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Volume V, Chapter 3

Excavations at Apricot Hamlet (Site 5MT2858), a Basketmaker III/Pueblo I habitation site

by

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David A. Breternitz, Senior Principal Investigator

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ABSTRACT

Apricot Hamlet, Site 5MT2858, is a multiple occupation Basketmaker III/Pueblo I habitation site. Located in Montezuma County, in southwestern Colorado, Apricot Hamlet was excavated in 1979 as a part of the Dolores Archaeological Program (D.A.P.). The site was excavated to acquire information on cultural patterning of the dispersed community which existed on the highlands west of the Dolores River valley during the Sagehen Phase (A.D. 600-850) of the Anasazi Tradition. Excavations revealed a pithouse, with main chamber and antechamber, several peripheral features, and a second, unfinished, pitstructure. The antechamber contained a hearth and deflector mold, indicating that it was used, at some point, for domestic activities. Based on ceramic evidence, archaeomagnetic dating samples, and the presence of a midden deposit in the pithouse, the site is believed to have been occupied between A.D. 635 and 680, abandoned, and then reoccupied briefly between A.D. 750 and 800, during which time the second pitstructure was begun.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

This report was written in 1980. Parts of the technical appendixes included here have been revised since that time, based on subsequent analysis. As a result, reference has been made to documents published after the report was written.

INTRODUCTION

Acknowledgments

Excavations at Apricot Hamlet (Site 5MT2858) were supervised by John Montgomery, University of Colorado archaeologist, who was assisted by Jim Kleidon. Montgomery supervised field operations from 7 June 1979 until 29 August 1979; Kleidon completed the excavations between 31 August 1979 and 26 September 1979. The field crew members included S. Beckley, R. Hagerman, H. Hatley, H. Hoy, E. Maloney, and K. Ritz. Dolores Archaeological Program (D.A.P.) personnel were assisted by Youth Conservations Corps (Y.C.C.) members, including J. Johnson, D. Cox, V. Bengan, T. Beasley, T. Pridy, and C. Reisenhoover. Various crew chiefs from the D.A.P. assisted in the architectural interpretations, especially J. Brisbin, R. Yarnell, and C. Breternitz.

A total of 377 person-days were contributed by D.A.P. personnel (including two University of Colorado field school members). The Y.C.C. contributed 116 person-days to the excavation of Site 5MT2858.

Fld. Wk: Dates of

Location

Apricot Hamlet is located in the Sagehen Flats Locality (Kane [1]) according to D.A.P. spatial systematics, lies on the crest of a small hill which is part of a low ridge (Figure 3.1). The elevation of the site is 2161 m; it is located in the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec 30, T38N, R15W, on the Trimble Point Quadrangle, Colorado, U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series 1965 Topographic Map. The Universal Transverse Mercator grid coordinates for Site 5MT2858 are 716,540 mE, 4,156,100 mN, zone 12.

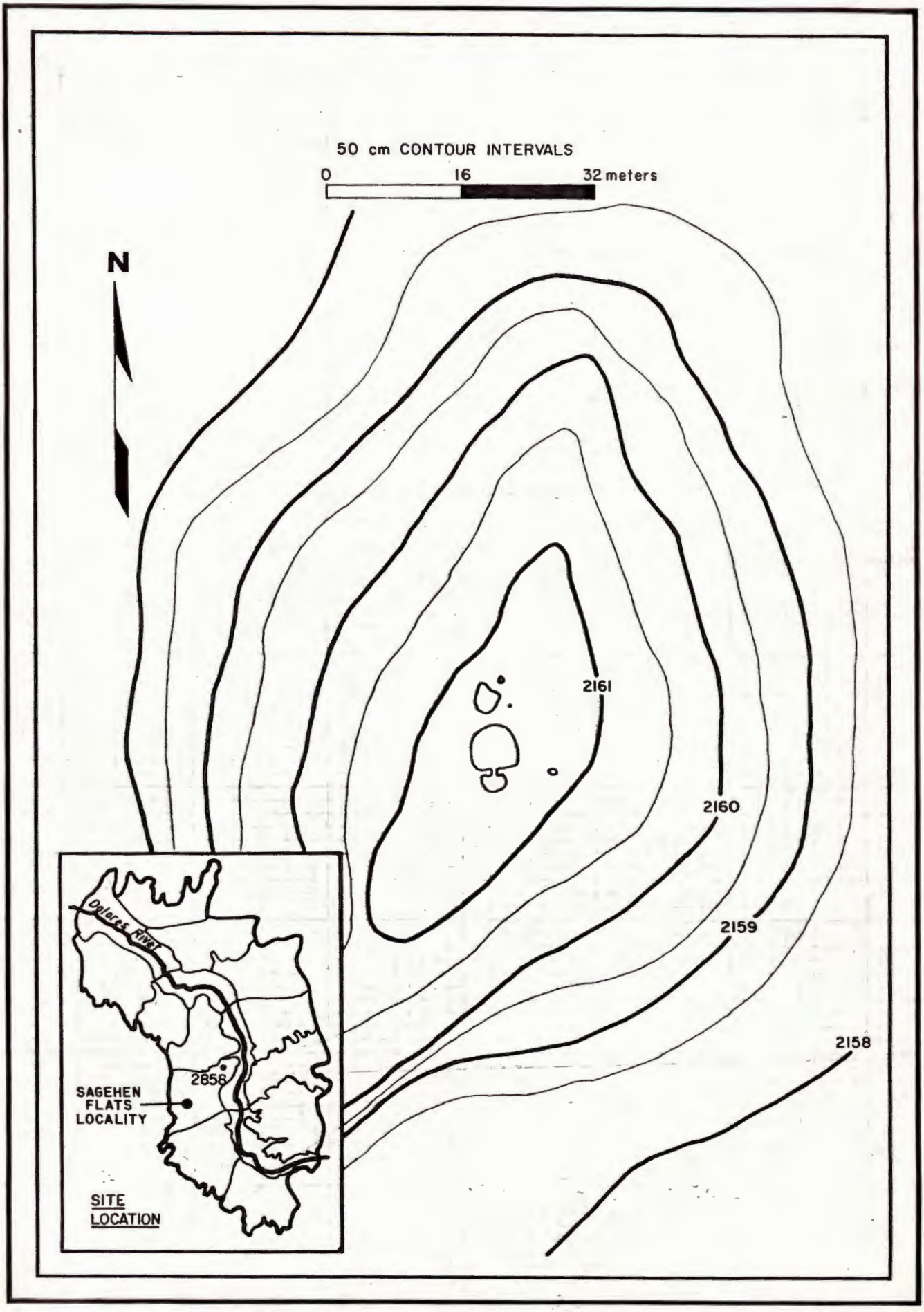


Figure 3.1 Topographic view of Apricot Hamlet.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Apricot Hamlet is located in the Sagehen Flats Locality; for an overall description of the environment, see the Sagehen Flats Locality Report (Greenwald [2]).

The specific site vicinity descriptions which follow are based on observations made at the time of excavation. The conditions observed do not necessarily reflect those that occurred prehistorically. The Sagehen Flats Locality Report discusses the relationship between environmental processes and resource availability, both past and present. When reference is made to the use of a particular resource, it is assumed that the processes in effect today also took place prehistorically, such that the resource was available. Figure ~~3~~ 4.2 depicts the immediate environment of Site 5MT2858.

Geology

The geologic history of the area near Site 5MT2858 is extensive, and only a brief review is presented here. More details are provided in Appendix A.

Apricot Hamlet is situated on an upland area defined by the dip slope of the Dakota Sandstone bedrock. Dakota Sandstone is "a buff to yellowish, thin-bedded to massive, river-deposited sandstone with some interbeds of carbonaceous shale and low grade coal" (Bureau of Reclamation [3:B4]). The site rests upon the crest of a smoothly rounded hill on a low ridge. The ridge (and others nearby) is cut by numerous shallow parallel drainages which generally flow from northwest to southeast into the Dolores River canyon. The Apricot Hamlet area has a southern exposure

Figure 3.2 Photograph of Apricot Hamlet prior to field investigations (D.A.P. 096001).

and is currently used for dryland wheat farming.

The Burro Canyon and Morrison formations are important Mesozoic sedimentary rocks exposed near Apricot Hamlet. The uppermost Mesozoic deposit is Mancos Shale, "a gray to black, fossiliferous, brackish, nearly impervious marine formation with some minor sandstone interbeds" (Bureau of Reclamation [3:B2]). This shale is not very strong and it is easily fragmented. It is exposed as low weathered knolls to the northwest, north, and northeast of Apricot Hamlet.

The youngest geologic deposits are Quaternary surface deposits, which can be transported by streams, landslides, or wind. Alluvial Quaternary materials are found directly east of the site, along the Dolores River (Bureau of Land Management [4:2-12]).

Major landforms within 5 km of Apricot Hamlet include, to the west and north, rolling uplands covered with a pinyon-juniper woodland. The Dolores River canyon is approximately 700 m due east. A prominent hillock (elevation 2203 m) is situated about 200 m north-northeast of the site.

Drainages near the site are few. A minor drainage runs northeast-southwest quite near the western margin of Site 5MT2858, but no standing or flowing water was observed in this shallow drainage during the 1979 field season. A minor, intermittent drainage is found about 160 m south-southwest of Apricot Hamlet. This drainage flows from northwest to southeast, finally emptying into the Dolores River 750 m southeast of the site. Almost 1 km north of Site 5MT2858 is a well-developed intermittent drainage (Appendix A).

The Dolores River provides a year-round water supply. Access to the river necessitates traversing broken pinyon-juniper woodland areas along

the intermittent drainage flowing south of the site into the Dolores River.

Climate

The local climate of Apricot Hamlet is semiarid with generally low humidity and wide diurnal temperature range. Two seasons of precipitation, summer thunderstorms and winter-spring snows and light rain, provide most of the annual moisture to Site 5MT2858.

Annual precipitation for the immediate area of Apricot Hamlet is not known. The town of Dolores may be used for comparison since the town's elevation is similar to the elevation of the site, although the physiographic characteristics of the two areas are not equal in all respects. The average annual precipitation recorded at the United States Weather Bureau Station (U.S.W.B.) in Dolores is 460.5 mm (Kane [5]). These meteorologi- cal data also indicate that July is the warmest month, averaging 19.7° C, while January is the coldest month, averaging -3.1° C. The growing season near Dolores lasts between 100 and 145 days (125-120 ± 20 days).

Temp

The proximity of the Dolores River to Site 5MT2858 also affects the local climate. Elevation differences between the bottom of the river valley and Apricot Hamlet (about 91 m) permit the formation of cold-air drainages (R. Bye, personal communication), which in turn has important implications for historic (and prehistoric) farmers. "Knowledge of this effect in hilly areas is used by farmers who plant hardy vegetation in the bottom valleys and the more tender vegetables and fruits in the warmer belt just above" (Baldwin [6:14]).

Soils

Apricot Hamlet is located in a large expanse of Witt loam, a deep, well-drained soil developed in calcareous loess and in alluvium derived from loess (Leonhardy [7]). Based on present conditions and information, the agricultural potential of the Witt loam soils seems high. Hampson (Appendix A) used soil-moisture conditions to describe the good potential of Witt loam for prehistoric agriculture. Other factors certainly play an important role in defining prehistoric agricultural potential, but most of these have not been completely explored at present. Among these factors are the biological requirements of the particular prehistoric crops being grown, all relevant prehistoric physiographic information, the prehistoric technology used to grow crops, the role of cold air drainages in prehistoric times, and other aspects of the paleoenvironmental situation (such as growing season). Until these factors are evaluated, one can speak only of the high potential of Witt loam for prehistoric agriculture.

Fauna

A diverse range of fauna of the Upper Sonoran life zone are presently found near Apricot Hamlet. Large mammals frequenting the area include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and American elk (*Cervus canadensis*); Site 5MT2858 is situated in the winter-range for both animals (Bureau of Reclamation [3:B27-B31]). Mountain lions (*Felis concolor*) typically prey on mule deer residing in the Dolores River bottomlands and adjacent areas (Dolores Wild and Scenic River Study Report [8:32]).

Numerous smaller animals also exist in the site area, including the cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), probably the most abundant; skunk

(Mephitis mephitis); spotted skunk (Spilogale putorius); long-tailed weasel (Mustela frenata); gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus); and possibly badger (Taxidea taxus); this latter species is, however, not well documented in the project area (Bureau of Reclamation [3:B-34).

Faunal species classed as varmints which also currently inhabit the area include coyote (Canis latrans), black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), bobcat (Lynx rufus), rock squirrel (Spermophilus variegatus), and raccoon (Procyon lotor).

Small nongame mammals recorded in the project area include pocket gopher (Thomomys talpoides), rat (Neotoma sp.), vole (Microtus sp.), shrew (Sorex sp.), chipmunk (Eutamias sp.), deer mouse (Peromyscus maniculatus), and spotted ground squirrel (Spermophilus spilosoma).

Avifauna observed and/or heard at the site during the field season include pinyon jay (Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus), nighthawk (Chordeiles sp.), raven (Corvus corax), turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura), and mountain bluebird (Sialia currucoides). Several raptors were observed in the area, but identification was not possible. None of the waterfowl or shorebirds common to the region were seen at Apricot Hamlet. Numerous passerine species were observed on the site but were not recorded.

One rattlesnake (Crotalus sp.) and several unidentified lizard species were also recorded at or near the site.

Vegetation Flora

The area surrounding the wheat field in which Site 5MT2858 is situated is dominated at present by stands of pinyon pine (Pinus eclulis) and juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) which have not been altered by modern dryland agriculture. Recently introduced apricot trees (hence the site's

name) indicate altered areas near the site. The mixed woodland community is typical of Upper Sonoran vegetation and, depending upon local soil conditions, generally has an understory of shrubs, forbs, and grasses (Bureau of Reclamation [3:B20], Bureau of Land Management [4:Table 2-9, 2-32]). This understory includes the following shrubs: mountain mahogany (Cercocarpus montanus), big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), scrub oak (Quercus gambelii), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), snakeweed (Xanthocephalum sarothrae), antelope bitterbush (Purshia tridentata), serviceberry (Amelanchier utahensis), fendlerbush (Fendlera rupicola), gooseberry (Ribes sp.), and squawbush (Rhus aromatica ssp. trilobata).

Forbs usually associated with the pinyon pine and juniper woodland near Apricot Hamlet include evening primrose (Oenothera caespitosa), yarrow (Achillea lanulosa), Indian paintbrush (Castilleja chromosa), lupine (Lupinus sp.), birdbeak (Cordylanthus sp.), salsify (Tragopogon pratensis), globe mallow (Sphaeralcea coccinea), resinweed (Grindelia sp.), knotweed (Polygonum sp.), yellow sweet clover (Melilotus officinalis), Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), alfalfa (Medicago sativa), peppergrass (Lepidium sp.), death camus (Zygadensus venenosus), mariposa (or sego) lily (Calochortus gunnisonii), buckwheat (Eriogonum sp.), dandelion (Taraxacum sp.), and sunflower (Helianthus sp.).

Typical understory grasses include galleta (Hilaria jamesii), Indian Ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), and squirrel-tail (Sitanion sp.), along with cheat grass (Bromus tectorum), foxtail barley (Hordeum jubatum), western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii), crested wheatgrass (Agropyron cristatum), needle-and-thread (Stipa comata), and wheat (Triticum aestivum). Several of these grasses have been introduced recently into

the region (namely, cheat grass, foxtail barley, wheat, and western wheatgrass).

Cacti identified in the understory were prickly pear (Opuntia sp.) and cholla (Opuntia fragilis). Broadleaf yucca (Yucca baccata), a member of the agave family, is also commonly found in the pinyon-juniper understory. Serviceberry (Amelanchier utahensis) and cattail (Typha latifolia) were observed in the vicinity of Apricot Hamlet during the 1976 survey, but at present these plants are not found within 100 m of the site.

Potential Resources

The settlement patterns of prehistoric groups were probably affected by the availability of certain environmental resources (Gumerman [9]). Thus it is important to identify these resources and their distances from Apricot Hamlet. Reliable water, lithic, clay, and temper sources, and agricultural soils will be discussed here.

The Dolores River, located 750 m southeast of the site, provides a potential permanent water supply for Apricot Hamlet. However, some water might have been available seasonally from a small unnamed tributary located approximately 160 m southwest of the site.

Lithic resources near the site are varied and include the Dakota Sandstone and the Burro Canyon and the Morrison formations (Appendix A). The Dakota Sandstone underlies Apricot Hamlet and also outcrops within 200 m to the north and south of the site. This sandstone is strong enough to have been used as building stone and for metates, and the basal conglomerate layer can provide chert and orthoquartzite which could have been used to manufacture flaked lithic tools.

The Burro Canyon Formation, exposed about 400 m north and about 600 m south of the site, as well as in the Dolores River canyon, provides chert, chalcedony, siltstone, and orthoquartzites suitable for flaked lithic tools. Also exposed in the Dolores River canyon approximately 500 m northeast of the site, is the Morrison Formation. Interbeds of claystone which have often decomposed to the point of forming clay seams might have been used as ceramic construction materials, and the sandstone (where well-consolidated) could have been used as building stone and for ground stone tools (J. Hampson, personal communication).

The Mancos Shale also might have been used by prehistoric groups since it contains lime, a potential source of clay, suitable for ceramic manufacture (W. Lucius, personal communication). Remnants of Mancos Shale are currently located 1.2 km north-northwest and east-northeast of Apricot Hamlet.

Potentially productive soils for dryland agriculture near Apricot Hamlet include the Witt loam and Ackmen loam soils identified by Leonhardy [7]. The site is located on and surrounded by Witt loam soil. The closest occurrence of Ackmen loam is about 1.5 km to the northwest.

Historic Land Use

Modern Euro-American inhabitants of the Dolores River valley and the site vicinity have used the area for dryland farming since the 1930's. Since then, all of Site 5MT2858 has been plowed annually to an approximate depth of 35 cm and planted with wheat or pinto beans. No historic irrigation has been practiced in the immediate site area; however, historic check dams have been recorded on intermittent streams north and west of the site (Appendix A).

Plowing probably altered the site's topography, but not to a significant extent. Any prehistoric surface structures at Apricot Hamlet undoubtedly have been destroyed by plowing, and the plow zone now contains a mixture of prehistoric artifacts, wheat chaff, and historic materials. Historic plowing has scattered prehistoric artifacts and building materials around the site, and erosion has carried some materials downslope from the site.

SOCIAL SETTING

The social setting of prehistoric sites often reveals important aspects of subsistence adaptations and settlement variability. On the basis of characteristic architectural details and cultural materials, Apricot Hamlet is identified as being a part of the Milhoan Community Cluster, occupied during the Sagehill and Dos Casas subphases of the Sagehen Phase (A.D. 600-850). (In the project area, the Sagehen Phase includes materials described elsewhere as late Basketmaker III-Early Pueblo I (Kane [1]; Kidder [10].) According to Kane [1:38-39], a community cluster is "the space, facilities, and architecture normally used by a community;" it may be characterized as nucleated or dispersed depending upon the degree of centralization exhibited by the household clusters which are its constituent elements (Kane [1:39]). The Milhoan Community, located on the mesa in the northeastern portion of Sagehen Flats Locality, is a dispersed community cluster, and as such, does not exhibit a high degree of centralization around a large, focal habitation.

An arbitrary distance of 1 km was used as a boundary for the contemporary social environment (Figure 3.3); this is not to say that social ties and activities did not extend beyond this arbitrary limit. This discussion of the social environment is primarily descriptive; see the Sagehen Flats Locality Report (Greenwald [2]) for a broader perspective.

Thirty-five sites believed to represent the Sagehen Phase are located within a 1-km radius of Apricot Hamlet; of these, six have been excavated to date. Because the Sagehill and Dos Casas subphases encompass relativley narrow time spans within the Sagehen Phase (A.D. 600-760 and

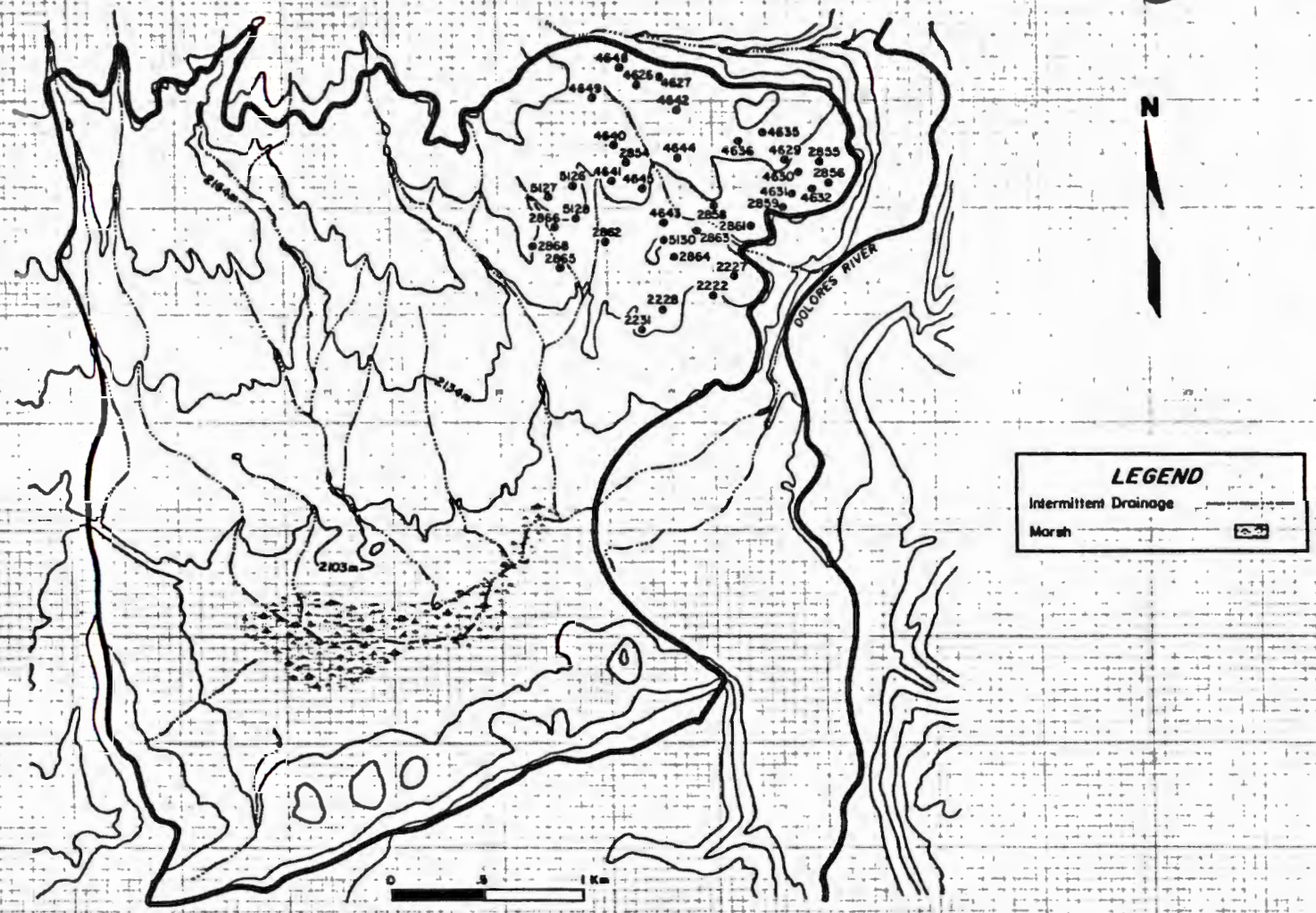


Figure 3.3 Locations of selected sites contemporaneous with Apricot Hamlet.

A.D. 760-850, respectively), some of the sites shown in Figure 3.3 may not be exactly contemporaneous with Apricot Hamlet. Two sites, however, warrant special mention. Site 5MT2854, like Apricot Hamlet, was occupied twice during the Sagehen Phase (Kuckelman [11]); this site is located 560 m northwest of Apricot Hamlet. Site 5MT4644, a Dos Casas Subphase habitation (Brisbin [12]), is located only 390 m northwest of Apricot Hamlet, which suggests the possibility of social interaction between the two, although the nature and extent of such interaction, at this point, remains conjectural.

SURFACE EVIDENCE

Apricot Hamlet was described initially as a sherd and lithic area consisting of a surface scatter of sherds, flakes, cores, and ground stone tools lying on a plowed field. A charcoal-stained area was noted near the site's center. The survey (Kane [13]) recorded the site as measuring 30 by 25 m, with the long axis oriented toward magnetic north. At the beginning of the 1979 field season, the site description was modified because its surface characteristics had changed: no charcoal or ash stain was found centrally located at Apricot Hamlet, and the "scattered" nature of the surface artifacts were more extensive than expected. For the 1979 field investigations the site limits were expanded to approximately 90 by 70 m (Figure 3.4).

Magnetometer Survey

Before fieldwork began in June 1979, a magnetometer crew surveyed a 40 by 20 m area located near the center of Apricot Hamlet. The magnetometer survey provided a grid map (Appendix B) locating magnetic anomalies which could be potential archaeological structures and/or features. The area surveyed is shown in Figure 3.4.

Six magnetic anomalies were recorded within the surveyed area; these anomalies were prioritized by the magnetometer crew on the basis of their potential archaeological significance. Each of the anomalies was given a probable functional designation as well, based on the intensity of the magnetometer readings, general morphology of the anomaly, and the spatial relationships between the anomalies. The anomalies are located and

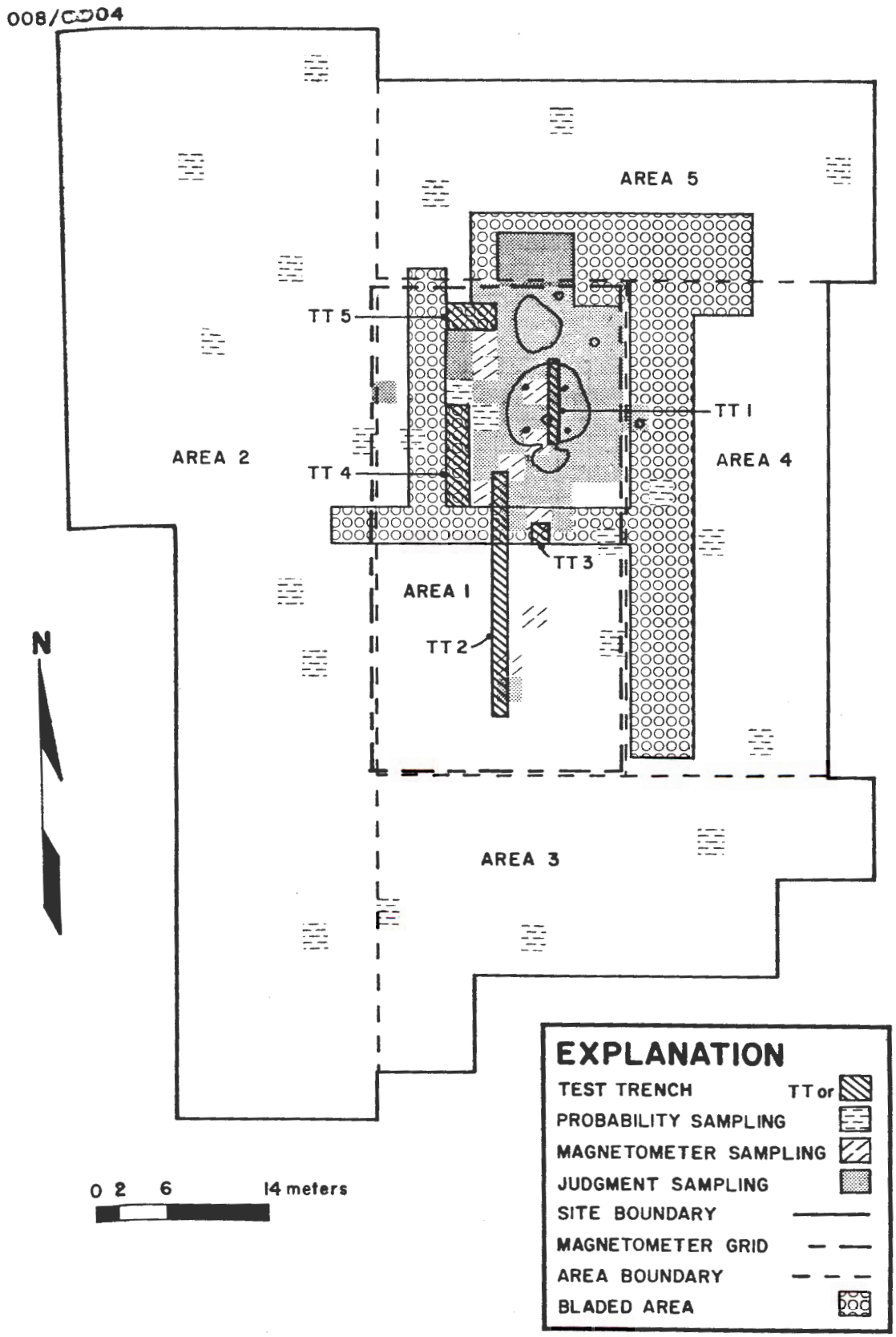


Figure 3.4 Site sampling plan, Apricot Hamlet.

described in Appendix B. See Huggins and Weymouth [14] for detailed discussion of magnetometer studies.

Surface Collection

The entire surface of Apricot Hamlet was collected in a systematic manner. The magnetometer surveyed region was 100 percent surface collected in 4 by 4 m units to allow for the potential correlation of surface and subsurface cultural materials, though it is quite possible that surface materials taken from all of these collection units have been removed from their original place of deposition. The remainder of the site was collected in 8 by 8 m units since it had been heavily disturbed and a 4 by 4 m collection would have been too time consuming.

The surface distribution of artifacts suggests some patterning at Apricot Hamlet. Surface-collected ceramic items, flaked lithic tools, and nonflaked lithic items are mapped in Figures 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7, respectively. There is a possibility that the artifacts' surface distributions represent the only remains of surface rooms (north of the pitstructure) and sheet trash (south of the pitstructure) which have been destroyed by historic plowing. This kind of surface patterning has been observed at many Sagehen Phase hamlets.

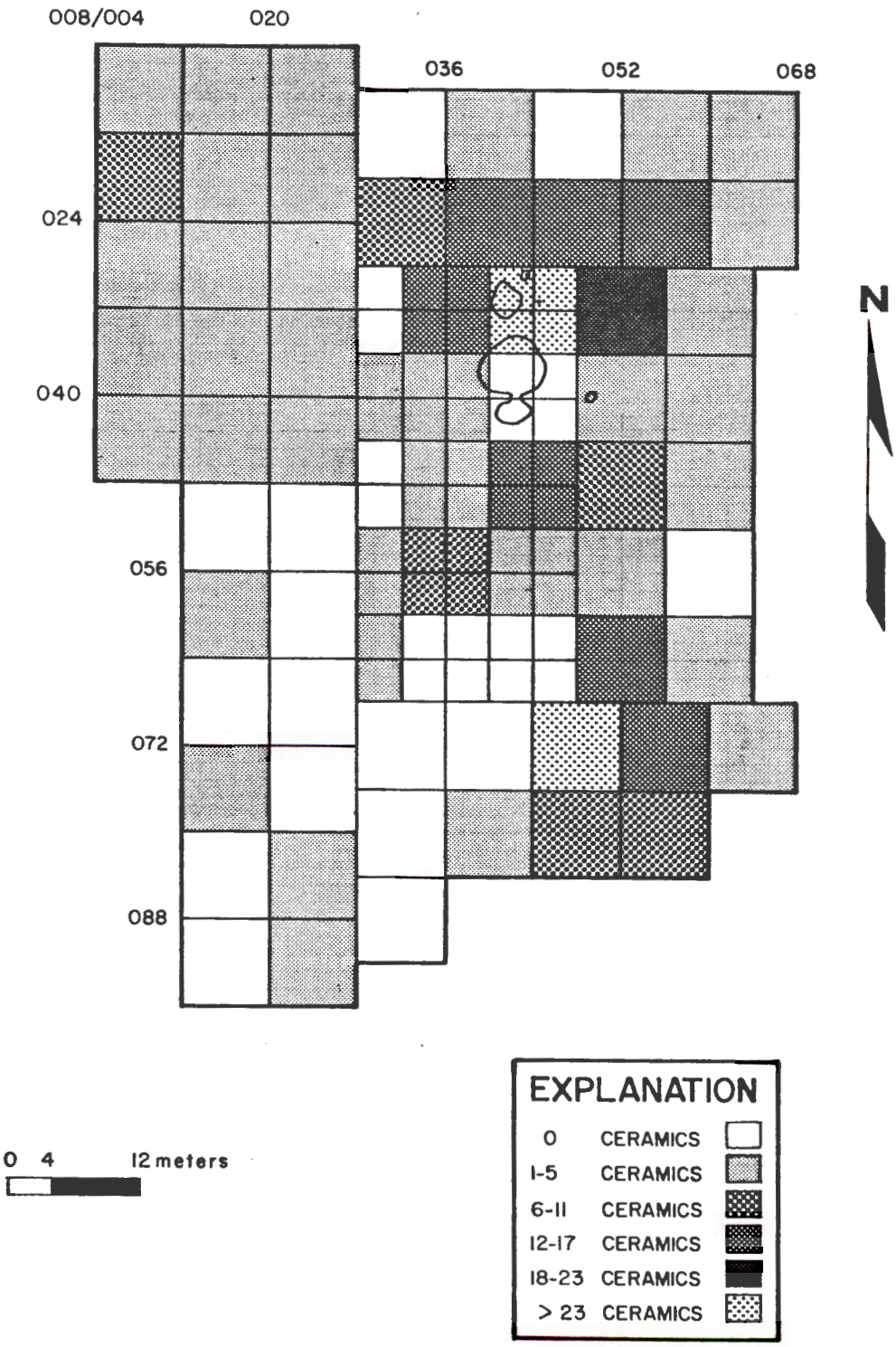


Figure 3.5 Surface distribution of ceramics, Apricot Hamlet.

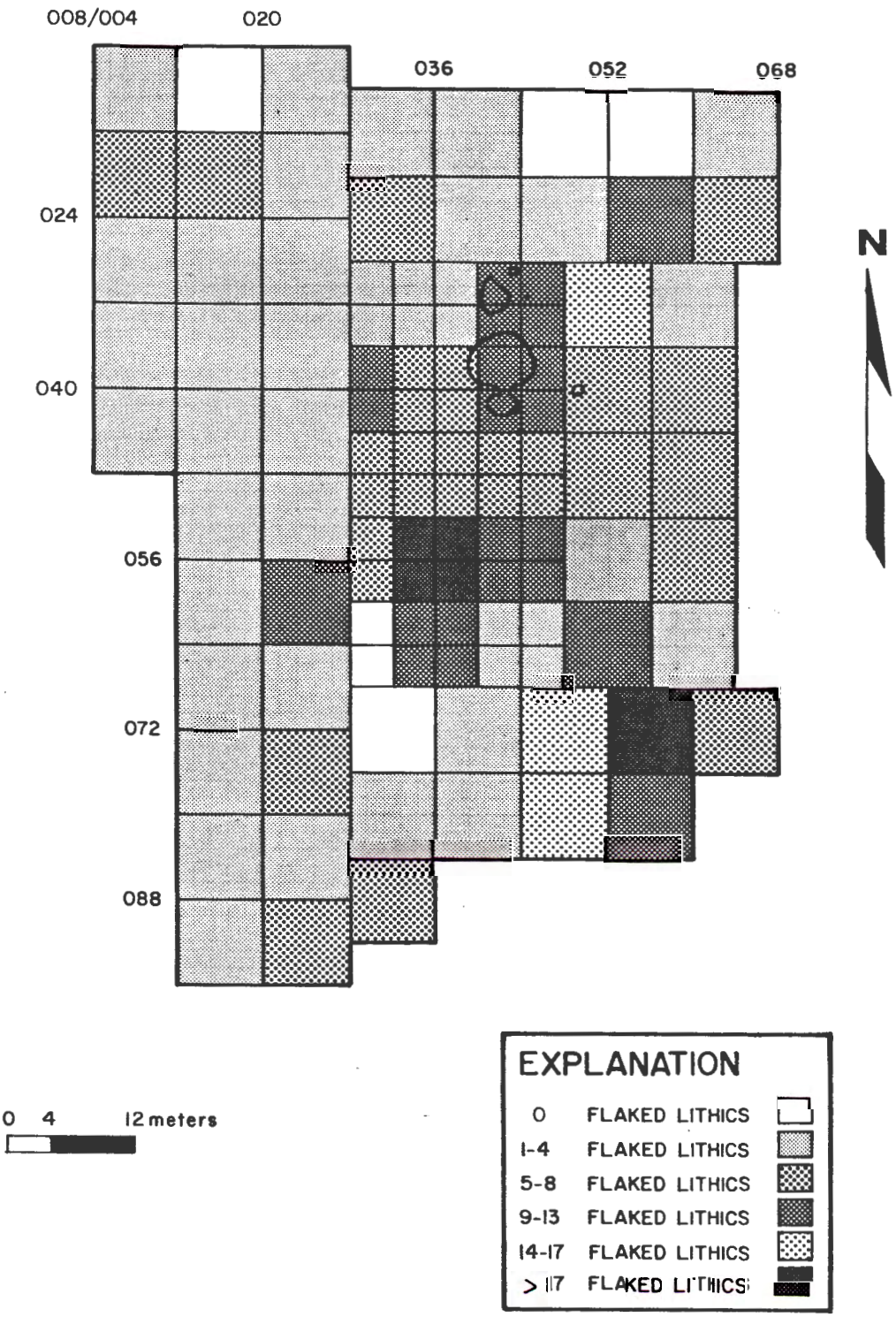


Figure 3.6 Surface distribution of flaked lithics, Apricot Hamlet.

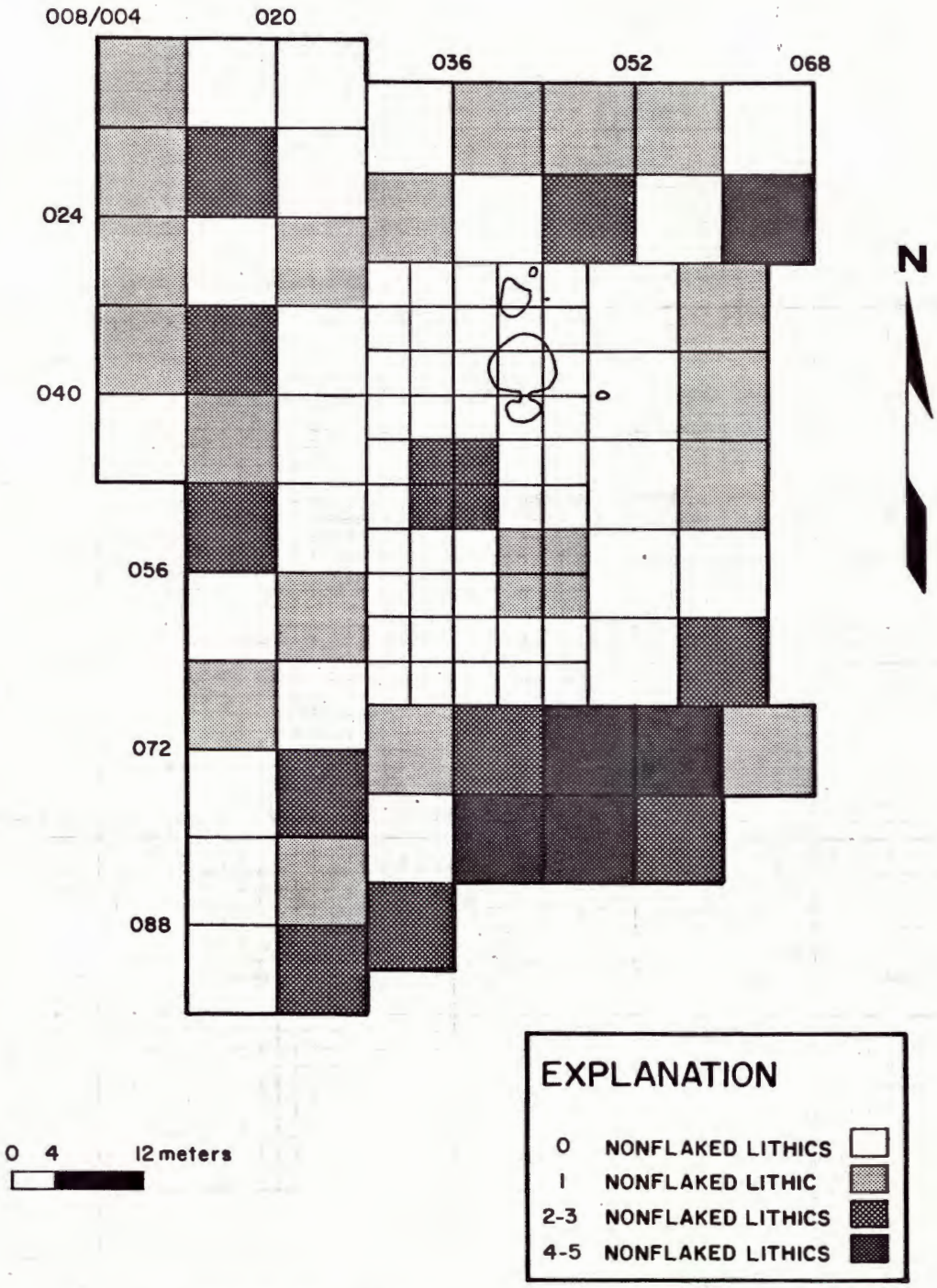


Figure 3.7 Surface distribution of nonflaked lithics, Apricot Hamlet.

EXCAVATION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

Apricot Hamlet was divided into areas according to the presence or absence of magnetometer anomalies. Of the six anomalies recommended for testing, four were selected for intensive investigations. The rectangular area surveyed by magnetometer was designated Area 1 (Figure 4.4). For excavation, this area (20 by 40 m) was randomly sampled at two different levels. Thirty percent (or nine) of those 2 by 2 m grid units directly overlying the four magnetic anomalies were randomly chosen for excavation. Two of these units came from over Anomaly 1a, three from over Anomaly 2a, and two each from Anomaly 1b and Anomaly 3a (Figure 4.4). The remaining units outside of the magnetic anomalies in Area 1 were randomly sampled at a 3 percent level. There were 169 2 by 2 m grid units outside the anomalies in Area 1, so 5 of these units were picked for excavation.

A substantial portion of Apricot Hamlet exists beyond the boundaries of Area 1. Surface collections of the areas outside of Area 1 did not reveal any artifact clustering, so it was decided to randomly sample these areas at a 2 percent level. The portion of Apricot Hamlet outside of Area 1 was divided arbitrarily into four additional areas to prevent any clustering of randomly selected 2 by 2 m excavation units. These areas are designated Area 2, Area 3, Area 4, and Area 5 (Figure 4.4). Given the 3 percent sampling level, nine grid units were selected from Area 2, three from Area 3, three from Area 4, and three from Area 5. Thus, a total of 18 randomly selected grid units were taken from Areas 2-5 at Apricot Hamlet. With the addition of the 14 grid units from Area 1, 32 2 by 2 m grid units were selected in a random manner for initial excavation at Apricot Hamlet.

Probability Sample

The random sampling design followed at Apricot Hamlet closely parallels the probability sampling design described by Kohler [15], although excavation of random squares began before the probability sampling scheme was initiated. Consequently, the site was test excavated according to the standard procedures described in the D.A.P. Field Manual (Kane et al. [16]).

The sampling scheme used at Apricot Hamlet can be described as a stratified, disproportionate probablility sample. The randomly selected 2 by 2 m grid units were disproportionately allocated across the strata (areas) dividing Apricot Hamlet. This procedure creates some problematic biases. The most difficult problem stems from the use of the sampling scheme to locate cultural structures and features. The project's current probability sampling design provides a means to describe the artifact variability and the total artifact population at a particular site. This probability design allows accurate comparison of artifact assemblages between prehistoric sites.

The randomly selected grid units from Apricot Hamlet can be used to estimate the site's artifact population since Apricot Hamlet was not completely excavated, and its total artifact population is not known. Kohler [15] explains in detail how suggested estimates are generated based on available information.

Exploratory Excavations

In addition to the random sampling design for test excavations, several other types of exploratory excavations were employed at Apricot Hamlet. Three hand-excavated trenches (designated Test Trenches 1, 2, and

3) were used to define cultural structures and/or features correlated with magnetic anomaly regions in Area 1. Test Trench 1 (Figure 4.4) was located over Anomaly 1a. This trench was 6 m long (aligned with magnetic north-south) and 1 m wide. Cultural materials were found near the middle of the trench at a depth of 74 cm below modern ground surface. These materials (burned adobe fragments and pieces of burned matting) eventually proved to be part of the northern inner wall of the main chamber of Pithouse 1.

Test Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated over Anomaly 2a. Test Trench 2, started in the center of the anomaly, was 1 by 2 m, with its long axis oriented toward magnetic north. At a depth of 50 cm (below the trench's northwest corner) the trench was completed since sterile deposits were present for the bottom 20 cm. No cultural materials were recovered except in the uppermost disturbed plow zone, and no indication of any cultural feature or structure was found.

Test Trench 3 was also excavated over Anomaly 2a. This test trench was located 2 m south and 2 m east of Test Trench 2, and was also 2 m long and 1 m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 50 cm below the modern ground surface (as measured at its northeast corner), and sterile deposits were recorded in the lowest 20 cm. Again, as with Test Trench 2, no signs of cultural features or structures were found within Test Trench 3.

Test Trench 2 was later expanded 14 m south to investigate Anomaly 1b. A backhoe was used to extend the trench and quickly test for possible subsurface features and/or structures. Depth of this trench was maintained at about 2 m below the modern ground surface but it did not produce any indication of cultural features or structures.

The front-blade portion of the 66 Hydra-Max was used to rapidly excavate two shallower test trenches in Area 1. Test Trench 4, an 8 by 2 m strip, was systematically scraped in 5-10 cm layers until sterile soil was encountered at about 30 to 35 cm below the modern ground surface. Only a few cultural materials were found in the plow zone of the trench. Test Trench 5, 4 by 2 m, was stripped in 5 cm thick layers until sterile deposits were reached. Very little cultural material was found in Test Trench 5. What little there was came from the upper plow (disturbed) zone. Both of these trenches were swept to check for cultural features after stripping operations had ceased; no features were found.

Near the end of the field season, Apricot Hamlet was bladed by a large grader (after hand-excavations had ceased and the wheat crop had been harvested). The grader stripped four large segments (Figure 3.4) around the hand-excavated portions of Area 1 in order to expand the general excavation area to 8-10 m beyond the prehistoric structures. Blading at Apricot Hamlet essentially doubled the excavated area of the site (the area of blading is 434.4 m^2), but it produced only one feature which had not been previously recorded.

All portions of the site bladed by the grader were stripped until uniform sterile conditions were observed. Then these bladed areas were thoroughly swept (by straw broom) to detect any cultural features. Those portions of Apricot Hamlet which were trenched, scraped, or bladed by mechanical means were always closely monitored by at least one crew person to insure that potential feature/structure destruction would be avoided.

Intensive Excavations

The excavation of the 32 randomly selected 2 by 2 m grid squares

followed the initial 100 percent surface collection. After these randomly chosen grid squares were excavated to sterile deposits, attention was focused on correlating possible subsurface cultural structures and/or features with the magnetic anomalies (Appendix B). To achieve this objective, all 2 by 2 m grid squares located over four of the magnetic anomalies were excavated to similar sterile levels. The exposed area was carefully swept and sprayed with a fine-mist water sprayer so that all cultural features and structures would be seen and outlined horizontally before further excavation. Of the four anomalies tested, only Anomaly 1a could be verified as being cultural in origin.

Several additional problems associated with excavation need to be addressed. First, because Apricot Hamlet is located in a cultivated field, the historic plow zone disturbed the cultural matrix and presented some interpretative difficulties. During excavation of the first unit in Area 1, the contact between the disturbed plow zone and the underlying sterile layer was initially designated as a "surface." Actually, a stratigraphic unconformity caused by plowing, and not by prehistoric cultural activities, had been encountered. The plow zone at the site was at least 30 cm thick (as measured from the modern ground surface) in most places, but it varied between 25 and 35 cm. Since Apricot Hamlet was probably not deeply buried after abandonment, historic plowing must have removed all in situ evidence of surface roomblocks, any use-compacted plaza areas, and any cultural surfaces surrounding the pitstructures at the site. Ancillary cultural features outside the pitstructures were truncated by plowing, but their depth kept them from being totally destroyed. Any features outside the pitstructures that were not deep were probably removed by the plow. It is highly conceivable, then, that

shallow features and cultural surfaces associated with Apricot Hamlet were not found.

Another problem with the horizontal definition of cultural structures and features is related to exposure of the excavations to the elements. In Area 1 (over Magnetic Anomaly 1a, specifically) all the 2 by 2 m grid squares were hand-excavated to sterile deposits, about 30 cm below the modern ground surface. The underlying silt loam was generally moist and workable, but direct exposure to the sun and air quickly dried the sediments in the excavation units to a consistency that defied trowels and flat shovels. Spraying the excavation units with water helped alleviate the situation, but the units quickly dried out again upon exposure. Units were extremely difficult to excavate to a uniform horizontal level, which is necessary to define cultural features, and the extreme dryness bleached the surfaces of the exposed grid units and often masked subtle color changes.

A final problem with the horizontal definition of cultural features concerns historic plow marks. In retrospect, it would have been better to excavate at least 10 cm below the plow zone, so that excavation would have extended below the deepest plow marks. Some plow marks gave an initial impression of the presence of a prehistoric cultural feature, and they produced some confusion in interpretation.

Traces of a cultural feature (later termed Pithouse 1) were defined in the region of Anomaly 1a and set the stage for subsequent excavation procedures. Once the plow zone was removed from the 13 2 by 2 m excavations units over Anomaly 1a, it was possible to horizontally define the underlying cultural feature. A boundary between the cultural feature and culturally sterile soil was clearly seen in several areas; the organic

fill of the feature appeared as a large dark stain. Auger holes, made with a 1 m long soil probe, were placed in various locations around this stain to further define the boundaries of the cultural feature. Cultural material was found as deep as 96 cm below the modern ground surface at the northern part of the stain, while similar auger holes 8 m south produced only natural sediments. The pit feature (later designated as Pithouse 1) was then thought to be about 6 to 8 m long (north-south). Based on this estimate, Test Trench 1 was excavated with mattock and shovels and minimal screening of excavated materials. The objective was to locate feature/structure floors or walls as quickly as possible. When the structure's floor and north wall were located, the test trench was extended to the south to find the opposite wall. Excavation of the trench proceeded to about 15 to 20 cm above the floor to minimize disturbance. When the south wall was encountered (5.7 m from the north wall), a profile was drawn of the west wall of the trench. The pitstructure was filled with generally homogeneous wind- and water-transported deposits, so the remaining fill within the structure was removed by a full-cut excavation technique (as one unit, without division into strata).

As it turned out, the initial north-south trench across the pitstructure was situated almost in the middle of the structure, and its dimensions could be estimated with confidence. Beginning near the middle of the structure, two trenches at right angles to Test Trench 1 were excavated. These trenches, like Test Trench 1, were maintained at about 15 to 20 cm above the floor. The trenches were quickly excavated to the estimated eastern and western limits of the pitstructure.

Since this pitstructure had not burned completely, its inner walls were difficult to discern. However, a segment of burned roof matting

preserved part of the original wall plaster on the northern wall. Excavations to define the walls began with the preserved portion of the northern wall and moved southeastward. Unfortunately, the burned and preserved plaster was very limited, and unburned wall areas were quickly encountered.

Post-occupational weathering might have eroded the unburned abobe plaster that lined the inside wall of Pitstructure 1. Thus, the boundary between the pitstructure and the natural sediments was typically difficult to detect. Basically, excavations along the inner wall continued until there was a distinct lack of artifacts and charcoal flecks. Sometimes a definite wall surface could be found, but generally texture and color changes were used to define the boundary.

The northwest quarter of the pitstructure was outlined first, and the fill in the northwest quarter was removed to a level about 15-20 cm above the floor. Using assumed symmetrical relationships, the northeastern quarter of the pitstructure was then defined and excavated in a similar manner. The inner walls were followed south to obtain the outline of the southeastern and southwestern quarters.

When the fill was removed, a D-shaped main chamber was defined. Careful probing established the position of the central hearth, which was used as the first point in constructing a 1 by 1 m grid over the floor. Each grid unit was excavated in two arbitrary levels: the first level stopped at 5 cm above the floor, and the second level incorporated all materials from 5 cm above the floor to the floor itself. Cultural materials resting directly on the floor were left in place to be mapped and assigned point location (PL) numbers.

In most cases, features were bisected vertically and one half of the fill was removed by trowel. The remaining profile of each feature was cleaned, so strata within the fill could be defined, and then a profile was drawn. If strata were observed, the excavation proceeded with cultural materials being recorded and collected layer by layer. Black and white photographs were taken during and after the excavation process.

Standard environmental sampling (bulk soil, pollen, etc.) procedures were applied to all appropriate pitstructures and features at Apricot Hamlet; general procedures for such sampling are described in Litzinger [17]. Several special techniques were followed at Apricot Hamlet which should be described. A soil monolith was removed from the post-occupational fill about 25 cm north of the slab deflector in the main chamber of Pitstructure 1. This monolith will be analyzed by the geological specialists to describe the microstratigraphy and post-abandonment processes in the pitstructure.

One other special sampling procedure concerned the relationships between limited activity loci represented by the central hearth and floor metates. A series of bulk soil transect samples was collected, processed, and analyzed to examine these relationships (Appendix C).

A presumed ventilator shaft located to the south of Pitstructure 1 was first outlined horizontally. A shallow charcoal stain, thought to represent the uppermost fill in the vent shaft, proved upon excavation to be much too wide to be a ventshaft. This feature was actually an antechamber (designated in the field as Pitstructure 2) and was excavated to 10 cm above the floor. The inner wall was not burned and was difficult

to identify. A 1 by 1 m grid was established and excavation proceeded in a manner similar to that of Pitstructure 1.

The bench of the main chamber was the final large feature excavated in Pitstructure 1. The bench surface and back wall were difficult to isolate with confidence since the prehistoric plaster had long since deteriorated. Sediment color and texture, and the lack of cultural materials, were again used as characteristics to identify the boundary. All artifacts found on the bench were mapped and assigned PL numbers.

These two structures (Pitstructures 1 and 2) were designated as the main chamber and antechamber of Pithouse 1 and are discussed as such through the remainder of this report.

One other feature excavated at Apricot Hamlet proved to be problematical. This feature was first defined horizontally as a small oval stain located about 1.5 m north-northwest of Pithouse 1. Initial excavation by trench produced no evidence of pit walls in the trench profile. The fill generally lacked artifacts, and only scattered charcoal flecks suggested a cultural matrix. No floor was found; only a sterile caliche layer marking the vertical extent of this feature was noted. A trench located east of and perpendicular to the first trench in the feature was excavated until cultural material was no longer encountered. At this point the pit feature (designated Pitstructure 3) had a deep vertical profile and an irregular floor and plan view. After consultation with D.A.P. field staff, a speculative interpretation of this feature was developed; this was that the irregular excavation represented an unfinished pithouse. Time constraints as well as the character of the cultural fill within the structure forced excavations to be conducted by the full-cut method.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Pithouse 1 Stratigraphy

Five strata were recorded in the east-west profile of the main chamber of Pithouse 1 and are illustrated in Figure 4.8. Each stratum is described below, beginning with the stratigraphically highest level.

Stratum 1, 0-27 cm below the modern ground surface (MGS), is the uppermost stratigraphic unit. It averages 27 cm in thickness in Pithouse 1 and represents the plow zone at Apricot Hamlet. This stratum is a brown silt loam which is hard to break when dry. Stratum 1 contains many inclusions due to historic plowing and mixing. Pieces of prehistoric pottery, flakes, and lithic tools are sparingly mixed with burned sage root fragments and wheat chaff. The boundary between Stratum 1 and the next lower unit, Stratum 2, is abrupt.

Stratum 2, 27-70 cm below the MGS, averages 43 cm in thickness. It is composed of brown to dark brown silt loam. Stratum 2 is also very hard when dry, and contains washed-in prehistoric artifacts. The structure of Stratum 2 verges on blocky, and the boundary between Stratum 2 and the next lower unit (Stratum 3) is diffuse.

Stratum 3, 70-95 cm below the MGS, is a homogeneous dark-brown silt loam with charcoal, ceramic, and lithic artifact inclusions. The structure is strong, and the individual peds are still very hard when dry. Stratum 3 and the underlying unit, Stratum 4, are separated by a smooth, clear boundary.

Stratum 4, 95-117 cm below the MGS, is again a strong brown silt loam. Inclusions in Stratum 4 are more numerous when compared to the number of inclusions recorded in the overlying strata. The inclusions

consist of roots (1 cm thick), ceramic and lithic material, and some charcoal stains and flecks. Several long, thin, organic lenses, apparently representing water-laid deposits, were observed in this stratum. The boundary between Stratum 4 and Stratum 5 is clear and sharp.

Stratum 5, 117-143 cm below the MGS, is the lowest stratum identified in this profile. It is one of the thicker strata, and is composed of strong brown silt loam. Many cultural inclusions were recorded in Stratum 5. The lower boundary of Stratum 5 is the floor of the main chamber of the pithouse.

Post-Abandonment Processes

The five sedimentary deposits revealed by the stratigraphic profile of Pithouse 1 represent at least three depositional events. All of these events occurred after Pithouse 1 was abandoned between A.D. 750 and 800. Abandonment of the pitstructure was probably not catastrophic, since few whole pots and completed stone tools were found in the pitstructure. One trough metate and one mortar were found on the floor, the sipapu was closed with a mud seal, and several other pit features were filled with a mixture of local sand and silt loam. The adjacent antechamber was probably abandoned concurrently: its hearth was partially cleaned of ash and burned material, then covered with silt loam. At least two fugitive red vessels (one jar and one bowl) were left on top of the closed antechamber hearth, possibly signifying a ritual closing.

Soon after Pithouse 1 was abandoned, eolian and water-laid deposits began to fill the bottom third of the structure. Part of the superstructure located above the northeastern quarter of the main chamber burned and fell into the deposits and mixed with Strata 4 and 5. Wind-

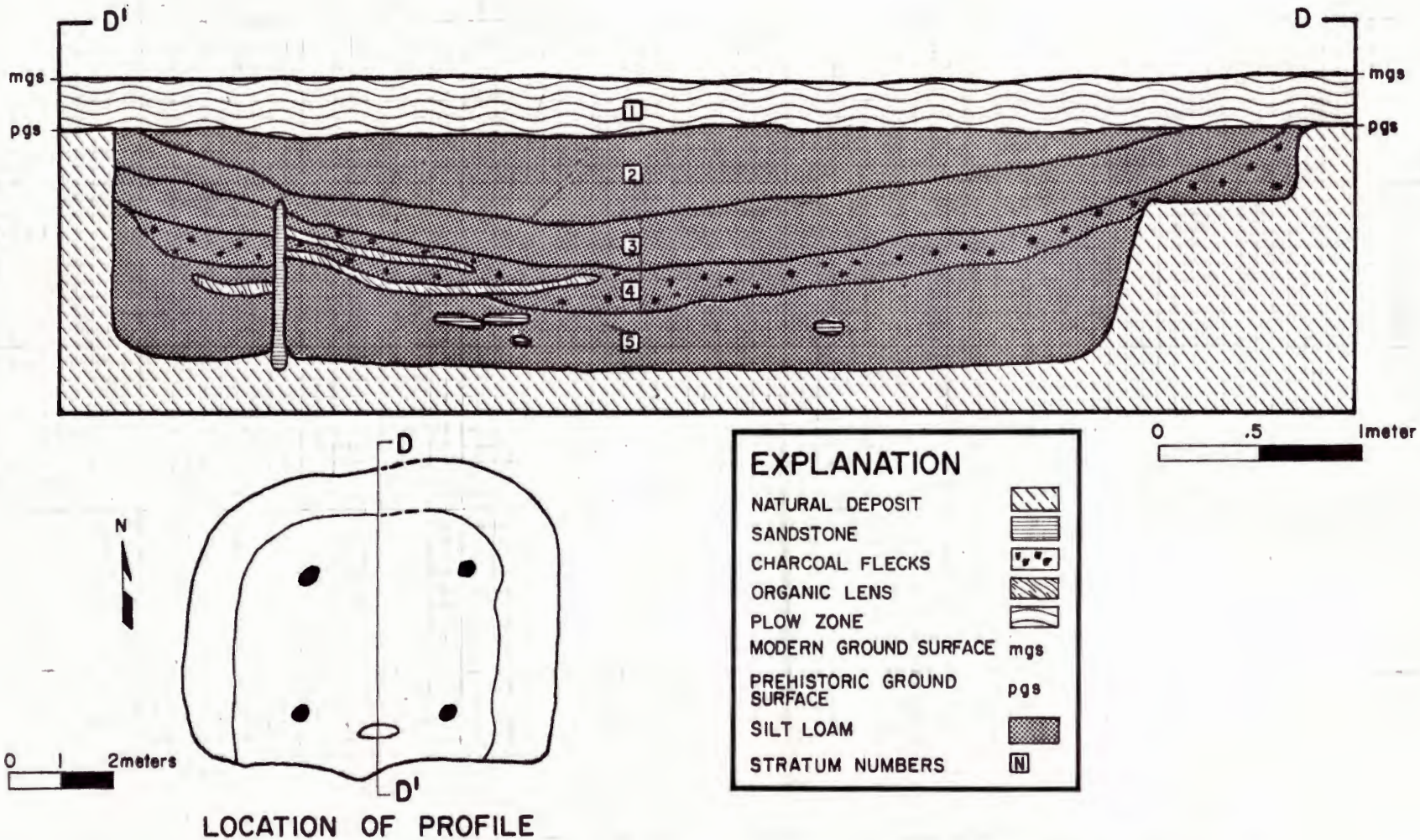


Figure 3.8 Stratigraphic profile of the main chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet.

and water-transported sediments seem to have quickly covered the burned material. A definite time frame cannot be established for the deposition of Strata 3, 4, and 5. The few thin layers of very dark organic debris suggest that water might have pooled inside the pitstructure for short periods of time, possibly after strong thunderstorms. Rocks initially located along the bottom of the superstructure slumped into the western half of the structure during the deposition of Strata 3, 4, and 5.

No visible disconformity separates Stratum 3 from the overlying Stratum 2; the difference between the two strata is due to differences in soil development within the sediments. More than one-third of the original depth of the pitstructure was filled in during the deposition of Stratum 2; its homogeneous texture and structure imply rapid filling by surrounding silt loam materials. Continued slumpage of items from the base of the superstructure enclosing Pithouse 1 is indicated by the occasional occurrence of small pebbles, flaked lithics, pottery fragments, and flecks of charcoal within the matrix of Stratum 2.

The deposition of Stratum 2 might have completely filled the remaining depression of Pithouse 1, but the 35 cm deep plow zone (designated Stratum 1) obscures accurate determination. Stratum 1 effectively truncated any natural deposit, and contemporary wheat chaff and other plant remains are located in this stratum.

Rapid filling of Pithouse 1 with wind- and water-transported sediments can be inferred from sedimentological analyses of the deposits. While the texture of the deposits is generally the same throughout the profile, the lower depositional strata are characterized by higher clay content, whereas structurally, the upper depositional units are characterized by stronger ped development. These observations indicate a

relatively stable sedimentary environment encouraging soil formation atop the newly filled pithouse depression. A, B, and C horizons are present in the profile; the A horizon is represented by the plow zone, the B horizon exhibits a blocky structure, and the C horizon is unaltered sedimentary deposits.

Deposition in the antechamber of Pithouse 1 and in the unfinished Pitstructure 3 followed the same sequence described above.

Cultural Units at the Site

Excavations at Apricot Hamlet disclosed a pithouse (with a main chamber and antechamber) and its associated internal features, an unfinished pithouse, and three features located outside these structures (Figure 3.9). Architecturally, the pithouse and antechamber should date to the Sagehill Subphase, A.D. 600-760 (Kane [18]), of the Sagehen Phase, with the main occupation occurring between A.D. 635 and 680.

During a second occupation of Pithouse 1, construction was begun on another pitstructure which was never completed. This occupation was short-lived and probably ended between A.D. 750-800. Figure 3.10 illustrates the north-south profile of the major cultural units at Apricot Hamlet.

Pithouse 1.

Dimensions:

Length (north-south):	5.70 m
Width (east-west):	7.10 m
Depth (average below MGS):	1.5 m
Depth (average below inferred prehistoric ground surface):	1.2 m
Roofed area:	22.89 m^2
Roofed area with bench:	37.11 m^2

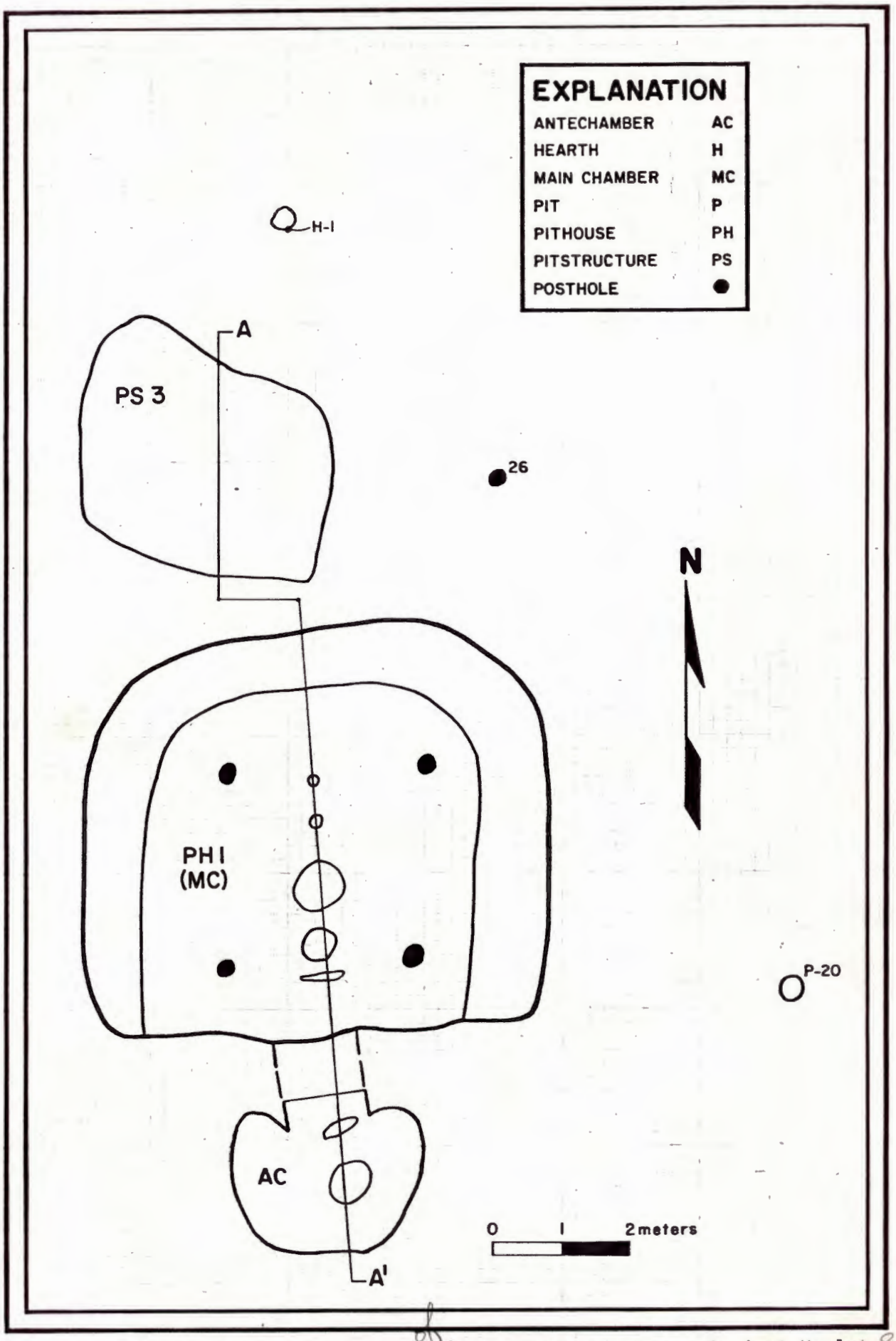


Figure 3.9 Spatial relationships to major cultural units, Apricot Hamlet. (AA' corresponds to AA' in Figure 3.10.)

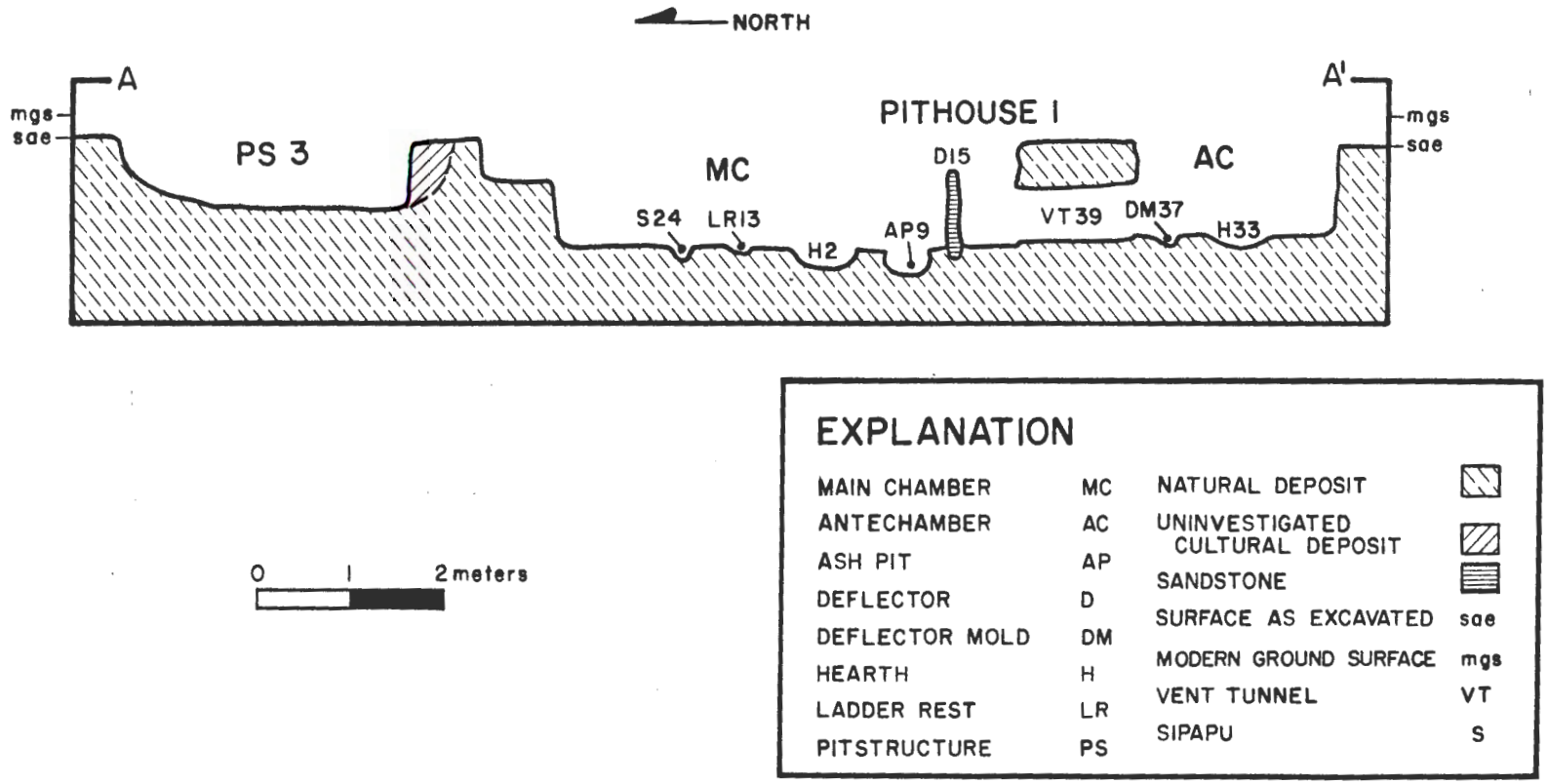


Figure 3.10 General site profile (north-south), Apricot Hamlet (AA' corresponds to AA' in Figure 3.9).

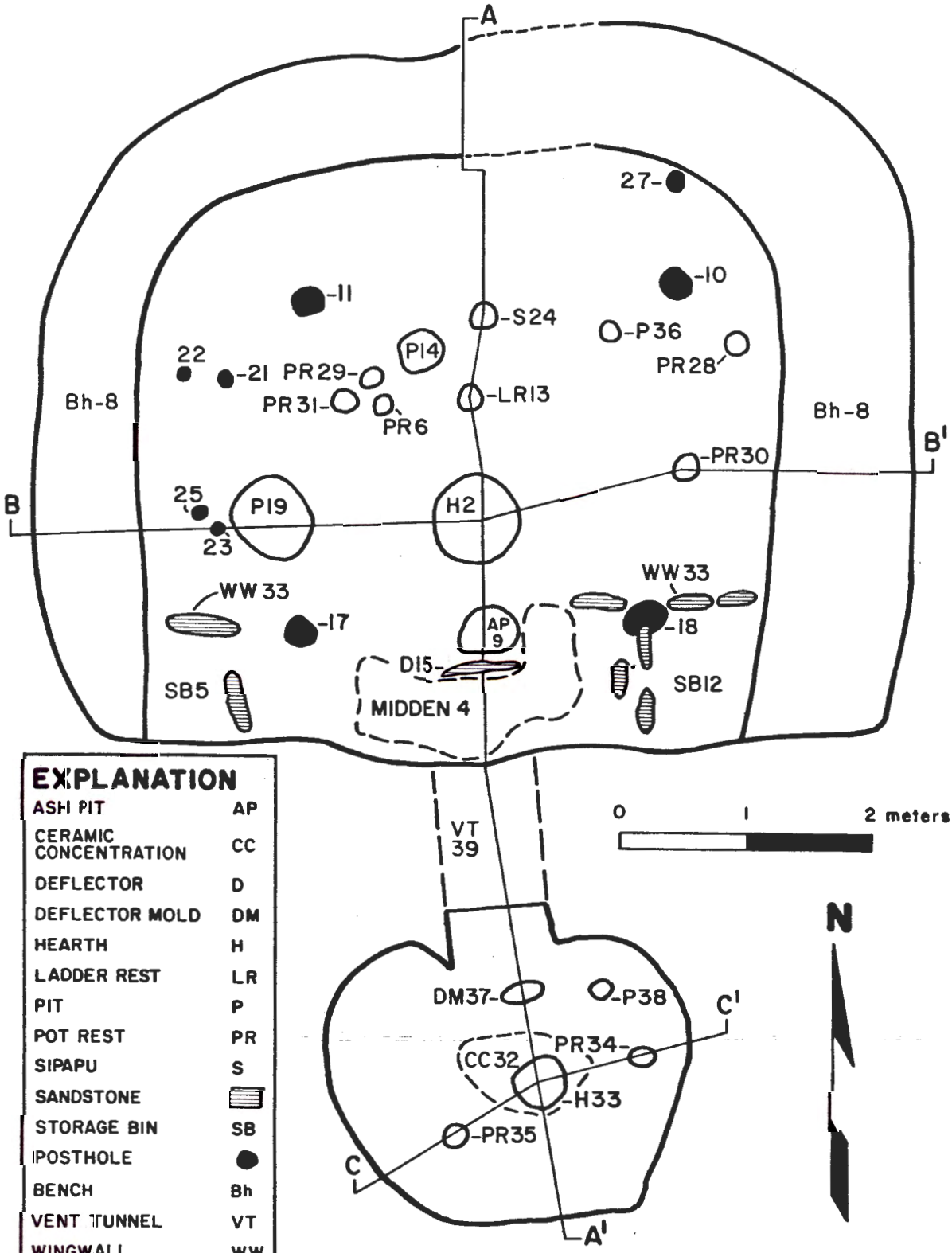


Figure 3.11 Plan view of Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet (AA' corresponds to AA' in Figure 3.13).

Pithouse 1 consists of a main chamber located due north of a smaller antechamber (Figures 4.11 and 4.12); these two structures are connected by a tunnel. Figures 4.13 and 4.14 illustrate the north-south and east-west profiles, respectively, of Pithouse 1.

Main chamber: The central axis of the main chamber follows magnetic north. Most Basketmaker III pithouses are oriented south-southeast to north-northwest, according to studies from nearby Mesa Verde (Birkedal [19:39]), although variation in orientation has been noted in other parts of the Anasazi region as well (Bullard [20:112]). Entrance to the main chamber could be gained through the associated antechamber or by a ladder which probably extended upward to a roof hole situated over the central hearth in the main chamber.

The main chamber is D-shaped with squared southwestern and southeastern corners. A wide bench encompasses all but the southern wall of the main chamber. No evidence of leaner poles was found on the bench or just outside the main chamber. Birkedal [19] considers the D-shaped Basketmaker III pithouse to be a characteristic shape, and several investigators have previously recorded Basketmaker III pithouses with this same shape (see O'Bryan [21:59]; Lancaster and Watson [22:9]; Smiley [23: 170]). Also, Hayes and Lancaster [24:6-12] have documented, at Wetherill Mesa, two La Plata Phase pithouses (Pithouses A and B, Site MV1644) of this same shape.

Walls: The walls of the main chamber are slightly undercut at the bottom and were cut into the sterile silt loam soil underlying the structure. Most areas of the wall no longer hold any plaster, apparently due to natural erosion. Burned plaster was still evident only in the northeastern portion of the wall, and it is inferred that the remaining

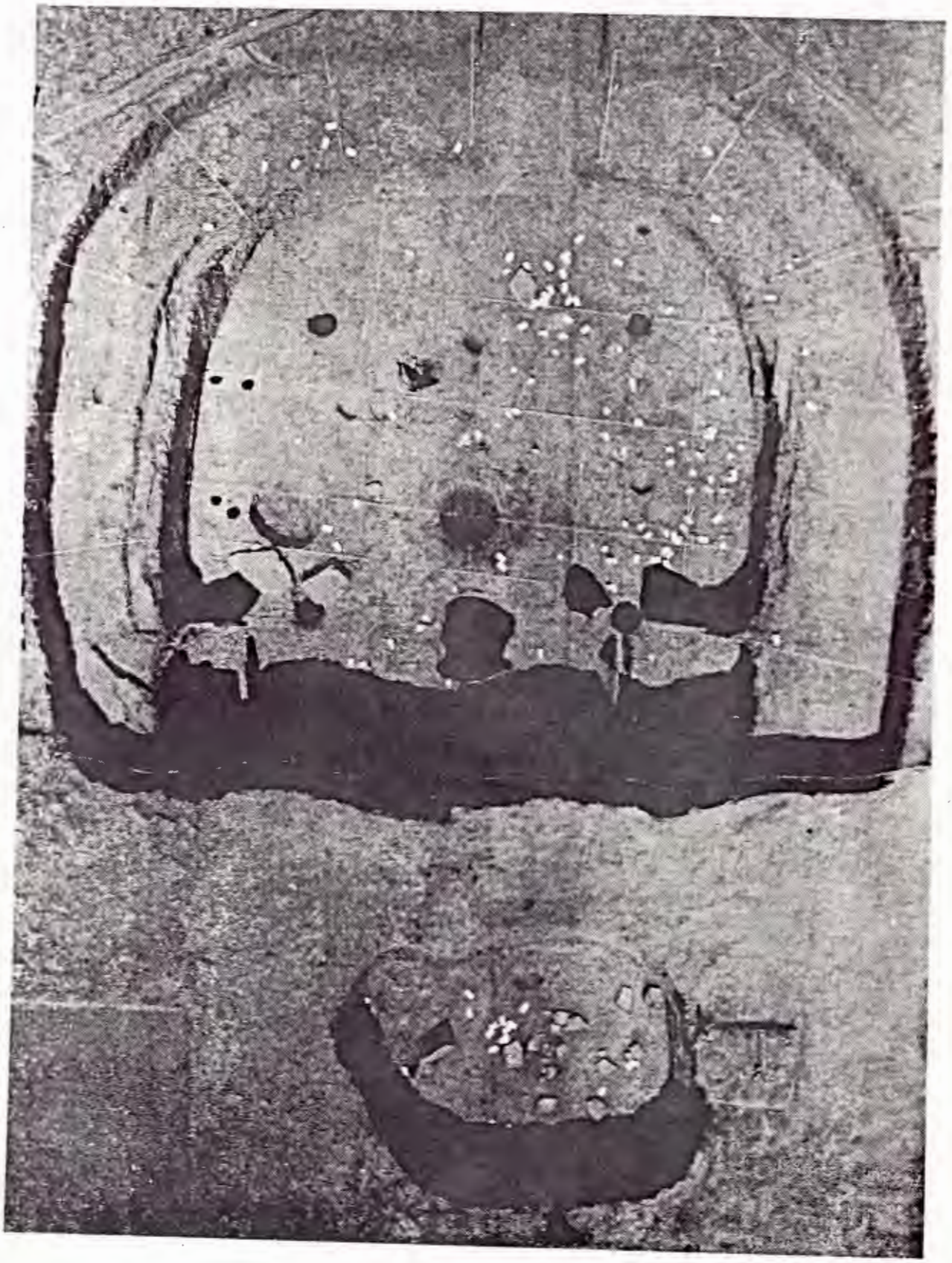


Figure 3.12 Photograph of Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet (D.A.P. 096004).

Figure 3.13 Architectural profile of Pithouse 1 (north-south axis), Apricot Hamlet (AA' corresponds to AA' in Figure 3.11).

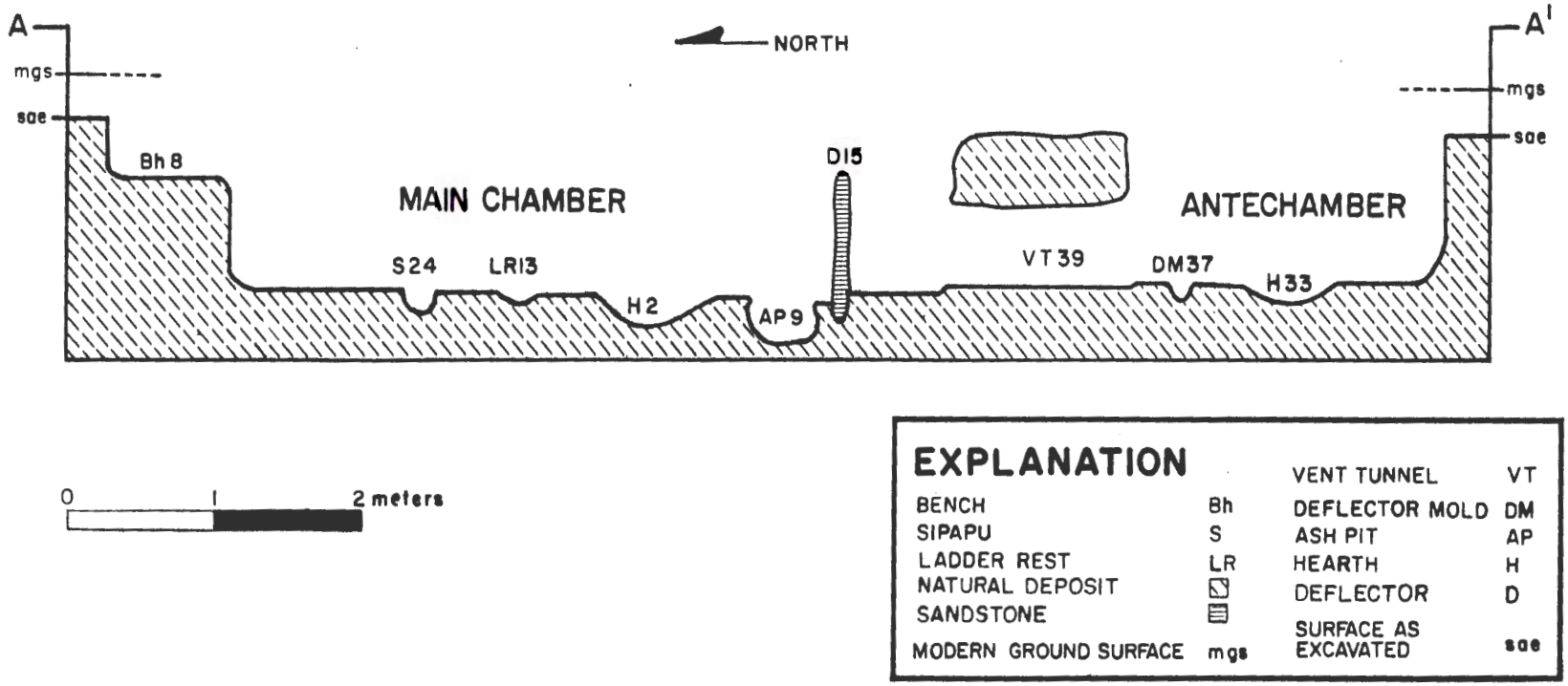


Figure 3.14 Architectural profiles of Pithouse 1 (east-west axis), Apricot Hamlet.

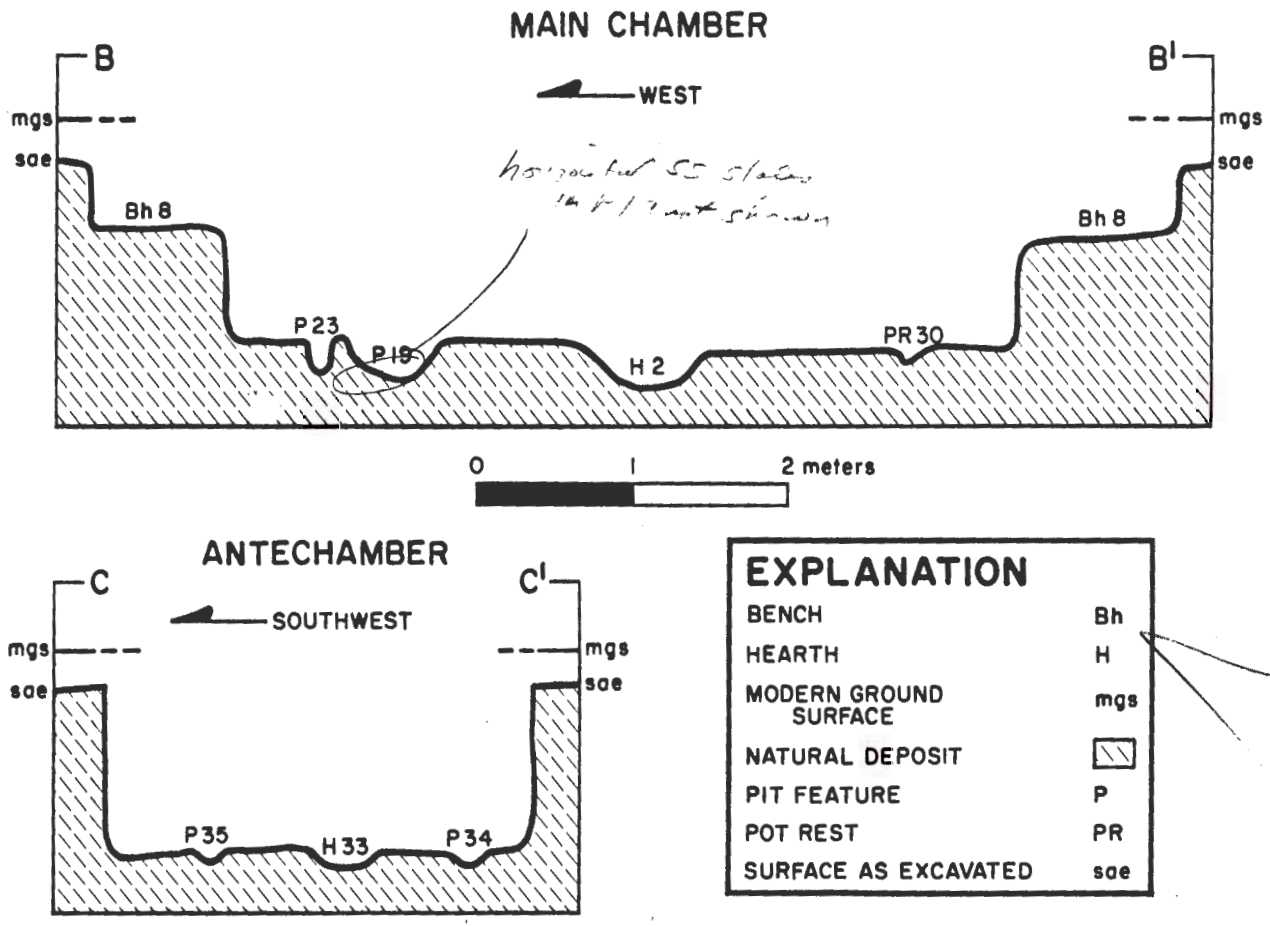
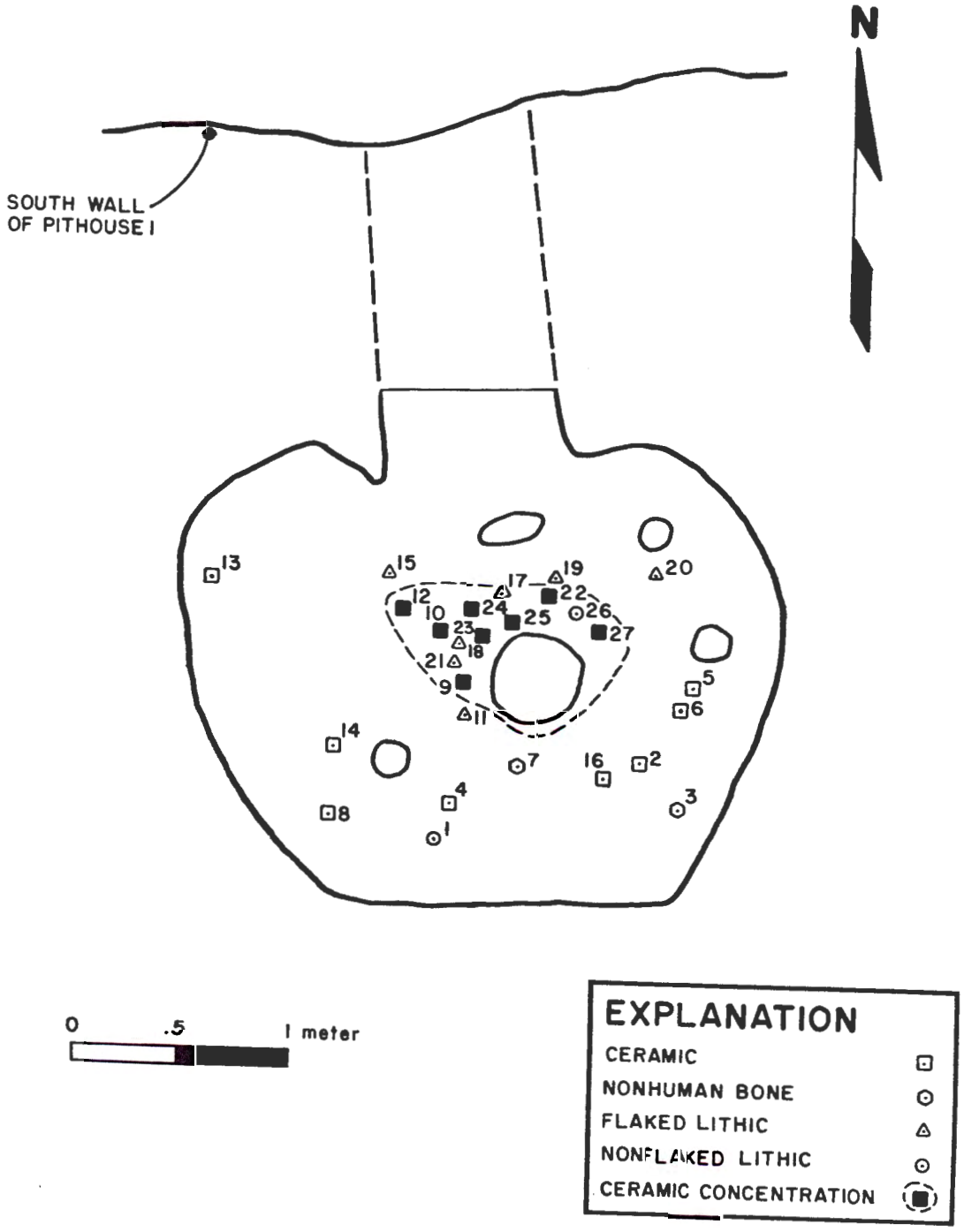


Figure 3.15 Detail map of point locations, Pithouse 1 antechamber, Apricot Hamlet (refer to Table 3.4 for numbered artifact descriptions).



portions of the wall were plastered in a similar fashion. The thin plaster (0.5 cm) was made from clayey soil mixed with water and then applied to the walls. The soil was probably obtained locally; other features in Pithouse 1 were coated with the same plaster. Only a single layer of plaster was applied to the walls, apparently typical construction for pithouses of this time period and region (Bullard [20:149]).

Floor: The floor of the main chamber is a relatively level layer of use-compacted silt loam; it is thin (0.5 to 1.0 cm), orange-red in color, and very hard. Upon exposure, the floor tended to crack vertically and horizontally into approximately 2 cm^3 chunks.

The consistency and color of the floor varies slightly within the main chamber. Depending on the amount of ash, soil, charcoal, and general organic debris which had been packed into the floor, some areas are a bit darker, thicker, and harder than others. Near the central hearth and in the southeastern corner of the main chamber the floor is much darker, while the western half is relatively free of organic debris and staining. The western half of the floor is also much thinner and sometimes difficult to identify. These differences might be due to different domestic activities undertaken in different portions of the main chamber, as well as to the fact that trash was deposited on the eastern floor during the second occupation.

The main chamber floor is not perfectly level; it slopes up about 2-5 cm from the central area in all areas except for the southeastern portion which slopes down about 2 cm. In almost all cases at the wall-floor juncture, the floor surface curves up to the wall in a well-defined manner. This fact enabled a reasonably accurate determination of the location of the inner main chamber wall.

A total of 29 features were recorded in the main chamber of Pithouse 1 (Figure 3.11). One of these was found beneath the floor, while the others were exposed when the floor was cleared of post-abandonment materials. Each feature will be described in detail.

Central hearth (Feature 2):

Dimensions:

Length:	70 cm
Width:	60 cm
Depth:	20 cm

The central hearth (Feature 2) is located 40 cm north of the ash pit (Feature 9) and about 80 cm north of the deflector (Feature 15). These three features align perfectly with the tunnel connecting the main chamber to the antechamber. In plan, Feature 2 is round, and it is basin-shaped in profile.

This hearth had been dug into the main chamber floor to a depth of 20 cm below the floor surface. No raised rim or lip is present and the sides do not appear to have been plastered. The walls are yellow-red (5.0YR4/6) with some charcoal stains. The walls are very compact due to fire-hardening; no evidence of rebuilding or modification is evident.

The fill of the hearth was a mixture of sand, ash, and charcoal fragments. Other cultural materials in the fill included five ceramic fragments, at least one flaked lithic artifact, and one piece of sandstone (on the bottom). The hearth fill was very loose in consistency and its color was strong brown (7.5YR4/6).

Examination of the stratigraphy in the western half of the hearth showed that the hearth fill occurred only in the lower one-half of the basin. Post-occupational fill was found in the upper one-half of the hearth; it is inferred that the hearth was not completely cleaned out

before the main chamber was abandoned. The southern and eastern edges of the hearth are lower (by 2 cm) than the other areas of the feature's perimeter.

Numerous environmental samples were taken from this central hearth to test the idea that the hearth and other features nearby were used as one limited activity locus. These samples and the results of their analysis are discussed in Appendixes C and D.

Metate (Feature 3):

Dimensions:

Length:	54 cm
Width:	33 cm
Thickness:	8 cm

A trough metate (Feature 3) was located within 2-4 cm of the floor in the northeastern portion of the main chamber. This metate is roughly rectangular in plan, though it has an irregular outline, and one corner (the northwest one) has lost a triangular-shaped chip (which measures approximately 9 by 9 by 14 cm).

The metate was found resting on a thin, dark, organic lens which covers the eastern portion of the main chamber floor (Figure 4.11), incicating it probably was not found in its original location. A few artifacts were also found under the metate. It is assumed that prehistoric activities were centered around this metate, and several pieces of ground stone, including one possible metate rest, were found on the floor of the main chamber near the metate, perhaps indicating a prehistoric mealing area. Many environmental samples were taken from the metate and its immediate area on the floor, as well as from transects radiating out from the metate to the central hearth and in other directions. The results of the bulk soil sampling are discussed in

Appendix C. A total of 21 bulk soil samples and 4 pollen samples were collected from and around this feature; there was not enough pollen for analysis.

Mortar (Feature 7):

Dimensions:

Length:	55 cm
Width:	40 cm
Thickness:	7.5 cm

Feature 7 was located 66 cm southeast of the trough metate just described. This sandstone mortar is square to rectangular in plan and irregularly basin-shaped in profile. The basin is shallow, approximately 9 cm deep at its deepest part.

This artifact was found close to but not directly on the main chamber floor (Figure 4.11). A thin layer of dark ash/organic debris, less than 2 cm thick, lies on the floor and a thin layer (less than 2 cm thick) of brown silt loam overlies the organic debris. The mortar was resting on this brown silt loam.

This feature was securely placed in a level position and it is assumed that it was in use just prior to abandonment of the pitstructure. A lump of raw clay and a cluster of burned ceramics were found nearby; it is possible that this mortar was involved in ceramic manufacture.

Bulk soil sampling of this feature involved removing basin-fill samples and floor-transect samples; a total of 17 bulk soil samples was collected and some of the samples were floated (results are reported in Appendix C). Four pollen samples were removed from the fill of the feature, but they did not contain sufficient pollen for analysis.

Deflector (Feature 15):

Dimensions:

Height:	82.5 cm
Width:	64.0 cm
Thickness (average):	2.5 cm

The deflector (Feature 15) lies in a direct line with the tunnel, the ash pit, and the central hearth (Figure ~~3~~4.11). Feature 15 is a very large, oval-shaped sandstone slab, which appears to have been shaped before it was set vertically into the floor. No plaster, coping, or stabilization were found around the deflector. This feature is a very large deflector when compared to others found in similar contexts in the project area. It is assumed that the deflector functioned to interrupt air flowing from the antechamber into the main chamber. Such a feature could also keep the ashes and sparks from the central hearth and the ash pit from scattering.

Ash pit (Feature 9):

Dimensions:

Length:	43 cm
Width:	38 cm
Depth:	30 cm

A large ash pit (Feature 9) was excavated in the southern half of the main chamber. It is located between the deflector and the central hearth (Figure ~~3~~4.11). In plan this feature is subrectangular and in profile it is irregular. No plaster was used in its construction.

Fill deposited in the ash pit was a combination of charcoal, sand, and ash. The charcoal was small and fragmentary, and uniformly mixed with the yellow-gray sand and gray ash. Cultural materials in the ash pit were numerous; at least 20 pieces of broken pottery, 15 pieces of nonhuman

bone, 1 projectile point, and more than 20 flaked lithic debitage items were observed while excavating this feature.

The feature fill was composed of many thin laminations corresponding to a washing-in sequence from the southern edge of the feature (since the laminations arched upward to intersect at the southern lip of the ash pit). Just where the deposits washed in from is not clear, but the midden south of the wingwalls (see midden description below) seems a likely source. The stratigraphy within the midden was complex, but its sandy matrix mixed with charcoal fragments and artifacts corresponded to the fill of the ash pit. The midden is located at a somewhat higher elevation relative to the ash pit, and water entering the main chamber could have moved materials from the midden northward around the deflector and into the ash pit.

Seven bulk soil and three pollen samples were recovered from the ash pit; comparative bulk soil samples were also removed from the midden. However, because none of the samples were analyzed, it cannot be determined if the ash pit was open when the main chamber was abandoned and subsequently filled with materials washed in from the midden.

Sipapu (Feature 24):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	18 cm
Depth:	19 cm

The sipapu (Feature 24) is located about 30 cm south of the northern inner wall of the main chamber (Figure ~~3~~4.11) in line with the tunnel, ash pit, central hearth, and ladder rest. This feature is symmetrical; it is circular in plan and rectangular in profile.

Insect disturbance had mixed much of the original sediments of the feature, but several strata were apparent. The lowest layer in the sipapu was a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt loam with small charcoal inclusions. It was irregular in depth but averaged about 5 cm. On top of this was a thin (less than 1 cm) layer of light yellow-red (5YR4/6) sand. This sand layer was overlain by 10 cm of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt loam which resembled the post-occupational pithouse fill. The texture was not uniform, but graded into sandy loam in some portions of the layer. A dark red-brown (5YR4/4) sandy loam, 3 cm thick, capped the feature; this layer had no cultural inclusions. In the middle of the profile, a wedge of light yellow-brown (10YR6/4) sand extended down 12 cm from the lower margin of the sandy-loam cap (this might have been caused by insect burrowing). Pollen samples were examined but did not have enough pollen for analysis.

Its location in the pitstructure and its morphological characteristics suggest that this feature is a sipapu (Bullard [20:166-167]). Field records indicate that the uppermost layer, the sandy loam, was the cultural sealing of the sipapu. Typically, sipapus are filled with clean sand, but the fact that the sipapu was capped might indicate a ritual or sacred closure, perhaps related to the abandonment of the main chamber.

Wingwall (Feature 16):

Dimensions:

Eastern wingwall:	
Length:	152 cm
Height:	90 cm
Thickness (average):	5 cm
Western wingwall:	
Length:	85 cm
Height:	80 cm
Thickness (average):	5 cm

Two separate remnants of sandstone slab wingwalls (Feature 16) were found in the southern portion of the main chamber (Figure 4.11). The east wingwall, composed of three vertically set sandstone slabs, is more complete than the west wingwall, which is composed of only one vertically set sandstone slab. One of the main support postholes was incorporated into the east wingwall. It is probable that the west wingwall also incorporated a main support post. A shallow groove was made in the floor and the sandstone slabs were set into the groove. No coping or modification between the wingwall and the floor was found.

No environmental samples were taken from this feature. The wingwall slabs did not appear to have been shaped or otherwise modified in any significant way.

Vertical slab bins:

Dimensions:

Western bin (Feature 5):	
Length:	111 cm
Width:	70 cm
Depth (average):	26 cm
Eastern bin (Feature 12):	
Length:	123 cm
Width:	104 cm
Depth (average):	68 cm

Two vertical sandstone slab bins were found in the main chamber of Pithouse 1. The southwestern bin (Feature 5) is D-shaped in plan and basically rectangular in profile. This bin was located directly south of the west wingwall (Figure 4.11). One sandstone slab was set vertically into the floor in a generally north-south line, and the west wingwall provided the bin's wall to the north. The southern and western bin walls are defined by the walls of the main chamber. Feature fill was a uniform strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam post-abandonment deposit.

Excavation and one-eighth-inch mesh screening of the feature fill recovered three lithic flakes intermixed with charcoal flecks and scattered rodent bones. Plant root and rodent disturbance was extensive. There were artifacts on the floor of this bin, including a mano and a cluster of six ceramic fragments from a Piedra Black-on-white bowl. No other cultural materials were found on the bin floor. The general paucity of floor artifacts in the bin as well as in the bin fill indicates that this feature was probably cleared of most of its contents before or at the time the main chamber was abandoned.

The other vertical sandstone slab bin (Feature 12) was found in the southeastern corner of the main chamber, directly south of the east wingwall, with the wingwall as its northern boundary. It is rectangular in plan, with a rounded southeastern corner, and is rectangular in profile. Two vertically set sandstone slabs form the western part of the bin. Another vertically set sandstone slab was found about 20 cm to the west and might have been associated with this feature.

This bin was excavated in a fashion similar to Feature 5. Homogeneous post-abandonment brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam filled the bin. The fill contained some flecks of charcoal, and a few artifacts, including a large chunk of burned adobe, 10 ceramic sherds, 5 lithic flakes, and 1 nonflaked lithic artifact. Only one artifact, an unmodified lithic flake (PL 114) was found on the bin floor. It is assumed that this bin was also cleaned out prior to or during the abandonment of the main chamber.

Three bulk soil samples and three pollen samples were collected from the southeastern bin; one bulk soil sample and one pollen sample were taken from the southwestern bin. Only Feature 5 had sufficient pollen for analysis; results are presented in Appendixes C and D.

Bench (Feature 8):

Dimensions:

Length:	13.25 m
Width (average):	0.95 m
Height above floor (average):	0.80 m
Depth below PGS (estimated):	0.80 m

A wide three-quarter bench (Feature 8) surrounds the main chamber of Pithouse 1, though its surface was badly eroded and often difficult to define (Figure ~~3~~4.11). Some patches of plaster were noted and it is presumed that the bench was plastered in the past.

The bench is larger than is typical for the area (Hayes and Lancaster [24]). Despite its apparent large size, few cultural materials were associated with the surface of the bench. Seven sherds, 1 nonflaked lithic artifact, and 12 flaked lithic artifacts were point located on the bench surface during excavation; 2 small sherd clusters and 1 flaked lithic cluster are also included.

The outer wall of the bench, forming the perimeter of the main chamber, was difficult to locate. The outer wall was defined on the basis of color and texture change when compared to the sterile soil, and by the absence of artifacts or charcoal flecks; no plaster was found on the wall.

Activities associated with the bench surface are only speculated. It might have been used as a temporary or permanent storage area, or, due to its large width and paucity of artifacts, it could conceivably have been a sleeping area. A partially restorable Chapin Black-on-white bowl was among the bench artifacts and suggests its use for storage; other stored

materials might have been removed due to intended abandonment of the structure.

No evidence of postholes or socket holes was found on the bench, so the type of roof construction and support can only be postulated. If leaner post sockets were dug shallowly into the bench, forming an angle with the main roof, erosional processes and/or rodent and root disturbance could have obliterated the holes, but complete destruction of such evidence is unlikely. It is also possible that side poles supporting the roof simply abutted against the outer-wall margin of the bench, thus leaving no permanent evidence of side-pole placement. Another possibility is that the side poles were placed outside the main chamber and bench, leaving the bench completely open for storage or sleeping; however, no evidence that the side poles were placed outside the bench was found during excavation. Due to its poor preservation, no bulk soil or pollen samples were taken from the bench surface.

Main support postholes:

Dimensions:

Posthole (Feature 10):	
Length:	30.2 cm
Width:	29.4 cm
Depth:	60.8 cm
Posthole (Feature 11):	
Length:	25.0 cm
Width:	22.5 cm
Depth:	60.0 cm
Posthole (Feature 17):	
Length:	31.6 cm
Width:	28.5 cm
Depth:	63.4 cm
Posthole (Feature 18):	
Length:	32.5 cm
Width:	32.4 cm
Depth:	63.3 cm

Four main support postholes were located in the northeast (Feature 10), northwest (Feature 11), southwest (Feature 17), and southeast (Feature 18) corners of the main chamber (Figure 4.11). The postholes were all about 60 cm deep; three of the four postholes were dug into caliche deposits and the fourth posthole was incorporated into the east wingwall.

All of the main support postholes are circular in plan and rectangular in profile. Small pieces of tabular sandstone (measuring approximately 5 by 5 by 3 cm) were found in the fill of the postholes and might have been used to stabilize the posts. These sandstone fragments were generally found 30-40 cm below the floor.

A similar fill sequence was recorded for all four postholes. A dark gray, loosely compact sand or sandy loam usually filled the lowest 10-20 cm. Cultural materials found in this lowest layer included two pieces of flaked lithic debitage, two bone beads, and a bone needle from Feature 10; two pieces of flaked lithic debitage from Feature 17; and rodent-bone fragments (four pieces, with one mandible) from Feature 18.

In all of the features, the remaining upper portions of the holes contained post-abandonment brown silt loam. A few pieces of broken pottery and flecks of charcoal were found in these deposits.

No post remnants or organic material suggestive of rotted wood were found in any of the four postholes, perhaps indicating that the main support posts were removed after abandonment of the main chamber. No effort was made to seal the holes after removing the posts. Environmental samples were not taken from the postholes during excavation.

Other postholes:

Dimensions:

Posthole (Feature 27):	
Length:	13.0 cm
Width:	11.0 cm
Depth:	13.0 cm
Posthole (Feature 22):	
Length:	12.0 cm
Width:	9.4 cm
Depth:	13.8 cm
Posthole (Feature 21):	
Length:	10.0 cm
Width:	10.0 cm
Depth:	23.0 cm
Posthole (Feature 23):	
Length:	12.0 cm
Width:	11.7 cm
Depth:	20.0 cm
Posthole (Feature 25):	
Length:	10.0 cm
Width:	9.5 cm
Depth:	12.5 cm

Five features (Features 21, 22, 23, 25, and 27) resembling postholes were also found in the main chamber; these features are smaller than the four main support postholes. Four of these five features are located near the western edge of the main chamber and the other one (Feature 27) is in the northeastern corner of the main chamber (Figure ~~3~~ 4.11).

These five small postholes are circular in plan and rectangular in profile. Two of the postholes (the northeast and one of the western postholes) contained cultural fill, which was overlain by post-abandonment silt loam. It is fairly certain that the small posts were removed at, or soon after, abandonment of the main chamber. Several of the holes had also been cleaned out, but none of them were modified after they were constructed.

As mentioned above, four of the small postholes are clustered near the western inner wall of the main chamber. Feature 21 (the northeastern posthole) was primarily filled with a sandy loam which contained no artifacts. The upper 3 cm of fill was a post-abandonment silt loam which overlay the sandy loam. It may be that the sandy loam was used to partially fill this posthole when the occupants removed the post and abandoned the main chamber. The cultural fill of Feature 21 was submitted for soil sediment analysis. The remaining three holes were completely filled with post-abandonment silt loam. No organic debris (i.e., wood from rotting posts) was found in any of the four western postholes and it is assumed that the posts were removed during or soon after abandonment. The clustering of these four postholes might indicate the presence of a loom; however, no other supporting evidence was recorded. Loom holes found in the region (Gillespie [25:115]) held loom archers (Kent [26:438, Figure 8]) and are a bit smaller than the postholes found in the western portion of the main chamber. The four holes in the main chamber might represent the remains of a horizontal loom (Kent [26:488]), although this kind of loom arrangement has not been documented in the literature on the prehistoric Southwest (Kent [26:488]).

The fifth (northeastern) small posthole (Feature 27) is an isolated posthole. It is comparatively shallow and it contained three distinct layers of fill. The lowest 6 cm was a strong brown clay loam, which seemed rich in organic materials, perhaps the remains of a post. The function of this posthole cannot be determined from the available evidence.

Ladder rest (Feature 13):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	10.0 cm
~~Thickness~~: Depth:	4.0 cm

A small, shallow ladder rest was excavated 30 cm north of the central hearth in the main chamber (Figure ~~3~~4.11). It is circular in plan and roughly basin-shaped in profile. Post-abandonment silt loam filled the feature.

Based on its shape and position, it is inferred that the ladder rest once held a single-post ladder (not more than 10 cm in diameter) which extended from the center of the main chamber to the roof. The ladder rest was slightly angled to the south, so that the entry hole to the main chamber could have been centrally located in the roof above the central hearth. It is also highly probable that the entry hole served as a smoke hole for the hearth. No environmental samples were taken from the fill of this feature, and no artifacts were found in the fill.

Pot rests:

Dimensions:

Pot rest (Feature 6):	
Length:	22.0 cm
Width:	19.0 cm
Depth:	4.0 cm
Pot rest (Feature 28):	
Length:	18.0 cm
Width:	15.0 cm
Depth:	3.5 cm
Pot rest (Feature 29):	
Length:	23.0 cm
Width:	21.0 cm
Depth:	8.0 cm

Pot rest (Feature 30):

Length:	22.0 cm
Width:	20.0 cm
Depth:	6.0 cm

Pot rest (Feature 31):

Length:	17.0 cm
Width:	17.0 cm
Depth:	5.0 cm

All of the pot rests are round in plan and basin-shaped in profile (Figure 4.11). The walls and bottoms of Features 28 and 30 were lined with a thin layer of adobe plaster. Feature 29 was plastered on the walls only; no modifications were observed on Features 6 and 31. Some variation in depth and stratigraphy was noted among these features. Features 6, 28, and 30 had been cleaned out prior to abandonment and were subsequently filled with post-abandonment silt loam. On the other hand, Features 29 and 31 had lower layers filled with cultural debris topped by post-abandonment silt loam. In both cases the lower cultural fill was more sandy in texture, but not a pure sand.

Very few cultural materials were recovered from the fill of these features. No artifacts were found in Features 6 and 28; Feature 30 had one piece of flaked lithic debitage in the post-abandonment fill. A projectile point fragment and a piece of flaked lithic debitage were recovered from the lower (cultural) fill of Feature 29. The lower, cultural fill of Feature 31 contained six sherds.

Environmental sampling was restricted to those features which were deep and which exhibited cultural stratigraphy. A total of seven bulk soil and five pollen samples were taken from Feature 29; three bulk soil samples were collected from Feature 31 (see Appendixes C and D for analytical results).

The five features described here have been labeled pot rests since their shallow depths and gently sloping basin shapes seem well suited for supporting round-bottomed pots (Bullard [20:172]). Pots being supported on the rests could have held food or other items, and were probably part of several domestic activities which took place in the main chamber. The pot rests could have been associated with food-preparation activities near the main hearth and with ceramic-processing activities; there are many potential uses for these features (Bullard [20:172]).

Miscellaneous pit features:

Dimensions:

Pit Feature 14:	
Length:	40.0 cm
Width:	40.0 cm
Depth:	41.0 cm
Pit Feature 19:	
Length:	68.0 cm
Width:	63.0 cm
Depth:	19.0 cm
Pit Feature 36:	
Length:	21.0 cm
Width:	14.5 cm
Depth:	3.0 cm

Three pit features, Features 14, 19, and 36, were found in the northwest, southwest, and northeast quarters, respectively, of the main chamber (Figure 3.11). Feature 14 is a slab-lined pit that is round in plan and irregular in profile. Burned sandstone fragments varying from 7-20 cm in length and width and no more than 5 cm thick were recovered from the pit. Larger sandstone slabs lined the upper portion of the pit and the interior-facing sides of these slabs were black from burning. A smaller slab-lined pit was found in the upper portions of Feature 14;

charcoal flecks were found throughout both of these features. The upper 15 cm of the intrusive pit was filled with post-abandonment silt loam.

The function of Feature 14 is not clear. The evidence of burning indicates that the pit was not used for storage, though the shape of the feature is not similar to Anasazi heating pits described by Bullard [20: 72]. Similar slab-lined pits were recorded at Site MV1571, at Mesa Verde (Birkedal [19:119-125]); Birkedal found two slab-lined pits surrounded by large amounts of burned sandstone and called them "ovens." Pollen samples collected from Feature 14 were analyzed; results are presented in Appendix D.

Feature 19, located in the southwest portion of the main chamber, is round in plan and basin-shaped in profile. Cultural debris in a dark brown sandy loam matrix made up the fill. Four slightly burned sandstone slabs were in a horizontal position at the base of the pit and charcoal and small burned adobe flecks were found throughout. It is possible that Feature 19 was a "heating pit" (Bullard [20:72]) which was filled with trash which remained unburned; seven unburned gray ware sherds and many unburned pieces of flaked lithic debitage were contained in the fill. None of the bulk soil samples collected from the feature were analyzed; two pollen samples were examined but contained insufficient pollen for analysis (Appendix D).

The remaining pit feature (Feature 36) was found about 3 cm below the floor in the northeastern portion of the main chamber. Feature 36 is oval in plan and basin-shaped in profile; the walls were not modified but the bottom is thinly plastered.

Fill of the feature was an organic silt loam mixed with occasional flecks of charcoal. Thus it appears that the feature remained open for

some time after its cultural use had ceased. Then the feature was sealed and never used again. No environmental samples were taken from this feature.

While the shallow depth of the pit feature might indicate a pot rest (Bullard [20:172]), the oval plan view is inconsistent with this functional designation. The use of this pit feature remains unknown.

Midden (Feature 4):

Dimensions:

Length:	2.36 m
Width:	1.34 m
Depth (average):	0.15 m

A midden (Feature 4) of somewhat irregular horizontal and vertical extent was excavated in the southwestern portion of the main chamber (Figures ~~3~~4.11 and ~~3~~4.18). The midden was in the area south of the wingwalls, but did not intrude into either the southeastern or southwestern storage bins. This feature was continuous to the southern wall of the main chamber. The irregular horizontal boundary of the feature was most apparent along the northern margin of the midden. The northern limit of the midden was about 62 cm north of the deflector. From here the boundary arched southward to merge with the southwestern bin's upright slabs.

The vertical extent of the midden varied between 1 and 25 cm; greatest depth was recorded along the southern wall of the main chamber while the northern boundary was characteristically thin. Stratigraphic description of the midden profile was complex because of the intermixing within the trash.

Fill of the midden was a mixture of dark, ashy, sandy deposits interspersed with numerous small burned adobe fragments, charcoal

fragments, flaked lithic artifacts, and sherds. The sandy texture of the fill is quite different from the silt loam post-abandonment fill in the rest of the main chamber. Thin water-laid deposits which were culturally sterile appeared irregularly within the fill. Munsell readings on the trash deposits ranged from light gray (10YR6/2) to brown (10YR4/3) to yellow-red (5YR5/6). Repeated dumping of trash is indicated in the stratigraphy, and several instances of washing (from the antechamber and above the main chamber) occurred between dumping events. There was no sterile layer separating the trash from the main chamber floor.

Over 700 sherds, mostly Piedra Black-on-white and Chapin Gray, were found in the fill. Numerous pieces of flaked lithic debitage, many pieces of small, unburned rodent bone, raw clay, and many small pebbles were found in the fill. Five bulk soil samples and one pollen sample were removed from this feature; two of the bulk soil samples were marked for special sediment analysis to compare with other fill sediments in the main chamber and features.

The restricted area and boundaries, the very different fill texture, color, and consistency, and the diverse artifact assemblage indicate that Feature 4 is a midden deposit. It appears that the trash was first deposited south of the wingwalls and between the two corner storage bins. After abandonment, erosional forces moved the trash downslope and to the north, with the trash deposits becoming progressively thinner. Ultimately, the trash completely surrounded the deflector, filled part of the open ash pit, and even extended over part of the central hearth. The stratigraphy in the trash showed several water-laid laminations. Rain from intense thunderstorms could have indirectly entered the main chamber

from the passageway to the antechamber, or it could have entered directly into the main chamber if the roof had been removed.

Activity areas - main chamber, Pithouse 1: Two storage areas and separate cooking, mealing, and ceramic processing areas were present in the main chamber. The central hearth was probably the cooking area for inhabitants of the main chamber. Two possible pot rests in the western half of the main chamber might have supported pots or bowls of food. It is highly probable that another activity area, a mealing area to the east, was indirectly involved in the cooking activities in the main chamber. About 1.08 m^2 would have been directly involved in cooking activities, with the hearth and pot rests included. It is possible that the pit in the southwestern portion of the main chamber (Feature 19) or the slab-lined pit (Feature 14) about 1.2 m north-northwest of the hearth were also involved with the cooking. There is, at this time, no evidence which could support or refute this idea; none of the bulk soil samples recovered from these two features were analyzed.

The two slab bins in the southern corners of the main chamber were probably used for storage. Unfortunately, most traces of their past functions were removed by the aboriginal inhabitants, probably close to or at the time of abandonment. Only a few artifacts were securely associated with the storage bins. In the southwestern storage bin, a mano was found on the floor in close spatial association with six sherds. The sherds appear to be from one Piedra Black-on-white bowl. An unmodified flake was the only artifact recovered from the floor in the southeastern storage bin. It is quite probable that both bins were open at the top.

None of the bulk soil samples recovered from the slab bins were analyzed. One pollen sample from the eastern slab bin (Feature 12) and

one from the western slab bin (Feature 5) contained insufficient pollen for analysis; a second pollen sample from Feature 5 contained enough pollen for a 100-grain count (Appendix D). Based on the meager results of pollen analysis, there is relatively little archaeological evidence for the storage activities inferred for these bins. Bullard [20:171] believes that "slab bins would seem an admirable place to store corncobs prior to grinding". Only one Mesa Verde pithouse that Birkedal [19:34] studied has a "slab-walled bin," but its morphology is very different from the storage bins considered here. Although numerous slab-lined bins are described from the Badger House Community at Mesa Verde, no estimation of their probable function, beyond storage, is given (Hayes and Lancaster [24]). This kind of feature is very prevalent in Basketmaker III pithouses (Bullard [20:170-171]). Some morphological variation has been noted for the bins, but the slab bin which encloses the area between the main support post and the back corner of the pithouse is only found in "Basketmaker III houses in the northern San Juan and Chaco regions" (Bullard [20:171]). The storage bins at Apricot Hamlet fall into this morphological category.

A mealing activity area is present in the east central portion of the main chamber. In the middle of this activity area is a trough metate. Associated with the trough metate are six nonflaked lithic tools located on the floor of the main chamber. Five of these nonflaked lithic tools are manos which were probably used to grind corn meal or other vegetal materials upon the trough metate. One of these manos is triangular in cross section, while the rest are relatively unshaped. The remaining nonflaked tool is a notched axe. Its functional relationship to the mealing activity area is not clear, but it certainly is spatially

associated with the artifacts of the mealing activity area. Of some interest is the fact that three of the seven nonflaked tools are burned, but it is not clear under what conditions these materials became thermally altered.

Two flaked lithic tools are also spatially associated with the other artifacts in the mealing activity area. Both are fine-grained orthoquartzite, multiple-platform cores.

It is assumed that domestic food preparation occurred at the household level in Sagehen Phase pithouses. Because of the lack of vegetal materials associated with this activity area (or with the storage activity areas), it is not known precisely what kinds of food were being prepared. Environmental samples (both bulk soil and pollen) were taken from the floor of the activity area and from the metate. Only one of four analyzed bulk soil samples from the metate (Feature 3) yielded results (Appendix C); none of the samples recovered from the floor of the activity area yielded results. Pollen samples from the activity area and metate were either not examined or contained insufficient pollen for analysis.

A ceramic-processing area consisting of a large mortar with associated ceramic materials and other nonflaked lithic tools is also located on the floor of the northwestern quarter of the main chamber. No flaked lithic tools were found associated with this activity area. The mortar is large and composed of fine-grained sandstone; laboratory analysis indicates it had been burned, but reasons for this are not clear.

In close association (8 cm west) with the mortar was a lump of raw clay. This clay contained temper, and was apparently ready to be formed into a ceramic item. A large concentration of broken ceramic sherds littered the main chamber floor about 1.2 m to the northwest of the

metate. At this time it cannot be determined with certainty whether this concentration of ceramic fragments is functionally related to the ceramic-processing area. These ceramics might also be floor trash.

Passageway between main chamber and antechamber (Feature 39):

Dimensions:

Length:	1.6 m
Width:	0.85 m
Height:	0.56 m

The main chamber is connected to the antechamber by a tunnel. Orientation of the passageway is offset about 5° to the west, though essentially north-south.

The tunnel is symmetrical; in plan it is a parallelogram and in profile it is essentially oval. All of the walls had been dug into surrounding sediments and were not plastered. The floor of the tunnel is only slightly modified, probably packed by use. It is raised 15 cm above the floor of the main chamber and about 5 cm above the floor of the antechamber.

Fill in the tunnel was wind- and water-deposited brown silt loam, interspersed with small charcoal flecks and an occasional artifact. Most of the artifacts recovered from the tunnel fill are small gray ware sherds. Numerous pieces of small rodent bone were also recovered, including one entire individual that probably died while burrowing after the site was abandoned (Appendix E).

The tunnel entrance to the main chamber might have been covered by an oval piece of tabular sandstone found on top of the trash midden immediately south of the deflector. Martin and Rinaldo [27:372-373], Morris [28:60], and Rohn [29:15] recorded slab covers in similar positions from other Basketmaker III pithouses. However, the dimensions of this

piece of sandstone corresponded more closely with the ash pit in the main chamber than with the tunnel opening.

The passageway between the main chamber and the antechamber has been designated a vent tunnel. It provided fresh air ventilation for both the main chamber and antechamber, and it could also have provided entrance to each chamber from the other.

Antechamber.

Dimensions:

Length:	2.85 m
Width:	2.00 m
Depth (average below MGS):	1.25 m
Depth (average below inferred PGS):	1.00 m
Roofed area:	5.42 m^2

The antechamber is located south-southeast of the main chamber. Its floor is a thin (less than 1 cm) layer of use-compacted silt loam.

Architectural details: The antechamber of Pithouse 1 is irregular in plan and rectangular in profile (Figures 3.11 and 3.14). Excavation of the antechamber fill revealed a homogeneous deposit of silt loam regularly interspersed with flaked lithic tools and debitage, sherds, small pieces of charcoal, and occasional pieces of worked and unworked tabular sandstone. Disturbances noted within the fill included several large and small roots, insect burrows, and discontinuous rodent burrows. The fill was a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silt loam, probably derived from wind- and water-transported sediments. There were 10 nonflaked lithic tools in the fill, all but one complete. Fragments of both human and nonhuman bone were found in the antechamber fill.

The nonhuman bone from the antechamber fill included one cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.) bone, one jackrabbit (Lepus) bone, two prairie dog

(Cynomys) bones, two grouse bones, two porcupine (Erethizon) bones, and two artiodactyl bones (Appendix E). Rodent materials are probably intrusive and partially reflect the rodent disturbance in the fill noted by the excavators. The other animal bones may have been culturally derived but none of them were burned or culturally worked. Human bone materials (Appendix F) recovered from the antechamber fill were fragments of a humerus, a rib, and right and left foot bones. The humerus exhibited charcoal streaked soil stains and the left calcaneous had been gnawed by animals. These bones are probably from one individual whose partial remains were found scattered in the fill of the main chamber.

The nearly vertical antechamber walls had been dug into the culturally sterile silt loam. Evidence for wall plastering or other modifications is not indicated. Neither storage cists nor a bench were incorporated into the antechamber walls.

A thin puddled adobe floor had been prepared for the antechamber. The floor had been packed by use and is generally level, but it slopes slightly downward in the northern portion of the antechamber, near the vent tunnel. At the juncture of the floor and walls, there is no upslope that might have connected the floor with any wall plaster. This reinforces the interpretation that the antechamber walls were not plastered.

Antechamber features: Six features were recorded within the antechamber (Figure ~~3~~4.11): a hearth, two pot rests, a deflector mold, an unspecified pit feature, and a concentration of sherds located directly over the hearth.

Hearth (Feature 33):

Dimensions:

Diameter:	46.0 cm
Depth:	16.0 cm

This hearth is centrally located in the antechamber floor. In plan the hearth is circular; it is basin-shaped in profile. No plastering or other modifications were made to the hearth after it had been dug into the floor.

Full-cut excavations removed the eastern half of the fill first, and a profile was prepared. The western half of the feature was excavated stratigraphically. Three stratigraphic layers were observed in the hearth profile. The lower two strata were relatively thick, homogeneous cultural deposits. The lowest, a very dark gray-brown (2.5YR3/2) silt loam, heavily laden with charcoal flecks and ash, covered the bottom 10-11 cm. On top of this was a 3 cm layer of brown (10YR4/2) silt loam intermixed with ceramic fragments and ash. The uppermost 2 cm were a red-gray (5YR5/2) silt loam deposit which had ceramic fragments in it. This was a very compact deposit which essentially sealed the hearth. This sealing deposit was thickest in the southern portion of the hearth. It merged abruptly with the antechamber floor in the southern portion but was continuous with the floor in the northern portion. It may be that part of the hearth was floored over. Directly atop the hearth was a concentration of ceramic fragments (Feature 32), many with a fugitive-red wash.

This hearth was probably used for cooking, and possibly for warmth, in the antechamber. Several burned pieces of small animal bone and one large mammal bone fragment, along with the heavy concentrations of charcoal and ash, provide the only evidence of the possible prehistoric economic function for this feature. Two bulk soil samples were taken from

the hearth but were not analyzed. Archaeomagnetic samples were taken from this hearth to date its last use (Appendix G).

Hearths are rarely found in antechambers. A few sites at Mesa Verde do have "central floor pits" (Birkedal [19:84]), but these features exhibited no fire-burning and were either empty or filled with ash. Brew [30:180], O'Bryan [21:48], and Birkedal [19:84] have reported these central floor pits in Basketmaker III antechamber floors. Pithouse B of Site MV1644 from Mesa Verde has a central hearth in its antechamber (Hayes and Lancaster [24:9, Figure 6]), but the architectural evidence indicates that the original antechamber was converted to a living room, and an antechamber was added to the newly converted living room. Such architectural remodeling was not recorded at Apricot Hamlet.

Ceramic concentration (Feature 32):

Dimensions:

Length:	1.00 m
Width:	0.70 m

Approximately 50 fugitive-red sherds were clustered in an area directly above the antechamber hearth. The greatest dimensions of the feature are given above, but most of the sherds were found in a circular concentration 40 cm in diameter over the hearth. There was no stratigraphy associated with this feature since the sherds were found very close to and on the antechamber floor.

During excavation it was speculated that this ceramic concentration could represent the remains of a pot or bowl placed on top of the hearth immediately (or soon) after the hearth was sealed. However, subsequent ceramic laboratory analysis indicated that at least two vessels were present in the feature; no restorable form could be reconstructed.

Pot rests:

Dimensions:

Pot rest (Feature 34):

Diameter:	15.0 cm
Depth:	4.0 cm

Pot rest (Feature 35):

Diameter:	16.0 cm
Depth:	7.0 cm

Two pot rests were identified in the antechamber floor (Figure ~~3~~4.11); one was located in the southwestern quadrant of the antechamber, while the other was located about 30 cm from the eastern wall. Both of these features exhibited similar morphological characteristics: a circular plan and a shallow basin-shaped profile. Neither feature had been plastered.

The easternmost pot rest (Feature 34) contained only red-brown, post-occupational silt loam. It was slightly smaller and shallower than the other pot rest. The second pot rest (Feature 35) also contained only red-brown, post-occupational silt loam, but its walls were comparatively more compact, presumably through use.

Since these features were shallow and filled with post-abandonment deposits, no environmental samples were taken. It is possible that these features were functionally related to the antechamber hearth, holding bowls or jars containing prepared or unprepared foods.

Deflector mold (Feature 37):

Dimensions:

Length:	30.0 cm
Width:	15.0 cm
Depth:	14.5 cm

A deflector mold (Feature 37, Figure ~~3~~4.11) was excavated near the vent tunnel. This feature was located approximately 25 cm north of the

antechamber hearth on a straight line from the hearth to the tunnel leading to the main chamber.

Time constraints necessitated removal of the feature fill by the full-cut method, but cultural stratigraphy was present within the feature. The fill was categorized as a mixed deposit resulting from several depositional processes which cannot be specified further.

The uppermost 4 cm of fill was the easily recognizable silt loam post-abandonment fill which was transported by a combination of wind and water forces. A layer of charcoal and ash filled the next 4 cm in the feature, while the lowest 6.5 cm of fill was similar to the post-occupational silt loam. Small specks of charcoal were interspersed in the lowest part of the fill. No bulk soil or pollen samples were taken from the deflector mold.

At this time only a few general statements can be made about this feature. It is fairly certain that it is a deflector mold, given its shape and its position between the hearth and the vent tunnel. The stratigraphic information is more difficult to interpret, especially the charcoal and ash layer between the upper and lower fill. It may be that the mold depression was large enough to hold some of the ash and charcoal from the hearth just prior to the abandonment of the antechamber.

The evidence is fairly clear that the antechamber was used for a period of time in a way similar to the main chamber, with an upright deflector controlling air flow from the tunnel to the hearth and antechamber. At some point in time this set-up was dismantled, and the deflector removed. The hearth in the antechamber might or might not have been used after the deflector was removed. The archaeological record from the antechamber indicates that if the hearth was used after the deflector

was removed, then it was used for only a short period of time before it was sealed. However, the antechamber might have been used for intermittent storage while the main chamber was still inhabited.

Pit feature (Feature 38):

Dimensions:

Length:	17.0 cm
Width:	16.0 cm
Depth:	15.0 cm

An unspecified pit feature (Feature 38) was discovered in the northwestern quadrant of the antechamber (Figure 4.11); it was round in plan and irregular to basin-shaped in profile.

Homogeneous post-occupational silt loam, with occasional flecks of charcoal randomly scattered throughout, filled this feature. Extensive rodent activity had disturbed the bottom of the feature such that the original bottom and lower feature walls were destroyed. Dimensions were reconstructed on the basis of the intact portions of the feature.

Because the original contents of the feature were removed and the feature was left open after its last use, this use cannot be determined. Its depth is probably too great for it to have been a pot rest, so it might have been used for storage. No environmental samples were taken from this feature.

Activity area - antechamber, Pithouse 1: One activity area, a cooking area, was defined in the antechamber of Pithouse 1; it includes the central hearth, the two probable pot rests, and, possibly, the unspecified pit. All of these features are possibly associated, directly or indirectly, with the preparation of vegetal and animal material for human consumption. The one piece of mammal bone found in the hearth might indicate that animal parts were cooked and consumed. Evidence for vegetal

consumption is not readily available, and therefore the processing of such foodstuffs can only be inferred. Analysis was not performed on any of the bulk soils removed from the hearth.

No other evidence of food processing was found in the antechamber. However, four manos were found on the antechamber floor; these artifacts were probably indirectly related to vegetal processing. It may be that when the antechamber was abandoned the occupants removed any metates, or vegetal materials may have been processed in the main chamber and then brought to the antechamber to be cooked.

Pitstructure 3.

Dimensions:

Length:	3.40 m
Width (average):	3.20 m
Depth (average):	0.83 m

A pithouse which was not completely constructed was discovered 1.5 m north-northwest of Pithouse 1 (Figure ~~3~~4.9). Its dimensions are approximated because excavation was not finished due to time constraints and to the low probability of recovering significant cultural information. Excavation was terminated when the major dimensions and characteristics of the unfinished structure were discerned.

This unfinished pithouse has an irregular plan and is generally square in profile (Figures ~~3~~4.9 and ~~3~~4.10). The slope of the walls is not vertical on all sides; the western wall slopes gently while the other walls are much more vertical. All of the walls were cut into the native silt loam and were not plastered. The floor is irregular and defined only by the boundary between sterile native sediments and cultural fill. It was not prepared in any way and it contains no features or artifacts.

Surface indications for this pithouse were well defined, consisting of an oval stain which occupied most of a 2 by 2 m excavation unit. This stain was observed when the plow zone in the excavation unit had been removed. The oval stain which represented the fill of the pithouse was a strong brown (7.5YR4/2) silt loam. Auger testing indicated that the fill extended to 78 cm below modern ground surface. One mano fragment and one metate fragment were recorded in the fill when the structure was first defined.

Excavation of the pithouse was difficult due to the unfinished nature of the structure. The western half of the fill was defined horizontally and then excavated full cut with mattock and shovel. Two aspects of the pithouse soon became apparent: rodent disturbance was extensive and the boundaries of the structure were irregular, and larger than the surface stain had indicated. Excavation continued in the western half by following cultural fill until undisturbed soil was encountered. A north-south profile of the fill was made, and the fill in the eastern half was removed by a full cut.

Only occasional flaked lithics, sherds, and charcoal flecks indicated the cultural nature of the fill. The loose consistency of the numerous rodent burrows made it difficult to define the boundaries of the structure, and many of the artifacts could have been displaced by rodent action.

The large size and the irregular boundaries of this excavated structure indicated that it would probably have been a domestic structure, but that its construction was not completed. This structure closely resembles an unfinished pithouse at Mesa Verde described by Birkedal [19:102-105].

Features located outside the pithouses. Three features--a hearth, a posthole, and an unspecified pit feature--are situated outside of and away from the pitstructures at the site (Figure 4.9). Due to their location, the three features are considered associated with the occupation of Apricot Hamlet.

Posthole (Feature 26):

Dimensions:

Length:	23.0 cm
Width:	20.0 cm
Depth:	28.0 cm

This posthole is located approximately 74 cm north-northeast of the main chamber of Pithouse 1. This posthole is round in plan and rectangular in profile. There were two types of sediments in the posthole. The lowest 13 cm contained a few charcoal flecks in a matrix of yellow-red (5YR4/6) silt loam which is considered to be a natural deposit. Above this deposit was a harder, more compact, dark-gray silt loam mixed with ash and burned adobe fragments. No cultural artifacts were found in the posthole and the profile indicated heavy disturbance by burrowing insects. The posthole might have held a post which supported a structure, perhaps a ramada, associated with a use area near the pithouses. This idea cannot be tested since plowing probably destroyed evidence of the use area along with the top portion of the posthole.

Pit feature without burning (Feature 20):

Dimensions:

Length:	31.0 cm
Width:	22.0 cm
Depth:	29.0 cm

A grader was used 4 m east of Pithouse 1 and exposed an irregular pit feature. The function of this feature could not be determined from

the available data. It is round to oval in plan and irregularly shaped in profile. There is no evidence of burning in or around the feature. The topmost 13 cm of fill was gray with charcoal flecks. A small amount of burned adobe was also found in this portion of the fill. The lowest 16 cm of fill was much less compact than the upper portion; it was characterized by only a few flecks of charcoal which were widely scattered in a red-yellow silt loam matrix.

Hearth (Feature 1):

Dimensions:

Length:	60.0 cm
Width:	58.0 cm
Depth:	33.0 cm

A hearth (Feature 1) was excavated 1 m north-northeast of Pithouse 1. This shallow hearth is round in plan and basin-shaped in profile; it contained distinct stratigraphy. The lowest 8 cm of fill in the hearth was a very dark gray silt loam intermixed with scattered pieces of charcoal. Numerous ceramic items also came from this stratum. The uppermost 25 cm of fill was a very loose red-brown silt loam with some scattered charcoal flecks and organic staining. A few sherds also came from this portion of the hearth. Burning had reddened and hardened the walls of this feature, and the bottom of the hearth contained a mass of black (burned?) clay measuring 8 by 8 by 3 cm. This clay mass was centered in the middle of the hearth at its deepest part; the upper surface of the clay was slightly concave, as if to hold a bowl or pot. Numerous pieces of small, tabular sandstone fragments, which were reddened and friable due to burning, were also found in this hearth. It is possible that the sandstone once lined the hearth but had fallen into the fill.

Five bulk soil samples were removed from this hearth; none were analyzed. The hearth was also sampled for archaeomagnetic dating; the results of this analysis are presented in Appendix G.

MATERIAL CULTURE

This section discusses the characteristics, frequencies, and distributions of artifacts recovered at Apricot Hamlet. Those artifacts located on the floor and bench of Pithouse 1 are described individually in Tables 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7. Their locations in the pithouse are shown in Figures 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18.

Ceramics

The ceramic artifacts from Apricot Hamlet are identified by the standard typology prepared for the general region and project area. Major provenience groupings are outlined below, and the ceramic assemblage described for each. The provenience categories are the overall site, surface collections, pithouse fills and floors, and features. These descriptions are brief; further information concerning the ceramic assemblage can be found in Appendix H.

Total Site Assemblage

Early Pueblo Gray sherds predominate in the overall site ceramic assemblage. The next most prevalent ceramic category is Early Pueblo White, followed by Chapin Gray. Fewer Chapin Black-on-white, Early Pueblo Red, Cibola Early Pueblo Gray, Piedra Black-on-white, Moccasin Gray, and Mancos Gray sherds were found. Unfired clay was also recovered at the site. Based on Breternitz et al. [31], the Chapin Gray materials began to appear in the area at A.D. 575 and continued through A.D. 900. The Piedra Black-on- white occurred from A.D. 750-900 in the Mesa Verde Region, while Moccasin Gray began at A.D. 775.

Figure 3.16 Base map of point locations, Pithouse 1 main chamber, Apricot Hamlet (refer to Tables 3.5 and 3.6 for numbered artifact descriptions).

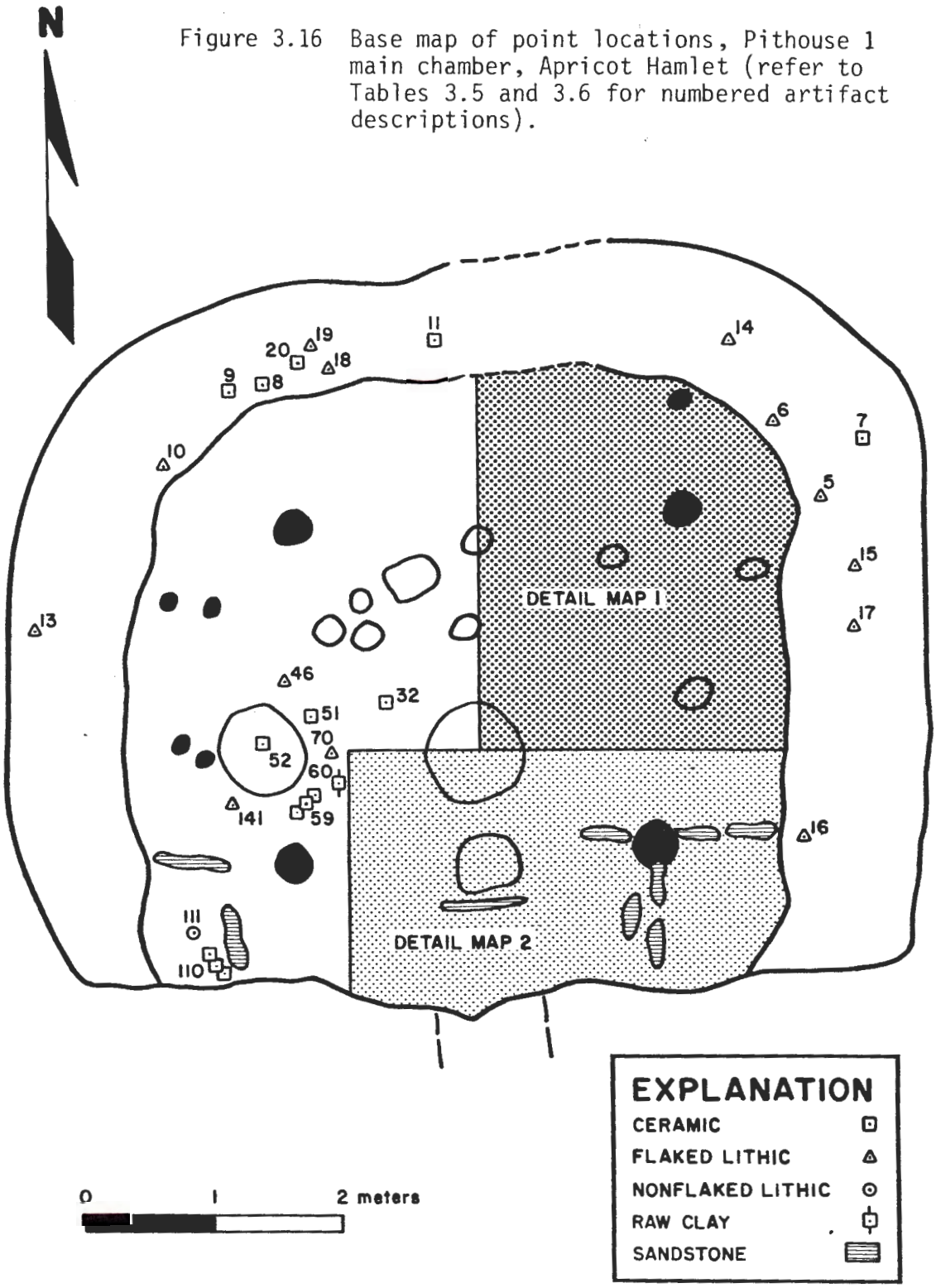


Table 3.4 Point-Located Artifacts, Antechamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet

PL #*	Item Description
1	Nonflaked lithic, questionable
2	Ceramic, DL Moccasin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP gray sherd
3	Nonhuman bone, *Sylvilagus* sp.
4	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
5	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
6	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
7	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
8	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (4)
10	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (2)
11	Flaked lithic debitage
12	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
13	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
14	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
15	Flaked lithic, notched axe
16	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL Chapin gray sherd
17	Flaked lithic debitage
18	Flaked lithic debitage
19	Flaked lithic debitage
20	Flaked lithic debitage
21	Flaked lithic debitage
22	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
23	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
24	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
25	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
26	Nonflaked lithic, two hand mano
27	Ceramic, DL Chapin B/W sherd with fugitive red

*See Figure 3.15 for artifact locations
( ) - Number of items
DL - Dolores Tract
EP - Early Pueblo
B/W - Black-on-white

Figure 3.17 Detail map 1 of point locations, Pithouse 1 main chamber, Apricot Hamlet (refer to Table 3.5 for numbered artifact descriptions).

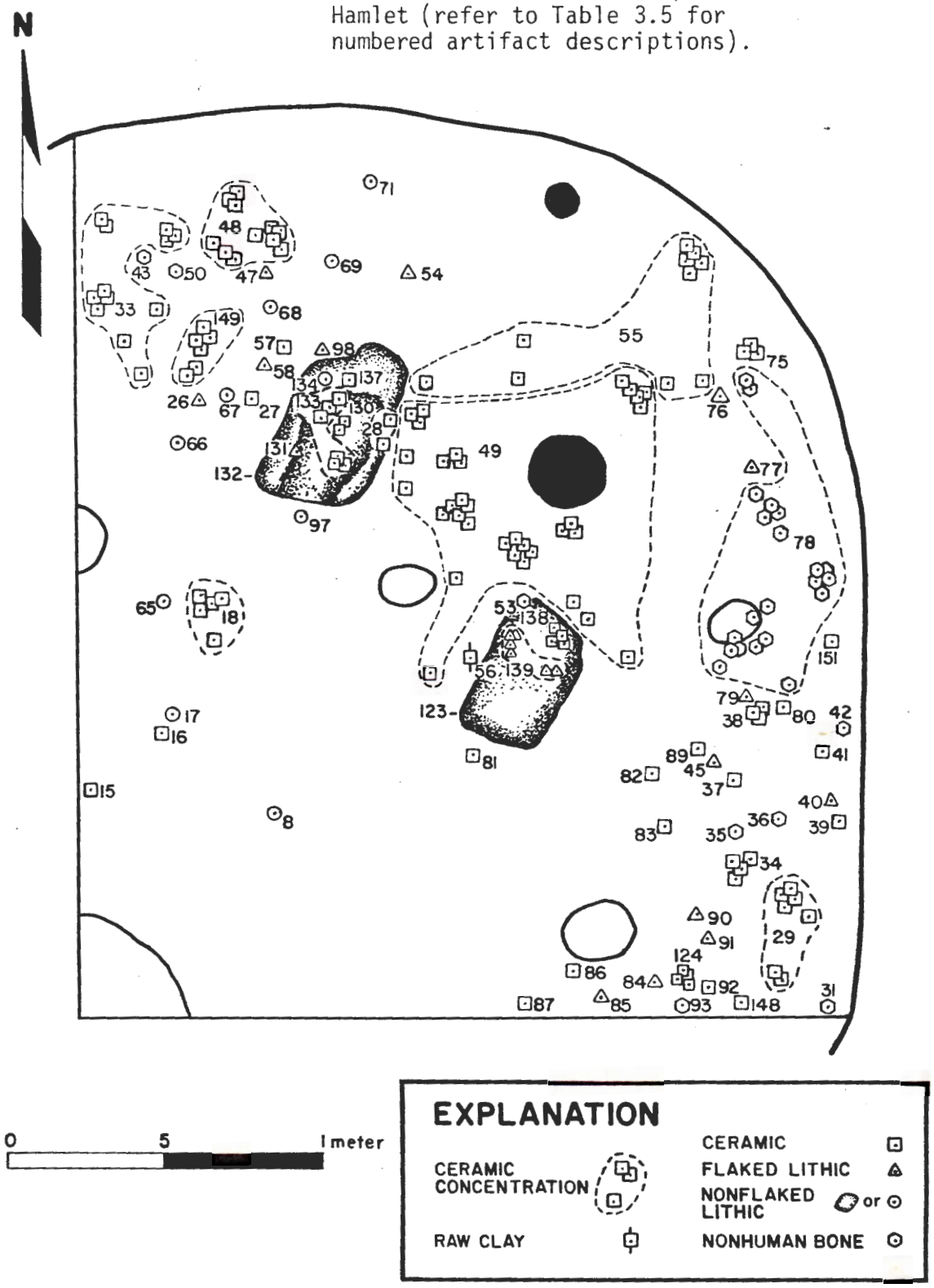
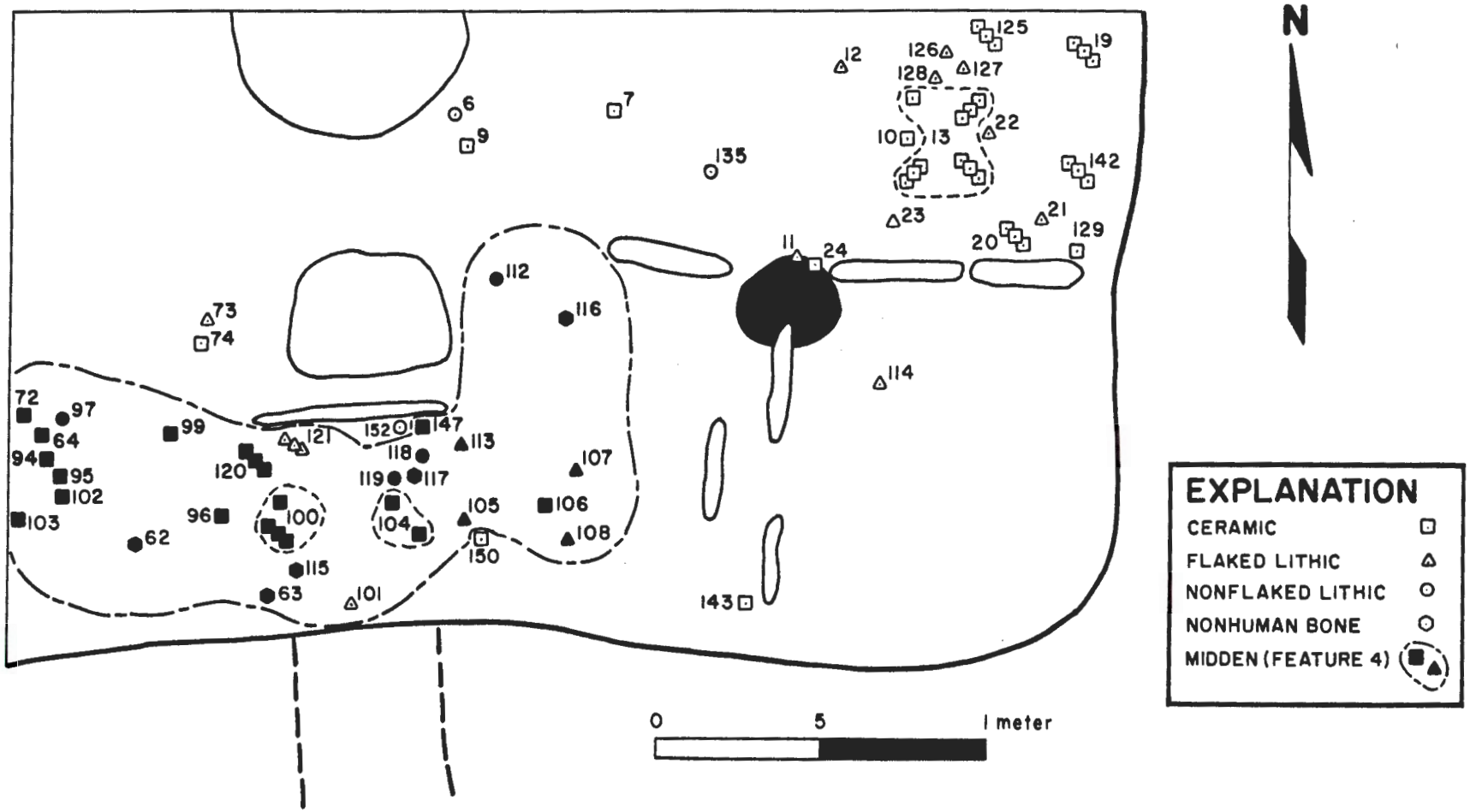


Figure 3.18 Detail map 2 of point locations, Pithouse 1 main chamber, Apricot Hamlet (refer to Tables 3.5 and 3.7 for numbered artifact descriptions).



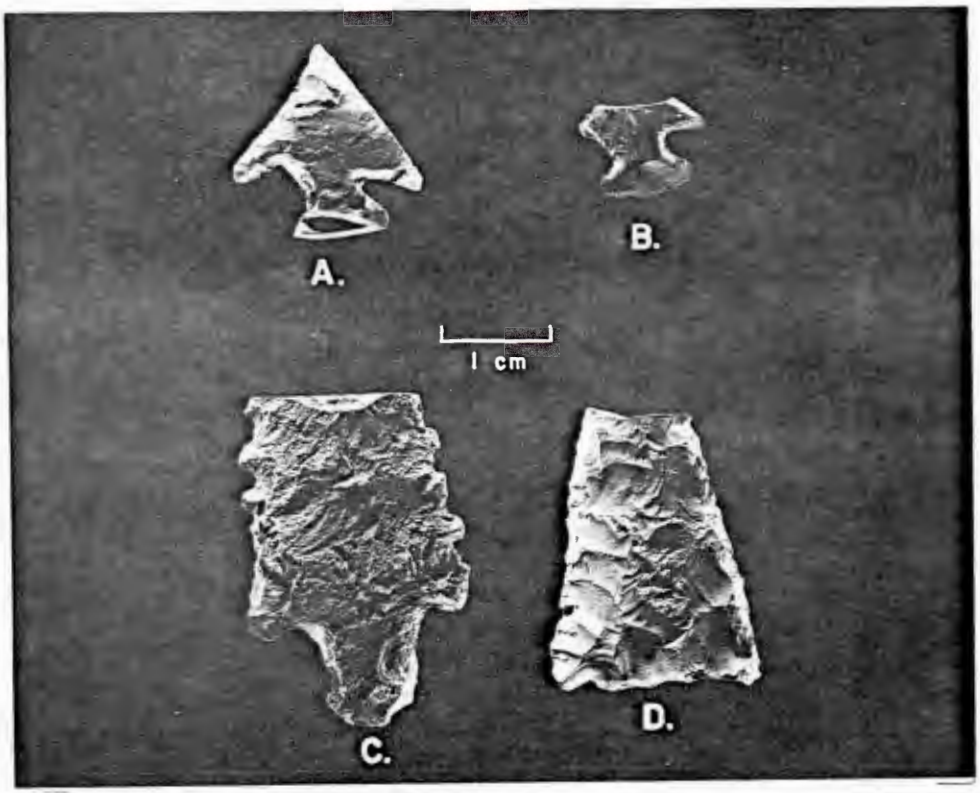


Figure 3.19 Selected projectile points recovered at Apricot Hamlet: A) Projectile Point 5, from floor of main chamber, Pithouse 1; B) Projectile Point 3, from Feature 29 (pot rest), floor of main chamber, Pithouse 1; C) Projectile Point 8, from Feature 4 (midden), main chamber, Pithouse 1; D) Projectile Point 6, from bench of main chamber, Pithouse 1 (D.A.P. 109203).

Table 3.5 Point-Located Artifacts, Main Chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet (Page 1 of 3)

PL #*	Item Description
6	Nonflaked lithic, polishing stone
7	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
8	Nonflaked lithic, questionable
9	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
10	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
11	Flaked lithic debitage
12	Flaked lithic debitage
13	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (18)
15	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
16	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
17	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (2)
18	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (4)
19	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
20	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd
21	Flaked lithic debitage
22	Flaked lithic debitage
23	Flaked lithic debitage
24	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
25	Item misplaced
26	Flaked lithic debitage
27	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
28	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
29	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (2)
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (12)
30	Flaked lithic, corner notched projectile point
31	Nonhuman bone, *Canis familiaris* (1)
32	Ceramic, DL Chapin B/W sherd
33	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherds (2)
	Ceramic, SJ EP Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (12)
34	Ceramic, DL Mancos Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (25)
	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, CA EP Gray sherds (2)
	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd
35	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (2)
36	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
37	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
38	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd
39	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
40	Flaked lithic debitage
41	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
42	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
43	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (4)
44	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
45	Flaked lithic, used unworked flake
46	Flaked lithic debitage

Table 3.5 Point-Located Artifacts, Main Chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet (Page 2 of 3)

PL #*	Item Description
47	Flaked lithic debitage
48	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
49	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (21)
	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd
50	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
51	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
52	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
53	Nonhuman bone, large mammal (1)
54	Flaked lithic, used core
55	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
	Ceramic, SJ EP Gray sherd
56	Ceramic, DL unfired clay
57	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
58	Flaked lithic debitage
59	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
60	Ceramic, DL unfired clay
65	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
66	Nonflaked lithic, two-hand mano
67	Nonflaked lithic, notched axe
68	Nonflaked lithic, two-hand mano
69	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
70	Flaked lithic, used core
73	Flaked lithic debitage
74	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
75	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (30)
	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (4)
76	Flaked lithic debitage
77	Flaked lithic debitage
78	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (38)
79	Flaked lithic debitage
80	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
81	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
82	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
83	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
84	Flaked lithic debitage
85	Flaked lithic debitage
86	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
87	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (3)
89	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
90	Flaked lithic debitage
91	Flaked lithic debitage
92	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (6)
93	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
98	Flaked lithic debitage
	Flaked lithic, used core
109	Item misplaced

Table 3.5 Point-Located Artifacts, Main Chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet (Page 3 of 3)

PL #*	Item Description
110	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL Chapin gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (3)
111	Nonflaked lithic, hammerstone
114	Flaked lithic debitage
122	Item missing
123	Nonflaked lithic, mortar
124	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (4)
125	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (6)
126	Flaked lithic, used unworked flake
127	Flaked lithic debitage
128	Flaked lithic debitage
129	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
130	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (4)
131	Flaked lithic debitage
132	Nonflaked lithic, trough metate
133	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
	Ceramic, SS Chapin Gray sherd
134	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
135	Nonflaked lithic, questionable
136	Nonflaked lithic, anvil stone
137	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (4)
138	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (5)
	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd
139	Flaked lithic debitage
141	Flaked lithic debitage
142	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
143	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
148	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
149	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (14)
	Ceramic, DL Chapin Gray sherd
	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
150	Ceramic, DL EP White sherd
151	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
152	Nonflaked lithic, questionable

*See Figures 3.16, 3.17, and 3.18 for artifact locations
( ) - Number of items
DL - Dolores Tract
EP - Early Pueblo
SS - Sandstone Tract
CA - Cahone Tract
SJ - San Juan Tract

Table 3.6 Point-Located Artifacts on Bench (Feature 8) in Main Chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet

PL #*	Item Description
1	Flaked lithic, drill
2	Flaked lithic, used unworked flake
3	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
4	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
5	Flaked lithic debitage
6	Flaked lithic, thick biface
7	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
8	Ceramic, item misplaced
9	Ceramic, item misplaced
10	Flaked lithic debitage
11	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
12	Item misplaced
13	Flaked lithic debitage
14	Flaked lithic debitage
15	Flaked lithic debitage
16	Flaked lithic, cobble tool
17	Flaked lithic debitage
18	Flaked lithic debitage
19	Flaked lithic debitage
20	Ceramic, SS EP Gray sherd

*See Figure 3.16 for artifact locations
( ) - number of items
DL - Dolores Tract
EP - Early Pueblo
SS - Sandstone Tract

Table 3.7 Point-Located Artifacts in Midden (Feature 4), Main Chamber, Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet

PL #*	Item Description
62	Nonhuman bone, *Meleagris gallopavo* (1)
63	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
	Nonhuman bone, *Meleagris gallopavo* (1)
64	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (3)
72	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
88	Flaked lithic, corner-notched projectile point
94	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
95	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (3)
96	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
97	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
99	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
100	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (4)
101	Flaked lithic, used core
102	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (8)
103	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (5)
104	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd
105	Flaked lithic debitage
106	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (7)
107	Flaked lithic, thick biface
108	Flaked lithic debitage
112	Nonflaked lithic, indeterminate
113	Flaked lithic, thick endworked uniface
115	Item misplaced
116	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
	Nonhuman bone, large mammal (1)
117	Nonhuman bone, medium mammal (1)
118	Nonflaked lithic, one-hand mano
119	Nonflaked lithic, notched maul
120	Ceramic, DL EP White sherds (12)
	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherds (6)
121	Flaked lithic debitage
147	Ceramic, DL EP Gray sherd

*See Figure 3.18 for artifact locations
( ) - number of items
DL - Dolores Tract
EP - Early Pueblo

Based on the relative frequency of certain ceramic types, the general occupation at Apricot Hamlet is inferred to be A.D. 600-800, probably in the later part of this time period. There are many more jar sherds than bowl sherds (an approximate ratio of 16:1) at the site. Gray ware sherds were predominantly from jars. White ware vessel forms include both bowl and jar forms, with the Early Pueblo White sherds being almost equally divided between the two forms. Jar forms predominate in the red ware ceramics; the only foreign ceramics at the site (Cibola Early Pueblo Gray) are jar sherds.

Surface collections. Ceramics from the surface collection show a predominance of Mesa Verde Gray Ware, with a few Mesa Verde White Ware and Red Ware fragments. Early Pueblo Gray sherds dominate the collection (238, or 89 percent).

Pithouse 1 and Pitstructure 3 fill. Mesa Verde Gray Ware specimens again dominate the fill assemblages of Pithouse 1 (main chamber and antechamber) and Pitstructure 3. Most of the sherds are of the Early Pueblo Gray type. Chapin Gray sherds are the other Mesa Verde Gray Ware type recovered from the three fill proveniences.

Pitstructure 3 fill contained sherds of Mesa Verde Red Ware, all of the Early Pueblo Red type. This ceramic type did not occur in the fill of Pithouse 1 (main chamber or antechamber).

Floor proveniences. The floors of the main chamber and the antechamber of Pithouse 1 were subdivided in several ways to analyze the ceramic spatial distributions. First, quadrants were used in the main chamber and antechamber to divide the floor. The second distributional analysis of the main chamber floor focused on the immediate area around

the central hearth and then on parts of the pithouse floor surrounding the hearth area. Results of these analyses can be found in Appendix H, Tables 3.H.3 and 3.H.4. Both analyses indicted that the heaviest concentration of sherds occurred northeast of the hearth. In this area, the high percentage of the total sherds and the wide variety of types may indicate that this portion of the main chamber floor contained trash deposits. Most of the ceramic items were small and many were pressed into the floor. The idea that there was periodic sweeping of the pithouse seems plausible, and, based on the ceramic data, the area north and east of the central hearth may have been preferred for the location of trash not carried to the larger midden deposit directly south of the main chamber's western wingwall. The remaining floor proveniences analyzed in the second distributional study produced few results.

The presence of Moccasin Gray on the floor of the antechamber and its extremely low frequencey at the site places the last occupation of Apricot Hamlet near the beginning of the introduction of this pottery style into the project area (about A.D. 775). The presence of a single sherd of Mancos Gray on the floor of the main chamber is anomalous, since its appearance in the Mesa Verde region is much later, approximately A.D. 875 (Breternitz et al. [31]).

Features. Of the total number of sherds from the site (2874), 927 (32.3 percent) came from the features. Three of the features--the outside hearth, the ash pit, and the midden (the latter two in Pithouse 1)--held the most ceramic sherds. The midden contained 741 sherds. Combined with other information, the wide variety and large quantity of ceramic materials provide good evidence that this feature was a prehistoric midden.

The ash pit documented that gray ware jars, predominantly Early Pueblo Gray, were used in conjunction with food preparation/processing. When broken, these items were removed and placed into the ash pit along with ash from the central hearth.

The interpretation of the hearth located outside Pithouse 1 is not clear. Here a large quantity and wide variety of sherd types were found. These remains may represent trash deposits. The trash may have been placed in the feature when a use area and/or the site was abandoned. Whatever the case, the fact that so many kinds of sherds are represented here argues against specific cultural activities such as cooking or food processing. However, bowls and jars together may indicate general food preparation and eating. Supporting data to determine the feature's function are not available.

Summary

Based on floor and fill sherds, a tentative date for the site occupation is A.D. 600-800. Most of the sherds are Early Pueblo Gray. Three partially restorable vessels, all Chapin Black-on-white bowls, came from the main chamber of Pithouse 1. One of these was from the bench, and two came from the midden. Two areas of trash, one on the eastern portion of the main chamber floor and one a large feature, were identified on the basis of the large number and wide variety of ceramic types. All of the Cibola tradeware found at the site came from either surface collection or from plow zone contexts outside the pithouses. The presence of raw clay on the floor, in the midden, and in the fill indicates that ceramic manufacturing might have occurred at Apricot Hamlet (W. Lucius, personal communication). The pattern of abandonment, from the ceramic fill evidence, seems unique. The fill from both pithouses contained numerous

and varied types of large ceramic fragments. It is more usual to find many fewer and smaller sherds (W. Lucius, personal communication). Apricot Hamlet had a jar to bowl ratio of 16 to 1. The larger number of bowls relative to jars, when compared to nearby contemporary sites, cannot be explained.

Flaked Lithic Tools

All of the flaked lithic tools at Apricot Hamlet have been studied according to the analytical format established for the D.A.P. The variables tool morpho-use form, grain size, and thinning stage (dorsal and ventral face) are reported for the artifacts in the tables in Appendix I. As with the other major artifact classes, several different provenience groupings are isolated and described. The provenience categories used in this report are the overall site, the site's surface collections, pithouse fills, and pithouse floors. Further description of all lithic materials can be found in Appendix I.

Total Site Assemblage

Most of the 106 flaked lithic tools are utilized flakes (37.7 percent). Other flaked lithic morpho-use forms occurring in high frequencies are: cores (21.7 percent); bifaces (12.3 percent); and choppers, scraper planes (9.4 percent). Morpho-use forms which occur less frequently are specialized forms (6.6 percent), projectile points (7.5 percent), thin scrapers (2.8 percent), and thick scrapers (0.9 percent).

The grain-size category includes four attributes: medium, fine, very fine, and microscopic. When these attributes are given numerical values, such that medium = 1, fine = 2, etc., a granularity index (average

grain size for all tools in the assemblage) can be computed. A granularity index of 3.12 was calculated for all of the flaked lithic tools, indicating that the raw materials were slightly finer grained than very fine grained.

The thinning-stage category is an indirect measure of technological energy expended on the dorsal and ventral faces of a tool. At Apricot Hamlet, unthinned flakes without cortex are the most frequent stage recorded for the dorsal face. This stage was recorded for 36 (34 percent) flaked lithic tools. The well-shaped stage is second most common: 26 artifacts, or 24.5 percent. Unmodified cores and unthinned flakes with cortex stages were recorded for 17 (16 percent) and 16 (15.1 percent) artifacts, respectively. The three least frequently observed thinning stages were preliminary shaping with cortex (5.7 percent), primary thinning (2.8 percent), and preliminary shaping without cortex. For the ventral face, similar results were recorded.

The thinning-stage analysis (both faces) indicates that most tools were made from an unthinned flake removed from a core's interior (no cortex). Since unmodified cores are present, some primary reduction probably occurred on the site. However, the continuum from preliminarily shaped tools to well-shaped tools is heavily skewed to the well-made forms. There seems to be some interruption in the technical process, and it may be that many artifacts are being processed into well-shaped forms before being taken to Apricot Hamlet (and then used at Apricot Hamlet). Careful study of the debitage could clarify this idea. It must be remembered that this is the pooled data from the entire site. Different patterns of technological preparation may be isolated in parts of Apricot Hamlet, so other provenience groups will be investigated.

Surface Collections

Flaked lithic tools were found in all surface-collected units of Apricot Hamlet; morpho-use form data are presented in Appendix I. The southern periphery had more flaked lithic tools than the other surface-collected areas at the site, and utilized flakes--18 of the total 41 surface-collected flaked lithic tools--are the predominant type. From the grain size observed for each tool, a granularity index of 3.15 (fine rather than very fine) was calculated; this index is close to the granularity index for the entire site.

Only a few values of the dorsal and ventral face evaluation were observed in the surface-collected material (Appendix I). As with the total site materials, the site lithic tool production was oriented toward the early stages of technology manufacture (flaked tools, cores) and well-shaped tools. The intermediate products of the technological process were not well represented in the surface collection.

Table 4.1 shows how the surface-collection data was divided for analysis. Visual inspection of the table indicates some differences in the data set. For example, the tools from over the pitstructures are made of very fine grained material (granularity index = 3.5). The 3 tools from east of the pithouse are well shaped, while the 10 tools from over the pithouse are either unthinned flakes with no cortex (50 percent) or well shaped (50 percent). Most of the proveniences contained few artifacts, so comparative statements must be made with caution. The granularity index ranges from 2.89 (units on southern periphery) to 3.5 (units over pithouse). Most of the tools were made from flakes with very little modification (thinning).

Table 3.1 Surface Collection of Flaked Lithic Tools, Site 5MT2858 (Page 1 of 2)

	Units over Pithouse 1 N = 10		Units East of Pithouse 1 N = 3		Units West of Pithouse N = ~~20~~ 5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MORPHO-USE FORM						
Indeterminate						
Utilized flakes	4	40.0			3	60.0
Cores					1	20.0
Choppers, scraper			2	66.7		
Thick scrapers						
Thin scrapers	1	10.0			1	20.0
Bifaces	4	40.0	1	33.3		
Projectile points	1	10.0				
Specialized forms						
THINNING STAGE: DORSAL						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item					1	20.0
Unthin item, w/ cortex	2	20.0				
Unthin item, no cortex	2	20.0			3	60.0
Prelim shap, w/ cortex						
Prelim shap, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped	6	60.0	3	100.0	1	20.0
Highly stylized						
THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item					1	20.0
Unthin item, w/ cortex						
Unthin item, no cortex	5	50.0			4	80.0
Prelim shap, w/ cortex						
Prelim shap, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped	5	50.0	3	100.0		
Highly stylized						
GRAIN SIZE						
Medium (coarse)	1	10.0				
Fine						
Very Fine (detrital)	2	20.0	3	100.0	3	60.0
Microscopic (nongranular)	7	70.0			2	40.0

Table 3.1 Surface Collection of Flaked Lithic Tools, Site 5MT2858 (Page 2 of 2)

	Units on Northern Periphery N = 4		Units on Southern Periphery N = 19		Total Surface Collection N = 41	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MORPHO-USE FORM						
Indeterminate						
Utilized flakes	3	75.0	8	42.1	18	43.9
Cores	1	25.0	8	42.1	10	24.4
Choppers, scraper			2	10.5	4	9.8
Thick scrapers						
Thin scrapers					2	4.7
Bifaces					5	12.2
Projectile points			1	5.3	2	4.9
Specialized forms						
THINNING STAGE: DORSAL						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item	1	25.0	8	42.1	10	24.4
Unthin item, w/ cortex	2	50.0	3	15.8	7	17.1
Unthin item, no cortex	1	25.0	5	26.3	11	26.8
Prelim shap, w/ cortex						
Prelim shap, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped			3	15.8	13	31.7
Highly stylized						
THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL						
Indeterminate						
Nonfacial item	1	25.0	8	42.1	10	24.4
Unthin item, w/ cortex						
Unthin item, no cortex	3	75.0	8	42.1	20	48.8
Prelim shap, w/ cortex						
Prelim shap, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped			3	15.8	11	26.8
Highly stylized						
GRAIN SIZE						
Medium (coarse)					3	7.3
Fine	1	25.0	2	10.5	1	2.4
Very Fine (detrital)	1	25.0	15	78.7	24	58.5
Microscopic (nongranular)	2	50.0	2	10.5	13	31.7

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Pithouse Fill

The fill of the main chamber of Pithouse 1 contained a large sample of flaked lithic tools; the fills of the Pithouse 1 antechamber and Pitstructure 3 contained few flaked lithic tools; details on the artifacts from these proveniences are presented in Appendix I, Table 3.I.1.

The main chamber of Pithouse 1 contained 30 flaked lithic artifacts. Nineteen of these (63.3 percent) came from the upper fill, 10 (33.3 percent) were found on the pithouse floor, and one artifact (3.3 percent) came from the lower pithouse fill (10-5 cm above the floor).

The granularity index of these tools is 3.11, more fine grained than very fine grained, and there are a variety of thinning stages, which are basically similar, on the dorsal and ventral faces. The variety of thinning stages indicates that many products of the lithic-reduction process were deposited in the main chamber fill.

As in the fill, the floor flaked lithic artifacts represented many stages in the lithic production sequence. The spatial distribution of the flaked lithic artifacts from the floor is discussed below.

Distribution of Floor Artifacts in Pithouse 1

The distribution of flaked lithic tools on the main chamber floor of Pithouse 1 was analyzed in two ways. One analysis divided the floor into four quarters, and then tallied the artifacts found within each quarter. The other method was a bit more complex. First, the 4 m^2 directly over the central hearth was isolated for analysis. The remainder of the floor was divided into three areas (northeast, northwest, and south of the hearth). The bench was divided into east and west halves.

The results of the two analytical routines are not strong, primarily due to small sample sizes (there were only 10 flaked lithic tools on the

main chamber floor). When the floor was divided into four quadrants, only the northeast and southwest quadrants had more than one artifact; five tools were found in the northeast quadrant and four were found in the southwest quadrant. The raw materials of the tools found in these two quadrants are quite similar in terms of the calculated granularity index: 3.4 for the northeast quadrant and 3.5 for the southwest quadrant. This similarity may be somewhat misleading since the sample sizes are so small.

Results of the second distributional analysis indicated that no flaked lithic tools were found adjacent to the central hearth. South of the hearth (and south of the wingwall~~s~~) only two flaked lithic tools were found, a biface and a utilized flake. In the area of the main chamber floor north and west of the central hearth two flaked lithic tools were recorded: a core and a chopper/scraper plane. Most (60 percent) of the flaked lithic tools on the main chamber floor were found north and east of the central hearth.

A total of five flaked lithic artifacts were recorded on the bench, four on the eastern half and one on the western half. The four artifacts were all unthinned; one still had cortex on it. The raw materials used to make these tools were very fine; a granularity index of 3.5 was calculated. The artifact on the west half of the bench was a projectile point; it is in the well-shaped thinning stage on both faces, and is made of microgranular raw material (Figure ~~3~~4.19).

The small number of flaked lithic tools on the pithouse floor may indicate that many artifacts were removed from the floor before or at abandonment. The flaked lithic items on the floor are randomly scattered and no flaked lithic activity areas could be identified.

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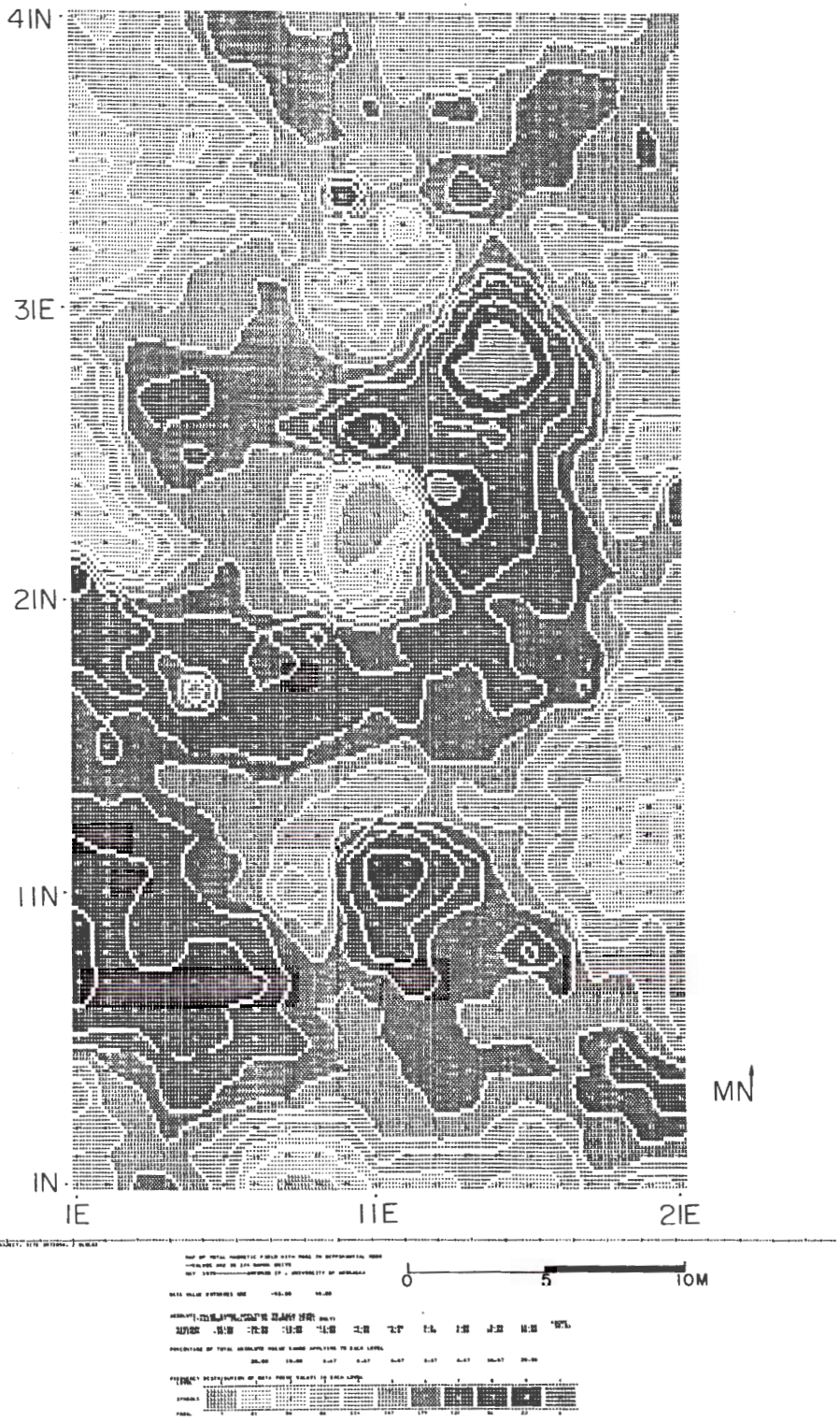


CONTOUR INTERVALS=12, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 10, 12, QUARTER GAMMAS

Figure 3.B.1 SYMAP depicting the magnetic field at Apricot Hamlet.

Projectile Points

Eight projectile points were collected at Apricot Hamlet. Of these, two were recovered from contexts not directly associated with the occupation of the site. The remaining six projectile points came from Pithouse 1. Each projectile point will be discussed below.

Projectile Point 1 appears to be the base of a Paleoindian projectile point. If this artifact is a Paleoindian form, further analysis should reveal basal grinding~~, on the base.~~ The point came from the plow zone in an excavation unit of Pithouse 1. Due to the disturbed context, the association between the artifact and the occupation of Pithouse 1 is unclear. The presence of the projectile point at Apricot Hamlet may indicate a much earlier occupation. It is also possible that this point base was curated by later inhabitants of Apricot Hamlet because of its great age and morphological distinctiveness. Paleoindian projectile points of this form have been reported from the Southwest region and from adjoining areas. In shape, this base is most similar to an unfluted Folsom point illustrated by Jennings [32:95]. Projectile Point 2 was surface collected from the site. Only a blade section of this artifact now remains, so no typological comparisons can be made.

Six of the eight projectile points were found in proveniences associated with the occupation of Apricot Hamlet. One (Projectile Point 5) was on the main chamber floor of Pithouse 1, and two (Projectile Point 7 and Projectile Point 8) came from the midden (Feature 4) in the main chamber. A main chamber posthole also contained a projectile point (Projectile Point 4), as did a pot rest in the main chamber (Projectile Point 3). Finally, one projectile point (Projectile Point 6) was found on the surface of the bench, ~~encircling the main chamber.~~

These six projectile points are not similar in form. Projectile Point 4 is highly stylized without an obvious hafting element, while Projectile Point 5 (Figure ~~3~~4.19) has an expanding, convex base and is corner-notched. Only the blade remains of Projectile Point 6 (Figure ~~3~~4.19). Projectile Point 8 is almost complete (Figure ~~3~~4.19); it has a serrated blade with almost parallel sides, deep corner notches, and an irregular hafting element with a corner-notched base. Projectile Point 7 may be a broken point which has been modified (reworked) into an odd shape; one side is slightly convex while the other side is irregular. Projectile Point 3 (Figure ~~3~~4.19) is incomplete; its distal tip has been broken and its base is only partially intact. From the remaining parts, it appears that Projectile Point 3 was a side-notched form with an expanding hafting element.

Of the six projectile points from cultural contexts at Apricot Hamlet, two can be compared to types reported in the archaeological literature. The remaining four points are either too broken for comparison or have no reported comparable forms.

Projectile Point 5 was found on the main chamber floor of Pithouse 1. A generally similar projectile point was illustrated by Irwin-Williams [33:Figure 6h] and was associated with the Trujillo Complex in northwestern New Mexico. Buckles [34:1220] also recorded this type of projectile point from the Camel Back in the Uncompaghre Plateau, dated at A.D. 1300-1500. Morris [28:Plate 124h], working in the La Plata District, recorded a similar projectile point; this point belongs to a class of points he described as "expanding stem narrower than shoulder" [28:126].

Projectile Point 8, with its serrated edges and large hafting element, has no directly comparable forms, but a somewhat similar projectile point from Chapin Mesa was listed by Rohn [29:221] as a "miscellaneous" form.

Flaked Lithic Debitage

The flaked lithic debitage from investigated portions of Apricot Hamlet was abundant--1119 pieces were recovered. Table ~~3~~4.I.2, Appendix I provides a breakdown by grain size, amount of dorsal cortex, and platform preparation of the debitage from the site. For the total site, there is a flaked lithic debitage to flaked tool ratio of 10.6 to 1.

A significant pattern is seen in Table ~~3~~4.I.2. The percentage of debitage items with cortex is close to 15 percent in all contexts except for the surface collections. The surface percentage with cortex is more than 47 percent. A similar trend is apparent for the percentage of debitage items with platforms. For most of the site, the percentage is around 35 percent, but the surface collections register a 60.6 percentage of debitage items with platforms. The cultural significance of these differences is not understood.

Debitage from surface contexts had a high frequency of occurrence of platforms and dorsal cortex (Table ~~3~~4.2). Interestingly, the granularity index among these pieces of debitage varies from 2.66 to 3.24. Except for the surface collection units south of the pithouses, the granularity index of the debitage does not match the flaked lithic tool granularity index. The fact that there is a difference in the debitage granularity index compared to the tool index may indicate that the tools and the debitage came from different raw materials.

Table 3.2 ~~Surface Collection~~, Flaked Lithic Debitage, Apricot Hamlet

	Surface Collection		Pithse 1 Main Chamber		Pithse 1 Ante-chamber		Pitstr 3		Other Excavated Units		Total Site	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GRAIN SIZE												
Medium (coarse)	10	3.4	18	7.1	6	7.6	4	6.3	15	3.6	53	4.8
Fine	104	35.6	35	13.8	2	2.5	3	4.8	94	22.4	238	21.5
Very Fine (detrital)	108	37.0	148	58.5	44	55.7	25	39.7	218	52.0	543	49.1
Microscopic (nongranular)	70	24.0	52	20.6	27	34.2	31	49.2	92	22.0	272	24.5
Items with Cortex	138	47.3	43	17.0	12	15.2	9	14.3	66	15.8	268	24.2
Items with Platform	177	60.6	85	33.6	30	38.0	21	33.3	147	35.1	460	41.6
Mean Weight (grams)	292		253		79		63		419		1106	

As can be seen in Table ~~3~~4.I.2, 395 pieces of flaked lithic debitage were found in Pithouse 1 and Pitstructure 3; the majority of these (253 of 395, 64.1 percent) came from the main chamber of Pithouse 1. Again, the flaked lithic tool granularity index does not match the debitage index in the proveniences investigated, except for the tools and debitage in the upper fill of the main chamber. However, small sample sizes may bias the comparisons. From the floor of the main chamber, 27.3 percent of the flaked lithic debitage exhibited dorsal cortex and 33.8 percent still had platforms. The number of debitage items with dorsal cortex may indicate the relative degree of preliminary shaping of tools from raw material. However, the fact that the floor debitage granularity index is 2.79 and the floor tool index is 3.40 may indicate that floor debitage did not come from the tools found on the main chamber floor.

Analysis of the distribution of flaked lithic debitage on the floor of the main chamber of Pithouse 1 revealed that most (66 of 77, or 85.7 percent) of the main chamber floor debitage was found in the area north and east of the central hearth. No flaked lithic activity areas were identified in the main chamber. The cultural materials deposited on the floor in the area north and east of the central hearth have been interpreted as floor trash. The mean weight of the debitage from this portion of the floor is 3.3 gm, and it is lower than almost all other mean weights for debitage recorded at other provenience groupings. Such small debitage weight could be additional evidence that the floor was littered with trash when smaller flakes were produced (as preliminary thinning end products) and discarded. The high percentage (27 percent) of flakes with cortex also argues for a large amount of technological input to remove cortex from tools.

Nonflaked Lithic Artifacts

Nonflaked lithic artifacts from Apricot Hamlet are classified according to the typology prepared for the D.A.P. reductive analysis staff. Several different proveniences are described below in terms of the frequency of nonflaked lithic artifacts within the provenience. The proveniences are the overall site, the surface collections, pithouse fills and floors, and features (Appendix I).

Total Site Assemblage

The 1979 field excavations and surface collections at Apricot Hamlet recovered 112 nonflaked lithic artifacts. Manos, metates, and generalized unnafted forms contributed most of the specimens in the total sample.

There are 52 (46.4 percent) manos, 34 (30.4 percent) generalized, unhafted forms, and 5 (4.5 percent) metates collected from all contexts at the site. In addition, 7 (6.3 percent) hammerstones, 8 (7.1 percent) miscellaneous specialized forms, and 4 (3.6 percent) generalized, hafted forms were recorded. While the manos are not further subdivided in this analysis, other researchers have observed differences in mano morphology (Woodbury [35]; Eddy [36]). At least three categories of metates are recognized in this analysis: slab metates, trough metates and unspecified, ~~and~~ fragmentary metates. Two-fifths (2 of 5, 40 percent) of the metates from Apricot Hamlet were the trough variety. Woodbury [35] and others have noted the tendency for trough metates to occur in archaeological contexts which are earlier in time than the contexts of slab metates. Considering all of the manos and metates at the site, the mano:metate ratio is 10.4 to 1.

Surface Collections

~~Inspection of~~ Table ~~3~~ 4.3 indicates the distribution of nonflaked lithic artifacts across the surface at Apricot Hamlet. None of these artifacts were found in surface contexts over the pithouses, or east of the pithouses.

Pithouse 1 and ~~Pithouse 2~~ Pitstructure 3 Fill Assemblage

Table ~~3~~ 4.I.3, Appendix I, provides a breakdown of the nonflaked lithic artifacts, morpho-use forms, production evaluation, completeness, and grain size according to three fill assemblages: the main chamber and antechamber of Pithouse 1, and Pitstructure 3. The table shows that most of the artifacts came from the fill and floor proveniences of the main chamber of Pithouse 1.

Table 3.3 Surface Collection, Nonflaked Lithic Tools, Apricot Hamlet

	Units West of Pitstrs (N = 5)		Units on Northern Periphery (N = 6)		Units on Southern Periphery (N = 16)		Total Surface Collection (N = 27)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MORPHO-USE FORM								
Indeterminate					1	6.3	1	3.7
Generalized, unhafted	1	20.0	1	16.7	8	50.0	10	37.0
Hammerstones	1	20.0			1	6.3	2	7.4
Manos	3	60.0	5	83.3	4	25.0	12	44.4
Slab Metates								
Trough Metates								
Unspecified & Frag Metates								
Generalized, hafted								
Miscellaneous Specialized					2	12.5	2	7.4
PRODUCTION EVALUATION								
Indeterminate					4	25.0	4	14.8
Nodule	4	80.0	5	83.3	↑	75.0	21	77.8
Minimally Shaped					12			
Well-shaped	1	20.0	1	16.7			2	7.4
Highly stylized								
ITEM COMPLETENESS								
Indeterminate								
Small Fragment	1	20.0			1	6.3	2	7.4
Partial Implement	4	80.0	3	50.0	6	37.5	13	48.1
Complete (+ or -) Implement			3	50.0	9	56.3	12	44.4
GRAIN SIZE								
Indeterminate			1	16.7	4	25.0	5	18.5
Coarse	3	60.0	3	50.0	2	12.5	8	29.6
Medium	2	40.0	1	16.7	5	31.3	8	29.6
Fine			1	16.7	5	31.3	6	22.2
Nongranular								

Distribution of Floor Artifacts in Pithouse 1

The distribution of nonflaked lithic tools on the floor of Pithouse 1 can be seen in the plan view maps for the structure (Figures 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18). Both the main chamber and the antechamber were analyzed for patterns of nonflaked lithic artifacts. Visual inspection of the floor artifacts in the main chamber confirms that the eastern portion of the floor was heavily littered with nonflaked lithic artifacts, especially north and east of the central hearth. Several activity areas were identified in this area, and many of the nonflaked lithic tools are contained within them.

When the main chamber was analyzed in quadrants, only the southeast and northeast quadrants contained nonflaked lithic tools.

Another way to subdivide and analyze the main chamber floor was to isolate the 4 m^2 area centered over the central hearth, and then separately analyze the area north and east of the hearth, the area north and west of the hearth, and the area south of the hearth. This indicated that all but three nonflaked lithic artifacts on the floor came from the area north and east of the central hearth.

There were only two nonflaked lithic artifacts within the 4 m^2 area over the central hearth. They are similar in morpho-use form (generalized, unhafted), grain size (fine, granularity index = 3.0), item completeness (complete), and production evaluation (nodule); their similarity may be due to similar uses or function with domestic hearth activities.

Not including the midden, the main chamber floor had 14 nonflaked lithic artifacts on it. The antechamber of Pithouse 1 had two nonflaked lithic artifacts on its floor. Only one feature, the midden (Feature 4)

in the main chamber of Pithouse 1, contained a substantial quantity of nonflaked lithic artifacts. Of the total four nonflaked lithic artifacts from this provenience, one was a mano, one was a notched maul, and two were of indeterminate morpho-use types.

Subsistence Data

Bulk Soil and Pollen Samples

From Apricot Hamlet, 19 bulk soil samples were processed and analyzed for plant macrofossils (Appendix C). These samples represent, for the most part, an effort to illustrate that the central hearth was linked with floor metates in prehistoric economic activities. Both Feature 3 and Feature 7 were sampled intensively as both were identified in the field as metates. Feature 7 was later designated to be a mortar. The results are very poor, since no prehistoric economic seeds or plant fragments could be identified. In addition, the return of organic debris from the bulk soil samples was very low.

Small charcoal fragments, noncharred root branchlet materials, small noncharred wood fragments, and intrusive "translucent" materials were all found in small quantities in the bulk soil samples. The few cultural remains found in the samples are "microflakes" and fragments of nonhuman bone, as well as one charred and one degraded seed, both unidentifiable.

Minimal return from these bulk soil samples might indicate that no economic processing activity occurred with the metates and the central hearth. It is also possible that the prehistoric activities around the floor metates and the central hearth left no physical evidence measurable by bulk soil analysis (such as ceramic processing). The negative results might also indicate that the metates were moved from their original place

in the main chamber when the occupants prepared to leave the pithouse. This last explanation seems most likely.

Eleven pollen samples (of a total of 39) were selected for analysis. From these selected samples, the following main chamber features were studied for pollen remains: the central hearth (Feature 2), the floor metate~~s~~ (Feature~~s~~ 3), the mortar (Feature 7), both slab-walled bins (Features 5 and 12), the slab-lined pit feature (Feature 14), the sipapu (Feature 24), and the large southeastern pit feature (Feature 19). No countable pollen remains were found in any of the analyzed samples. While negative evidence is not the best, the pollen results follow the trend set by the bulk soil analysis. The main chamber seems to have been "cleaned out" of food/plant remains prior to its abandonment. If subsistence-related plant processing occurred in the main chamber, it was not detected by pollen analysis of the fill of the seven features selected for analysis.

Prehistoric Fauna & Remains

The preliminary sort of excavated nonhuman bone indicates that a diverse fauna was probably utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants of Apricot Hamlet; 529 pieces of nonhuman bone have been processed through the preliminary sort of all excavation proveniences. Most of these (379, or 80 percent) are of mammals which could not be identified in greater detail (Appendix E).

The distribution of nonhuman bone on the main chamber floor of Pithouse 1 does not appear to be random. Visual inspection confirms that most of the mammal bone on the floor is concentrated along the eastern inner wall area of the main chamber, with a few pieces scattered near the deflector and near the tunnel entrance to the antechamber (Figure ~~3~~4.18).

There are several possible reasons for this distribution of mammal bones. The eastern wall area and the southeastern corner immediately north of the wingwall may have been a thin trash deposit area. There are numerous small fragments of pottery and lithic artifacts and debris in the same area; these materials do not seem directly associated with nearby activity areas. Many of these materials are packed into the floor. It might be that the mammal bones were associated with an activity area, but no associated flaked lithic tools were found in the area. Until further evidence can be analyzed, the mammal bone distribution is interpreted to reflect waste material.

While mammal bone distributed on the floor might be the result of sweeping of trash, the nonhuman bone in several feature contexts probably reflects prehistoric economic use. The ash pit near the central hearth contained many pieces of bone, mostly mammal. Four pieces of cottontail rabbit bone were also found here. Since the ash pit probably held materials burned in the hearth, it might be that the mammals and cottontails were part of the prehistoric diet at Apricot Hamlet.

The large trash deposit south of the wingwall in the main chamber also contained substantial numbers of bone which might have been from economic species. Mammals again predominate in the sample. Cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, Canis, and Artiodactyla and turkey remains were also found in the midden, and these animals are assumed to have been part of the prehistoric diet.

Several features not generally associated with subsistence activities also contained nonhuman bone. Two of the main support postholes had mammal bone in them; one of the postholes contained a rodent bone and two cottontail rabbit bones.

Taken together, the evidence at Apricot Hamlet for economic use of certain fauna shows certain preference patterns. Cottontail rabbit seems to have been preferred over jackrabbit, and mammals were strongly favored over other animals. The many mammal bones which indicate possible economic use could not, unfortunately, be further identified.

Bird remains seem to indicate a preference for grouse at Apricot Hamlet. At this time, it cannot be determined if the birds were used for food, tools, ornaments, or all three. Rodent remains are, in almost all cases, in deposits above cultural contexts and in burrows. Their presence is almost surely intrusive and not economic, although Stiger [37:48] notes that rodents could have provided meat in the prehistoric Anasazi diet. From the ethnographic record, Beaglehole [38:3, 17] comments that small rodents and "rats" were often hunted by the Hopi, and Cushing [39:598-600] describes how the Zuni prepare a rodent "gruel."

CONCLUSIONS

Dating Samples

Apricot Hamlet was dated principally by two methods: ceramics from the fill and floor of the pithouses and archaeomagnetic dating of features. The site was dated by combining these data with architectural attributes and stratigraphic information. The first occupation at Apricot Hamlet is dated from A.D. 635 to 680; the ending date is not as firm as the beginning date. The second occupation, which occurred between A.D. 750 and 800, probably destroyed evidence of the ending date for Element 1. The ceramic assemblage indicates that the occupation of Apricot Hamlet was late in the Sagehen Phase. Moccasin Gray and Mancos Gray sherds on the floor of the main chamber indicate that the pithouse was last occupied about A.D. 775. Other temporally sensitive trade ware pottery sherds at Apricot Hamlet came from the surface collection and plow zone excavations and do not reliably date the occupation at the site.

Archaeomagnetic samples from two hearths--the central hearth in the main chamber and the outside hearth north of Pithouse 1--add the potential of chronometric determination of the two occupations at Apricot Hamlet (Appendix G). For the outside hearth, associated with the first occupation, a date of A.D. 650 ± 45 years was obtained. The central hearth in the main chamber of the pithouse, associated with the later occupation, was dated at A.D. 710 ± 25.

Two radiocarbon samples from burned roof matting in the lower fill of the main chamber were submitted for analysis. The radiocarbon ages yielded by these samples were 2000 ± 60 years: 50 B.C. (Sample CF-6, TX-3877); and 1661 ± 60 years: A.D. 289 (Sample CF-5, TX-3878).

Chronology

Apricot Hamlet was occupied during the Sagehill Subphase (A.D. 600-760) and Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase, Anasazi Tradition. The site's architecture, coupled with the chronometric determination of the outside hearth, place the beginning occupation date during the A.D. 600s. Abandonment of Pithouse 1 after the second occupation occurred close to A.D. 775, since Moccasin Gray sherds were found on the pithouse floor. The duration of the first occupation at Apricot Hamlet can only be estimated. Some 20 to 30 years may be a reasonable, but preliminary, estimate.

There is architectural evidence for the use of the antechamber as a domicile, but at some point in time this particular use of the antechamber was discontinued. When this occurred cannot be determined from the available evidence. It is inferred from fill materials that the construction of ~~Pithouse 2~~ Pitstructure 3 began during the later occupation; the failure to complete the structure is correlated with the abandonment of Apricot Hamlet.

Temporal and Spatial Organization

Apricot Hamlet is a habitation site located in the Milhoan Community of the Sagehen Flats Locality and is associated with the Sagehill Subphase (A.D. 600-760) and Dos Casas Subphase (A.D. 760-850) of the Sagehen Phase (Kane [18]). Each of the two occupations recognized in the archaeological record have been designated as "elements," according to D.A.P. systematics (Kane [1]). The date for Element 1 at Apricot Hamlet is A.D. 635-680; Element 2 dates to A.D. 750-800. There is strong evidence that the final abandonment of the site took place sometime between A.D. 775 and A.D. 800.

Element 1

Element 1 consists of Pithouse 1 and a peripheral outdoor work area, which together constitute the single household cluster identified at the site. A household cluster is defined (Kane [1:37]) as "the space and facilities used by a household." Three use areas, or areas used by several individuals for a number of activities (Kane 1:34), were assigned within the household cluster: a domestic household use area in the main chamber of Pithouse 1, a domestic use area in the antechamber of the pithouse, and a peripheral use area around the entire structure. The latter encircles both the main chamber of and antechamber for several meters, but artifacts and features were scarce. Five activity areas (described in detail under Cultural Units at the Site) were defined in the use area associated with the main chamber of the pithouse and one activity area was defined in the use area associated with the antechamber. An activity area is "a physical locus were an unidentifiable single or main activity was performed" (Kane [1:34]).

The outdoor work area had three features, one of which, a hearth, served as the basis for the definition of an outdoor activity area. No nonstructural units can be described for Apricot Hamlet, but the three features located outside the pithouse might be remains of a nonstructural unit. Unfortunately, historic plowing has removed any other potential information concerning a nonstructural unit near the pithouse, as well as evidence of associated surface rooms and midden areas.

Element 2

Element 2 represents a reoccupation of Apricot Hamlet after initial abandonment. While a new pitstructure (Pitstructure 3) was being constructed, the main chamber of the already existing Pithouse 1 was

reoccupied. This element is indicated by four use areas: a domestic household use area (which cannot be further specified) in the unfinished Pitstructure 3; a household multipurpose peripheral use area which encircles Pithouse 1 and Pitstructure 3; a household economic-discard use area represented by the midden deposit located between the two storage bins in the main chamber of Pithouse 1; and, because it was reoccupied during the later occupation, a domestic household use area in the main chamber of Pithouse 1. A structural-construction use area can be hypothesized for the unfinished Pitstructure 3. This use area would overlap the peripheral use area around Pithouse 1 to some (unknown) extent. Within the main chamber of Pithouse 1, four activity areas were defined for the second occupation of the site (see Cultural Units at the Site).

Summary of Elements 1 and 2

On the strength of the available archaeological and architectural evidence, the following sequence of events probably occurred at Apricot Hamlet. Pithouse 1 was constructed, with a main chamber connected to a large antechamber. At some point, the antechamber was used for domestic functions, though it cannot be determined if the antechamber and the main chamber were used for domestic activities simultaneously. The antechamber eventually ceased to be used for domestic activities, while the main chamber probably continued to be used for a period of time. Abandonment took place by A.D. 680. Reoccupation of the site occurred by A.D. 750, at which time the main chamber floor was cleaned out, the metates were moved to the eastern half of the main chamber, the four main support posts were removed, and trash was deposited in the pithouse main chamber between the two vertical slab bins. It is probable that at this time Pitstructure 3

was being built to the north of Pithouse 1. This may have been undertaken during mild summer weather when living outside would have been optimal, in which case, the roof of Pithouse 1 may have been removed during the construction of Pitstructure 3. An alternative hypothesis is that the roof was still attached to Pithouse 1 when construction was started on Pitstructure 3, and the activities which were subsequently carried out in Pithouse 1 occurred within a roofed structure. In this case, the roof and main support posts from Pithouse 1 would have been removed during or immediately after abandonment of the site. This final abandonment took place sometime between A.D. 775-800, after, for some unknown reason, construction of Pitstructure 3 ceased.

Paleodemography

An estimate of the number of inhabitants at Apricot Hamlet relies on the inferred correlation between the number of occupants and available habitation space (Cook [40:13]). A number of studies have used ethnographic analogy to describe this relationship (Casselberry [41]; Clarke [42]; Cook and Heizer [43]; Le Blanc [44]; Narroll [45]). Birkedal's study of Basketmaker III residence units used the approaches reported by the five authors listed above to estimate prehistoric population from prehistoric habitation space for his sample of 23 Mesa Verde pitstructures [19:436-445]; his results were not uniform. Narroll's and Le Blanc's formulae gave results which were "too low to be valid" (Birkedal [19:443]). In contrast, Cook's and Clarke's formulae presented much higher estimates which were too high in light of other evidence (Birkedal [19:445-506]). Casselberry [41] developed a formula for determining population from floor area after studying eight ethnographic

societies with multifamily dwellings. The result is that the population of a dwelling can be estimated as one-sixth of the dwelling's total floor area, measured in square meters. Casselberry's approach provided results which were consistent with Birkedal's Basketmaker III data at Mesa Verde.

Casselberry's [41] formula was applied to Pithouse 1 at Apricot Hamlet. The total floor area of Pithouse 1 (minus the bench) is approximately 30.18 m^2, so the prehistoric population at Apricot Hamlet is estimated to be five persons.

The archaeological data from Apricot Hamlet strongly suggest that it was occupied only twice during the Sagehen Phase. Thus, the estimated population given above constitutes the probable total number of persons who lived at the site during the first occupation. The lack of dendrochronological data for finer dating control precludes an accurate determination of the length of occupancy at Apricot Hamlet. It should also be noted that historic site disturbance has probably destroyed additional information which potentially could have been used in this discussion of paleodemography.

Social Organization

Data available from Apricot Hamlet has been considered in light of Birkedal's [19] conclusions about Mesa Verde Basketmaker III residence units. Birkedal used archaeological and ethnographic data (including total roofed area, living areas, habitation space, number of interior hearths, number of manos and metates, site layout, and settlement data) to determine the size and nature of the residence units. His results "strongly suggest that Basketmaker III pithouses served as nuclear family residences" (Birkedal [19:498]).

The postulated number of five occupants at Apricot Hamlet is within the range of nuclear family size of ethnographic societies (Birkedal [19:434]; Cook [40]). However, the fact that there is a hearth in the main chamber and also the antechamber might indicate the presence of an extended family at Apricot Hamlet, a pattern not recognized in Birkedal's [19:450-452] data. From the evidence at hand, it appears that the two hearths were not used simultaneously; the antechamber hearth had been sealed while the main chamber hearth was still in use. Instead of supporting an extended family, it seems more likely that the nuclear family at Apricot Hamlet had grown until a son or daughter married and lived with the parents (Goody [46:17-20]). This situation probably did not last long, and the "new" nuclear family moved elsewhere. The unfinished pithouse might have been intended for the newly formed nuclear family.

From Birkedal's [19] study of Mesa Verde Basketmaker III pithouses, the nuclear family households were structured as primary subsistence bands (Steward [47]). Birkedal [19:513-514]) has summarized the characteristics of the primary subsistence band and has made inferences from the various materials about Basketmaker III society. Accordingly, several suggestions can be made about the inhabitants of Apricot Hamlet: they were economically self-sufficient and were related by kinship ties to other nearby nuclear family households; political organization probably rested primarily with a "headman" who was essentially a leader among equals; headmen had more influence than real political authority; land was generally held in common as loosely defined "territorial aggregates" (Birkedal [19:514]). Flexibility in social, political, and economic relations, which characterizes bands, allows such groups to adapt to

numerous and varied ecological situations. It should be noted that Birkedal's hypotheses may or may not be accurate; other interpretations are also possible.

Adaptation and Economy

Based on ethnographic analogy, the economic life at Apricot Hamlet was centered on the dryland cultivation of maize, beans, and squash (Hack [48]; Dozier [49:101-103]), as well as the gathering of wild-food resources (Aberle [50]; Dittert [51:190]; Schoenwetter and Dittert [52:43]). The dryland farming techniques probably mirror (in most details) those used by the present-day Hopi (Hack [48])and other Southwestern Pueblo groups.

Adaptation to this subsistence base occurred over a long period of time characterized by a relatively stable environment. While there is variation in the paleoecological record from the Colorado Plateau (Euler et al. [53]), the long-term picture of the last 4000 years indicates no major change (Schoenwetter and Dittert [52:43]) in the Southwest. Short-term enviornmental conditions have not been evaluated for Apricot Hamlet. Effective environmental variables (Ford [54]) which are generally unpredictable (and short term) could have affected the economic situation at Apricot Hamlet. Such variables as precipitation, temperature, frost, wind, hail, animal populations, solar energy, and soil nutrients can vary from year to year (and within the seasons), causing some farm loss, especially at the household level (Ford [54]). Knowing that households are generally autonomous and that no person is politically empowered to regulate surplus to affected households, other means are needed to smooth over random errors in household production.

Ford [54] has shown that calendrical and critical rites of the historic eastern Pueblo can function to regulate household productivity. While there is no evidence for these mechanisms in the archaeological record at Apricot Hamlet, their existence would have insured the economic success of the household.

Other cultural mechanisms might have been involved in the economic picture. The presence of a ceramic-processing area might indicate some economic specialization at the site. It is conceivable that short-distance (intracommunity) reciprocity and exchange of agricultural and "special" products existed at the household level during the Sagehen Phase. Additional research is needed to test this idea, but the ethnographic record describes many band and tribal societies with small-scale exchange systems (Sahlins [55]).

APPENDIX A

GEOLOGY REPORT FOR APRICOT HAMLET

by

James G. Hampson

The Milhoan Community Cluster, a dispersed hamlet community comprising numerous habitation sites in the northeastern portion of Sagehen Flats Locality, is located on a slightly dissected upland area controlled by the dip slope of the Dakota Sandstone, which dips from 2-5° to the southwest. The community is bounded on the north by a well-developed intermittent drainage and on the east by the Dolores River. There are no distinct limits to the west or south, except that the community is confined to flatter areas where wheat fields are currently located.

Apricot Hamlet, in the Milhoan Community, is located on the crest of a low ridge which is controlled by numerous shallow parallel drainages trending somewhat northwest-southeast. The trend of these drainages is oblique to the dip slope of the Dakota Sandstone and may indicate joint structure in the Dakota. The whole area is overlain with a thick layer of Witt loam into which the pitstructures were dug.

Physical Resource Availability

Water

The intermittent drainage to the north of the Milhoan Community may afford good spring runoff, but it is dry by early summer. The Dolores River, a perennial source of water, is only a short distance east of the eastern portions of the community. Present day check dams north and west of the community, mostly on ephemeral or very intermittent streams, would indicate that the same thing could have been done in the past.

Rock

Only the Dakota Sandstone and the Burro Canyon Formation have good outcrops in the immediate area, but the Morrison Formation does outcrop

(though mostly covered by colluvium) just east of the community along the canyon walls on both sides of the Dolores River.

The Morrison Formation contains siltstone and quartzite suitable for flaked lithic tool manufacture, and mudstone, shale, and claystone which may prove to have been usable for ceramics. Some of these interbeds have decomposed to the point of forming clay seams. Some sandstone is present in the formation and could potentially have been utilized for building stone or nonflaked lithic artifacts.

The Burro Canyon Formation is the best source of material for flaked lithics in the project area, and outcrops in the lower portions of the drainage just north of the community and along both sides of the Dolores River, to the east. It contains several types of chert and chalcedony (some of which are of good quality), finely cemented siltstone, and orthoquartzite for flaked lithic tool manufacture and shale and claystone interbeds for possible use in ceramics. A sandstone unit is rather well consolidated in places and could well have been utilized for building stone or even for metates and other nonflaked lithic artifacts.

The Dakota Sandstone is found as eroded slabs throughout the area and on colluvial slopes and in, and at the base of, outcrops. Well consolidated and often well bedded, it is a ready source of building stone, metate blanks, etc. It may also contain chert in a base conglomerate layer and quartzite suitable for flaked lithics.

The Mancos Shale does outcrop within a reasonable distance--at the southern boundary of Sagehen Flats Locality, across the Dolores River, and as remnant patches north of Sagehen Flats Locality. It is a good source of lime via limey shales and fossils and is a good potential source for clay (W. Lucius, personal communication).

A tan fossiliferous limestone of the Mancos Shale has been found in sites in the Sagehen Flats Locality, and could have been utilized as building stone, but it is not likely to have been used in the Milhoan Community area.

Soils

The predominant soil in the area is Witt loam, a deep, well-drained soil with good water retention capabilities and very suitable for agriculture. It is in and around all of the sites in the community, and, along with Ackmen loam (a moister soil with a richer, deeper A horizon), is situated in numerous potentially arable areas north and west of the Milhoan Community. More detailed information will be available on the D.A.P. soils map being prepared by Leonhardy.

APPENDIX B

MAGNETOMETER REPORT FOR APRICOT HAMLET

by

Robert Huggins and John Weymouth

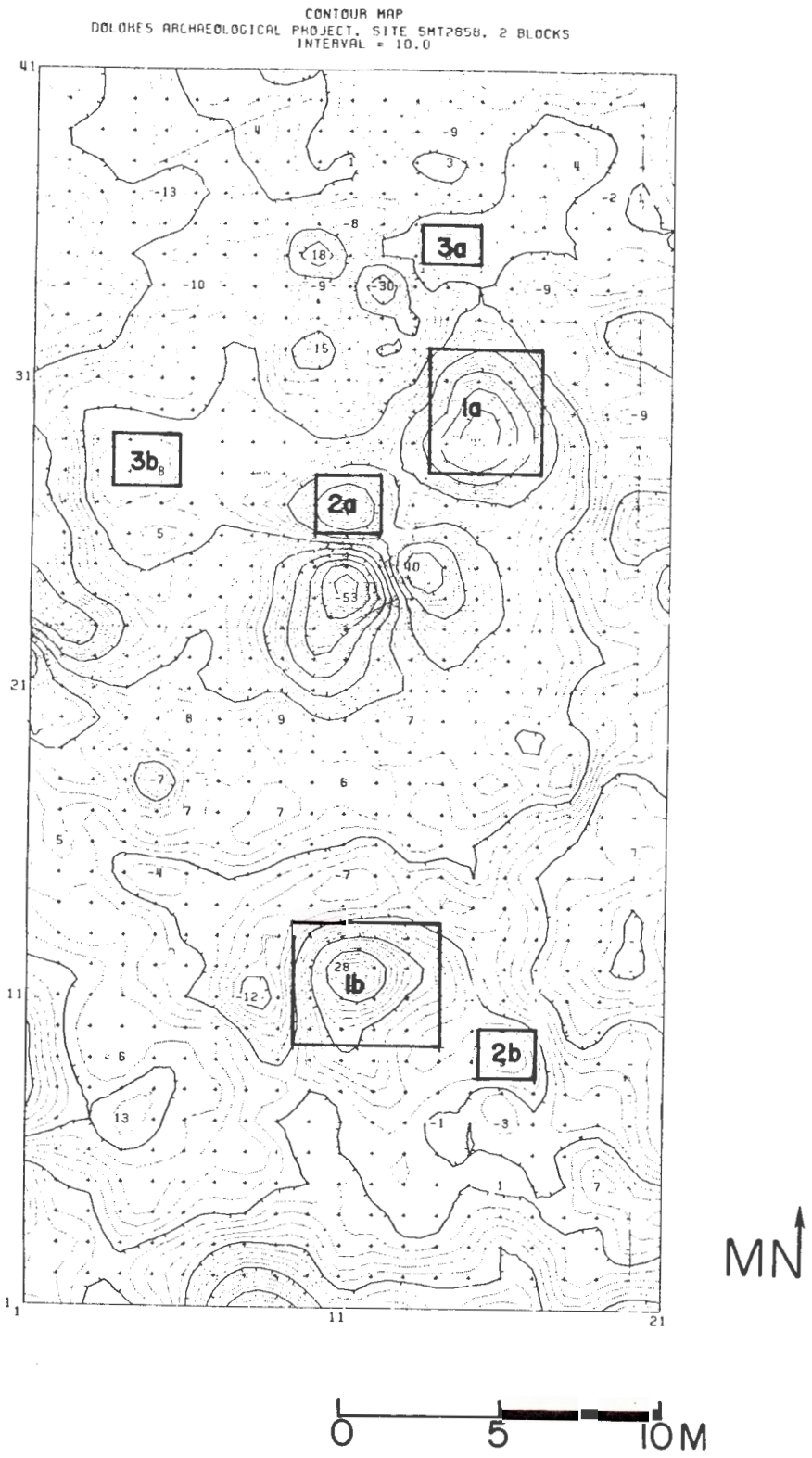
Two blocks, or 800 m^2, were magnetically surveyed on Site 5MT2858 in the spring of 1979. The site occurs in a recently cultivated field; consequently, truncation of features might be possible. Iron debris from farm implements could cause noncultural anomalies in the earth's field. The magnetic field was measured on a grid of points with a 1 m interval, a standard for most of the D.A.P. sites.

Processing

After diurnal drift correction and data checking were completed, the corrected values were stored in an IBM 360/370 computer. Using the program SYMAP (Dougenik and Sheehan [56]), several preliminary contour maps displaying the magnetic field were produced, from which initial information was derived. At a later time, the maps were re-examined and new maps were produced to help in the final data interpretation. Figure 4.B.1 shows the SYMAP version of the magnetic field and Figure 4.B.2 is a line contour map which better illustrates areas of strong gradients.

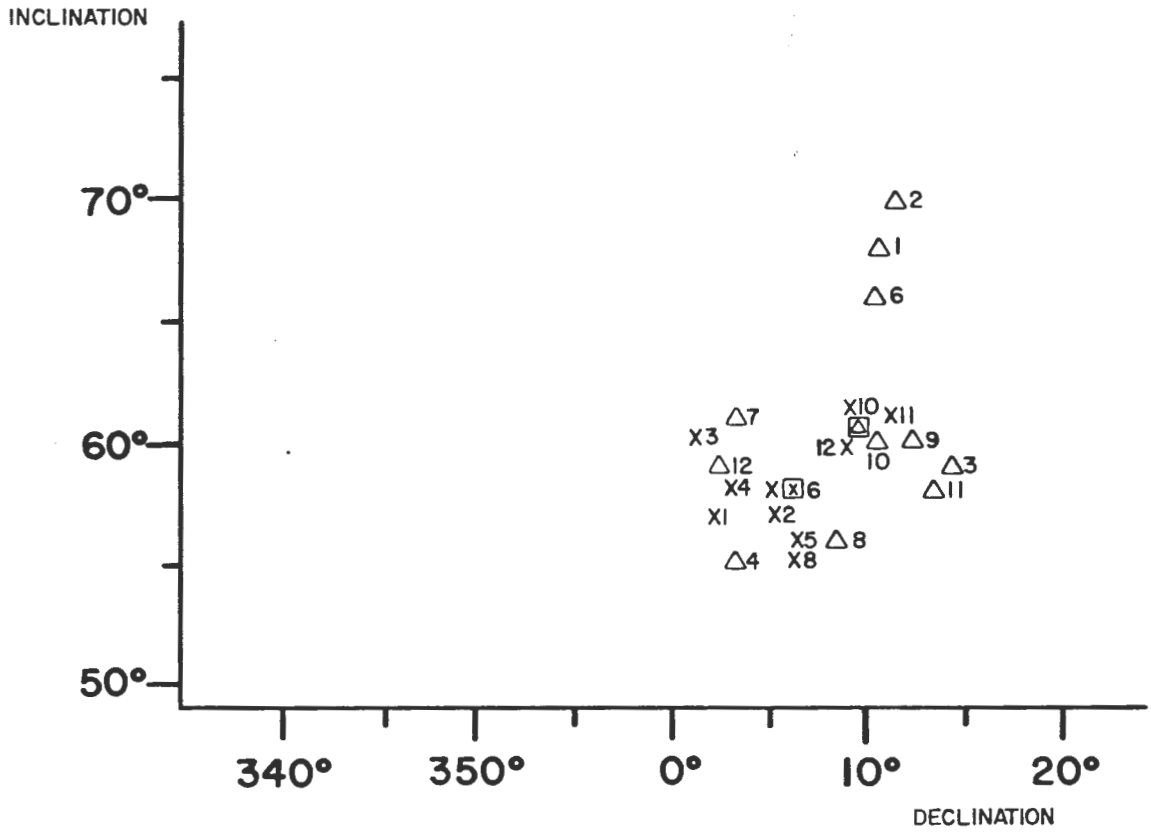
Interpretation

Preliminary information on Site 5MT2858 was sent to the D.A.P. for field use in deciding excavation strategies. Four test areas were advised for excavation as they appeared to have archaeological sources. A more comprehensive assessment of the magnetometer data was completed in 1980 based on the revised priority scheme (Huggins and Weymouth [14]). The results of this assessment, as well as the preliminary assessments, were sent to the D.A.P. for in-field use; these are shown in Table 4.B.1. The location of recommended test squares are shown in Figure 4.B.2. The following anomalies require additional description:



? SQUARES INDICATE SUGGESTED TEST AREAS.

Figure 3.B.2 Line contour map depicting magnetic anomalies at Apricot Hamlet (see Table 3.B.1 for explanation of numbering system).



△ Sample 1 - Specimen 5 falls outside plotting surface and was defined as an outlier. ⊡ indicates sample mean direction excluding outliers.

x Sample 2 - Specimen 9 falls outside plotting surface and was defined as an outlier. ⊡ indicates mean sample direction excluding outliers.

Figure 3.G.1 Individual magnetic directions of Archaeomagnetic Samples 1 and 2, Apricot Hamlet

Table 3.B.1 Magnetic Anomalies with Possible Archaeological Affiliations at Site 5MT2858

ANOMALY & PRIORITY*	LOCATION OF CENTER**	POSSIBLE SOURCE	STATISTICS (A = MAGNITUDE (GAMMA/4 UNITS)) (xA = AREA INSIDE HALF-WIDTH CONTOUR (m^2))	COMMENTS
1a	30N, 15E	Moderately burned pitstructure	A = 43 xA = 6	CORRESPONDS TO ANOMALY 1 IN THE PRELIMINARY REPORT+
1b	12N, 11E	Unburned pitstructure or surface structure	A = 28 xA = 1	CORRESPONDS TO ANOMALY 3 IN THE PRELIMINARY REPORT+
2a	27N, 11E	Burned surface structure, a large hearth	A = 31 xA = 1	OCCURS WITHIN ANOMALY 2 OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORT
2b	9N, 16E	Hearth	A = 9 xA = NA	POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANOMALY 1b
3a	35N, 14E	Lightly burned or unburned compacted surface structure	A = 8 xA = NA	
3b	28N, 4E	Surface structure	A = 6 xA = 2	

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

**See Figure 3.B.2

+Additional description of this anomaly can be found in the text of the site appendix.

Anomaly 1a is likely caused by a moderately burned pitstructure. The absence of a low region to the north indicates either that the pitstructure is quite deep (greater than 2 m) or that the structure is about 1 m maximum depth and there is an additional structure to the north contributing a region of higher magnetic intensity. The latter is more likely. The inflection points of the anomaly suggest that the structure is about 2.5 m in diameter. It is not clear whether it is circular or rectangular.

Anomaly 1b appears to be a likely candidate for an unburned pitstructure or a lightly burned surface structure. A lobe of higher magnetic intensity (shown best in Figure 4.B.1) indicates the presence of an antechamber or some structural extension.

Summary

The magnetic survey of Site 5MT2858 and its interpretation has indicated six anomalies which could be caused by archaeological features. Two of the anomalies suggest the presence of pitstructures and two others appear to be associated burning. The remaining two could be caused by surface architecture.

APPENDIX C

BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM APRICOT HAMLET

by

Bruce F. Benz

The sampling orientation followed by excavators at Apricot Hamlet was intensive in comparison to other sites excavated during the 1979 field season. In addition to the sampling design followed by all excavation personnel (Litzinger [17]), a strategy for attempting to document food-processing activities associated with metates and hearths was employed (Matthews [57]). This latter sampling strategy was implemented by obtaining bulk soil samples around and between these features. Feature 7, now classified as a mortar, was identified in the field as a metate and was sampled according to this strategy, as was the metate designated as Feature 3.

Of the 168 bulk soil samples procured from Apricot Hamlet, only 19 samples have cleared preliminary analysis. Nine vegetal material type specimens, including one of four boxes of nearly intact roof matting, have been subjected to preliminary analysis (Table 4.C.1). Only 3 of the 19 bulk soil samples produced any identifiable plant material (Samples 40, 73, and 149). The remainder contained a very small quantity of nonidentifiable plant material, modern rootlets, and some intrusive materials (e.g., plastic). Continued examination of the materials recovered in these three samples and the nine vegetal material type specimens may allow more specific identification. Until this is accomplished, generic identification will suffice.

The paucity of materials recovered from bulk soil samples around the features on the floor of Pithouse 1 can probably be related to preservation and to the way the structure was abandoned. According to D.A.P. systematics this structure was abandoned in a leisurely fashion (Kane and Robinson [58]). Leisurely abandonment means that the interior of the structure was exposed to the elements for a period of time prior to

Table 3.C.1 Botanical Remains from Apricot Hamlet

TAXON	FS 126 Sq 040040 Vegetal	FS 141 Sq 040042 Vegetal	FS 157 PH 1 M. Cham. Fill Vegetal	FS 170 PH 1 M. Cham. Fill Vegetal	FS 187 PH 1 M. Cham. Roof Fall Vegetal	FS 225 PH 1 M. Cham. Sur. 1 BS 40	FS 225 PH 1 M. Cham. Sur. 1 BS 73	FS 241 Sq 042044 Vegetal	FS 247 PH 1 M. Cham. Fill Vegetal	FS 251 PH 1 Bench Vegetal	FS 289 PH 1 1 Antechamber Fill Vegetal	FS 350 Sq. 041049 Feature 20 BS 149
Compositae												
Artemisia sp.												
Wood				X/C	X/C				X/C			
Cupressaceae												
Juniperus sp.												
Seed		1/C										
Wood										X/C		
Bark (bast)			X/C	X/C								
Gramineae												
Phragmites sp.												
Culm				X/C								
Zea mays												
inflorescence/ cob							X/C	X/N				X/C
Pinaceae												
Pinus sp.												
Needle						X/C						
Pinus edulis												
Cone	1/C										1/C	
Seed		1/C										
Salicaceae												
Salix sp.												
Wood				X/C								

KEY:

1/ - reproductive part (seed, fruit, cone) quantity
X/ - nonreproductive part, present
/C - charred
/P - partially charred
/N - noncharred

BS - bulk soil
PH - pithouse
M. Cham. - main chamber
Sur. - surface
FS - field provenience designation

filling. The scarcity of materials surrounding the Features 3 and 7 is understandable given the possibility of the floor having been exposed. It is also possible that the artifacts were not uncovered in what had been their original location. The only materials recovered from samples around these two features were a pine needle fragment and corn cob fragments. These remains do not support or refute the occurrence of food processing around these artifacts.

Vegetal material types recovered during excavation from provenience units containing post-abandonment deposits do not lend themselves to cultural interpretations. Although it is likely that charred plant remains recovered from archaeological sites can be related to prehistoric cultural activity, it is also possible that these charred remains are due to post-abandonment processes, e.g., onsite fires. Consequently, the botanical remains recovered from FS Numbers 126, 141, 241, 289, and 330 cannot be directly associated with any specific cultural activity. However, the plants recovered might indeed have been utilized at the site; support may be found in ethnographic analogy. See Gallagher [59:27-30] for a discussion of the use of juniper berries by people of the Southwest, and Robbins et al. [60] for a discussion of the Tewa use of pine nuts.

Most of the vegetal materials recovered from the fill of Pithouse 1 also fall within the realm of ambiguous context. The vegetal specimens from FS 157 and FS 247 were retrieved from a post-abandonment deposit and possibly represent the washing-in of charred wood from elsewhere on the site. Vegetal material recovered from a wind- and water-deposited sediment within the fill of this pithouse, however, can be associated with some function due to its make-up. FS 170 contained the remains of four plant genera in what seemed to be a mass of organic sediment. The vegetal

specimen is composed of discretely layered plant material and sediment matrix. The side which was facing up when excavated is composed of willow (Salix sp.) withes. The second layer is thin and is composed of juniper (Juniperus sp.) bast. Underlying this is a mixture of humic sediment, nonidentifiable plant material, and reedgrass (Phragmites sp.) culms. The lowest layer contains no plant material. It is a culturally sterile sediment. This charred mass of botanical material resembles what Ferguson [61] has described as roof matting. Although the components of this mat were nct consolidated such that the orientation of each layer could be determined, it seems likely that each layer could have been laid at right angles to the layers above and below. The components and layering of these components argue that this specimen represents burned roof matting.

APPENDIX D

POLLEN REPORT FOR APRICOT HAMLET

by

Linda J. Scott

Pollen samples have been 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 [62]). 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.

Eleven pollen samples were selected for analysis from the main chamber of Pithouse 1 at Site 5MT2858. Most of the samples were taken in association with features in the structure. The sipapu (Feature 24), metate (Feature 3), mortar (Feature 7), two bins (Features 5 and 12), hearth (Feature 2), and two pits (Features 19 and 14) were sampled (Table ~~3~~4.D.1).

Most of the pollen samples taken at this site contained very little pollen. Only Samples 18 (Feature 5) and 21 (Feature 14) contained sufficient pollen for analysis, and even these two samples did not contain sufficient pollen for a full 200-grain count. Both Samples 18 and 21 were counted to a level of 100 pollen grains.

Both samples are dominated by Artemisia pollen (42 percent each). Other consistencies in the pollen record were also noted between the two samples. The quantities of short-spined Compositae, high-spined Compositae, and Cheno-am pollen are very similar in both samples. The arboreal pollen differs primarily in the quantity of Juniperus pollen present--Sample 21, from the slab-lined pit, contains 14 percent Juniperus, while Sample 18 from the bin contains only 3 percent Juniperus pollen. Although small quantities of a few pollen types associated with plants of historic economic importance are noted in both samples, the concentrations are not large enough to establish probable use of either feature. A small

Table 3.D.1 Provenience of Pollen Samples from Apricot Hamlet

POLLEN SAMPLE #	FEATURE	PROVENIENCE	TOTAL POLLEN COUNTED
9	Feature 24 (sipapu)	Surface 1	I.S.P.
10	Feature 3 (metate)	Surface 1, beside metate on west,	I.S.P.
11	Feature 14 (slab-lined pit feature)	Surface 1	I.S.P.
13	Feature 7 (mortar)	Surface 1	I.S.P.
14	Feature 2 (hearth)	Surface 1, scraped from surface	I.S.P.
18	Feature 5 (storage bin)	Beneath mano on bin floor	100
21	Feature 14 (slab-lined pit feature)	0-1 cm above horizontal slab, 24 cm below Surface 1	100
24	Feature 5 (storage bin)	Along south wall, 20 cm west of east wall of feature	I.S.P.
25	Feature 12 (storage bin)	Floor, directly south of upright bin wall slab which forms north end of bin	I.S.P.
29	Feature 19 (pit feature)	Scraped from bottom of pit, 18 cm below Surface 1	I.S.P.
33	Feature 19 (pit feature)	Surface 1, beneath fallen wingwall slab south of Feature 19	I.S.P.

I.S.P. - Insufficient Pollen

amount of Cleome pollen was observed in Sample 18 (from the bin), while a small amount of cf. Lepidium pollen was noted in Sample 21 (from the slab-lined pit). No cultigens are represented in the pollen record at this site.

In general composition, these two pollen samples are very similar to one another and to samples from most of the other sites in Sagehen Flats Locality. Samples 18 and 21 appear to represent general pollen accumulation within the room rather than specific function of the related features.

APPENDIX E

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM APRICOT HAMLET

by

Steven D. Emslie

This report includes analysis of faunal remains recovered from Site 5MT2858 during the 1979 field season. Faunal remains were identified using modern comparative skeletons collected in the project region. All bones were identified to species when possible, or to other taxonomic categories. 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 distinct. Bones of the grouse could not be identified as to genus and species due to lack of adequate comparative material.

Minimum number of individuals (MNI) for each taxon was calculated by counting the most numerous element of the same side of the body, and by comparing young vs. old individuals, based on bone growth. MNI's cannot be calculated for specific time periods, in the case of multiple occupation, until other analyses are completed.

A total of 529 bones representing 8 species and 18 taxonomic categories were recovered from the site (Table ~~3~~7.E.1). The majority of the bone is unidentifiable mammal, followed by prairie dog and rabbits. Worked bone and point locations (PLs) of bone are listed by FS/Catalog Number, taxonomic identification, and element description in Tables ~~3~~4.E.2 and ~~3~~4.E.3 respectively. No bones with cut marks were recovered from the site.

The relatively small collection of faunal remains from the site allows few interpretations. Rodent bones may be intrusive to the site and not related to cultural deposits. Pocket gopher and prairie dog prefer areas with deep light soil, such as is found at the site today. Similar inferences may be made concerning the rabbit remains from the site. However, rodents and rabbits are known to be used by modern tribes for food and for skin utilization.

Table 3.E.1 Faunal Taxa Identified at Apricot Hamlet

Taxon	Number of Bones	MNI*
Not Identified	1	
Mammalia, small	26	
Mammalia, medium	309	
Mammalia, large	44	
Black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*)	4	1
Cottontail (*Sylvilagus* sp.)	25	2
Sciuridae	3	
Yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*)	1	1
Gunnison's prairie dog (*Cynomys gunnisoni*)	83	5
Valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*)	6	2
Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)	2	1
Canidae, *Canis* sp.	2	
Indian dog (*Canis familiaris*)	5	1
Cervidae	3	
Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*)	1	1
Tetraonidae: unidentified grouse	7	
Aves	3	
Common turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)	4	1
TOTAL	529	

*MNI - Minimum number of individuals

Table 3.E.2 Worked Bone Identified at Apricot Hamlet

FS/Cat. No.	Taxon	Element
170-02-1	*Canis* sp.	left tibia w/ ends cut from shaft
170-02-2	Mammalia	long bone w/ ends cut from shaft
281-02-1	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment (burned completely)
281-02-2	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment
281-02-3	Mammalia, large	2 long bone shaft fragments (burned completely)
282-02-1	Not Identified	
290-02-1	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment (burned completely)
331-02-1	Cervidae	medial antler fragment

Table 3.E.3 Point Locations (PLs) of Bone Identified at Apricot Hamlet

FS/Cat. No./PL	Taxon	Element
209-02-1, PL 31	*Canis familiaris*	left humerus w/ ends broken
209-02-2, PL 35	Mammalia	2 small fragments
209-02-3, PL 36	Mammalia	small fragment
209-02-4, PL 42	Mammalia	long bone shaft fragment
211-02-2, PL 93	Mammalia	small fragment
213-02-1, PL 17	Mammalia	2 long bone shaft fragments
221-02-3, PL 78	Mammalia	36 small fragments
221-02-4, PL 78	Mammalia	tooth fragment
221-02-5, PL 78	Mammalia	long bone shaft fragment
223-02-3, PL 53	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment
235-02-2, PL 50	Mammalia	long bone shaft fragment
235-02-3, PL 43	Mammalia	4 small fragments
281-02-19, PL 62	*Meleagris gallopavo*	2 shaft fragments tibiotarsus long bone shaft fragment
281-02-20, PL 63	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment
281-02-21, PL 63	*Meleagris gallopavo*	urgual phalanx
281-02-22, PL 116	Mammalia, large	long bone shaft fragment (burned completely)
281-02-23, PL 116	Mammalia	vertebra fragment
281-02-24, PL 117	Mammalia	small fragment
281-02-25, PL 117	Cervidae	medial antler fragment
336-02-1, PL 3	*Sylvilagus* sp.	proximal half right femur
338-02-2, PL 7	Mammalia	long bone shaft fragment

All identified species currently occur in the D.A.P. region. Two species, the common turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) and dog (Canis familiaris), were kept as domestic animals by the Anasazi (Emslie [63]). Worked bones from the site substantiate the prehistoric use of large mammals (probably artiodactyls) and dog or coyote (Canis sp.). Comparison of the data from this site with other sites in the D.A.P. region, once all analyses are complete, may provide further information on the prehistoric use of fauna at Site 5MT2858.

APPENDIX F

HUMAN REMAINS FROM APRICOT HAMLET

by

Louisa Beyer Flander

Excavations at Site 5MT2858 produced a small collection of human bone representing the remains of at least one adult individual. There are stains from charcoal-streaked soil on some bone, and marks suggestive of animal destruction on other bone. The bone itself was not burned.

Inventory

Pithouse 1, main chamber fill

Clavicles. Both have some damage at the ends, suggestive of gnawing. The sternal end of the right clavicle has a post-mortem break.

Foot. Tarsal fragment.

Fragments. Unidentifiable.

Pithouse 1, antechamber fill

Humerus. Left, weathered, cracked, charcoal-streaked soil stains, missing the head. One humerus head fragment.

Rib. Fragments.

Foot. Right and left talus, metatarsal fragment, phalanx fragment, left calcaneus (plantar surface marked with depressions suggestive of animal gnawing).

APPENDIX G

ARCHAEOMAGNETIC REPORT FOR APRICOT 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 [64]) 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 [65].

Four samples were collected from Site 5MT2858 during the 1979 field season. The site is located at 37.55° north latitude and 251.47° east longitude in the North Sagehen area of the Dolores valley. Sample 1 was collected from a surface hearth (Feature 1) located at Surface 1 of grid unit 028S, 042E. Sample 2 was collected from the central hearth (Feature 2) of Pithouse 1. Sample 3 was collected from the floor (Surface 1) of Pithouse 1. Sample 4 was collected from a hearth (Feature 33) located in the antechamber of Pithouse 1.

Twelve specimens were collected for each of the samples. Each specimen (an estimate of 3.4 cm^3) was encased in a 2.5 cm plaster cube (15.6 cm^3). The orientation of the cube was maintained by leveling the cube and measuring the magnetic declination of one cube side. To control for current magnetic declination the 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 estimated from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Map "Magnetic Declination in the United States - Epoch 1915.0.0."

should these really be on the same line?

Results from Samples 1-4 are included in Table ~~3~~4.G.1. All samples were demagnetized at 25 oersteds. Demagnetization is a laboratory method used to eliminate effects in a specimen from secondary components such as viscous or low temperature thermoremanent magnetizations.

The individual magnetic directions for Samples 1 and 2 are plotted in Figure ~~3~~4.G.1 using the declination and inclination method. Samples 3 and 4 were too scattered and were not plotted. One outlier was identified from both Samples 1 and 2. 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.

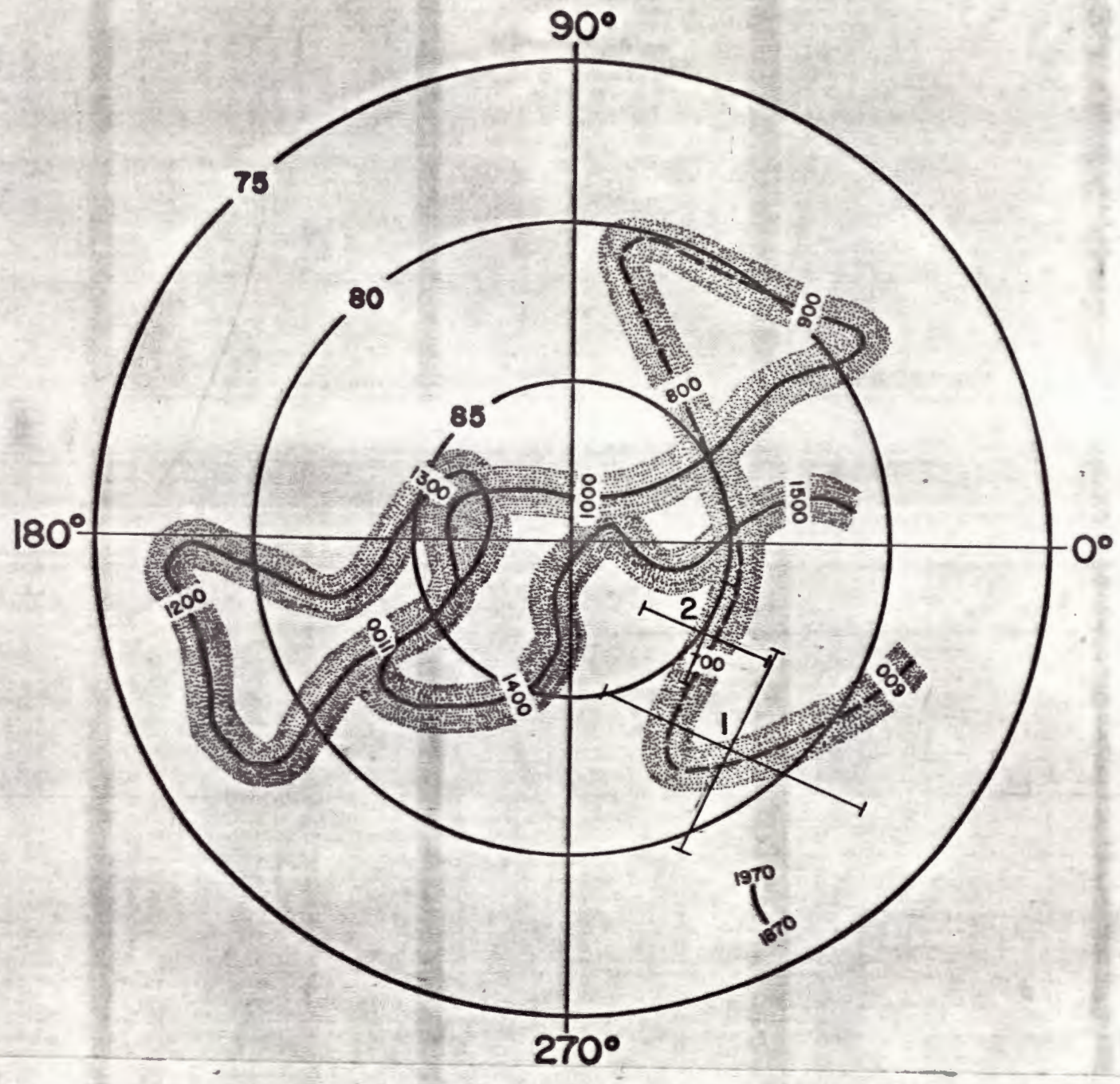
See AEK Rewrite

Three tests were used to determine sample reliability. Alpha 95 is defined as the radius of a circle centered on the observed mean within which the true mean will fall 95 percent of the time. Small values indicate tighter clustering about the mean. A good archaeomagnetic sample was defined by alpha 95 values of less than 3.5 degrees. Provided this criterion was met, samples were plotted and their relative positions to the Southwest master curve reported. The precison 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

Table 3.G.1 Archaeomagnetic Results from Apricot Hamlet

Archaeomagnetic Designation	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Feature and Provenience	Sq 028042 Feature 1 Surface 1	Pithouse 1 Feature 2 Main chamber	Pithouse 1 Main chamber Surface 1	Pithouse 1 Antechamber Feature 33
Specimens used in final analysis/total collected	11/12	11/12	12/12	12/12
Degauss level	25 oersted	25 oersted	25 oersted	25 oersted
Mean Inclination	61.16	58.32	72.91	87.93
Mean Declination	8.54	5.71	45.66	2.00
Mean Intensity	.132*	.117*	.398*	.454*
Mean Sample Vector	10.46	10.99	11.29	11.41
Precision Parameter (k)	241.12	984.08	15.49	18.58
Alpha 95	2.95	1.46	11.39	10.34
Paleolatitude	81.95	85.29	54.03	41.68
Paleolongitude	303.19	321.60	291.10	251.66
Error along great circle (EP)	3.47	1.59	18.09	20.60
Error perpendicular to great circle (EM)	4.52	2.15	20.30	20.64

*all are x 10^{-4}



Solid portion is based on Dubois [64].

Dashed portion is based primarily on Wolfman [66].

Modern portion is calculated from U.S.G.S. magnetic declination and inclination maps for the United States - Epoch and from Svendsen [67].

Figure 3.G.2 Paleopole plots for Archaeomagnetic Samples 1 and 2, Apricot Hamlet.

has an oval distribution when plotted, with a short axis which runs along the great circle between the collecting site and paleopole. 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.

The paleopole positions for the demagnetized and cleaned results of Samples 1 and 2 were calculated and plotted (Figure 3.G.2). This position was then compared to the current Southwest master curve; dates reported reflect correspondence with this curve. Because of the nature of this curve, several interpretations may be possible given a particular paleopole position. To properly assess these results, archaeological interpretation should be used in determining the most plausible alternative.

The paleopole plot of Sample 1 falls near the A.D. 650 portion of the curve with a $\pm$ 45 year range of error. Sample 2 has a very small range of error ($\pm$ 25 years) and falls near the A.D. 710 portion of the curve.

Hydrometer tests performed on soils collected from Feature 1 (Sample 1) and Feature 33 (Sample 4) by the Colorado State University Soils Laboratory (Fort Collins, Colorado) indicates the following ratio:

Sample 1 - 32 percent sand, 38 percent silt, and 30 percent clay

Sample 4 - 33 percent sand, 38 percent silt, and 29 percent clay.

Such clays and clay-based soils are optimum for recording and retaining the ancient magnetic pole positions. Sand is less conducive to archaeomagnetic results due to the size of the particles. The presence of clay is but one of the characteristics necessary for the production of good archaeomagnetic results. Firing atmosphere, maximum attained temperature, type of affected ferrous minerals, and amount of intrusive material all contribute to the resultant thermoremanent magnetization.

Table 3.H.2 Frequencies of Vessel Forms by Wares at Apricot Hamlet

Ware / Form	MODERN GROUND SURFACE		PITHOUSE 1 MAIN CHAMBER & FEATURES		PITHOUSE 1 ANTECHAMBER SURFACE & FEATURES		PITHOUSE 1 FILL E		SURFACE PITSTRUCTURE 3		OTHER UNITS		TOTAL	
	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.	N	%Wt.
Gray Ware														
Jar	243	90.3	440	86.7	56	85.0	1185	80.8	49	84.2	510	89.1	2483	83.4
Other	2	0.8	11	6.1	1	4.1	28	3.2			4	1.2	46	3.2
White Ware														
Bowl	17	8.2	27	5.5	6	8.1	72	4.2	4	5.3	42	9.0	168	5.3
Jar	3	0.7	5	1.3	3	2.8	127	11.2			4	0.7	142	7.4
Other			1	0.4			3	0.7	1	5.7			5	0.5
Red Ware														
Bowl	1	0.1											1	
Jar									7	4.7			7	0.1
Total	226	100	484	100	66	100	1415	100	61	100	560	100	2852	100
Total Weight (grams)	1540.1		4451.8		15555.5		18537.6		348.1		3337.5		29770.6	

APPENDIX H

CERAMIC REPORT FOR APRICOT HAMLET

by

Eric Blinman

Ceramic artifacts recovered from Site 5MT2858 were analyzed by the Additive Technologies Group of the D.A.P. Descriptions of the analysis procedure, structure, and data interpretability are available in Lucius [68]. Preliminary analysis data include a variety of technological attributes, vessel form and typological affiliation of each sherd. Ceramic types are grouped within "culture categories and wares" (Lindsay et al. [69]), and, within the Mesa Verde culture category, sherds are further subdivided by tracts which represent geographic areas of ceramic manufacture (Lucius [70]). Table 4.H.1 summarizes the frequencies of ceramic types for the major archaeological units at the site and for the site as a whole. The initial survey collection (17 sherds collected in 1976) has been included in the table as part of the modern ground surface assemblage. Table 4.H.2 summarizes the frequencies of vessel forms by ware for the same archaeological units. Tables 4.H.3 and 4.H.4 support discussion of floor artifact distributions in the text of this report.

Occupations of Apricot Hamlet are inferred to date to A.D. 635-680 and to A.D. 750-800. The former inference refers to the construction of Pithouse 1 (Element 1) and is based on an archaeomagnetic data for a hearth outside of the pithouse. The latter inference (referring to Element 2) is based on ceramic types present on the floor of the Pithouse 1 and in the fill of the unfinished pitstructure at the site. Studies of project area ceramic dating (Blinman [71, 72]) that have been completed since the writing of the text of this report suggest a slight modification of these inferences.

No material culture at the site can be confidently attributed to Element 1, but the floor midden in Pithouse 1 and materials from the fill of the unfinished pitstructure are attributed to Element 2. Ceramics from

these later proveniences include single sherds of Moccasin Gray and Mancos Gray, seven sherds of what may be a single red ware jar, and occasional sherds of Piedra Black-on-white sherds parallel the occurrence of Moccasin Gray. Since red wares, Moccasin Gray, and Piedra Black-on-white are rare at Apricot Hamlet and occur in proveniences attributable to Element 2, abandonment of the site probably occurred between A.D. 700 and 750.

As noted in the text, the presence of a single sherd of Mancos Gray is anomalous, but its archaeological context is secure. Mancos Gray differs from Moccasin Gray in characteristics of the junctures between vessel neck coils and in the height of the neckbands. Whereas the juncture characteristics of this particular sherd require that it be classified as Mancos Gray, the height of its neckbands is more characteristic of early neckband styles (style date of A.D. 776; Blinman [72, 73]). Thus, while Mancos Gray is not common in project area sites until after A.D. 850, the neckbands of this sherd are stylistically appropriate for a ceramic assemblage from the A.D. 700s. A similar early occurrence of a Mancos Gray sherd is associated with Pithouse 2 of Site 5MT2848, which also dates to the early A.D. 700s.

Once the red ware, Piedra Black-on-white, Moccasin Gray, and Mancos Gray sherds are attributed to Element 2, the ceramic types which may be related to Element 1 become distinctive only of the A.D. 600-700 time period. This agrees with the archaeomagnetic date from the outside hearth (A.D. 650 ± 45 years). However, the combination of revised ceramic dating of Element 2 with the stratigraphic context of the floor of Pithouse 1 (the lack of structure degradation between the first element and the second) suggests a more rapid sequence of occupation than was originally thought. If Element 2 (site reoccupation and abandonment) falls between

A.D. 700-750, then Element 1 (site occupation and Pithouse 1 construction) may be as late as A.D. 650-700.

The low frequency of nonlocal ceramics at Apricot Hamlet is similar to other project area sites with elements that date to the A.D. 650-750 time period. Over 98 percent (by weight) of the ceramics analyzed from this site were apparently constructed of locally available materials, and over 99 percent could be derived from sources within the Mesa Verde region. This same trend is present in elements from Sites 5MT2198, 5MT2848, 5MT2854, 5MT4614, 5MT4640, and 5MT4684, and the low frequencies indicate a lower level of prehistoric interaction and material exchange than is characteristic of later time periods.

Table 3.H.1 Summary of Ceramic Type Frequencies at Apricot Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

Culture Category / Tract / Ware / Type	PITHOUSE 1 Modern Ground Surface N	%Wt	Main Chamber Surface & Features N	%Wt	Ante-Chamber Surface & Features N	%Wt	Fills N	%Wt	PITSTRUCTURE 3 FILL N	%Wt	OTHER EXCAVATION UNITS N	%Wt	TOTAL SITE N	%Wt
Mesa Verde														
Dolores Tract														
Gray Ware														
Chapin Gray	13	5.3	16	6.8	2	4.3	44	6.2			17	4.1	92	5.8
Moccasin Gray					1	0.1							1	
Mancos Gray			1	0.5									1	
Early Pueblo Gray	227	84.8	421	84.5	54	84.7	1151	77.0	49	84.2	492	85.6	2394	80.1
White Ware														
Chapin B/W	1	0.6	3	0.6	1	5.3	11	1.0	1	1.6	7	2.4	24	1.3
Piedra B/W	1	0.3					1	0.1			7	2.1	9	0.3
Early Pueblo White	18	8.0	29	4.7	6	4.0	183	14.3	4	9.4	30	5.0	270	10.9
San Juan Tract														
Gray Ware														
Early Pueblo Gray	1	0.2	2	0.1			1						4	
White Ware							1							
Chapin B/W			1	1.9			1				2	0.2	2	0.3
Early Pueblo Gray													3	
Cahone Tract														
Gray Ware														
Early Pueblo Gray			2	0.2									2	
Sandstone Tract														
Gray Ware														
Chapin Gray			1	0.2			2	0.1					3	0.1
Early Pueblo Gray	3	0.1	8	0.6			15	0.5			1	0.1	27	0.5
White Ware							5	0.5					7	0.4
Early Pueblo White					2	1.6								
Blanding Tract														
Red Ware														
Early Pueblo Red	1	0.1							7	4.7			8	0.1

Table 3.H.1 Summary of Ceramic Type Frequencies at Apricot Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

Culture Category / Tract / Ware / Type	PITHOUSE 1 Modern Ground Surface N	%Wt	PITHOUSE 1 Main Chamber Surface & Features N	%Wt.	PITHOUSE 1 Ante-Chamber Surface & Features N	%Wt.	PITHOUSE 1 Fills N	%Wt.	PITSTRUCTURE 3 FILL N	%Wt.	OTHER EXCAVATION UNITS N	%Wt.	TOTAL SITE N	%Wt.
Cibola														
Gray Ware														
Early Pueblo Gray											3	0.2	3	
Cibola or Kayenta														
Gray Ware														
Early Pueblo Gray	1	0.2									1	0.3	0	
Total	266	100	484	100	66	100	1415	100	61	100	560	100	2852	100
Total weight (grams)	1540.1		4451.8		1555.5		18537.6		348.1		3337.5		29770.6	

Table 3.H.3 Ceramic Distribution by Quadrant for Pithouse 1, Apricot Hamlet

	Main Chamber					
	NE Quarter % (N=256)	SE Quarter % (N=58)	SW Quarter % (N=36)	NW Quarter % (N=8)	Total #	Total %
MESA VERDE GRAY WARE						
Chapin Gray	3.5	5.2	2.8		13	3.6
Moccasin Gray	0.4				1	0.3
Mancos Gray						
Mancos Corr						
Dolores Corr						
Mesa Verde Corr						
Early Pueblo Gray	87.1	89.7	94.4	75.0	315	88.0
Late Pueblo Gray						
Corr Body Sherds						
Unclassifiable Gray						
MESA VERDE WHITE WARE						
Chapin B/W	0.4			25.0	3	0.8
Piedra B/W						
Cortez B/W						
Mancos B/W						
McElmo B/W						
Mesa Verde B/W						
Early Pueblo White	7.8	5.2			23	6.4
Late Pueblo White						
MESA VERDE RED WARE						
Abajo R/O						
Bluff B/R						
Deadmans B/R						
Dolores Red						
Early Pueblo Red	0.4				1	0.3
Late Pueblo Red						
TRADE WARES						
Cibola						
Chuska						
Kayenta						
OTHER	0.4		2.8		2	0.6
TOTALS					358	100
VESSEL FORMS						
Bowl	5.9	5.2		25.0	20	5.6
Jar	91.4	93.1	94.4	75.0	328	91.6
Other	2.7	1.7	5.6		10	2.8

Corr - Corrugated
B/W - Black-on-white
R/O - Red-on orange
B/R - Black-on-red

Table 3.H.4 Floor Distribution of Ceramics, by Cultural Divisions, Pithouse 1, for Apricot Hamlet (Page 1 of 2)

	Hearth Area % (N = 9)	East of Hearth % (N=302)	West of Hearth % (N=20)	South of Hearth % (N=30)	East Bench % (N = 6)
MESA VERDE GRAY WARE					
Chapin Gray	11.1	3.6	5.0		
Moccasin Gray		0.3			
Mancos Gray					
Mancos Corr					
Dolores Corr					
Mesa Verde Corr					
Early Pueblo Gray	66.7	88.4	80.0	93.3	100
Late Pueblo Gray					
Corr Body Sherds					
Unclassifiable Gray					
MESA VERDE WHITE WARE					
Chapin B/W	11.1	0.3	10.0		
Piedra B/W					
Cortez B/W					
Mancos B/W					
McElmo B/W					
Mesa Verde B/W					
Early Pueblo White	11.1	6.6		6.7	
Late Pueblo White					
MESA VERDE RED WARE					
Abajo R/O					
Bluff B/R					
Deadmans B/R					
Dolores Red					
Early Pueblo Red		0.3			
Late Pueblo Red					
TRADE WARES					
Cibola					
Chuska					
Kayenta					
OTHER		0.3	5.0		
TOTALS					
VESSEL FORMS					
Bowl	11.1	5.3	10.0	6.7	
Jar	88.9	92.1	80.0	93.3	100
Other		2.6	10.0		

Table 3.H.4 Floor Distribution of Ceramics, by Cultural Divisions, Pithouse 1, for Apricot Hamlet (Page 2 of 2)

	West Bench % (N = 8)	Antechamber % (N = 38)	Total #	Total %
MESA VERDE GRAY WARE				
Chapin Gray	12.5	5.3	16	3.9
Moccasin Gray		2.6	2	0.5
Mancos Gray				
Mancos Corr				
Dolores Corr				
Mesa Verde Corr				
Early Pueblo Gray	87.5	76.3	359	86.9
Late Pueblo Gray				
Corr Body Sherds				
Unclassifiable Gray				
MESA VERDE WHITE WARE				
Chapin B/W		2.6	5	1.2
Piedra B/W				
Cortez B/W				
Mancos B/W				
McElmo B/W				
Mesa Verde B/W				
Early Pueblo White		13.2	28	6.8
Late Pueblo White				
MESA VERDE RED WARE				
Abajo R/O				
Bluff B/R				
Deadmans B/R				
Dolores Red				
Early Pueblo Red			1	0.2
Late Pueblo Red				
TRADE WARES				
Cibola				
Chuska				
Kayenta				
OTHER			2	0.5
TOTALS			413	100
VESSEL FORMS				
Bowl		7.9	24	5.8
Jar	87.5	89.5	377	91.3
Other	12.5	2.6	12	2.9

Corr - Corrugated
B/W - Black-on-white
R/O - Red-on-white
B/R - Black-on-red

APPENDIX I

LITHIC REPORT FOR APRICOT HAMLET

by

Thomas H. Hruby

The data presented in Tables 4.I.1, 4.I.2, and 4.I.3 represent part of the lithic reductive-technology analysis completed for Site 5MT2858. From a 12-attribute Flaked Lithic Tool (FLT) analysis system, 4 attributes were selected to illustrate general technological, functional, and raw-material variablity. A traditional morphological-use classification, a ranked estimation of production technology input for dorsal and ventral surfaces, and a grain-size evaluation are included. Six variables are included from the Flaked Lithic Debitage (FLD) analysis system: grain-size ranking, classification of items with cortex, items which retain a striking platform, obsidian items, mean weight, and total number of debitage items. The *Nonflaked Lithic* Tool (NFLT) analysis system is represented by four variables: traditional morphological-use item classification, production-input evaluation, indication of item completeness, and raw-material grain-size evaluation. The complete lithic-analysis systems are described elsewhere in D.A.P. publications (Phagan [74]).

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, in addition to the individual site data the tables include data for a group of temporally and functionally similiar

Table 3.I.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 2)

	Total Surface Collection (N = 41)		Pithse 1 Main chamber Fill (N = 20)		Pithse 1 Main chamber Floor (N = 10)		Pithse 1 Ante-chamber Fill (N = 1)		Pitstr 3 (N = 3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MORPHO-USE FORM										
Indeterminate										
Utilized flakes	18	43.9	8	40.0	3	30.0	1	100	1	33.3
Cores	10	24.4	5	25.0	3	30.0				
Choppers, scraper	4	9.8	3	15.0	1	10.0				
Thick scrapers										
Thin scrapers	2	4.9							1	33.3
Bifaces	5	12.2	2	10.0	2	20.0			1	33.3
Projectile points	2	4.9			1	10.0				
Specialized forms			2	10.0						
THINNING STAGE: DORSAL										
Indeterminate										
Nonfacial item	10	24.4	2	10.0	2	20.0				
Unthin item, w/ cortex	7	17.1	3	15.0	1	10.0			1	33.3
Unthin item, no cortex	11	26.8	6	30.0	3	30.0	1	100	2	66.7
Prelim shap, w/ cortex			4	20.0	2	20.0				
Prelim shap, no cortex										
Primary thinning			1	5.0						
Secondary thinning										
Well-shaped	13	31.7	4	20.0	2	20.0				
Highly stylized										
THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL										
Indeterminate										
Nonfacial item	10	24.4	1	5.0	2	20.0				
Unthin item, w/ cortex			3	15.0	1	10.0				
Unthin item, no cortex	20	48.9	6	30.0	4	40.0	1	100	3	100
Prelim shap, w/ cortex			4	20.0	1	10.0				
Prelim shap, no cortex										
Primary thinning			1	5.0						
Secondary thinning										
Well-shaped	11	26.8	5	20.0	2	20.0				
Highly stylized										
GRAIN SIZE										
Medium (coarse)	3	7.3	2	10.0						
Fine	1	2.4	1	5.0			1	100	1	33.3
Very Fine (detrital)	24	58.5	12	60.0	6	60.0			2	66.7
Miscroscopic (nongranular)	13	31.7	5	25.0	4	40.00				

Table 3.I.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 2)

	Other Excavated Units (N = 31)		Site 5MT2858 Total (N = 106)		Sites 2193, 2194 2198, 2854 4614, 4644 Total (N = 2476)		Anasazi Group (N = 7048)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
MORPHO-USE FORM							
Indeterminate	1	3.2	1	0.9	10	0.4	0.5
Utilized flakes	9	29.0	40	37.7	1071	43.3	43.6
Cores	5	16.1	23	21.7	522	21.1	19.0
Choppers, scraper	2	6.5	10	9.4	288	11.6	10.4
Thick scrapers	1	3.2	1	0.9	170	6.9	6.4
Thin scrapers			3	2.8	182	7.4	10.1
Bifaces	3	9.7	13	12.3	98	4.0	3.9
Projectile points	5	16.1	8	7.5	68	2.7	3.7
Specialized forms	5	16.1	7	6.6	67	2.7	2.3
THINNING STAGE: DORSAL							
Indeterminate					10	0.4	0.3
Nonfacial item	3	9.7	17	16.0	536	21.6	19.8
Unthinned item, w/cortex	4	12.9	16	15.1	677	27.3	31.7
Unthinned item, no cortex	13	41.9	36	34.0	875	35.3	31.4
Prelim shaping, w/cortex			6	5.7	89	3.6	3.7
Prelim shaping, no cortex	2	6.5	2	1.9	82	3.3	2.6
Primary thinning	2	6.5	3	2.8	50	2.0	1.2
Secondary thinning					32	1.3	1.1
Well-shaped	7	22.6	26	24.5	114	4.6	7.5
Highly stylized					11	0.4	0.7
THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL							
Indeterminate					9	0.4	0.2
Nonfacial item	3	9.7	16	15.1	534	21.6	19.5
Unthinned item, w/cortex			4	3.8	43	1.7	1.9
Unthinned item, no cortex	19	61.3	53	50.0	1622	65.5	64.4
Prelim shaping, w/ cortex	1	3.2	6	5.7	31	1.3	1.4
Prelim shaping, no cortex	2	6.5	2	1.9	78	3.2	3.4
Primary thinning	1	3.2	2	1.9	42	1.7	1.2
Secondary thinning					27	1.1	1.0
Well-shaped	5	16.1	23	21.7	79	3.2	6.4
Highly stylized					11	0.4	0.7
GRAIN SIZE							
Medium (coarse)			5	4.7	35	1.4	2.1
Fine	6	19.4	10	9.4	136	5.5	6.2
Very Fine (detrital)	14	45.2	58	54.7	1656	66.9	65.3
Microscopic (nongranular)	11	35.5	33	31.1	649	26.2	26.3

Pithse - Pithouse
Pitstr - Pitstructure

Table 3.I.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 1 of 2)

	Total Surface Collection (N = 292)		Pithse 1 Main chamber Floor (N = 77)		Pithse 1 Main chamber Fill (N=176)		Pithouse 1 Ante-chamber Floor (N = 11)		Pithouse 1 Ante-chamber Fill (N = 68)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GRAIN SIZE										
Medium (coarse)	10	3.4	4	5.2	14	8.0			6	8.8
Fine	104	35.6	12	15.6	23	13.1			2	2.9
Very Fine (detrital)	108	37.0	57	74.0	91	51.7	10	29.7	34	50.0
Microscopic (nongranular)	70	24.0	4	5.2	48	27.3	1	9.1	26	38.2
Items with Cortex	138	47.3	21	27.3	22	12.5	1	9.1	11	16.2
Items with Platform	177	60.6	26	33.8	59	33.5	5	45.5	25	36.8
Obsidian Items										
Mean Weight (grams)	15.40		7.4		9.28		1.82		9.34	
Total Debitage	292		77		176		11		68	

Pithse 1 - Pithouse 1

Table 3.I.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 2 of 2)

	Pitstr 3 (N = 63)		Other Excavated Units (N = 432)		Site 5MT2858 Total (N=1119)		Sites 2193, 2194 2198, 2854 4614, 4644 Total (N=18,304)		Anasazi Group N=66095
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
GRAIN SIZE									
Medium (coarse)	4	6.3	15	3.5	53	4.7	684	3.7	3.2
Fine	3	4.8	94	21.8	238	21.3	3851	21.0	21.4
Very Fine (detrital)	25	29.7	223	51.6	548	49.0	9015	49.3	51.6
Microscopic (nongranular)	31	49.2	100	23.1	280	25.0	4754	26.0	23.7
Items with Cortex	9	14.3	66	15.3	268	23.9	4401	24.0	25.9
Items with Platform	20	31.7	152	35.2	464	41.5	8039	43.9	38.8
Obsidian Items							6		18
Mean Weight (grams)	8.92		8.72		10.45		8.91		7.93
Total Debitage	63		432		1119		18304		66095

Pitstr 3 - Pitstructure 3

Table 3.I.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 2)

	Ante-chamber Floor (N = 6)		Ante-chamber Fill (N = 10)		Pithse 1 Floor (N = 12)		Pitstr 1 Fill (N = 28)		Total Surface Collection (N = 27)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MORPHO-USE FORM										
Indeterminate							1	3.6	1	3.7
Generalized, unhafted	1	16.7	3	30.0	2	16.7	10	35.7	10	37.0
Hammerstones			2	20.0			1	3.6	2	7.4
Manos	4	66.7	2	20.0	7	58.3	12	42.9	12	44.4
Slab Metates					1	8.3	1	3.6		
Trough Metates					1	8.3				
Unspec & Frag Metates							1	3.6		
Generalized, hafted	1	16.7	1	10.0	1	8.3				
Miscellaneous Special			2	20.0	1	8.3	2	7.1	2	7.4
PRODUCTION EVALUATION										
Indeterminate							3	10.7	4	14.8
Module	5	83.3	6	60.0	7	58.3	15	53.6	21	77.8
Minimally Shaped					2	16.7	8	28.6		
Well-shaped	1	16.7	4	40.0	3	25.0	1	3.6	2	7.4
Highly stylized							1	3.6		
ITEM COMPLETENESS										
Indeterminate										
Small Fragment							1	3.6	2	7.4
Partial Implement			1	10.0	2	16.7	14	50.0	13	48.1
Complete (+ or -) Implement	6	100	9	90.0	10	83.3	13	46.4	12	44.4
GRAIN SIZE										
Indeterminate							1	3.6	5	18.5
Coarse			2	20.0			7	25.0	8	29.6
Medium	1	16.7	3	30.0	1	8.3	2	7.1	8	29.6
Fine	5	83.3	5	50.0	11	91.7	16	57.1	6	22.2
Nongranular							2	7.1		

Pithse 1 - Pithouse 1

Pitstr 1 - Pitstructure 1

Table 3.I.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Apricot Hamlet, Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 2)

	Pitstr 3 (N = 5)		Other Excavated Units (N = 24)		Site 5MT2858 Total (N=112)		Sites 2193, 2194 2198, 2854 4614, 4644 Total (N=1353)		Anasazi Group (N=4318)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
MORPHO-USE FORM									
Indeterminate					2	1.8	181	13.4	9.2
Generalized, unhafted	2	40.0	6	25.0	34	30.4	407	30.1	24.0
Hammerstones	1	20.0	1	4.2	7	6.3	111	8.2	9.9
Manos	1	20.0	14	58.3	52	46.4	401	29.6	33.5
Slab Metates					1	0.9	26	1.9	2.1
Trough Metates	1	20.0			2	1.8	49	3.6	9.4
Unspec & Frag Metates			1	4.2	2	1.8	104	7.7	5.2
Generalized, hafted			1	4.2	4	3.6	29	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous Special			1	4.2	8	7.4	45	3.3	4.0
PRODUCTION EVALUATION									
Indeterminate					7	6.3	153	11.3	8.4
Module	4	80.0	18	75.0	76	67.9	868	64.1	53.5
Minimally Shaped			4	16.7	14	12.5	254	18.8	16.7
Well-shaped	1	20.0	2	8.3	14	12.5	75	5.5	21.1
Highly stylized					1	0.9	3	0.2	0.1
ITEM COMPLETENESS									
Indeterminate							2	0.1	0.9
Small Fragment					3	2.7	70	5.2	3.3
Partial Implement	2	40.0	9	37.5	41	36.6	562	41.5	45.6
Complete (+ or -) Implement	3	60.0	15	62.5	68	60.7	719	53.1	50.8
GRAIN SIZE									
Indeterminate					6	5.4	147	10.9	8.1
Coarse	3	60.0	4	16.7	24	21.4	233	17.2	16.5
Medium	1	20.0	5	20.8	21	18.8	374	27.6	39.4
Fine	1	20.0	14	58.3	58	51.8	578	42.7	34.5
Nongranular			1	4.2	3	2.7	21	1.6	1.2

Pitstr 3 - Pitstructure 3

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. Comparisons and interpretations presented here, particularly those of an intersite nature, are based on a qualitative assessment of lithic profile variation, since significance has not been statistically established.

Site 5MT2858 is a small unit hamlet placed within the Sagehill and Dos Casas subphases of the Sagehen Phase of the Anasazi Tradition. Six other unit hamlets with a similar temporal/functional classification, Sites 5MT2193, 5MT2194, 5MT2198, 5MT2854, 5MT4614, and 5MT4644, are grouped together for comparative purposes. Comparisons will also be made with a group of Anasazi sites from all time periods.

In general terms, the lithic artifacts from Site 5MT2858 are comparable to the Anasazi Group and the other Sagehill and Dos Casas Subphase unit hamlets that have been excavated in the D.A.P. area. Though a number of apparently significant differences are present in the artifact assemblages, these differences are not great enough to diverge from the general interpretation of Anasazi unit hamlets as economically independent households using an expedient technology. Most unit hamlets excavated in the D.A.P. area have roughly 60 percent flaked lithic tools to 40 percent nonflaked lithic tools. Site 5MT2858 diverges from this ratio slightly; about 49 percent of the assemblage consists of flaked lithic tools. This difference is difficult to evaluate, but might suggest a slightly different economic orientation. The raw materials from Site 5MT2858 are slightly different from other sites used in the comparisons in the appendix. Site 5MT2858 has a higher occurrence of microscopic material in

the flaked lithics, which is interpreted as either a result of cultural selection or differential natural distribution of Burro Canyon Chert. In the nonflaked lithics, the use of fine-grained sandstones is highly significant, suggesting a cultural selection for this raw material.

The flaked lithic tools from Site 5MT2858 are very similar to other Anasazi sites. Utilized flakes and cores are the dominant tool types in the site, as they are in most Anasazi sites. An unusual feature of the stone tool profile is the overrepresentation of traditional high-input items, in this case bifaces, projectile points, and specialized forms. The relatively high number of these items suggests that some activities, perhaps related to hunting or some other highly specialized activity, have a significance that is not represented at other unit hamlets or villages in the D.A.P. area. The dorsal- and ventral-face evaluations also reflect the importance at Site 5MT2858 of high-input items; the well-shaped variable is signficantly higher. The selection for microscopic raw materials also supports the idea that some specialized activity was taking place at the site.

The flaked lithic debitage from Site 5MT2858 is very similar to the Anasazi Group and to the group of simialar Sagehill and Dos Casas Subphase unit hamlets. A distinction not apparent in the lithic profiles but noticed in the analysis files for Site 5MT2858 is the greater percentage of Burro Canyon materials. Sites 5MT2858, 5MT2854, and 5MT4644 are all located in the north Sagehen area, closer to the outcrops where Burro Canyon materials are abundant. The other sites placed in the same temporal/functional matrix are located in the southern portion of the Sagehen Flats Locality, closer to the area where Mancos Hornfels is readily available. These naturally ocurring distributions are not well

reflected in the profiles, except for the relatively high percentage of microscopic grain sizes in the flaked lithic tools for Site 5MT2858. In the FLD table, Table ~~3~~4.I.2, technological variables such as counts of cortex and counts of platform remnants are almost identical, suggesting similar technologies are represented at the sites. The differences in mean debitage weight is suggestive of different raw material usage. The flaked lithic tool to total flake lithic ratio is nearly identical also. Site 5MT2858 has 8.7 tools per 100 flaked lithics, the Anasazi Group has 9.6 tools per 100 items, and the Sagehill and Doc Casas Subphase unit hamlets have 11.9 tools per 100 items.

The nonflaked lithic tools from Site 5MT2858 are very similar to the Anasazi Group and the suite of Sagehill and Dos Casas Subphase unit hamlets. Generalized unhafted tools and manos account for the majority of the nonflaked lithic tools; this characterization is similar to other Anasazi sites. The only divergence from the typical Anasazi profile is the underrepresentation of metates. The lack of metates on the site is probably due to the curation of the tools when the site was abandoned. Production evaluation and item completeness variables are very similar to the other profiles in Table ~~3~~4.I.3. As stated before, the grain-size variable for Site 5MT2858 deverges from the other profiles; it is difficult to say if this is from cultural selection or from differences in availability. The other unique aspect of the profile is the relatively high percentage of nonflaked lithics to flaked tools.

Site 5MT2858 is a small unit hamlet habitation dated to the Sagehill and Dos Casas subphases of the Sagehen Phase. The site is interpreted as an economically self-sufficient household using an expedient technology. Examination of the lithic profiles suggests that a specialized activity

probably took place at the site, perhaps hunting. This suggestion is based on the apparent selection of high quality raw materials and the overrepresentation of high-input items such as bifaces, projectile points, and specialized forms. Other specialized activities might also be represented in the assemblage.

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