic, item misplaced
92	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
101	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
102	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
105	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
107	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
108	Nonflaked lithic, polishing stone
109	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
111	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
113	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
119	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
120	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
121	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
128	Ceramic, DL Moccasin Gray jar sherds (2)
190	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
198	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
199	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd
201	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
202	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
203	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
230	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
231	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
232	Flaked lithic, debitage (1)
233	Nonhuman bone <u>Sylvilagus</u> sp. (1)
234	Nonhuman bone, <u>Large mammal</u> (1)

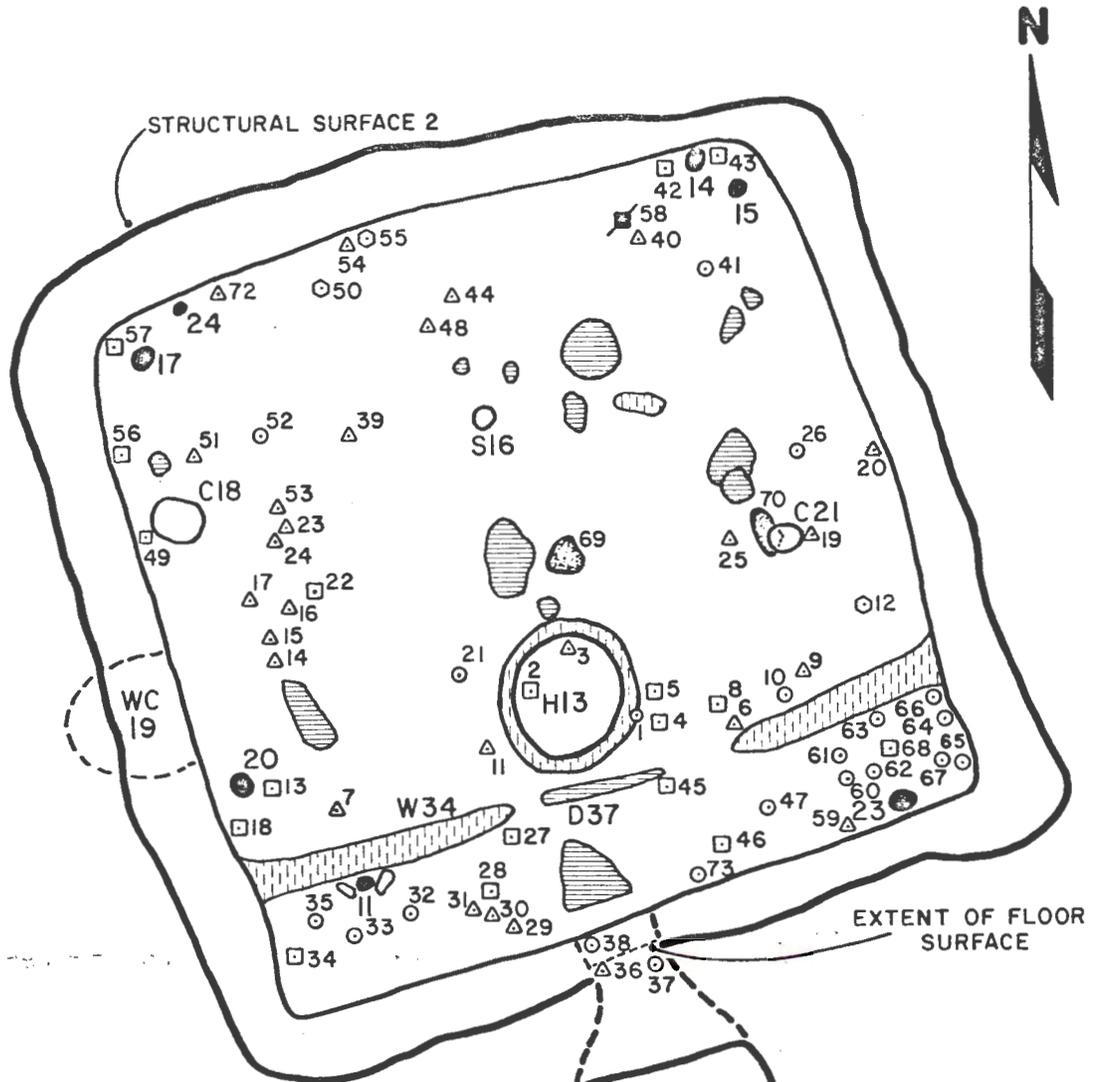
*See Figure 4.19 for artifact locations

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

() - Number of items

Figure 4.23 Plan map of Pithouse 1, Use Area 2, Pheasant View Hamlet. (Refer to Table 4.5 for numbered artifact descriptions.)



EXPLANATION	
ADOBE	[Hatched Box] NONFLAKED LITHIC (or ○)
CERAMIC	[Square] NONHUMAN BONE (○)
DEFLECTOR	D POSTHOLE (●)
FLAKED LITHIC	△ SANDSTONE (Hatched Box)
HEARTH	H WALL CIST WC
INORGANIC	▤ WINGWALL W
CIST	C VENT V

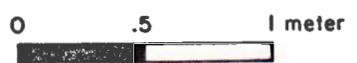
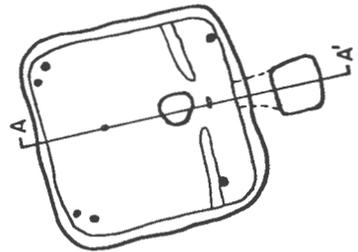
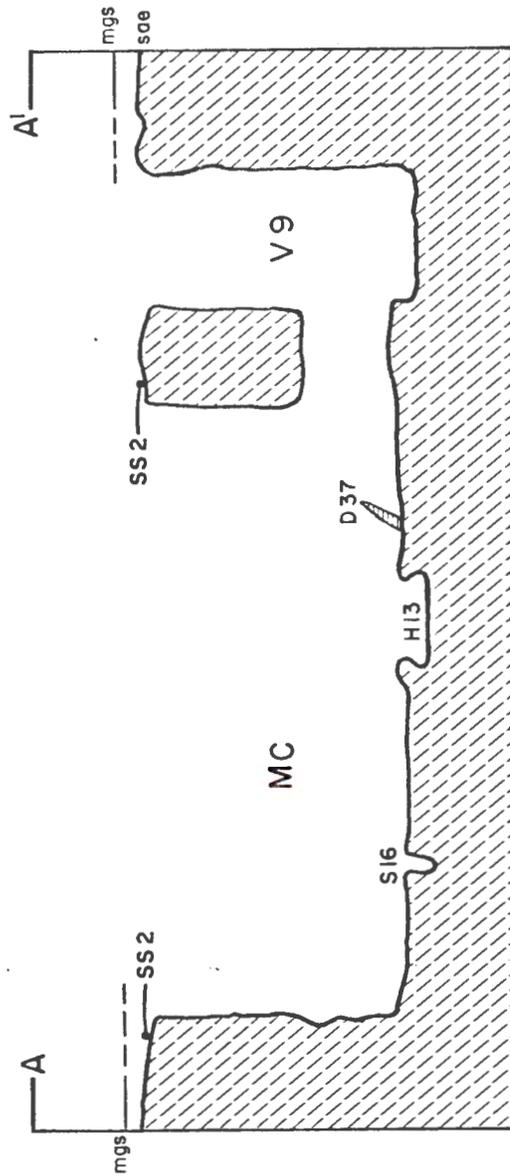


Figure 4.24 North-south architectural profile, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet.

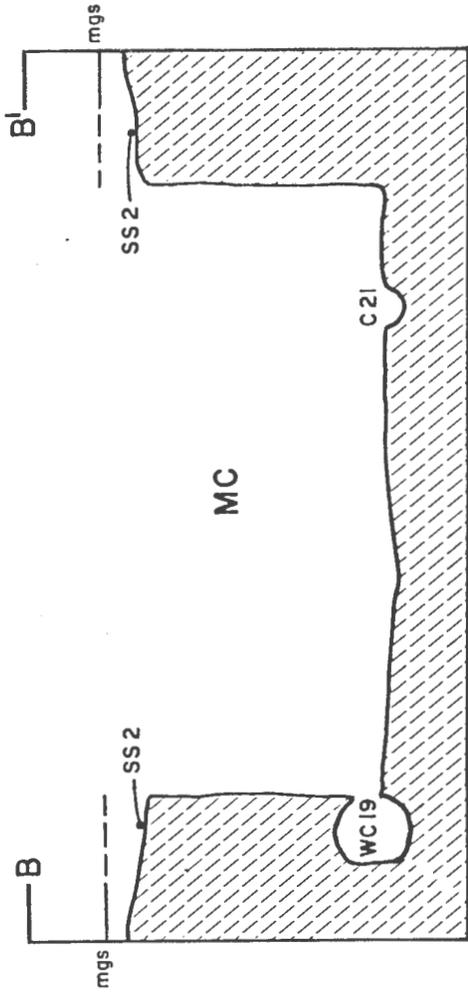


LOCATION OF PROFILE

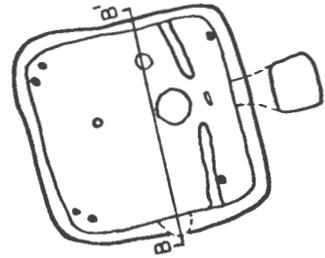


EXPLANATION			
STRUCTURAL SURFACE	SS	MODERN GROUND SURFACE	mgs
DEFLECTOR	D	SANDSTONE	
MAIN CHAMBER	MC	NATURAL DEPOSIT	
HEARTH	H	VENT	V
SURFACE AS EXCAVATED	sae	SIPAPU	S

Figure 4.25 East-west architectural profile, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet.



0 .5 1meter



LOCATION
OF PROFILE

EXPLANATION

NATURAL DEPOSIT	MODERN GROUND SURFACE	mgs
STRUCTURAL SURFACE	SS	MAIN CHAMBER
WC	C	WALL CIST
	MC	

features might have been due to post-abandonment salvaging activities. This would have left the surface exposed to natural erosional agents which might have obscured any evidence of leaner posts on the surface.

The main support for the pitstructure roof was indicated by seven postholes associated with Surface 1. These postholes were filled with adobe melt and some alluvial sediments; none contained any wood fragments. This absence of wood and/or post molds from the features is thought to be due to the previously mentioned wood resource salvaging which is inferred to have occurred following site abandonment. Also, the depositional sequence represented by Stratum 5 indicated a complete roof collapse in one sequence, with only a marginal amount of alluvial sediments present in the stratum.

The walls of Pithouse 1 were probably coated with a thin slip of adobe. Remnants of this coating were observed only on those areas of the wall that roof fall had protected from erosion.

The floor of the pithouse is a use-compacted charcoal brown sand approximately 3 cm thick. The development of this use-compacted floor might be due in part to its resting on the Cca horizon and in part to prehistoric activity which aided in winnowing off the fine sediments. The resulting use-compacted surface is a mixture of sand and other floor debris.

Main Support Posts

Seven postholes occurred on the floor of the pithouse (Figure 4.23); their dimensions are given in Table 4.4. These postholes based on their locations in the corners of the pitstructure (Figure 4.23), are inferred to have been main support postholes for a superstructure. All seven of these postholes are circular in plan, and rectangular and slightly basined

in profile. All were filled with post-abandonment structural collapse debris, in the form of adobe melt. Feature 11 (Figure 4.26) is the only posthole among the seven which was incorporated into the wingwall. There were two sandstone slabs fitted around the posthole which seem to have served as support to keep the post against the south part of the west wingwall.

Table 4.4 Dimensions of Postholes in Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet

Feature Number	Diameter (cm)	Depth (cm)
24	12	8
17	13	11
15	15	20
14	14	15
20	18	22
11	14	13
23	20	22

The seven main support posts apparently supported the main cross beams against which the leaner posts rested. The main cross beams were probably overlaid with horizontal poles or brush with adobe construction material. Based on the depth of Stratum 5 (roof fall), the roof is inferred to have been 20-25 cm thick. Although no ladder rests were detected on the pithouse floor, there were no indications of an entry other than one through the roof, possibly in combination with a smoke hole.

Ventilator (Feature 9).

Dimensions:

Shaft:

Length: 79 cm
 Width: 77 cm
 Depth below modern ground surface: 152 cm



Figure 4.26 Posthole (Feature 11) in southwest corner of Pit-house 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 007631).



Figure 4.27. Ventilator shaft (from above), Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 007619).



Figure 4.28 Nonflaked lithic tool storage area, south of east wingwall, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 007630).



Figure 4.29 Central hearth (Feature 13), Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 011104).

Tunnel:	
Length:	57 cm
North aperture:	
Diameter:	35 cm
South aperture:	
Height:	47 cm
Width:	80 cm

The ventilator (Figure 4.27) for consists of two parts: the shaft (vertical portion) and the tunnel (horizontal portion). The base of the shaft is approximately 10 cm lower than the base of the tunnel. This design probably served to catch any surface runoff that might have seeped into the vent. A tabular sandstone slab approximately 2 cm thick and 35 by 30 cm in diameter was lying on the floor directly north of the vent opening. This slab was probably placed over the tunnel opening to regulate the air flow through the tunnel. Five sandstone slabs, each approximately 3 by 25 cm, were found in the lower 40 cm of vent fill. These slabs might have been the remnants of a small surface superstructure partially covering the shaft opening. The fill of the vent was a post-abandonment deposit of debris resulting from structural collapse and alluvial and eolian deposits; about 90 cm of fill had accumulated before Burial 1 was placed in the vent shaft.

Deflector (Feature 37).

Dimensions:

Height:	35 cm
Width:	50 cm
Thickness:	3 cm

The deflector is a sandstone slab that probably functioned with the ventilating system to divert the main current of air away from the hearth. This slab had been vertically footed into the floor surface and secured with adobe. There was no evidence of adobe on the slab above the footing.

Wingwalls (Feature 34).

Dimensions:

East:		
Length:		95 cm
Width:		12-15 cm
Height:		45 cm
West:		
Length:		110 cm
Width:		12-15 cm
		45 cm

The east and west wingwalls each consist of two tabular sandstone slabs footed into the floor of the pithouse and secured with adobe. The adobe served as a coating approximately 5-7 cm thick on all faces of the slabs. The wingwalls are located approximately 50 cm north of the south wall of the pitstructure (Figure 4.23). Between the wingwalls is a space approximately 95 cm wide; 50 cm of this space is filled by the deflector, with a 15 cm west gap and a 30 cm east gap. These wingwalls form a partition that divides the pithouse into north and south rooms.

South Room.

Dimensions:

Length:	3.0 m
Width:	0.5 m
Total area:	1.5 m ²
Depth of floor from modern ground surface:	1.5 m

The south room is defined as the area of the main chamber south of the wingwalls (Figure 4.23). The presence of eight nonflaked lithic tools in the southeast corner of the south room indicate an area used for tool storage (Figure 4.28 and Table 4.5). These tools include five manos (PLs 60, 61, 62, 64, and 66), one polishing stone (PL 65), one abrading stone (PL 63), and a metate (PL 67). The mano and metate were probably

associated with an economic food-processing activity. A metate fragment in the southwest corner (PL 35) was possibly associated with grinding activity. A pollen sample was taken near the metate fragment, but the sample contained only 1 percent of Cleome; no other economical pollen types were noted (Appendix C). A frequency this small is not considered sufficient to infer the presence of food storage or preparation.

The artifacts from the floor of the south room (Table 4.5), excluding the cluster of nonflaked lithic tools, indicate a light build-up of floor debris at the time of abandonment. Based on the artifactual evidence, it appears that the south room served as a lithic tool storage area and possibly as a ancillary storage location for items other than food stuffs. The presence of the manos and metate also indicates that resource processing might have taken place in this portion of the pithouse.

North room.

Dimensions:

Length:	3.0 m
Width:	2.4 m
Total floor area:	7.2 m ²
Depth below modern ground surface:	1.5 m

The northern room of the pithouse, or that area north of the wingwalls, served as a facility for a diverse range of economic and domestic activities; this inference is based on the amount of floor space and on the presence of the hearth and other features (Figure 4.23).

Hearth (Feature 13):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	63.5 cm
Depth:	18.0 cm

Feature 13 is a hearth with slightly convex sidewalls and a basin-shaped bottom. An adobe coping approximately 10-12 cm wide and approximately

Table 4.5 Point-located Artifacts in Pithouse 1,
Use Area 2, Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
1	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified
2	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherds (2) Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
3	Flaked lithicdebitage
4	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherds (2)
5	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherds (2)
6	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
7	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
8	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
9	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
10	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified
11	Flaked lithicdebitage (1) Nonhuman bone, Sciuridae (1)
12	Nonhuman bone, small mammal (1)
13	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
14	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
15	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
16	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
17	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
18	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
19	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
20	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
21	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified
22	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
23	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
24	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
25	Flaked lithic, used core
26	Nonflaked lithic, item misplaced
27	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
28	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
29	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
30	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
31	Flaked lithicdebitage (2)
32	Nonflaked lithic, anvil stone
33	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified
34	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
35	Nonflaked lithic, metate fragment
36	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
37	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
38	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
39	Flaked lithic, thick biface
40	Flaked lithicdebitage
41	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified
42	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherd
43	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
44	Flaked lithicdebitage (1)
45	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
46	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
47	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified

Table 4.5 Point-located Artifacts in Pithouse 1,
Use Area 2, Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

PL #*	Item Description
48	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
49	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray jar sherd
50	Nonhuman bone, Sciuridae (1)
51	Flaked lithic debitage (10)
52	Nonflaked lithic, generalized nonflaked lithic tool fragment
53	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
54	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
55	Nonhuman bone, large mammal
56	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
57	Ceramic, DL EP White bowl sherd
58	Inorganic, Red ocher
59	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
60	Nonflaked lithic, one-hand mano
61	Nonflaked lithic, one-hand mano
62	Nonflaked lithic, one-hand mano
63	Nonflaked lithic, abrading stone
64	Nonflaked lithic, one-hand mano
65	Nonflaked lithic, polishing stone
66	Nonflaked lithic, notched axe
67	Nonflaked lithic, metate
68	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
69	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
70	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
72	Flaked lithic, thick biface
73	Nonflaked lithic, not culturally modified

*See Figure 4.23 for artifact locations.

DL - Dolores Tract
 EP - Early Pueblo
 () - number of items

6 cm high circumvented the edge of the pit (Figure 4.29). The fill of the feature was a cultural deposit of ash intermixed with charcoal.

The highest counts of economic pollen were recovered near the hearth: Cucurbita, Opuntia, Cleome, Typha, and Zea (see Appendix C for a detailed description). The pollen might be associated with activities centered around the hearth and with another economic activity area northeast of the hearth, indicated by possible adobe metate rest and a small floor storage cist (Feature 21).

Storage cist (Feature 21):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	27.5 cm
Depth:	17.0 cm

This floor storage cist is positioned approximately 80 cm northeast of the hearth, approximately 55 cm north of the east wingwall. The cist is circular in plan, with sidewalls that slope towards the bottom. The fill of the feature included debris resulting from structural collapse, indicating the storage cist was empty at the time of abandonment. This facility could have also served as a rest for a bowl or jar.

Storage cist (Feature 18):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	27 cm
Depth:	15.5 cm

This cist is oval in plan and basin shaped in profile. The fill of the cist was roof fall, which indicates that the cist was open at the time of abandonment. No pollen samples were taken due to rodent intrusions.

Wall cist (Feature 19):

Dimensions:

Height of opening:	18 cm
Width of opening:	46 cm
Depth into wall:	44 cm
Greatest interior height:	36 cm

The wall cist was constructed in the west wall of the pithouse. The cist is slightly basined, extending approximately 12 cm below the pithouse floor. The cist is inferred to have been used for storage, possibly in association with activities centered around the hearth. The cist contained debris resulting from structural collapse, which indicates the cist was in use at the time of abandonment. This cist was disturbed heavily by rodents; therefore, no pollen samples were taken.

Sipapu (Feature 16):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	10 cm
Depth:	16 cm

The location and size of Feature 16 suggest it served as the sipapu for the pithouse (Figure 4.23). The sipapu is interpreted as a floor feature which incorporated a symbol of the Anasazi religion into the architecture of the pithouse (Wormington [14:52]). No prayer stick impressions, often found in sipapus were detected. The sipapu is circular in plan and rectangular in profile, with a relatively flat base.

Floor artifacts: Twenty-two flaked lithic items were recovered from the north room of the pithouse (Table 4.5). The tools were point located and include two thick bifaces or choppers (PLs 39 and 72), and four utilized flakes (PLs 14, 17, 20, and 54) and one used core (PL 25); the remaining 15 items were pieces of debitage.

The ceramic assemblage falls into the following categories: 50 percent of the sherds are Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, 10 percent are Chapin Gray jar sherds, 35 percent are Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherds, and 5 percent are Early Pueblo White bowl sherds.

Two specimens of animal bone were recovered from the northern extreme of the pithouse. These include the radius of an immature squirrel (PL 50) and a bone from large mammal of indeterminate genus (PL 55). Neither specimen exhibited utilization or butchering marks.

Based on the concentration of nonflaked lithic items found in the south room, on the low frequency of nonhuman bone, and on palynological evidence, it is inferred that a large percentage of the economic activities that took place in the pithouse involved processing plant foods.

Use Area 3

Dimensions:

Diameter:	14 m
Total area:	184 m ²

Use Area 3 includes all of Nonstructural Unit 2, Nonstructural Unit 1 south of the 15 S line, and Nonstructural Unit 5 south of the 18 S line (Figure 4.14). This area comprises the prehistoric ground surface adjacent to Pithouse 1 (Figure 4.30). All features detected in Use Area 3 were truncated by modern discing activities.

Hearth (Feature 26).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	113 cm
Depth:	45 cm

The side walls and base of this hearth exhibited evidence of extreme oxidation and reduction, indicating extensive use, perhaps as a roasting

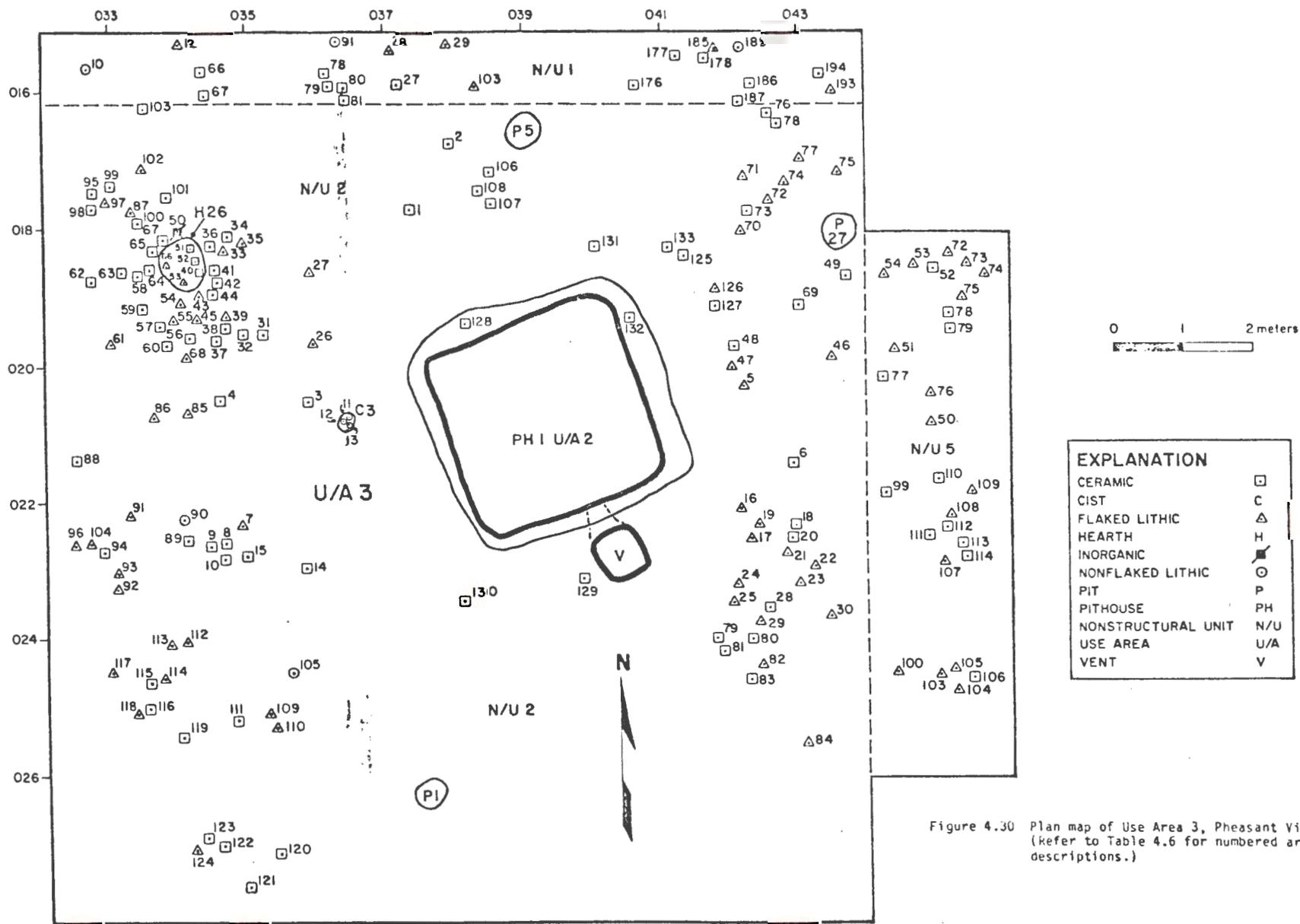


Figure 4.30 Plan map of Use Area 3, Pheasant View Hamlet. (Refer to Table 4.6 for numbered artifact descriptions.)

pit (Figures 4.31 and 4.32). The fill of the feature consisted of three strata. Stratum 1 was a compacted ash and charcoal matrix approximately 10 cm thick, containing cultural materials, i.e., ceramic sherds, nonhuman bone, and lithic materials. This basal stratum was overlaid with approximately 20 cm of secondary refuse, which was overlaid with a post-abandonment deposit of alluvial sediments. The presence of the secondary refuse in the fill of the feature was interpreted as indicating a transition in use from food processing/preparation to discard activity.

Storage cist (Feature 3).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	25 cm
Depth:	11 cm

This storage cist is positioned approximately 1.5 m due west of Pithouse 1. The storage cist was apparently used to store three notched axes (Figure 4.33). The cist was detected as a textural difference between the pit fill and encompassing sterile Bt Horizon at the base of Stratum 1.

Pit (Feature 1).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	49 cm
Depth:	24 cm

This pit (Figure 4.34) is positioned 3.5 m south-southwest of the pithouse. No burning was evident within the pit, nor was any function identified. The pit is basin shaped and was filled with eolian and alluvial deposits. No economic pollen was observed in the pollen sample (Appendix C).



Figure 4.31 Hearth profile (Feature 26),
Use Area 3, Pheasant View
Hamlet (D.A.P. 011107).



Figure 4.32 Hearth overview (Feature 26),
Use Area 3, Pheasant View
Hamlet (D.A.P. 011108).



Figure 4.33 Storage cist for notched
axes (Feature 3), Use Area
3, Pheasant View Hamlet
(D.A.P. 007720).

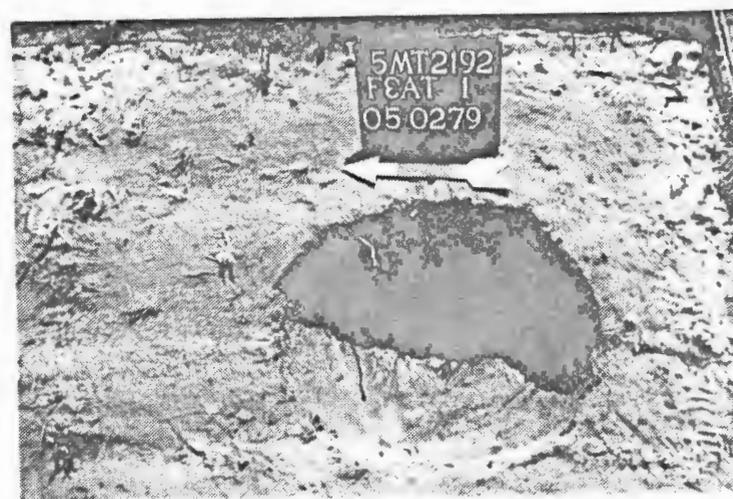


Figure 4.34 Pit (Feature 1), Use Area
3, Pheasant View Hamlet
(D.A.P. 005412).

Pit (Feature 5).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	69 cm
Depth:	11 cm

This pit is positioned 2.5 m north of Pithouse 1 (Figure 4.30). The feature is a shallow-basined pit which shows no evidence of burning and could not be identified to a specific function. The fill of the pit was post-abandonment eolian and alluvial sediments slightly intermixed with charcoal.

Pit (Feature 27).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	59 cm
Depth:	14 cm

Feature 27 is a shallow-basined pit with no evidence of burning. No specific function was identified for the pit. However, the fill of the pit consisted of secondary refuse, indicating the pit's original purpose had been terminated and the location was then used for discard. The pit is located approximately 4 m east of the pithouse (Figure 4.30).

Floor artifacts. As indicated in Table 4.6, in Use Area 3, 79 percent of the sherds are Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, 1 percent is an Early Pueblo Gray bowl sherd, 2 percent are Moccasin Gray jar sherds, 1 percent is a Moccasin Gray bowl sherd, 7.2 percent are Early Pueblo Red seed jar sherds, 6.1 percent are Early Pueblo Red bowl sherds, and 1 percent is a Bluff Black-on-red seed jar sherd. The emphasis on storing items is demonstrated by the high frequency of jar sherds.

There were 79 flaked lithic items point located on the occupation surface in Use Area 3. Of these point locations, 90 percent are debitage and 10 percent are tools. The tools recovered from this area include

Table 4.6 Point-located Artifacts in Use Area 3,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 1 of 4)

PL #*	Item Description
	<u>Nonstructural Unit 1</u>
10	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
12	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
27	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
28	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
29	Flaked lithic, thick biface
66	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
67	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
78	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
79	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
80	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
81	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
91	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
103	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
176	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
177	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
178	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
185	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
186	Ceramic, DL Piedra Black-on-white jar sherd
187	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
189	Flaked lithic, thick biface
193	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
194	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
	<u>Nonstructural Unit 2</u>
1	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
2	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
3	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
4	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
5	Flaked lithic debitage (2)
6	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
7	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
8	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
10	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
11	Nonflaked lithic, notched axe
12	Nonflaked lithic, notched axe
13	Nonflaked lithic, notched axe
14	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
15	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
16	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
17	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
18	Ceramic, item misplaced
19	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
20	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
21	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
22	Flaked lithic debitage (1)

Table 4.6 Point-located Artifacts in Use Area 3,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 4)

PL #*	Item Description
<u>Nonstructural Unit 2 (cont.)</u>	
23	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
24	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
25	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
26	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
27	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
28	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
29	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
30	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
31	Ceramic, item misplaced
32	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
33	Flaked lithic, thin biface
34	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
35	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
36	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
37	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
38	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
39	Flaked lithic, notch
40	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
41	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
42	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
43	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
44	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
45	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
46	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
47	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
48	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
49	Ceramic, item misplaced
50	Inorganic, fossilized shell fragment
51	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
52	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
53	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
54	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
55	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
56	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
57	Ceramic, item misplaced
58	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
59	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
60	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
61	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
62	Ceramic, item misplaced
63	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
64	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
65	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
66	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
67	Ceramic, DL EP Red seed jar sherd
68	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
69	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd

Table 4.6 Point-located Artifacts in Use Area 3,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 3 of 4)

PL #*	Item Description
	<u>Nonstructural Unit 2 (cont.)</u>
70	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
71	Flaked lithic, thick biface
72	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
73	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
74	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
75	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
76	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
77	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
78	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
79	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
80	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
81	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
82	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
83	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
84	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
85	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
86	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
87	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
88	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
89	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
90	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
91	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
92	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
93	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
94	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
95	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
96	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
97	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
98	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
99	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
100	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
101	Ceramic, DL EP Piedra Black-on-white jar sherd
102	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
103	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
104	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
105	Nonflaked lithic, generalized nonflaked lithic tool
106	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
107	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
108	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
109	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
110	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
111	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
112	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
113	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
114	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
115	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
116	Ceramic, item misplaced

Table 4.6 Point-located Artifacts in Use Area 3,
Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 4 of 4)

PL #*	Item Description
	<u>Nonstructural Unit 2 (cont.)</u>
117	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
118	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
119	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
120	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
121	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
122	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
123	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
124	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
125	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
126	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
127	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
128	Ceramic, DL Bluff Black-on-red bowl sherd
129	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
130	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
131	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
132	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
133	Ceramic, DL EP Gray indeterminate sherd
	<u>Nonstructural Unit 5</u>
50	Flaked lithic, item misplaced
51	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
52	Nonflaked lithic
53	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
54	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
72	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
73	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
74	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
75	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
76	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
77	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
78	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
79	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
99	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
100	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
103	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
104	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
105	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
106	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
107	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
108	Flaked lithic debitage (2)
109	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
110	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
111	Ceramic, item misplaced
112	Ceramic, item misplaced
113	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
114	Ceramic, item misplaced

*See Figure 4.30 for artifact locations.

DL - Dolores Tract EP - Early Pueblo () - number of items

three utilized flakes, a thin biface, three thick bifaces, and a notch. No nonflaked lithic items were recovered.

Use Area 4

Dimensions:

North-south diameter (maximum):	10 m
East-west diameter (maximum):	8 m
Total area:	53 m ²

Use Area 4 (Figure 4.35) includes Feature 38 (borrow area), seven pit features, and peripheral surface space and is located in the northeast central portion of the hamlet. Activities inferred to have taken place in Use Area 4 are primarily economic: construction resource borrowing, food processing, lithic manufacture, and refuse discard. These activities will be discussed in terms of two locations within Use Area 4. The first locus is Feature 38, a borrow pit. The second locus is defined as a cluster of four pits constructed near a warming or parching pit (Feature 2). This cluster of features is located approximately 1.5 m north of the borrow pit.

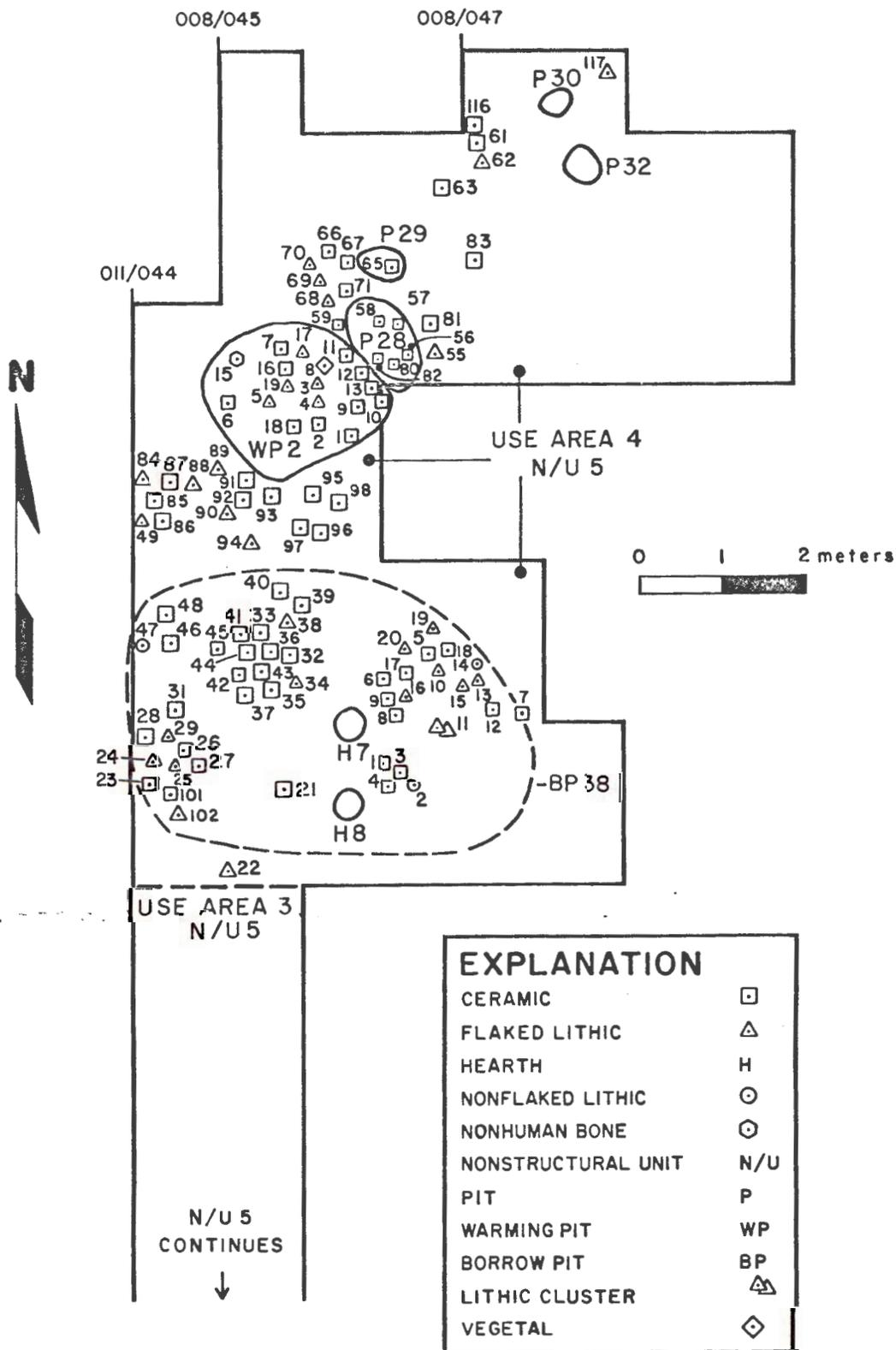
Borrow pit (Feature 38).

Dimensions:

Length:	4.5 m
Width:	3.5 m
Depth:	0.25 m
Total area:	15.75 m ²

Feature 38 is inferred to have originated as a borrow source for clay which was processed into adobe for use in the construction of the jacal walls and roofs in the roomblock and in the superstructure of Pithouse 1. Adobe was also used in the plastering of the pithouse walls, wingwalls, hearth, and in structural repairs. The need for the borrow is probably related to the household cluster being situated on the eroded Bt horizon

Figure 4.35 Plan map of Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet.
 (Refer to Tables 4.7, 4.8, and 4.9 for
 numbered artifact descriptions.)



and deflated Cca horizon, with the Cca horizon being the dominant horizon impacted during the construction of Pithouse 1. The Cca horizon clay is too high in carbonates, too brittle, and too bulky to be a good clay source for adobe (V. Clay, personal communication). The borrow is located where the Bt Horizon has accumulated from upslope erosion and has sufficient depth for exploitation as a clay source for adobe.

Following the prehistoric excavation of the borrow to a depth of approximately 40 cm below the prehistoric ground surface and encompassing a 3.5 by 4.5 m area, the emphasis in usage changed from a borrow area to an economic food-processing loci, evidenced by two hearths. This was followed by the development of the borrow into a midden area. The use of Feature 38 as a borrow probably was maintained intermittently (depending upon the need for adobe) throughout the occupation of the site until such a time that midden deposition in the borrow would have become an obstacle to clay recovery. No secondary borrow area was detected at the hamlet.

Hearth (Feature 7):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	45 cm
Depth:	15 cm

The hearth is a circular basin-shaped pit which exhibited some reduction and oxidation on the sidewalls and base. The pit contained secondary refuse, possibly the result of discard activity within the borrow. The hearth probably served in food-processing activities prior to the use of the borrow area as a midden (Figure 4.36).

Hearth (Feature 8):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	41 cm
Depth:	15 cm



Figure 4.37 Warming pit (Feature 2), Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet (feature number on photo board is incorrect) (D.A.P. 005414).



Figure 4.36 Hearths (Features 7 and 8), Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 005427).

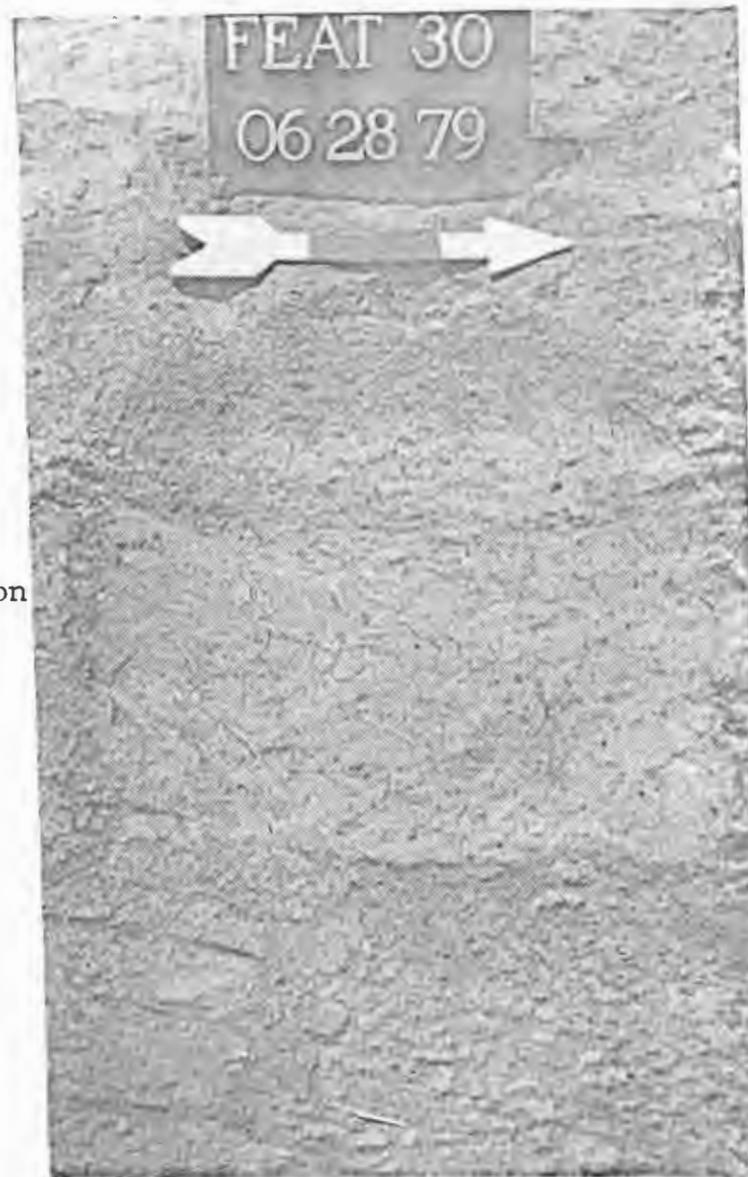


Figure 4.38 Pit (Feature 30), Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 013203).

The hearth is a circular basin-shaped pit, almost identical to Feature 7. The fill of the Feature 8 was also secondary refuse representative of the discard phase of the borrow. Both hearths have similar attributes and are considered to have had similar functions. The fill of both features was predominately cultural discard refuse with ash and charcoal present only along the base of the features. Both hearths probably represent locations of food preparation at the hamlet (Figure 4.35).

Artifacts: Based on the frequency of artifacts found on the surface of the borrow pit (Table 4.7) and the amount of secondary refuse in the hearths, it is inferred that the construction and food processing activities took place early in the habitation; later this area was used as a discard area.

On the surface of the borrow pit, 35 sherds were point located. Seventy-one percent are Early Pueblo Gray jar sherds, 2.8 percent are Chapin Gray jar sherds, and 26.7 percent are Early Pueblo Red sherds. Jar sherds account for 80.0 percent, seed jar sherds account for 2.8 percent, and bowl sherds account for 14.3 percent. The economic storage interpretation appears to be reinforced in the ratio of jar sherds to bowl sherds.

Fourteen flaked lithic items were point located on the surface of the borrow pit. One was a thin biface and the remainder were debitage. Few nonflaked lithic items were found on the surface of the borrow.

Warming pit (Feature 2).

Dimensions:

Length:	2.0 m
Width:	1.5 m
Depth:	25 cm

Table 4.7 Point-located Artifacts in Borrow Pit (Feature 38),
Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet

PL #*	Item Description
1	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
2	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
3	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
4	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
5	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
6	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
7	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
8	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray seed jar sherd
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
10	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
11	Flaked lithic debitage (2)
12	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
13	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
14	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
15	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
16	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
17	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
18	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
19	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
20	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
21	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
23	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
24	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
25	Flaked lithic, thin biface
26	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
27	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
28	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
29	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
31	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
32	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
33	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
34	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
35	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
36	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
37	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
38	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
39	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
30	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
31	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
42	Ceramic, DL EP Red figurine sherd
43	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
44	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
45	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
46	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
47	Nonflaked lithic, undifferentiated
48	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
101	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
102	Flaked lithic debitage (1)

*See Figure 4.35 for artifact locations.

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

() - number of items

Located north of the borrow pit is an economic activity area represented by a cluster of three features: a warming or parching pit, and two unspecified pits (Features 28 and 29).

The warming pit (Figure 4.37) is a large shallow basin-shaped pit that exhibited some oxidation and reduction along the feature's base; approximately 20 fire-cracked rocks were found in the pit. The pit is interpreted as functioning as a warming or parching pit for food preparation. The fill of the warming pit was a cultural deposit of primary refuse overlaid with eolian and alluvial sediments. The feature is interpreted as being operational at the time of abandonment. Two other pitfeatures which are peripheral to the warming pit are interpreted as facilities involved in the food-processing activity centered around the warming pit. Table 4.8 lists artifacts point-located in the warming pit.

Pit (Feature 28).

Dimensions:

Length:	1.6 m
Width:	1.2 m
Depth:	16 cm

This pit is oval in plan and very shallow in profile, with basin-shaped sidewalls. A specific function for the pit could not be determined, but due to its proximity to the warming pit (directly adjacent, to the northeast) it is inferred to have been used in conjunction with the economic activity performed at Feature 2. The pit was filled with a mixed deposit of sparse amounts of cultural material and eolian and alluvial sediments.

Table 4.8 Point-located Artifacts in Warming Pit
(Feature 2), Use Area 4, Pheasant View Hamlet

PL #*	Item Description
1	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
2	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
3	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
4	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
5	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
6	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
7	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
8	Vegetal, <u>Artemisia/Chrysothamnus</u> wood (1.0 grams charred)
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
10	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
11	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
12	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
13	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
15	Nonhuman bone, Sciuridae (1)
16	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
17	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
18	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd (1)
19	Flaked lithic debitage (1)

*See Figure 4.35 for artifact descriptions.

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

() - number of items

Pit (Feature 29).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	54 cm
Depth:	7 cm

This pit is a circular shallow-basined pit positioned 1.2 m northeast of the warming pit. The fill of the pit was a sparse amount of cultural material intermixed with eolian and alluvial sediments. No specific function was determined for the pit, but due to its location in relationship to the other pit and warming pit, it is inferred that Feature 29 was associated with the activities that were performed at this cluster of pits.

Other Features. Two other features are associated with Use Area 4; both are pits not specified to function and are located in the northeast portion of Use Area 4.

Pit (Feature 30).

Dimensions:

Diameter:	43 cm
Depth:	6 cm

Feature 30 is a circular shallow-basined pit with no indication of burning (Figure 4.38). No specific function was determined for the feature. The fill of the pit was a mixed deposit of cultural material and wind- and water-laid sediments. This pit lies in the extreme northern edge of Use Area 4.

Pit (Feature 32):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	53 cm
Depth:	10 cm

Feature 32 is a circular shallow-basined pit with no indication of burning. The fill of the pit was a mixed deposit of cultural material and wind- and water-laid sediments. No specific function was determined for the feature.

Artifacts. The point-located artifact assemblage of Use Area 4, excluding Features 2 and 38, included 36 sherds (Table 4.9). Of these, 77.1 percent are Early Pueblo Gray ware jar sherds, 5.7 percent are red ware seed jar sherds, 2.9 percent are red ware bowl sherds and 5.7 percent are Chapin Gray seed jar sherds. These data support the hamlet-wide trend of more jar sherds than bowl sherds.

Exclusive of Features 2 and 38, 13 flaked lithic items were point located in Use Area 4, of which 2, or 15.4 percent are tools. The tools were one utilized flake, and one side-notched, short-stemmed projectile point. The latter is of a type similar to Form C identified at Badger House (Hayes and Lancaster [13:144]). No nonflaked lithic items were recovered from the occupation surface in Use Area 4.

Other Features at the Site

A single isolated pit feature was excavated southwest of the central area of the household cluster.

Pit (Feature 12).

Dimensions:

Length:	3.0 m
Width:	3.2 m
Depth:	30 cm

Feature 12 is located 13 m southwest of the pithouse (Figure 4.5). The feature is a large irregular pit which showed little evidence of burning on its surfaces. The fill of the feature consisted of post-abandonment eolian and alluvial deposits and two items of debitage; no other artifacts

Table 4.9 Point-located Artifacts on Occupation Surface of Use
Area 4 (Excluding Artifacts in Features 2 and 38)

PL #*	Item Description
22	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
49	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
55	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
56	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
57	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
58	Ceramic, DL EP Red indeterminate sherd
59	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
61	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
62	Flaked lithic, utilized flake
65	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
66	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
67	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
68	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
69	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
70	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
71	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
	Ceramic, DL EP Red bowl sherd
80	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
81	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (3)
82	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray seed jar sherds (2)
83	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
84	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
85	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
86	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
87	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
88	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
89	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
90	Flaked lithic debitage (1)
91	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
92	Ceramic, DL EP Red jar sherd
93	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
94	Flaked lithic, side-notched projectile point
95	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
96	Ceramic, DL EP Gray indeterminate sherd
97	Ceramic, item misplaced
98	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherd
116	Ceramic, DL EP Gray jar sherds (2)
117	Flaked lithic debitage (1)

*See Figure 4.35 for artifact descriptions.

DL - Dolores Tract

EP - Early Pueblo

() - number of items

were recovered. No specific purpose could be determined for the feature, and due to its depositional attributes some problems were encountered in determining if the pit had been constructed prehistorically in context with other units in the household cluster. The feature lacked a compacted matrix of charcoal and ash, which would normally be associated with a heating facility; therefore, it is assumed that this feature was not used for heating purposes. No other features or material culture were found in association with the feature.

MATERIAL CULTURE

With the exception of Burials 1 and 2, which represent separate post-occupational episodes, all artifacts recovered during the excavation of Site 5MT2192 are interpreted as representing the material culture of a single household late in the Sagehen Phase. The depositional setting of Burials 1 and 2 suggests these interments probably occurred several years after the hamlet was abandoned, either later in the Sagehen Phase (A.D. 600-850) or early in the McPhee Phase (A.D. 850-975).

The artifacts will be discussed at the total site level. Additional detail can be found in the technical appendixes (D through G). Results of vegetal specimen analysis, not discussed here, can be found in Appendix H.

Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage recovered at Site 5MT2192 is predominated by gray wares, particularly Early Pueblo sherds (Appendix D). These sherds represent body sherds, which, because of the absence of a rim and coiling or fillets, can not be more specifically typed. The high proportion of the assemblage represented by gray wares is typical for an Anasazi hamlet profile and generally indicates an emphasis on storage and other utilitarian activities. The presence of the Moccasin sherds is interpreted as indicating a temporal setting of A.D. 775 to 900; the occupation of Pheasant View Hamlet is estimated to have occurred at the earlier end of this range (A.D. 775-825).

The remainder of the assemblage consists red and white wares, with the white wares less specifically typed as Early Pueblo White. While some of the red wares are more specifically typed as Bluff Black-on-red, the

remainder are typed less specifically as Early Pueblo Red. With no specific type recognized for the white wares, it is inferred that these sherds came from either Chapin and/or Piedra Black-on-white vessels, or from unpainted white wares. These white ware types temporally coincide with the Moccasin, Chapin, and Bluff Black-on-red sherds, with Bluff Black-on-red ceramics appearing by A.D. 800. The red and white wares are interpreted as representing domestic activities such as serving and food preparation. The domestic interpretation of these red and white wares is supported by the occurrence of these items in the domestic structures such as Pithouse 1 and Room 1.

The presence of the Bluff Black-on-red sherds (A.D. 800 to 900) suggests a later temporal setting than do the Moccasin Gray Wares. The absence of Mancos Gray Wares from the assemblage suggests the hamlet was abandoned before A.D. 850. Therefore, based on the ceramic assemblage it appears the hamlet was occupied between A.D. 775 and 825.

Lithics

Lithic items recovered during the excavation of Pheasant View Hamlet were separated into two reductive-technological categories. Items culturally produced by flaking comprise the flaked lithic tools and debitage, while items primarily produced and/or used by exerting horizontal pressure were analyzed under nonflaked tool system.

Generally the lithic assemblage at Site 5MT2192 is dominated by flaked lithic debitage items which represent the debris produced during the manufacturing of flaked and some nonflaked tools. The flaked lithic tools represent a expedient tool technology (Appendix E), with most of the items produced by a marginal amount of facial decortification (i.e.,

utilized flakes comprise 41 percent of flaked tool assemblage with 27 percent of the flaked tools having cortex on their dorsal surface). In both the flaked tool and debitage assemblages roughly half the items are very fine-grained materials with the remainder either fine-grained or microcrystalline materials. These items generally represent materials in secondary refuse contexts outside of the roomblock and pithouse. Figure 4.39 illustrates the whole projectile points recovered at the site.

The high ratio of nonflaked tools to flaked tools (Appendix E) is inferred to indicate a heavier emphasis on plant food-processing. In general, the nonflaked tools are items which were produced from nodules with no production input; only 25 percent of the nonflaked assemblage is represented by items with moderate-to-high production input. Forty-seven percent of the nonflaked tools were discarded or abandoned as complete items, which probably is reflective of those items produced from nodules. Five whole axes were recovered at the site and are illustrated in Figure 4.40.

The lithic tool assemblage at Pheasant View Hamlet represents a expedient (low-input) tool technology with a emphasis on tools associated with plant food-processing.

Faunal Remains

The relatively small size of the faunal assemblage at Pheasant View Hamlet might be attributed to several factors. The absence of bone tools is probably due to the mode of abandonment. There were no indications that abandonment was catastrophic; therefore, it is possible that bone tools were taken with the occupants. In addition, meat may have played a subordinate role to the protein provided from plant food sources of both

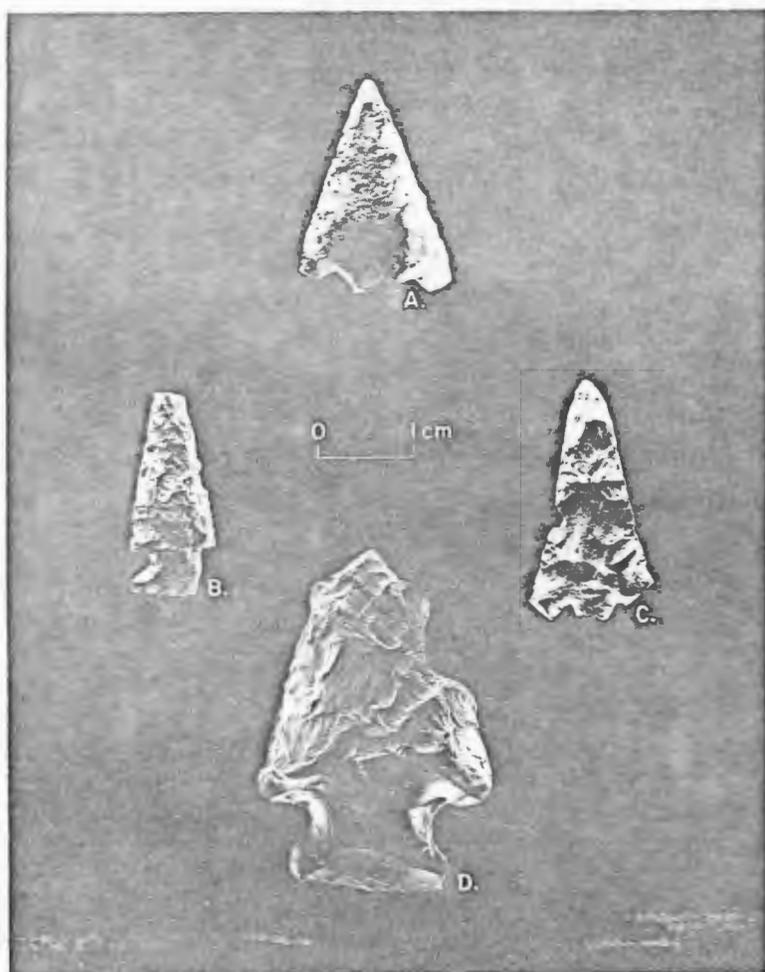


Figure 4.39 Whole projectile points recovered at Pheasant View Hamlet: (A) modern ground surface, 4 by 4 m grid, 10S, 28E; (B) Stratum 1, 2 by 2 m grid, 10S, 36E; (C) Stratum 1, 2 by 2 m grid, 8S, 38E; (D) PL 94, Surface 1, Nonstructural Unit 5 (D.A.P. 109301).

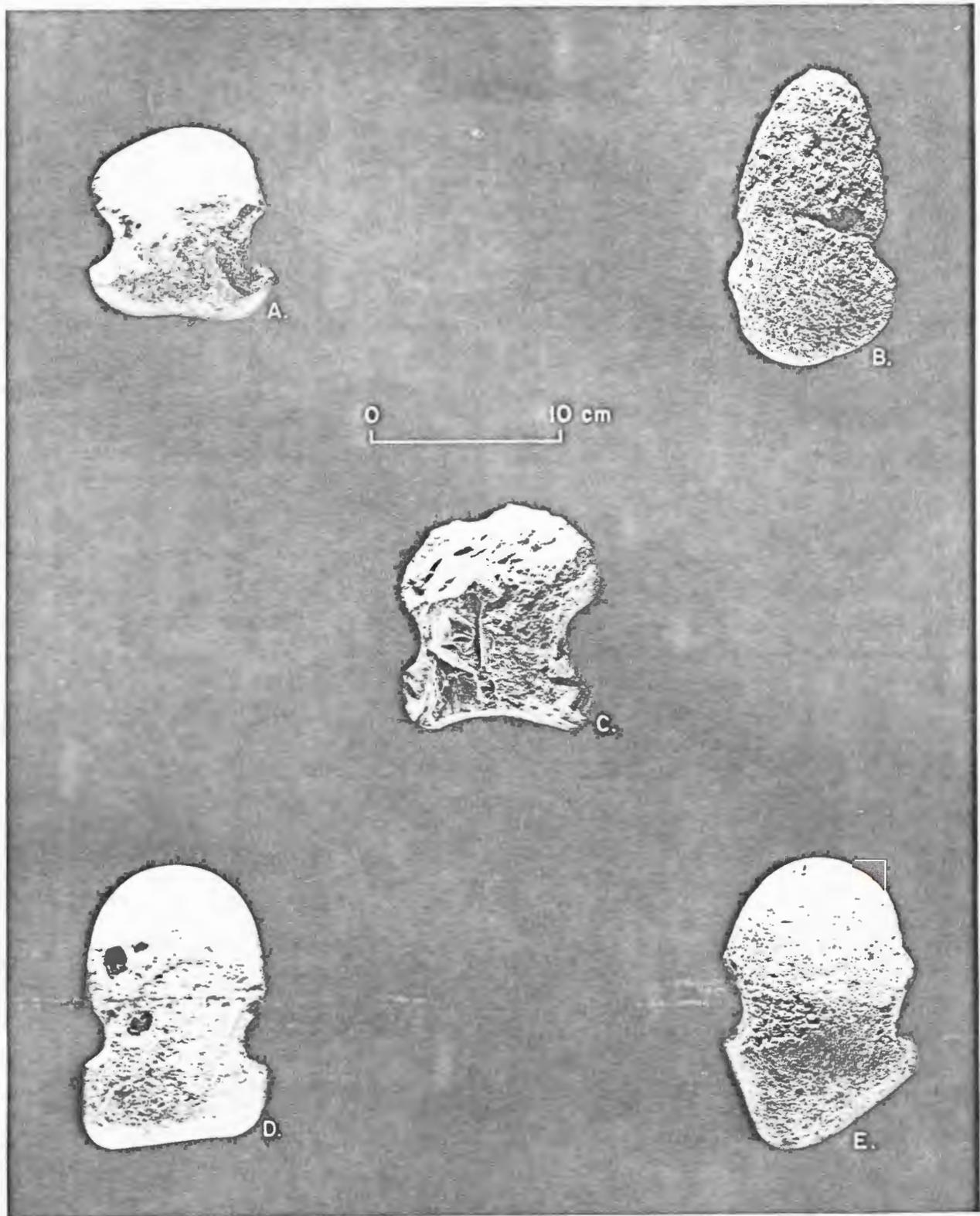


Figure 4.40 Whole stone axes recovered at Pheasant View Hamlet: (A) storage cist (Feature 3), Use Area 3; (B) modern ground surface, 4 by 4 m grid, 20S, 36E; (C) pithouse floor, PL 66; (D) storage cist (Feature 3), Use Area 3; (E) storage cist (Feature 3) Use Area 3 (D.A.P. 115201).

cultigens and wild plant foods. In the midden deposit excavated from Feature 38 (the borrow pit), only one faunal specimen was recovered, suggesting that the inhabitants were not using animals as a protein source or that they were utilizing most of the skeletal remains afterwards. Another factor that might have contributed to absence of faunal remains is the prehistoric presence of scavengers such as rodents, avifauna, and domestic dogs. Although no definite explanation can be given for the low frequency of faunal remains, a likely reason would be a heavier dependence upon cultigens and wild plant foods than on small and large game. For the analytical description of faunal remains at Pheasant View Hamlet refer to Appendix F.

Human Remains

Two human burials were recovered from excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet; for detailed analysis refer to Appendix G.

Burial 1 (Feature 10).

Chamber Dimensions:

Length:	75 cm
Width:	70 cm
Depth	68 cm

During the excavation of the vent shaft (Feature 9) Burial 1 was encountered (Figures 4.41, 4.42, and 4.43). Burial 1 is the nearly complete skeletal remains of an adult male (age 27-35) in a good state of preservation. Only marginal post-mortum damage had scarred the bone. This damage was confined to rodent activity, which was responsible for the displacement of the cranium approximately 20 cm to the south and for the absence of some small facial bones, several small foot bones, and bones of the right forearm and hand. Red stains were apparent on the left hand and



Figure 4.41 Burial 1, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (looking south) (D.A.P. 007605). South half of vent shaft has been enlarged to aid in removal of the burial"



Figure 4.42 Burial 1, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 007606).



Figure 4.43 Burial 1, Pithouse 1, Pheasant View Hamlet. Note cranium in lower center of photograph. (D.A.P. 007608).

foreleg. These stains are probably indicative of red ochre usage, implying the performance of a ritual with the interment of the burial.

Burial 1 was interred as a primary inhumation in a semiflexed position, in the upper 60 cm of the vent shaft of Pithouse 1. Four sandstone slabs approximately 25 cm in diameter and 3 cm thick were used to line the sidewalls of the burial pit. There was no evidence of grave goods associated with Burial 1. The cranium displays lambdoidal flattening. Also present were pathological indications of an unspecified joint disease, perhaps resulting from severe trauma.

From the following observations, it is inferred that the inhumation of Burial 1 had taken place soon after Pheasant View Hamlet was abandoned and was probably the mortuary activity of a McPhee Phase (A.D. 850-975), West Sagehen household: (1) the deposition of the burial within the original boundaries of the vent shaft, without modification of the shaft; (2) while 90 cm of fill had accumulated in the vent shaft prior to the inhumation, much of this might have been the result of post-abandonment salvaging activities; (3) there was only marginal erosive action to the sidewalls of the vent shaft prior to interment; and (4) the cranium exhibits lambdoidal flattening, a cultural trait common to the Pueblo Tradition (Wormington [14]).

Burial 2 (Feature 25)

Dimensions:

Length:	1 m
Width:	51 cm
Depth below floor surface:	6 cm

Burial 2 is the fragmentary skeletal remains of a child approximately 4-6 years old (Figure 4.44). Only fragments of the cranium and tibia were recovered. The burial was interred in a shallow-basined pit approximately



Figure 4.44 Burial 2, Rooms 2 and 3, Pheasant View Hamlet (D.A.P. 007717).

8 cm deep, located predominantly in Room 3 (Figure 4.19). The burial had been greatly disturbed by post-abandonment processes, especially rodents and/or other scavengers.

Burial 2 is interpreted as a post-abandonment activity in that the burial pit is intrusive through structural collapse debris, including the collapsed wall common to Rooms 2 and 3. An intrusion of this nature could only occur following the structural collapse of that portion of the roomblock. There were no grave goods associated with the burial. The inhumation of Burial 2 might have been performed by a neighboring household associated with the McPhee Phase, perhaps in conjunction with Burial 1.

CONCLUSIONS

Chronology

Site 5MT2192 is interpreted as a single household habitation occupied during the middle portion of the Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase. The contiguous architecture of the surface rooms and the upright slab wall footings indicate a temporal setting of A.D. 780-825 in the West Sagehen Community (A. Kane, personal communication). The ceramic profile of the site suggests occupation between A.D. 750-850; however, the presence of Moccasin Gray ceramics suggests occupation no earlier than A.D. 775 (Appendix D). Together, the presence of Moccasin Gray ceramics and the absence of any significant horizontal coursing in the contiguous surface rooms suggest an occupation between A.D. 775 and 825.

Based on the frequency of artifacts, the absence of major remodeling in the structural units, and the volume and contents of the midden deposit, it is inferred that the habitation was occupied for a period of less than 15-20 years.

Adaptation and Economy

It is inferred that Pheasant View Hamlet represents a year-round habitation located near garden and/or agricultural plots. This inference is based on the presence of both domiciliary and storage facilities at the site, the proximity of the site to soils of good agricultural potential, and the emphasis on plant-food processing indicated by the lithic tool assemblage. The inhabitants probably also exploited locally available faunal and avifaunal resources, as well as certain seasonally available nondomestic plant foods.

Paleodemography

In considering the total roofed area provided in the roomblock, Room 1 as a living room would have provided 14.8 m² of floor space; Rooms 2, 3, and 4, serving as storage rooms, would have provided a total of 10.6 m² of floor space; and Room 5 would have provided 5.2 m², yielding total floor space of 30.6m².

Based on Casselberry's formula of one-sixth the total roofed living and storage space (Birkedal [15]), Pheasant View Hamlet is inferred to have been inhabited by a single household, probably a nuclear family consisting of five or six individuals. The implementation of this formula was slightly modified so as not to duplicate primarily living floor space in Room 1 and Pithouse 1. Therefore, the total roofed floor space for the household is approximately 43 m², minus the 9 m² of Pithouse 1, or 34 m². According to Casselberry's formula, a floor area of 34 m² indicates a population of 5.6 individuals (Birkedal [15]).

APPENDIX A
GEOLOGY REPORT FOR PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET
by
Richard Glaser

Site 5MT2192 is situated on the crest of a hill on the toe of a southfacing dip slope. It is bounded to the east and west by arroyos. A backhoe trench was dug from the east edge of the site across the arroyo to the east. The trench is approximately 45 m long and 1-2 m deep. Three profile descriptions were made and give a good control on the indigenous soil.

The soil mapped for this area is the Sagehen soil, a Paleosol (old soil) buried by slope wash and arroyo fill. The original A horizon for the Paleosol has been incorporated into the Bt horizon (high clay content, highly structured) and is evident as a humic zone in the upper part of the Bt horizon. The new slope wash and arroyo fill functions as the present A horizon (poorly structured humic horizon). The C horizon is below the Bt horizon and is composed of sandy loams with well-developed carbonates (Cca). This sand is residual weathered sandstone.

At the crest of the hill where the site is situated, some to all of the Bt horizon has been eroded away and the Cca horizon has been exposed. This could not be seen until excavation was well underway and the A horizon had been removed. The exposed Cca horizon could be seen as a white circle of carbonates surrounded by the partially eroded Bt horizon.

The pithouse at Pheasant View Hamlet had been dug into the Cca horizon. The carbonates had formed a crust on the walls of the structure due to differences between the fill and the soil, and the effect it has on water percolation and deposition of carbonates in the soil. The pitstructure's floor is also made of this sand, but the carbonates could not be seen until the sand dried.

The location of Pithouse 1 at Site 5MT2192 is typical in that it is located on the crest of a hill; this provides good drainage and a good overall view of the environment in which it is situated. It is not typical in that it is built into a calcareous sandy soil horizon and, although this provides good material for stable walls, most of the other pitstructures in this area are built into noncalcareous Bt horizons (such as Site 5MT2193 and Site 5MT2235).

The arroyo to the east of the site is ephemeral and will not supply water except during early spring runoff. The arroyo to the west was still wet at the end of September 1979, but was not flowing. There is a seep further south, down the arroyo, but this may be affected by a modern sediment trap (check dam) just upslope that may be acting as a temporary aquifer.

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOMAGNETIC REPORT FOR PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by

J. Holly Hathaway and Jeffrey L. Eighmy

Archaeomagnetic dating is a relatively recent chronometric method employed by archaeologists. Archaeomagnetism is based on the fact that burned material can record the direction of the earth's magnetic field at the time of incineration at that location. By using the Southwest master curve (Dubois [16]) of independently dated magnetic poles and other known pole positions for the area under study, the magnetic orientations of cultural contexts can be relatively dated. For a complete discussion of laboratory and field methods employed by the D.A.P., as well as an evaluation of the applicability of the current Southwest master curve to the Dolores area, see Hathaway and Eighmy [17].

Sampling and Methods

Site 5MT2192 is located at latitude 37.52° N and longitude 251.43° E, on a small knoll just east of an intermittent drainage in the Sagehen Flats Locality. Seven archaeomagnetic samples were collected on Site 5MT2192 during the 1979 field season. Samples 5-7 are not of prehistoric nature and will not be reported here (see Hathaway and Eighmy [17]).

Sample 1 was collected from the central hearth (Feature 13) of Pithouse 1. Sample 3 was collected from a temporary hearth (Feature 7) located in the borrow pit (Feature 38). Sample 2 was collected from a hearth (Feature 26) located on the prehistoric ground surface in Use Area 3. Sample 4 was collected from a surface hearth (Feature 33) located in Room 1.

Twelve specimens were collected for each of the samples from Site 5MT2192. Each specimen (an estimated volume of 3.4 cm³) was encased in a 2.5 cm plaster cube (15.6 cm³). The orientation of each specimen was maintained by leveling the cube and measuring the magnetic declination of

one cube side. To control for current local magnetic declination, North Star was sighted on 2 September 1978. The average observed magnetic declination was 13.5° , one-half degree different than the U.S.G.S. 1965 geological map, and in substantial agreement with expected values calculated from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Map, "Magnetic Declination in the United States-Epoch 1975."

Laboratory Results

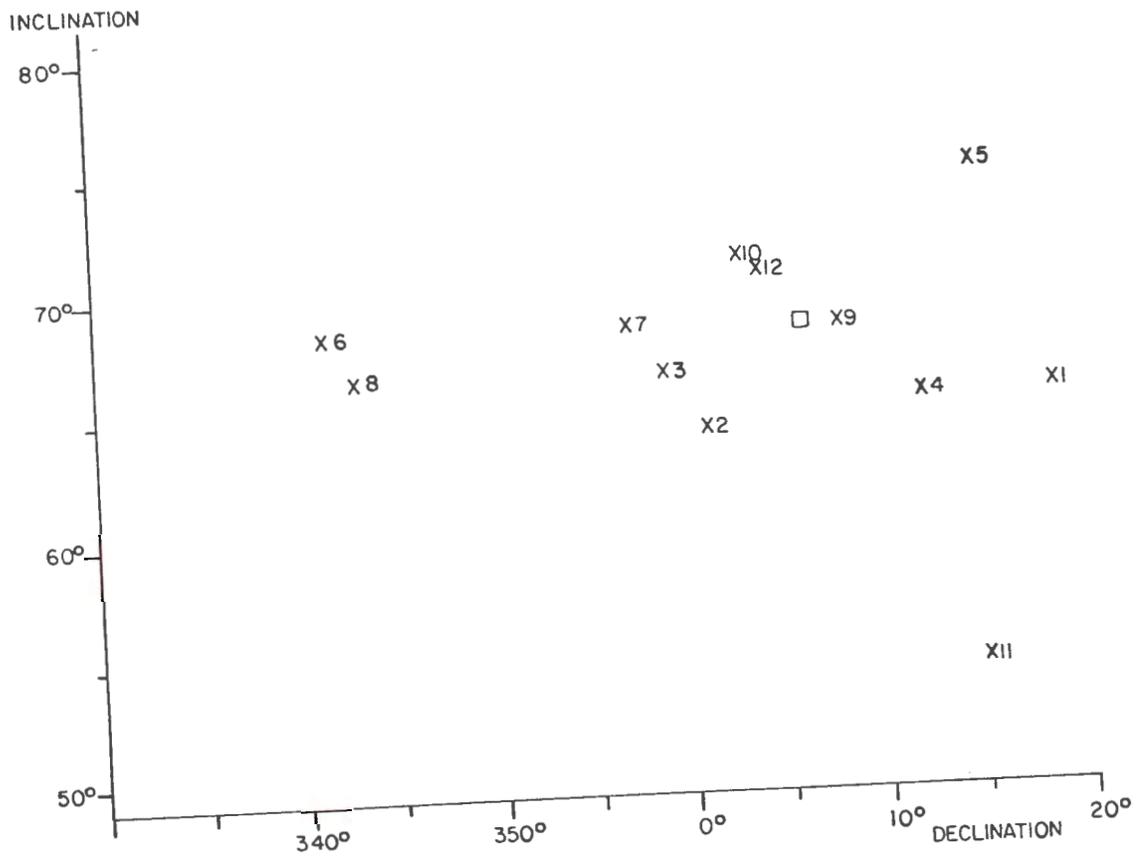
Results from Samples 1-4 are included in Table 4.B.1. Samples were demagnetized (degaussed) at 25 oersteds. Demagnetization is a laboratory process used to eliminate effects in a specimen from secondary components such as viscous or low temperature thermoremanent magnetizations (Hathaway and Eighmy [17]).

Individual magnetic directions are plotted for Sample 4 in Figure 4.B.1, using the declination and inclination method. Samples 1-3 were too scattered and were not plotted. Three outliers were identified from Sample 4. Outliers were determined in the following manner. The sample was rerun with relatively extreme specimens excluded and a new mean and the angular deviation calculated. The excluded specimens were defined as outliers of the new mean (smaller sample) if they fell beyond two standard deviations. It is felt that there is a strong possibility that these outliers are not a part of the same population and that the new "cleaned" sample is a better representation of the true direction created by the ancient firing.

Three tests were used to determine sample reliability. Alpha 95 is defined as the radius of a circle centered on the observed mean direction within which the true mean will fall 95 percent of the time. Small values

Table 4.B.1 Archaeomagnetic Results from Pheasant View Hamlet

Archaeomagnetic Designation	Sample			
	1 Feature 13 Pithouse 1 Surface 1	2 Feature 26 Use Area 3 Surface 1	3 Feature 7 Borrow Pit Surface 1	4 Feature 33 Room 1 Surface 1
Specimens used in final analysis/ total collected	12/12	12/12	12/12	9/12
Degauss level	25 oersted	25 oersted	25 oersted	25 oersted
Mean Inclination	72.01	73.15	71.94	68.02
Mean Declination	29.64	4.39	343.02	6.29
Mean Intensity	0.797×10^{-4}	0.517×10^{-4}	0.479×10^{-4}	0.342×10^{-4}
Mean Sample Vector	10.09	10.44	9.21	8.98
Precision Parameter (k)	5.75	7.06	3.94	367.91
Alpha 95	19.83	17.58	25.18	2.69
Paleolatitude	62.41	68.54	67.59	75.72
Paleolongitude	286.99	257.66	226.69	267.62
Error along great circle (EP)	30.84	28.07	39.09	3.78
Error perpendicular to great circle (EM)	34.98	31.41	44.37	4.51



2192-4 Specimens 6, 8, and 11 were identified as outliers.
 □ indicates sample mean direction, excluding outliers.

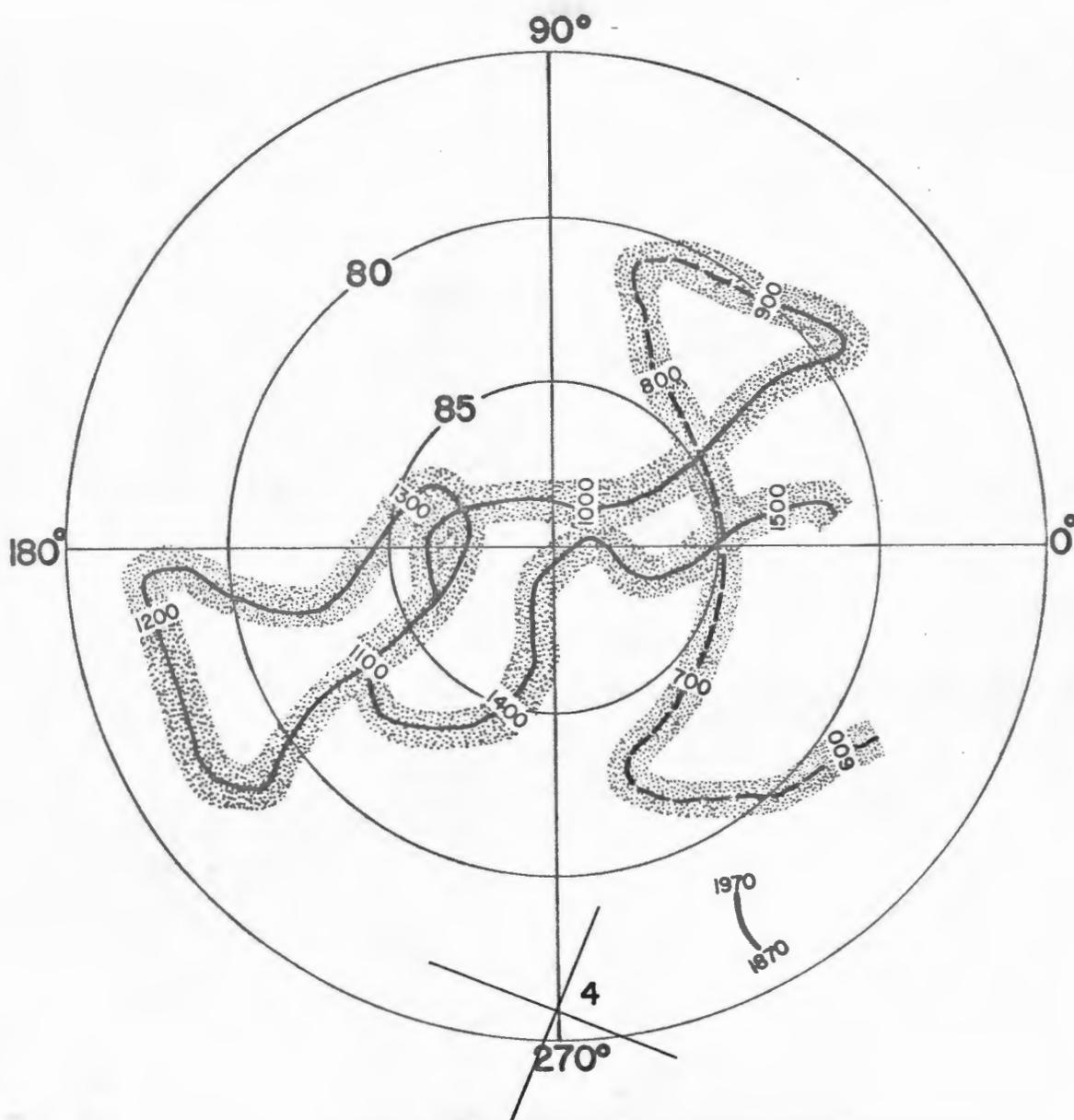
Figure 4.B.1 Individual magnetic directions for Archaeomagnetic Sample 4, Pheasant View Hamlet.

indicate tighter clustering about the mean. A good archaeomagnetic sample was defined by alpha 95 values of less than 3.5° . Provided this criterion was met, samples were then plotted and their relative position to the Southwest master curve reported. The precision parameter (k) is estimated by Fisherian statistics and values increase geometrically with internal consistency. The mean sample vector indicates internal consistency as the value approaches the number of specimens used for determination of the mean. Error along the great circle (EP) and perpendicular to the great circle (EM) are functions of the alpha 95, which has an oval distribution when plotted, with a short axis which runs along the great circle between the collecting site and paleopole position. The long axis is perpendicular to the short axis; both are centered on the paleopole. The range of error for each sample is determined from the value calculated for EM.

A paleopole position for the demagnetized and cleaned results of Sample 4 was calculated and plotted on the virtual geomagnetic pole. This position was then compared to the current Southwest master curve; dates reported reflect correspondence with this curve. Because of the nature of the Southwest paleopole curve, several interpretations may be possible given a particular paleopole position. In such instances it is the responsibility of the archaeologist to determine the most plausible alternative.

The paleopole plot of Sample 4 (Figure 4.B.2) falls far from the prehistoric curve of the Southwest; however, a modern interpretation may be possible with a ± 45 year range of error.

A hydrometer test performed on soil collected from Feature 13 (Sample 1) by the Colorado State University Soils Laboratory (Ft. Collins,



Solid portion is based on DuBois [16]

Dashed portion is based primarily on Wolfman [18]

Modern portion is calculated from U.S.G.S. magnetic
declination and inclination maps for the United
States - Epoch and from Svendsen [19]

Figure 4.B.2 Paleopole plot for Archaeomagnetic Sample 4, Phesant View Hamlet.

Colorado) indicates a ratio of 46 percent sand, 30 percent silt, and 24 percent clay and is categorized as a loam. Clays and clay-based soils are optimum for recording and retaining the ancient magnetic pole positions. Sand is less conducive to good archaeomagnetic results due to the size of grain particles. The presence of clay is but one characteristic necessary for the production of good archaeomagnetic results. The firing atmosphere, maximum attained temperature, type of affected ferrous mineral, and amount of intrusive material all contribute to the resultant thermoremanent magnetization created by the ancient firing.

APPENDIX C

POLLEN REPORT FOR PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by

Linda J. Scott

Pollen samples were collected at various D.A.P. sites to obtain information concerning the prehistoric environment and potential economic resources used by the prehistoric peoples. Discussion of the methodology involved and intersite comparisons are presented in the Pollen Administrative Report (Scott [20]). Not all the pollen recovered is discussed in detail in that report, but mention is made of the various types and the entire pollen record is graphically represented.

All the pollen samples from Pheasant View Hamlet were taken from Surface 1 in Pithouse 1, with the exception of the samples from the burial pit (Burial 1) and a sample taken within an isolated pit, Feature 1 (Table 4.C.1).

The six samples from the surface of Pithouse 1 contain slightly varying amounts of arboreal pollen. These variations are relatively small and are probably indicative of the distribution of ambient pollen within the pitstructure rather than due to activities within the pitstructure.

The nonarboreal pollen frequencies also vary within these six samples. The most notable variations occur in some possible economic pollen types. Cleome pollen occurs as 4 percent or less of the pollen in the samples from the northwest and northeast corners of the structure, and to the northwest of the hearth. However, Cleome occurs as 15 percent of the pollen present in the sample taken in front of the east wingwall. This increase in Cleome pollen in this single location in the pitstructure might indicate that this area was used for food preparation, specifically the preparation of Cleome.

Zea pollen occurred only in the samples from the northeast corner of the pitstructure and in front of the east wingwall. This accounted for

Table 4.C.1 Contents of Pollen Samples from Pheasant
View Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

Taxon	Sample Numbers*									
	1		21		24		26		29	
<u>Juniperus</u>	8	4.0	4	4.0	12	10.3	7	7.0	14	6.9
<u>Picea</u>										
<u>Pinus</u>	83	41.5	12	12.0	19	16.2	2	2.0	10	4.9
<u>Quercus</u>	3	1.5	2	2.0	3	2.6	2	2.0	3	1.5
<u>Salix</u>										
<u>Achillea</u>	7	3.5	13	13.0	10	8.5	6	6.0	17	8.4
<u>Ambrosia</u>										
<u>Artemisia</u>	61	30.5	28	28.0	36	30.8	39	39.0	60	29.6
<u>Compositae</u>	13	6.5	17	17.0	2	1.7	21	21.0	32	15.7
<u>Cheno-Am</u>	9	4.5	15	15.0	14	12.0	7	7.0	33	16.3
<u>Sarcobatus</u>									2	1.0
<u>Cleome</u>							2	2.0	4	2.0
<u>Cruciferae</u>	1	0.5								
cf. <u>Lepidium</u>							1	1.0		
<u>Cucurbita</u>										
<u>Ephedra nevadenses</u> -type	5	2.5	2	2.0	3	2.6	1	1.0	1	0.5
<u>Ephedra torroyona</u> -type									1	0.5
<u>Eriogonum</u>	2	1.0	2	2.0					1	0.5
<u>Graminae</u>					1	0.9			5	2.5
<u>Liliaceae</u>									1	0.5
<u>Opuntia</u>										
<u>Polygonum</u>			1	1.0						
<u>Polygonum sawatchensis</u>							2	2.0		
<u>Rosaceae</u>										
<u>Sheperdia</u>										
<u>Sphaeralcea</u>	2	1.0					2	2.0		
<u>Typha</u>										
<u>Zea</u>									1	0.5
Poorly Preserved	<u>6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8.9</u>
TOTAL COUNT	200		100		117		100		203	

Table 4.C.1 Contents of Pollen Samples from Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

Taxon	Sample Numbers*							
	31		32		36		38	
<u>Juniperus</u>	2	2.0	6	6.0	8	4.0	13	7.0
<u>Picea</u>					1	0.5		
<u>Pinus</u>	14	14.3	15	15.0	19	9.5	31	16.7
<u>Quercus</u>	2	2.0	2	2.0	4	2.0	5	2.7
<u>Salix</u>					1	0.5		
<u>Achillea</u>	6	6.1	6	6.0	4	2.0	9	4.8
<u>Ambrosia</u>	22	22.4	28	28.0	65	32.5	70	37.6
<u>Artemisia</u>	16	16.3	9	9.0	30	15.0	26	14.0
<u>Compositae</u>								
<u>Cheno-Am</u>	17	17.3	11	11.0	20	10.0	22	11.8
<u>Sarcobatus</u>								
<u>Cleome</u>	4	4.1			30	15.0	2	1.1
<u>Cruciferae</u>								
<u>cf. Lepidium</u>								
<u>Cucurbita</u>			1	1.0				
<u>Ephedra nevadenses-type</u>	1	1.0	1	1.0	3	1.5	1	0.5
<u>Ephedra torroyona-type</u>					1	0.5	3	1.6
<u>Eriogonum</u>			2	2.0	4	2.0		
<u>Graminae</u>			1	1.0	1	0.5	2	1.1
<u>Liliaceae</u>								
<u>Opuntia</u>			1	1.0				
<u>Polygonum</u>	1	1.0						
<u>Polygonum sawatchensis</u>			3	3.0	1	0.5		
<u>Rosaceae</u>							2	1.1
<u>Sheperdia</u>								
<u>Sphaeralcea</u>								
<u>Typha</u>	1	1.0						
<u>Zea</u>					1	0.5		
Poorly Preserved	<u>12</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3.5</u>		
TOTAL COUNT	98		100		200		186	

*Provenience key:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Provenience</u>
1	Fill of Feature 1
21	Burial 1, rib cage
24	Burial 1, under cranium
26	Pithouse 1, floor, NW corner
29	Pithouse 1, floor, NE corner
31	Pithouse 1, floor, NE of hearth
32	Pithouse 1, floor, NE of hearth
36	Pithouse 1, floor, north of east wingwall
38	Pithouse 1, south of west wingwall

one percent of the total pollen. This distribution of Zea pollen within the pitstructure makes interpretation very ambiguous. The presence of Zea pollen within this pitstructure, however, is indicative of its use.

Cucurbita pollen (1 percent of the total pollen) was noted only in the sample taken northeast of the hearth, as was Opuntia pollen. Cleome pollen was noted as 4 percent of the total pollen in the sample taken northwest of the hearth. The occurrence of Cucurbita, Opuntia, and Cleome pollen in samples taken near the hearth may be associated with cooking activities at this hearth.

The sample taken from behind the west wingwall near the southwest corner contains the least amount of economic pollen observed in this pitstructure. This sample contains only 1 percent Cleome pollen; no other economic pollen types were noted. The palynological evidence does not indicate that this area was utilized for the storage or preparation of vegetal foods.

The largest amount of arboreal pollen at this site was observed in the fill from Feature 1. Feature 1 is a round, basin-shaped pit that had been dug into the prehistoric ground surface about 5 m southeast of the pitstructure. This pit has no direct association with any structural unit at the site and is unlined and unburned. No artifacts were recovered from the pit, and no function has been postulated. The arboreal pollen in this sample consists almost totally of Pinus pollen, which accounts for 42 percent of the total pollen and is more than double the Pinus pollen observed in any other sample from this site. This sample contains similar amounts of Artemisia pollen when compared to the rest of the site, but slightly less high-spined Compositae and Cheno-am pollen. There are also fewer pollen types observed within this pollen sample than in most of the

other samples at this site. The significance of the large amount of Pinus pollen in this sample cannot be determined until more is known about this feature.

Pollen Samples 21 and 24 were taken from the rib cage and beneath the cranium of Burial 1, respectively. The burial was located in the vent shaft of Pithouse 1. Pollen Sample 21 appears to contain primarily ambient pollen, as it closely resembles most of the other pollen samples from the pitstructure, with the exception that it contains no economic pollen. Pollen Sample 24, taken from under the cranium, may also represent ambient pollen. The arboreal pollen from Sample 24 is higher than in most of the samples from this site due to an increase in both Juniperus and Pinus pollen. No economic pollen types were observed in this pollen sample.

The pollen evidence from Site 5MT2192 indicates that the prehistoric environment offered the following types of vegetation which may have been utilized by the inhabitants of this site: Juniperus, Pinus, Quercus, Salix, short-spined Compositae, Artemisia, high-spined Compositae, Cheno-ams, Sarobatus, Cleome, Cruciferae, cf. Lepidium, Ephedra nevadensis-type, Ephedra torreyana-type, Eriogonum, Graminae, Liliaceae, Opuntia, Polygonum, Polygonum sawatchensis, Rosaceae, Sphaeralcea, Typha, and Umbelliferae. Both Cucurbita and Zea were probably cultivated and utilized at this site. The archaeological samples establish a fairly consistent record of ambient-pollen types from this site, representative of an open environment dominated by Artemisia. The pollen record for this site is very similar to that of other sites from the Sagehen Flats Locality. The pollen record at this site also contains evidence of the riparian environment of the Dolores River, which is not evident in most of

the other sites from Sagehen Flats. Both Salix and Typha pollen were noted at this site, albeit in very low frequencies.

Cultigens noted in the pollen record at this site include both Zea and Cucurbita. Zea pollen was noted in the northeast corner of the pitstructure and the sample taken in front of the east wingwall. Cucurbita pollen was noted in the sample to the northeast of the hearth. Pollen from several plants with documented economic importance was also noted in these samples. Cleome occurred in relatively small frequencies in the samples from the northwest and northeast corners of the pitstructure, northwest of the hearth, and behind the west wingwall. A much larger frequency of Cleome pollen was noted in the sample taken in front of the east wingwall. Opuntia pollen was noted in the sample taken to the northeast of the hearth only. Sphaeralcea pollen was observed in the northeast corner of the pitstructure and also in Feature 1, while Typha occurred only in the sample taken to the northwest of the hearth. The economic pollen occurred most frequently in the samples taken around the hearth and in front of the east wingwall, which might be indicative of the preparation of foods in these areas.

APPENDIX D
CERAMIC REPORT FOR PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET
by
William A. Lucius

Preliminary (inventory) analysis of the ceramic artifacts from Site 5MT2192 was carried out by members of the Additive Analysis Laboratory of the D.A.P. subsequent to the field operations. Descriptions of the preliminary analysis procedures, structure, and data interpretability is available in Lucius [21]. Familiarity with the inventory analysis program will aid in the understanding of the data and interpretations provided below.

Table 4.D.1 is a summary of ceramic frequencies for the site as a whole (ceramics collected during the 1972 inventory survey were not available for analysis and are not included). Sherds are grouped by "culture categories and wares" (Lindsay et al. [22]). Except for three indeterminate white ware sherds, all sherds from Site 5MT2192 were assigned to wares of the Mesa Verde Culture Category and reflect a local (Mesa Verde region) manufacturing tradition and exchange system. Pottery types within each ware are listed sequentially from early to late, and grouped types (e.g., Early Pueblo Gray) are listed last and include sherds not assignable to specific types (e.g., gray ware body sherds). No reconstructable vessels were recovered at Pheasant View Hamlet. Table 4.D.2 subdivides the site ceramic assemblage into smaller provenience units.

Relative weights of temporally diagnostic types have been extracted from Table 4.D.1 and are presented graphically in Figure 4.D.1. Each type is expressed as a percentage of its ware total (excluding sherds not identifiable to type). The relative contribution of each ware to the classifiable site total is listed on the left. Temporal spans for the diagnostic types are based on Breternitz et al. [23] with some adjustments based on dating results from within the D.A.P. This figure illustrates

the intensity of occupation as well as the temporal range of occupation, and it can be compared with similar figures prepared for other D.A.P. sites.

The ceramic complement from Site 5MT2192 reflects a firm date range of 50 years (A.D. 775-825) based on the occurrence of the diagnostic type Moccasin Gray in nearly all units of the site (Table 4.D.2). Recent dating of the type indicates that it does not occur in the project area prior to A.D. 775. Bluff Black-on-red, also found in association with the site begins to occur at about A.D. 800. Thus ceramic dating of the occupation would place the site into the Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase, according to the temporal systematics of the D.A.P. (Kane [8]).

The majority of ceramics recovered from the excavation activities associated with Site 5MT2192 contained the locally available crushed river cobble temper (94.6 percent). Those ceramics were probably produced locally. Also recovered in the site were ceramics with a crushed sandstone temper (5.1 percent). The location of manufacture of those sherds is at present untested but it is thought that they represent contact with populations located to the west of the project area, but still within the Mesa Verde region. A total of 0.2 percent (by weight) contain temper types listed as "other" and are not diagnostic for determination of locale of manufacture.

Table 4.D.1 Summary of Ceramic Type Frequencies
at Pheasant View Hamlet

WARE TRADITIONAL TYPE	BY COUNT												WEIGHTS	
	BOWL		JAR		OTHER		TOTAL		RIMS		MODIFIED		g	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	%		
Indeter. White	1	.6	2	.2			3	.2					13	.1
Mesa Verde Gray														
Chapin			40	3.1	3	13	43	2.9	43	42.6			406	4.1
Moccasin			23	1.8			23	1.5	13	12.9			265	2.7
Early Pueblo			1170	89.6	6	26.1	1176	79.1					7895	79.4
Mesa Verde White														
Early Pueblo	14	8.8	4	.3			18	1.2	6	5.9			233	2.3
Mesa Verde Red														
Bluff B/R	33	20.6	3	.2	2	8.7	38	2.6	14	13.9			413	4.2
Early Pueblo	112	70	61	4.7	12	52.2	185	12.4	25	24.8	1	100	714	7.2
TOTALS	160		1303		23		1486		101		1		9939	

Indeter - indeterminate
B/R - Black-on-red

Table 4.D.2 Ceramic Assemblage from Pheasant View Hamlet, by Cultural Units (Page 1 of 3)

Ceramic Types	SURFACE COLLECTION							Total Surface Collection	
	Units south of pithouse (N = 1) %	Units over pithouse (N = 9) %	Units east of pithouse 20S to 40S (N = 5) %	Units west of pithouse 16S-40S (N = 28) %	Units north of pithouse to 16S (N = 51) %	Units north of pithouse to 20S (N = 9) %	#	%	
<u>MESA VERDE GRAY WARE</u>							2	1.9	
Chapin Gray					3.9				
Moccasin Gray									
Early Pueblo Gray	100	88.9	88.0	96.4	78.4	88.9	88	85.4	
<u>MESA VERDE WHITE WARE</u>									
Early Pueblo White									
<u>MESA VERDE RED WARE</u>									
Bluff Black-on-red			20.0	3.6	2.0	11.1	4	3.9	
Early Pueblo Red		11.1			15.7		9	8.7	
<u>TOTALS</u>							103	99.9	
<u>VESSEL FORMS</u>									
Bowl		11.1	20.0	3.6			7	6.8	
Jar	100	88.9	80.0	89.3			94	91.3	
Other				7.1			2	1.9	

Table 4.D.2 Ceramic Assemblage from Pheasant View Hamlet, by Culture Units (Page 2 of 3)

Ceramic Types	SURFACE STRUCTURES				PITHOUSE			
	Room 1 Stratum 1 (N = 80) %	Room 1 Floor PLs (N = 95) %	Rooms 2,3, 4,5, Fill & Floor (N = 72) %	Total # %	Pithouse 1 Strata 1, 2, 3, & 4 (N = 51) %	Pithouse 1 Stratum 5 (N = 11) %	Floor PLs (N = 72) %	Total # %
<u>MESA VERDE GRAY WARE</u>								
Chapin Gray		2.1	2.8	4 1.6			7.7	3 3.0
Moccasin Gray		3.2		3 1.2	2.0	9.1		2 2.0
Early Pueblo Gray	90.0	87.4	81.9	214 86.6	76.5	81.8	61.5	72 77.4
<u>MESA VERDE WHITE WARE</u>								
Early Pueblo White							2.6	1 1.0
<u>MESA VERDE RED WARE</u>								
Bluff Black-on-red	1.3	2.1	4.2	6 2.4	7.8	9.1	25.6	15 14.9
Early Pueblo Red	8.8	5.3	11.1	20 8.1	13.7		2.6	8 7.9
<u>TOTALS</u>				247 99.9				101 100.0
<u>VESSEL FORMS</u>								
Bowl	8.8	6.3	11.1	21 8.5				
Jar	91.3	91.6	86.1	222 89.9	19.6	9.1	30.8	23 22.8
Other		2.1	2.8	4 1.6	80.4	90.9	69.2	78 77.2

Table 4.D.2 Ceramic Assemblage from Pheasant View Hamlet,
by Culture Units (Page 3 of 3)

Ceramic Types	USE AREA 3				Total	
	Floor (N = 47) %	Fill (N = 102) %	Feature 26 PLs in and around (N = 79) %	#	%	
<u>MESA VERDE GRAY WARE</u>						
Chapin Gray			1.3	1	0.4	
Moccasin Gray	2.1	2.0	1.3	4	1.8	
Early Pueblo Gray	89.4	83.3	83.5	193	84.6	
<u>MESA VERDE WHITE WARE</u>						
Early Pueblo White						
<u>MESA VERDE RED WARE</u>						
Bluff Black-on-red		2.0	3.8	5	2.2	
Early Pueblo Red	8.5	12.7	10.1	25	11.0	
<u>TOTALS</u>				101	100.0	
<u>VESSEL FORMS</u>						
Bowl	2.1	8.8	5.1	14	6.1	
Jar	95.7	89.2	87.3	205	89.9	
Other	2.1	2.0	7.6	9	3.9	

DIAGNOSTIC TYPE OCCURENCES FOR SITE NUMBER
5MT2192

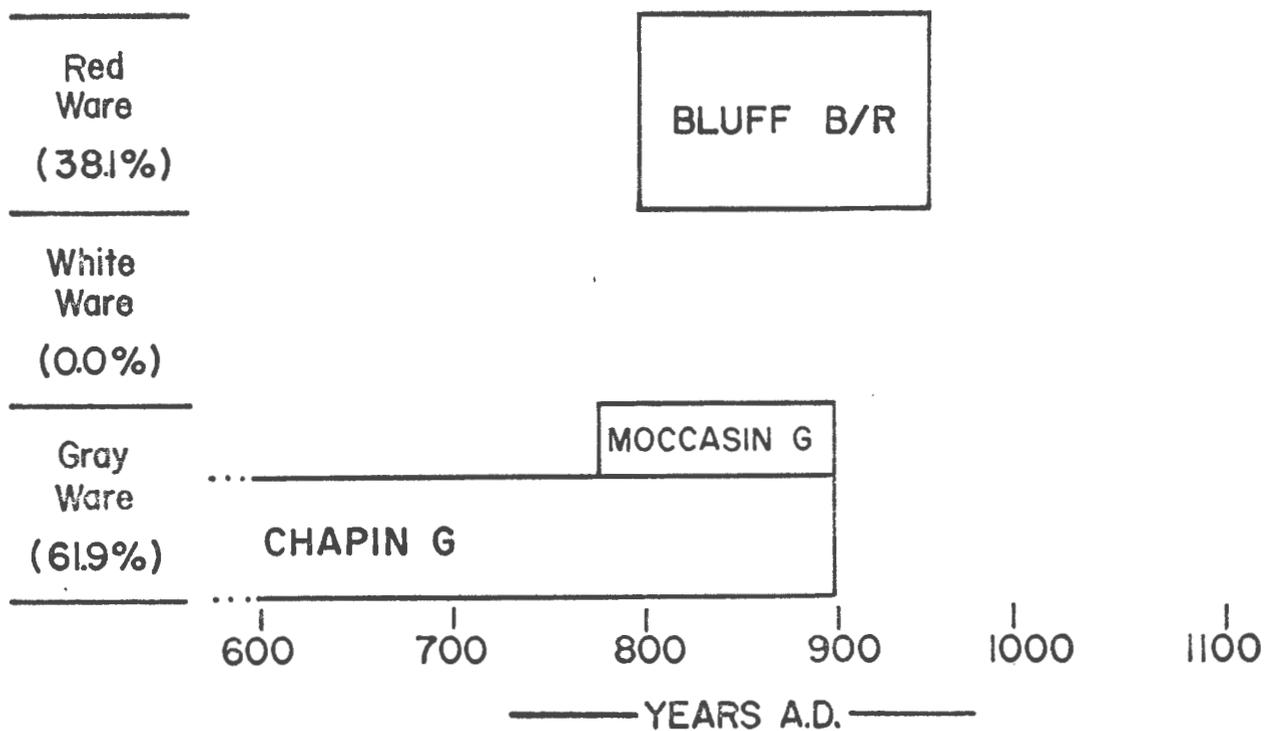


Figure 4.D.1 Diagnostic type occurrences for ceramic materials,
Pheasant View Hamlet.

APPENDIX E
LITHIC REPORT FOR PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by

Thomas H. Hruby and Carl J. Phagan

The data presented in Tables 4.E.1, 4.E.2, and 4.E.3 represent part of the lithic reductive-technology analysis completed for Site 5MT2192. Lithic materials collected during the 1972 survey are not included. From a 12-attribute Flaked Lithic Tool (FLT) analysis system, 4 attributes were selected to illustrate general technological, functional, and raw-material variability. 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 [24]).

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.

For comparative purposes, the tables include, in addition to the individual site data, data for a grouping of temporally and functionally

Table 4.E.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 3)

	Surface Collection (N = 10)		Pithouse Fill (N = 2)		Pithouse Floor (N = 9)		Room 1 Floor & Fill (N = 2)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>								
Indeterminate								
Utilized flakes	3	30.0	2	100	5	55.6	1	50.0
Cores	1	10.0			2	22.2		
Choppers, Scraper planes	2	20.0			2	22.2	1	50.0
Thick scrapers	1	10.0						
Thin scrapers	1	10.0						
Bifaces								
Projectile points	1	10.0						
Specialized forms	1	10.0						
<u>THINNING STAGE: DORSAL</u>								
Indeterminate								
Nonfacial item	1	10.0			2	22.2		
Unthinned item, w/cortex	2	20.0			5	55.6		
Unthinned item, no cortex	3	30.0	2	100	1	11.1	1	50.0
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex	1	10.0					1	50.0
Prelim. shaping, no cortex	1	10.0			1	11.1		
Primary thinning								
Secondary thinning								
Well-shaped	1	10.0						
Highly stylized	1	10.0						
<u>THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL</u>								
Indeterminate								
Nonfacial item	1	10.0			2	22.2		
Unthinned item, w/cortex								
Unthinned item, no cortex	5	50.0	2	100	6	66.7	1	50.0
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex					1	11.1		
Prelim. shaping, no cortex	3	30.0						
Primary thinning							1	50.0
Secondary thinning								
Well-shaped								
Highly stylized	1	10.0						
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>								
Medium (coarse)								
Fine	3	30.0			7	77.8		
Very Fine (detrital)	4	40.0	2	100	2	22.2	1	50.0
Microscopic (nongranular)	3	30.0					1	50.0

Table 4.E.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 3)

	Rooms 2, 3, 4, and 5 Floor and Fill (N = 4)		Total Use Area 3 (N = 4)		Total Other Excavated Units (N = 39)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>						
Indeterminate						
Utilized flakes	3	75.0	2	50	13	33.3
Cores					8	24.2
Choppers, Scraper planes					7	21.2
Thick scrapers					4	10.3
Thin scrapers	1	25.0			1	2.6
Bifaces			1	25	3	7.7
Projectile points					3	7.7
Specialized forms			1	25		
<u>THINNING STAGE: DORSAL</u>						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item					8	24.2
Unthinned item, w/cortex	1	25.0			14	38.9
Unthinned item, no cortex	3	75.0	2	50	7	21.2
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex			1	25	5	12.8
Prelim. shaping, no cortex					1	2.6
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning			1	25		
Well-shaped					2	5.1
Highly stylized					2	5.1
<u>THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL</u>						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item					8	24.2
Unthinned item, w/cortex						
Unthinned item, no cortex	3	75.0	3	75	22	56.4
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex						
Prelim. shaping, no cortex	1	25.0			5	12.8
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning			1	25		
Well-shaped					2	5.1
Highly stylized					2	5.1
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>						
Medium (coarse)						
Fine			1	25	5	12.8
Very Fine (detrital)	1	25.0	3	75	25	64.1
Microscopic (nongranular)	3	75.0			9	23.1

Table 4.E.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 3 of 3)

	Total Site 5MT2192 (N = 70)		Sites 5MT2193, 5MT2854, & 5MT4644 Total (N = 1968)		Anasazi Group (N = 7048)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>					
Indeterminate			8	0.4	0.5
Utilized flakes	29	41.4	883	44.9	43.6
Cores	11	15.7	401	20.4	19.0
Choppers, Scraper planes	12	17.1	227	11.5	10.4
Thick scrapers	5	7.1	156	7.9	6.4
Thin scrapers	3	4.3	127	6.5	10.1
Bifaces	4	5.7	73	3.7	3.9
Projectile points	4	5.7	43	2.2	3.7
Specialized forms	2	2.9	50	2.5	2.3
<u>THINNING STAGE: DORSAL</u>					
Indeterminate			10	0.5	0.3
Unmodified core	11	15.7	413	21.0	19.8
Unthinned item, w/cortex	22	31.4	540	27.3	31.7
Unthinned item, no cortex	19	27.1	698	35.5	31.4
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex	8	11.4	73	3.7	3.7
Prelim. shaping, no cortex	3	4.3	74	3.8	2.6
Primary thinning			40	2.0	1.2
Secondary thinning	1	1.4	23	1.2	1.1
Well-shaped	3	4.3	91	4.6	7.5
Highly stylized	3	4.3	6	0.3	0.7
<u>THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL</u>					
Indeterminate			9	0.5	0.2
Unmodified core	11	15.7	411	20.9	19.5
Unthinned item, w/cortex			33	1.7	1.9
Unthinned item, no cortex	42	60.0	1309	66.5	64.4
Prelim. shaping, w/cortex	1	1.4	22	1.1	1.4
Prelim. shaping, no cortex	9	12.9	63	3.2	3.4
Primary thinning	1	1.4	36	1.8	1.2
Secondary thinning	1	1.4	17	0.9	1.0
Well-shaped	2	2.9	62	3.2	6.4
Highly stylized	3	4.3	6	0.3	0.7
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
Medium (coarse)			26	1.3	2.1
Fine	16	22.9	74	3.8	6.2
Very fine (detrital)	38	54.3	1327	67.4	65.3
Microscopic (nongranular)	16	22.9	541	27.5	26.3

Prelim. - preliminary

Table 4.E.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 1 of 3)

	Surface Collection (N = 73)		Pithouse Fill (N = 36)		Pithouse Floor (N = 25)		Room 1 Floor & Fill (N = 82)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GRAIN SIZE								
Medium (coarse)	2	2.7	3	8.3			2	2.4
Fine	30	41.1	22	61.1	18	72.0	42	51.2
Very Fine (detrital)	31	42.5	10	27.8	4	16.0	30	36.6
Microscopic (nongranular)	10	13.7	1	2.8	3	12.0	8	9.8
Items with Cortex	27	37.0	14	38.9	12	48.0	26	31.7
Items with Platform, %	53	72.6	24	66.7	18	72.0	39	47.6
Obsidian Items, #								
Mean Weight (grams)	7.92		33.08		29.72		8.28	
Total Debitage, #	73		36		25		82	

Table 4.E.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 2 of 3)

	Rooms 2, 3 4, and 5 Floor and Fill (N = 54)		Total Use Area 3 (N = 70)		Total Other Excavated Units (N = 467)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
GRAIN SIZE						
Medium (coarse)					5	1.1
Fine	38	70.4	4	5.7	118	25.3
Very Fine (detrital)	7	13.0	52	74.3	267	57.2
Microscopic (nongranular)	9	16.7	14	20.0	109	23.3
Items with Cortex	21	38.9	20	28.6	190	40.7
Items with Platform, %	37	68.5	36	51.4	275	58.9
Obsidian Items, #						
Mean Weight (grams)	8.85		6.41		11.28	
Total Debitage, #	54		70		467	

Table 4.E.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 3 of 3)

	Total Site 5MT2192 (N = 807)		Sites 5MT2193, 5MT2854, & 5MT4644 Total (N = 14499)		Anasazi Group (N = 66,095)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
Medium (coarse)	12	1.5	627	4.3	3.2
Fine	272	33.7	1954	13.5	21.4
Very Fine (detrital)	388	48.1	7731	53.3	51.6
Microscopic (nongranular)	135	16.7	4187	28.9	23.7
Items with Cortex, %	297	36.8	3340	23.0	25.9
Items with Platform, %	475	58.9	6230	43.0	38.8
Obsidian Items, #			2	0.1	18.0
Mean Weight (grams)	11.30		8.61		7.93
Total Debitage, #	807		14,499		66,095

Table 4.E.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 3)

	Surface Collect. (N = 15)		Pithouse Fill (N = 7)		Pithouse Floor (N = 10)		Room 1 Floor & Fill (N = 5)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>								
Indeterminate	4	26.7					4	80.0
Generalized, unhafted	3	20.0			2	20.0		
Hammerstones	2	13.3	2	28.6	1	10.0		
Manos	3	20.0	1	14.3	4	40.0	1	20.0
Slab Metates			1	14.3	1	10.0		
Trough Metates			1	14.3	1	10.0		
Unspecified & Frag Metates			1	14.3				
Generalized, hafted	2	13.3	1	14.3	1	10.0		
Miscellaneous Specialized	1	6.7						
<u>PRODUCTION EVALUATION</u>								
Indeterminate	2	13.3					3	60.0
Module	9	60.0	2	28.6	7	70.0		
Minimally Shaped	2	13.3	1	14.3	1	10.0		
Well-shaped	2	13.3	4	57.1	2	20.0	2	40.0
Highly stylized								
<u>ITEM COMPLETENESS</u>								
Indeterminate								
Small Fragment	2	13.3					4	80.0
Partial Implement	5	33.3	5	71.4	3	30.0		
Complete (+ or -) Implement	8	53.3	2	28.6	7	70.0	1	20.0
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>								
Indeterminate	1	6.7			2	20.0		
Coarse	4	26.7			1	10.0	1	80.0
Medium	6	40.0	6	85.7	3	30.0	4	20.0
Fine	4	26.7	1	14.3	4	40.0		
Nongranular								

Collect. - Collection

Table 4.E.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 3)

	Rooms 2,3,4,5 Floor & Fill (N = 5)		Total Other Excavated Units (N = 23)	
	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>				
Indeterminate	2	40.0	6	26.1
Generalized, unhafted	1	20.0	3	13.0
Hammerstones			7	30.4
Manos	2	40.0	1	4.3
Slab Metates				
Trough Metates			3	13.0
Unspecified & Frag Metates				
Generalized, hafted			2	8.7
Miscellaneous Specialized			1	4.3
<u>PRODUCTION EVALUATION</u>				
Indeterminate	2	40.0	6	26.1
Nodule	1	20.0	12	52.2
Minimally Shaped			1	4.3
Well-shaped	2	40.0	4	17.4
Highly stylized				
<u>ITEM COMPLETENESS</u>				
Indeterminate				
Small Fragment	2	40.0	4	17.4
Partial Implement	1	20.0	8	34.8
Complete (+ or -) Implement	2	40.0	11	47.8
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>				
Indeterminate			1	4.3
Coarse				
Medium	3	60.0	16	69.6
Fine	2	40.0	5	21.7
Nongranular			1	4.3

Table 4.E.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Pheasant View
Hamlet, Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 3 of 3)

	Total Site 5MT2192 (N = 65)		Sites 5MT2193, 5MT2854, & 5MT4644 Total (N = 1008)		Anasazi Group (N = 4318)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>					
Indeterminate	16	24.6	162	16.1	9.2
Generalized, unhafted	9	13.8	305	30.3	24.0
Hammerstones	12	18.5	79	7.8	9.9
Manos	12	18.5	276	27.4	33.5
Slab Metates	2	3.1	20	2.0	2.1
Trough Metates	5	7.7	38	3.8	9.4
Unspecified & Frag Metates	1	1.5	75	7.4	5.2
Generalized, hafted	6	9.2	23	2.3	2.5
Miscellaneous Specialized	2	3.1	30	3.0	4.0
<u>PRODUCTION EVALUATION</u>					
Indeterminate	13	20.0	131	13.0	8.4
Nodule	31	47.7	630	62.5	53.5
Minimally Shaped	5	7.7	189	18.8	16.7
Well-shaped	16	24.6	57	5.7	21.1
Highly stylized			1	0.1	0.1
<u>ITEM COMPLETENESS</u>					
Indeterminate			2	0.2	0.9
Small Fragment	12	18.5	64	6.3	3.3
Partial Implement	22	33.8	409	40.6	45.6
Complete (+ or -) Implement	31	47.7	533	52.9	50.8
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
Indeterminate	4	6.2	105	10.4	8.1
Coarse	6	9.2	164	16.3	16.5
Medium	38	38.5	226	22.4	39.4
Fine	16	24.6	498	49.4	34.5
Nongranular	1	1.5	15	1.5	1.2

similar D.A.P. sites, as well as data for all D.A.P. Anasazi sites analyzed prior to the 1980 field 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 here. Comparisons and interpretations presented here, partially those of an intersite nature, are based on a qualitative assessment of lithic profile variation, since significance has not been statistically established.

Site 5MT2192 is a unit hamlet placed in the Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase. Three sites, Sites 5MT2193, 5MT2858, and 5MT4644 have been grouped together for comparative purposes. These three sites are all unit hamlets of the Dos Casas Subphase.

The flaked lithic assemblage from Site 5MT2192 is consistent with other unit hamlets of the Dos Casas Subphase and with other Anasazi sites in general. The flaked lithic assemblage from Site 5MT2192 can be characterized as representing an expedient technology, or one with little technological input into tool forms. This assemblage is dominated by utilized flakes, cores, and choppers/scrapper planes. Though the relative frequencies vary slightly between the different profiles, the differences are probably not significant. One difference in the profiles that might be important is the relatively high proportion of fine-grained raw materials at Site 5MT2192. This difference probably reflects a cultural selection of raw materials, probably Mancos Hornfels. Another feature of the profile that might have interpretative significance is the high nonflaked tool percentage. Site 5MT2192 has a relatively high proportion to nonflaked tools, roughly 48 percent. The Anasazi Group of sites has 38 percent nonflaked lithic tools. The group of similar temporal/functional

sites has 33 percent nonflaked tools. This divergence is unusual for an Anasazi household cluster and might reflect a more significant food-processing assemblage at the site. The high number of indeterminates tool forms and small fragments for Site 5MT2192 does not support the above suggestion.

The flaked lithic debitage from Site 5MT2192 confirms the differences noticed in the flaked tool profile. The large percentage of fine-grained raw materials and the high percentage of cortex and platforms on the debitage indicate that the raw materials are indeed different from other similar sites. The above observation, along with the large mean weight of the debitage, indicates that relatively more of the initial tool-production stages were taking place at the site. Though a technological difference is apparent, the selection of different raw materials is probably a cause of some of the variability.

The nonflaked lithic assemblage from Site 5MT2192 is relatively consistent with the other two profiles. Two divergences are apparent in the profile from Site 5MT2192. The large number of hammerstones, hafted tools, and indeterminates, and the underrepresentation of manos are suggestive of minor differences in the assemblage. Food processing is an important activity represented by the assemblage even though manos are relatively infrequent. The frequent occurrence of hafted tools and hammerstones is interpreted as representing a unique activity at the site; perhaps these heavy vertical force tools represent wood procurement or some similar activity.

The lithic profiles indicate that Site 5MT2192 fits well with other unit hamlets within the project area. A number of differences are apparent: the selection of coarse-grained raw materials and the relatively

high number of pounding tools indicate that specialized activities were present at the site. Understanding of the exact nature of the differences must await more detailed analyses.

APPENDIX F
FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by
S.D. Emslie

Methods

Faunal remains from Site 5MT2192 were identified using modern comparative skeletons collected in the D.A.P. region. All bones were identified to species when possible. Bones of the cottontail, Sylvilagus sp., were identified only to genus, as several species occur in the D.A.P. region which are not osteologically recognizable.

Minimum number of individuals (MNI's) for each species represented in the site collection were calculated by counting the most numerous element of the same side.

Data

A total of 64 bones, representing eight taxonomic categories, was recovered from the site (Table 4.F.1). Bones, and MNI represented, were numerous for the spotted ground squirrel, Gunnison's prairie dog, and cottontail, followed by unidentifiable mammal, rodent, and black-tailed jackrabbit. Point locations (PLs) of bone identified at the site are provided in Table 4.F.2. Unidentifiable mammal, rodent, prairie dog, and cottontail are again represented in these PL's. No worked bone or bone displaying cut marks were recovered from the site.

Discussion

The relatively small faunal collection from this site allows few interpretations. Rodent bones may be intrusive in the site and not related to prehistoric occupations. However, the prairie dog is used by modern tribes for food (Underhill and Littlefield [25]). The spotted ground squirrel remains include a partial skeleton which is probably intrusive in the site. This species is rare in southwestern Colorado,

with only four reported records from Montezuma County (Armstrong [26]). This species prefers open areas with sandy soil and sage and may occupy abandoned prairie dog burrows (McCampbell [27]).

Cottontails and jackrabbits are common in the D.A.P. region and may be intrusive in the site, but were probably used by the prehistoric Indians as food. The presence of prairie dog and cottontail as PLs supports interpretations for the cultural use of these species at Site 5MT2192.

Comparison of this site with other sites in the D.A.P. region, once all analyses are complete, may reveal further information on the prehistoric faunal utilization at Site 5M2192.

Table 4.F.1 Taxa Identified at Pheasant View Hamlet

Taxon	No. of Bones	MNI*
Mammalia, small	10	
Mammalia	2	
Mammalia, large	5	
Cottontail rabbit (<u>Sylvilagus</u> sp.)	7	2
Black-tailed jackrabbit (<u>Lepus californicus</u>)	4	1
Sciuridae	11	
Gunnison's prairie dog (<u>Cynomys gunnisoni</u>)	10	3
Spotted ground squirrel (<u>Spermophilus spilosoma</u>)	15	2
TOTAL	64	

*MNI - Minimum number of individuals

Table 4.F.2 Point Locations (PLs) of Bone Identified
at Pheasant View Hamlet

FS/Cat. No./PL	Taxon	Element
62-02-1, PL 55	Mammalia, large	long bone fragment
162-02-2, PL 50	Sciuridae	right radius, immature
170-02-1, PL 12	Mammalia, small	left innominate, medial
170-02-2, PL 12	Sciuridae	left illium with ends broken
210-02-2, PL 122	Sciuridae	left tibia, proximal
219-02-1, PL 126	<u>Cynomys gunnisoni</u>	right mandible
229-02-1, PL 39	Mammalia, large	vertebra fragment
294-02-1, PL 233	<u>Sylvilagus</u> sp.	right humerus
294-02-2, PL 234	Mammalia, large	long bone fragment

APPENDIX G

HUMAN REMAINS FROM PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by

Louisa Beyer Flander and Ann Lucy Wiener

Excavation at Site 5MT2192 produced the skeletons of two individuals, one adult male, Burial 1 (Feature 10) which was found in the upper fill of the ventilator shaft of Pithouse 1, and a child, Burial 2, (Feature 25) was recovered from a shallow grave pit intruded into Rooms 2 and 3. For specific details about these burials, refer to Table 4.G.1.

Burial numbers used in this report were assigned in a project-wide sequence; therefore, Burial 11 is equivalent to Burial 1 in the text and Burial 12 is equivalent to Burial 2.

Burial 11 (Feature 10)

Remains of this individual are extremely well preserved. Dental attrition and analysis of the pubic symphyses (Todd system with Brooks' correction) place the individual in the middle adult age range of 27-35 years. The cranium exhibits lambdoidal deformation. Red stains were observed on several skeletal elements.

Bifid or unfused spinous processes are present in two cervical vertebrae, indicating a congenital anomaly which, when present in this slight degree, is not of functional significance.

This individual exhibits the only evidence of severe trauma in the D.A.P. skeletal sample. Advanced development of arthritic exostoses, or lipping, on the lumbar vertebra, and deformation and distal inclination of the spinous processes (most developed in the first and second lumbar vertebra) accompany the complete bony fusion of the pelvis at the proximal surface of the right sacroiliac joint and nearly complete fusion at the left sacroiliac. This condition appears to be the result of a bad fall which damaged the pelvis and possibly resulted in a simultaneous twist fracture in the lower back. The bony fusion of the sacroiliac joints and

osteophytosis in the lumbar vertebrae almost certainly restricted this individual's movements, but would have alleviated pain. A slight hypertrophy at the left first rib and clavicle joint is perhaps the result of simultaneously incurred injury.

General robusticity and ruggedness of muscle attachments in this individual indicate that the injury was suffered during adulthood, as there is no evidence of disuse atrophy in the postcranial skeleton such as would have resulted from a long period of restricted movement; it can therefore be inferred that the injury occurred only a few years before the individual's death. Whether the injury was responsible for the individual's death cannot be determined, but it seems likely that it would have had some effect on the individual's life expectancy.

Burial 12 (Feature 25)

This child was 4-6 years old at the time of death, based on dental development. Of the postcranial skeleton, only a portion of the right tibia was found in the grave pit, which was heavily disturbed by rodents. The cranium is warped and very fragile; portions of the parietals, temporals, and occipital are preserved as well as some of the maxillary mixed deciduous and permanent dentition. The cranium is filled with burial matrix in which some of the more fragile facial bones are perhaps embedded. No pathology or anomaly is observed in the remains of this child.

Table 4.G.1 Human Remains at Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

	Element Present	Observations
Burial 11*	cranium	two parietal fragments and occipital
	hyoid	
	maxillary dentition	one canine
	mandibular dentition R:PM ₂ M ₂ M ₃ L:PM ₂ M ₂ M ₃	premortem loss of both M ₁ 's, followed by alveolar resorption
	vertebrae cervical: 1-7 thoracic: 1-12 lumbar: 1-5	C _{3,4} bifid (?) advanced trauma-related osteophytosis
	clavicles R,L	hypertrophy at L costo-clavicular joint
	ribs	L ₁ hypertrophy at costo-clavicular joint
	scapula R,L	
	humerus R,L	
	radius L	
	ulna L	
	hand L	all carpals, metacarpals and phalanges present
	patella R,L	
	femur R,L	
	tibia R,L	
	fibula R,L	
	foot R	talus, cuneiform; metatarsals 1-5; two phalanges
	foot L	calcaneus, cuboid, navicular, talus, cuneiform; metatarsals 1-5; four phalanges

Table 4.G.1 Human Remains at Pheasant View Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

	Element Present	Observations
Burial 11 (cont.)	pelvis	innominates and sacrum present; bony fusion of right sacroiliac joint at sacral ala, incomplete fusion of left sacroiliac joint
Burial 12**	cranium	portions of the parietals, temporals, and occipital
	maxillary dentition	deciduous central and lateral incisors, two deciduous molars two permanent unerupted incisors
	tibia	R shaft and proximal fragment

*Burial 1 at Site 5MT2192
 **Burial 2 at Site 5MT2192
 R - right
 L - left

APPENDIX H
VEGETAL SPECIMENS FROM PHEASANT VIEW HAMLET

by
Meredith H. Matthews

Analysis of the vegetal specimens from Site 5MT2192, Pheasant View Hamlet, identified five families and seven genera of plants represented in the botanical remains that were recovered from a variety of proveniences (Table 4.H.1). Except for vegetal specimens from a warning pit (Feature 2), hearth (Feature 26), and trash-filled borrow pit (Feature 38), vegetal material was collected from structural and nonstructural fills. Little vegetal material was encountered during excavation of the site; only the fill of Feature 2 was primary refuse and that all other fills were secondary refuse, defacto refuse, or wind or water deposits.

Based on the limited quantity, fragmentary condition, and proveniences, the charred wood fragments of Artemisia, Pinus edulis, P. ponderosa, Salix and Populus are judged to represent fuel resource. Their inclusion in the nonstructural areas of the site (e.g., Table 4.H.1, FS 171, 280) probably represents general prehistoric debris incorporatd into post-occupational fill. Remains of Zea mays were collected from features, surfaces, and general fills. The occurrence of Zea mays remains indicates utilization of this domesticated plant, most likely as a food resource. However, the presence of Zea mays cob fragments in Feature 26, a hearth, may also indicate the use of cobs as a fuel resource, once the kernels were removed and the cobs were dried.

The one, noncharred Opuntia seed is not believed to be associated with the prehistoric occupation of Site 5MT2192. Although the seed is not still viable, the site is an open air site and the seed was recovered fairly close to modern ground surface. Opuntia is a common type of cactus in the area of Site 5MT2192, and the seed may well have been incorporated into the site through bioturbative processes.

Table 4.H.1 Contents of Vegetal Specimens for Pheasant View Hamlet

Taxon	Provenience											
	FS 96 Feature 2	FS 104 Feature 38	FS 121 Pithouse 1 Roof Fall	FS 129 12S, 32E	FS 133 12S, 34E	FS 136 15S, 46E	FS 145 Feature 38	FS 171 18S, 18E	FS 189 Room 1 Surface 1	FS 219 08S, 34E	FS 232 Feature 26	FS 280 Nstr 5 11S, 47E
Cuctaceae <u>Opuntia</u> sp. seed					1/N			+++/C			+/C	+/C
Compositae <u>Artemisia</u> sp. wood	++/C		+/C				+/C					
Gramineae <u>Zea mays</u> kernel cob frags. cupule		1/C NA/C		+/C		2/C			11/C 55+/C		9/C	
Pinaceae <u>Pinus edulis</u> wood <u>P. ponderosa</u> wood										++/C	++/C	+/C
Salicaceae <u>Salix</u> sp. wood <u>Populus</u> sp. wood									+/C			+/C

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KEY:

- FS - Field Provenience Number
- 1/ - number of reproductive parts present
- +/ - 1 g or less of material
- ++/ - between 1 and 10 g of material
- +++/ - between 10 and 50 g of material

- NA/ - only fragments present
- /N - plant part noncharred
- /C - plant part charred
- Nonstr - nonstructural unit

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No Change Comments

Volume V, Chapter 4, Excavations at Pheasant View Hamlet
(Site 5MT2192), a Pueblo I habitation site

5. This passage of the report has been clarified. The reference in the text is to the general availability of clays in the Mancos Shale at the present time. This is not a reference to document prehistoric quarries. No map locating all of these sources exists at the present time. Furthermore, the author is simply suggesting that clay sources are available in the vicinity of the site. A map showing the location of these sources would add nothing to the textual discussion or the readers ability to understand the report.

13. Yes, both the height listed in the text and the height depicted in the drawing are correct. Note that, following our standard practice, the height as listed in the text is the maximum height of the feature. The profile intersects the wingwall at a point where it is not at its maximum height. Other comments under this number have been addressed in the text.

Page 19, Line 11

14. As the text indicates, all of the fill was screened.

Page 19, Line 15

As we have indicated in the past when this topic has come up, such a map would provide no information not readily available from the text.

19. The figure is correct. The inferred extent of the common wall is indicated. The requested profile is not available.
20. The requested illustrations are not available.
22. The requested E-W profile is not available.
23. The requested drawings are not available. Further, they would not provide any information not already available in the existing text and photographs. The other part of this comment has been addressed in final preparation of this report.
24. The two groupings of stone are not cultural. The PLs have been described in a PL table.
28. The triangular slab may be a hatch cover, but it is not our convention to provide such inferential labels on figures of this type. The other part of this comment has been addressed in final preparation of this report.
29. No profile drawing of this burial is available. The plan drawing does not show anything not shown in the photograph.

33. The requested illustrations are not available.
45. The trench has been depicted on a figure. The text refers to profile descriptions, not drawings. No such drawing exist.
46. It is not feasible at this point in time to redraft a complicated bar diagram for this appendix. We have provided the same information in tabular form.
47. The grid coordinates given in the column headings are provided only when necessary to clarify the area being discussed. The provision of exact grid coordinates would make the column heading unwieldy and would not provide much extra information. The coordinate in the fourth column has been corrected. The column headings reflect the output and analysis procedures that were in effect at the time that the report was written. It is not feasible to change the table at this point in time.
49. The column reflects all fill. It is not possible to distinguish fill and floor artifacts for the purposes of this table.