

DOLORES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM
TECHNICAL REPORTS

Volume V, Chapter 8

Excavations at Moonlight House (Site 5MT2205),
A Pueblo I Seasonal Use Site
by James H. Kleidon

Prepared For
Cultural Resources Mitigation Program: Dolores Project
Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region
Contract 8-07-40-S0562

Under The Supervision Of
David A. Breternitz, Senior Principal Investigator

Final Submission
22 January 1982

ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER
LIBRARY

TECHNICAL REPORT STANDARD TITLE PAGE

1. Report No. DAP-79-V-8	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports: Excavations at Moonlight House (Site 5MT2205), a Pueblo I seasonal use site		5. Report Date January 1982 (Submitted)	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) James H. Kleidon		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address University of Colorado - DAP Rural Route 1, 17219 CR 26 Dolores, Colorado 81323		10. Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract or Grant No. 8-07-40-S0562	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address U.S. Bureau of Reclamation P.O. Box 11568 Salt Lake City, Utah 84147		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Contractual FY 1979	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract Moonlight House (Site 5MT2205), located in extreme southwestern Colorado, is a two-room structure dating to the Pueblo I Period (A.D. 750-900) of the Anasazi Tradition. The site was excavated in 1979 by the Dolores Archaeological Program as an example of a nonhabitational, special-use site. Upon excavation of Moonlight House, it was determined that the site served primarily as a storage facility and food-processing center.			
17. Key Words Dolores Archaeological Program, SW Colorado, Anasazi, Archaeology,		18. Distribution Statement	
19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No. of Pages 57	22. Price

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
Acknowledgements	1
Location	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	4
Climate	4
Flora	5
Fauna	6
Soils	6
Historic Land Use	7
Local Resources	7
SURFACE EVIDENCE	9
EXCAVATION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES	13
ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS	20
Post-abandonment Processes	20
Cultural Units at the Site	21
MATERIAL CULTURE	31
Ceramics	31
Flaked Lithics	31
Nonflaked Lithics	32
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	33
APPENDIX A	36
Introduction	37
Results	37
APPENDIX B	40
APPENDIX C	47
REFERENCES CITED	56

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page Number
Figure 8.1 Topographic map of Moonlight House.	2
Figure 8.2 Moonlight House, before clearing.	3
Figure 8.3 Surface distribution of ceramics, Moonlight House	10
Figure 8.4 Surface distribution of flaked lithics, Moonlight House .	11
Figure 8.5 Surface distribution of nonflaked lithics, Moonlight House	12
Figure 8.6 Site sampling plan, Moonlight House	14
Figure 8.7 Room 1 at Moonlight House after overburden was removed. .	15
Figure 8.8 Spatial relationships of major cultural units, Moonlight House	17
Figure 8.9 Architectural profiles, Moonlight House	18
Figure 8.10 Rooms 1 and 2 during excavation, Moonlight House.	24
Figure 8.11 Rooms 1 and 2 after excavation, Moonlight House	24
Figure 8.12 Feature 1, Moonlight House.	26
Figure 8.13 Feature 2, Moonlight House.	26
Figure 8.14 Feature 3, Moonlight House.	26
Figure 8.15 Reconstructed vessel from Surface 1, Room 1, Moonlight House	26
Figure 8.16 Surfaces 1 and 2, Room 1, Moonlight House	29
Figure 8.17 Final photograph of Moonlight House	34
Figure 8.B.1 Diagnostic ceramic type occurrences for Moonlight House .	46

LIST OF TABLES

	Page Number
Table 8.A.1 Botanical Remains Recovered from Bulk Soil samples, Moonlight House	39
Table 8.B.1 Summary of Descriptive Frequencies of Ceramics at Moonlight House	43
Table 8.B.2 Ceramic Data from Selected Proveniences, Moonlight House	44
Table 8.C.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House, Flaked Lithic Tools	50
Table 8.C.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House, Flaked Lithic Debitage.	52
Table 8.C.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House, Nonflaked Lithic Tools.	54

ABSTRACT

Moonlight House (Site 5MT2205), located in extreme southwestern Colorado, is a two-room structure dating to the Pueblo I Period (A.D. 750-900) of the Anasazi Tradition. The site was excavated in 1979 by the Dolores Archaeological Program as an example of a nonhabitational, special-use site. Upon excavation of Moonlight House, it was determined that the site served primarily as a storage facility and food-processing center.

INTRODUCTION

Acknowledgements

Investigations at Moonlight House began on 26 September 1979 and continued through 12 October 1979. A crew of three persons spent 13 days, or 36.25 person-days, on excavation of this site.

The following persons assisted in the excavation of Moonlight House: J. Kleidon (crew chief), M. Bowman, and H. Hatley; additional crew members who assisted part-time were D. Duranceau and P. Hancock.

Location

Moonlight House is situated in the Sagehen Flats Locality of the Escalante Sector in southwestern Colorado (Figure 8.1). The site lies on the eastern side of a small shale bench in the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec 35, T28N, R16W on the Trimble Point Quadrangle, Colorado, U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series 1965 Topographic Map; the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates are 4,154,450 mN, 713,050 mE, Zone 12. The site is 2116 m above sea level. Figure 8.2 shows Moonlight House prior to excavation.

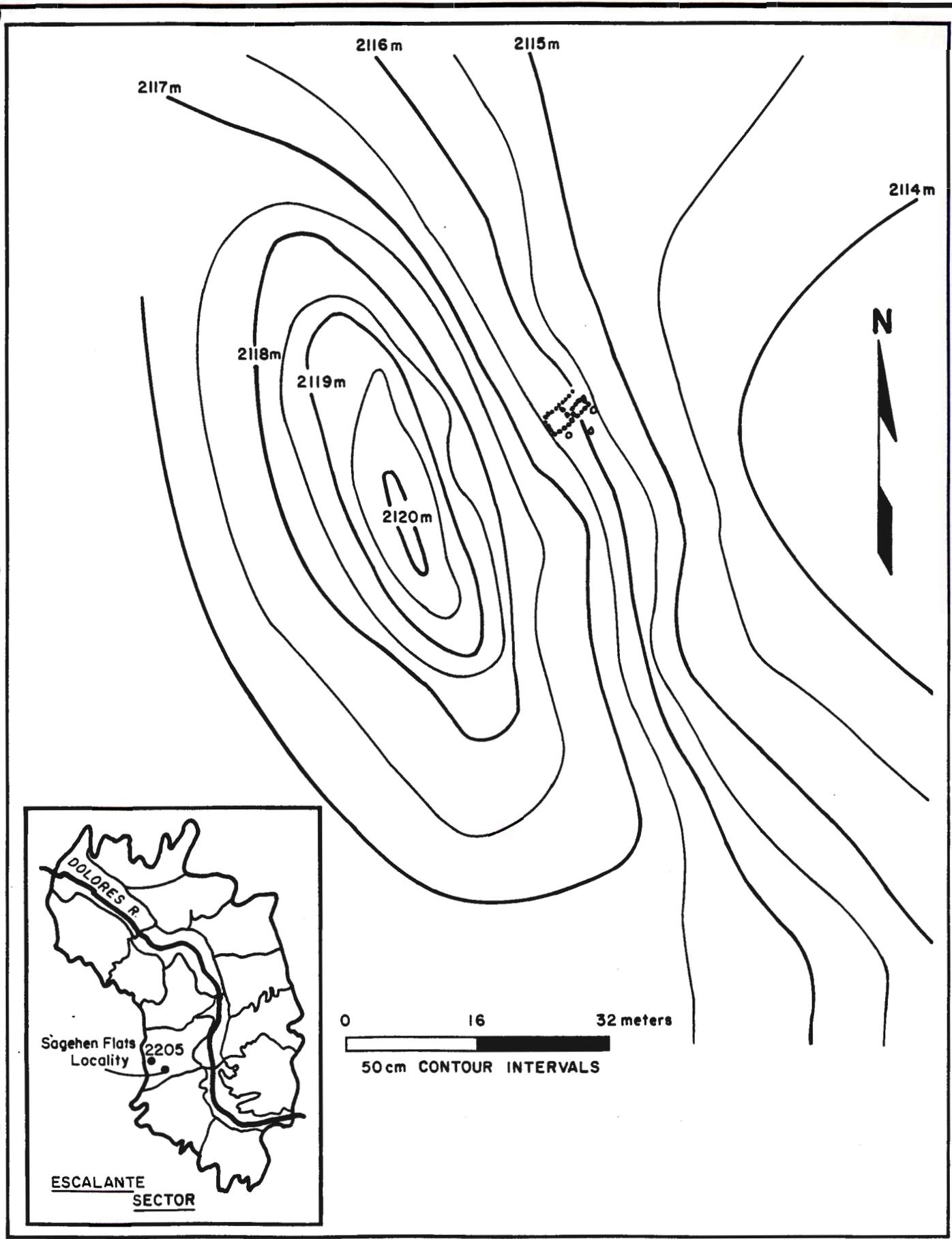


Figure 8.1 Topographic map of Moonlight House.



Figure 8.2 Moonlight House before clearing (view of the south;
D.A.P. 023432).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following discussion of the environmental setting for Moonlight House is not exhaustive; see the Sagehen Flats Locality Report for a detailed discussion (Greenwald [1]).

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

Climate

The climate of the west Sagehen Flats Locality is characterized by low humidity and extreme daily temperature change. Precipitation occurs mostly during winter snowstorms and late summer thunderstorms. The mean annual rainfall recorded at the United States Weather Bureau Station at Dolores, located 6.4 km to the southeast of the locality, is 450 mm. The average annual number of frost-free days recorded at the Yellowjacket and Cortez Weather Bureau stations (17.8 km to the west and 13.7 km to the south, respectively) is 126 days (Kane [2]). Wind speeds are moderate, though relatively strong winds often accompany winter and spring frontal passages. High winds may occur in advance of summer thunderstorms. As recorded at the Cortez Weather Bureau Station, the annual average wind speed is 8 mph, although winds above 19 mph occur about 3 percent of the

time. The prevailing wind direction is southwesterly (Department of the Interior Environmental Statement [3]).

About 100 m due west of Moonlight House is a north-south flowing drainage. Observations during the 1979 field season revealed that water was available within this drainage as late as September (D.H. Greenwald, personal communication). However, it is reasonable to believe that prehistorically seep conditions might have prevailed in the springtime, and the drainage was no more than a temporary water source. The only permanent water source that would have been available prehistorically is the Dolores River, located approximately 3.8 km to the east.

Flora

Predominant vegetation at the site is big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata). A relatively undisturbed stand of pinyon (Pinus edulis) and juniper (Juniperus osteosperma), interspersed with scrub oak (Quercus gambelii), marks the area to the south and west of the site. Other species of plants observed at the site are broadleaf yucca (Yucca baccata), squawbush (Rhus aromatica ssp. trilobata), prickly pear (Opuntia sp.), rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), snakeweed (Xanthocephalum sarothrae), salsify (Tragopogon pratensis), lupine (Lupinus sp.), sego lily (Calochortus nuttallii), serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia), squaw apple (Peraphyllum ramosissimum), and western and crested wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii, A. desertorum).

Fauna

Fauna that were recorded during the 1979 field season and that might have been in the area prehistorically are as follows: black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californicus), white-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus townsendii), cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.), Gunnison's prairie dog (Cynomys gunnisoni), spotted ground squirrel (Spermophilus spilosoma), gopher (Thomomys sp.), pinyon mouse (Peromyscus truei), vole (Microtus sp.), muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), badger (Taxidea taxus), porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum), black bear (Ursus americanus), raccoon (Procyon lotor), short-tailed weasel (Mustela erminea), bobcat (Lynx rufus), mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), American elk (Cervus canadensis), rattlesnake (Crotalus sp.), and western rattlesnake (Crotalus viridis). Avifauna likely to have occurred in the area are bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii), marsh hawk (Circus cyaneus), American kestrel (Falco sparverius), pinyon jay (Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus), common raven (Corvus corax), turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), great horned owl (Bubo virginianus), and black-billed magpie (Pica pica).

Soils

Moonlight House is located on the eastern talus slope of a small shale bench. Nearby are rolling hills and a basin. The bench to the west, composed of Mancos Shale, is covered with a thin layer of soil.

The soil present at Moonlight House is of the Midway-Belmeur complex (Leonhardy [4]). This particular complex consists of a topsoil layer of Midway clay loam having two horizons, A and C, ranging in depth from 15 to 30 cm. The only difference between the A and C horizons is that the A

horizon is more humic. Both horizons are shallow, residue remains of the weathered Mancos Shale bedrock, which lies directly beneath the Midway clay loam. The Midway clay loam is not suited for agriculture; it is too shallow and the high clay content does not allow enough moisture to penetrate the soil.

However, the Witt and Ackmen loams within 100 m of the site are very suitable for agriculture. These soils are present to the north and east of Moonlight House. Witt loam is a fine-grained, silty, deep, well-drained soil developed in calcareous loess and in alluvium probably derived from loess. The Ackmen loam is characterized as being deep and well drained with a large accumulation of organic matter. Ackmen soils are developed in loamy alluvium deposited in swales, arroyos, and draws. Although both soil types occur within 100 m of the site, more Ackmen loam is available than Witt loam (Leonhardy [5]).

Historic Land Use

The land where Site 5MT2205 is located has been cleared historically and used for spring lambing and fall grazing of sheep (Duranceau [6]).

Local Resources

Several useful resources are found in the vicinity of Moonlight House. Dakota Sandstone outcrops, available in the nearby arroyos, were used prehistorically as building materials and for manufacturing nonflaked lithic tools. Clays are available from the Mancos Shale upon which the site rests; Mancos Shale weathers to a calcareous clay which can be used for pottery manufacture (W. Lucius, personal communication). The pinyon-juniper stands directly to the south and west might have been

utilized for firewood and construction purposes. The Witt and Ackmen loams to the north and east provide excellent farming potential within 100 m of the site.

SURFACE EVIDENCE

Two surface collections were made in the area around Moonlight House: the first during site reconnaissance in October 1972 (Breternitz and Martin [7]) and, the second prior to excavation of the site. A probability sample was not collected at the site, however, due to lack of time and personnel.

The 1972-1973 Reconnaissance Report (Breternitz and Martin [7]) documents that the collection consisted of 16 ceramic, 21 lithic, and 2 nonflaked lithic items. Of the sherds collected, five were classified as Moccasin Gray and one as Chapin Gray. Thirteen sherds were unidentified gray ware body sherds. Also, one Mancos Black-on-white sherd and two unidentified white ware body sherds were recovered. The time range for the occurrence of these sherds is as follows: Moccasin, A.D. 775-900; Chapin Gray, A.D. 575-900; and Mancos Black-on-white, A.D. 900-1150 (Breternitz et al. [8]). Of the flaked lithic items collected, there were 2 unidentifiable points, 2 blades, and 17 pieces of debitage. The two nonflaked tools were a mano and an abrader.

A 100 percent surface collection was made prior to excavation. The ceramic collection (Figure 8.3) includes 21 Early Pueblo Gray sherds and 1 Early Pueblo White sherd, dating from A.D. 600-900. Of the flaked lithic items found (Figure 8.4) there were two tools: one used flake and one used core; the rest were debitage. Three nonflaked lithic tools were found (Figure 8.5); two were fragmentary parts of a mano and a grinding stone and the other was a complete unworked hammerstone.

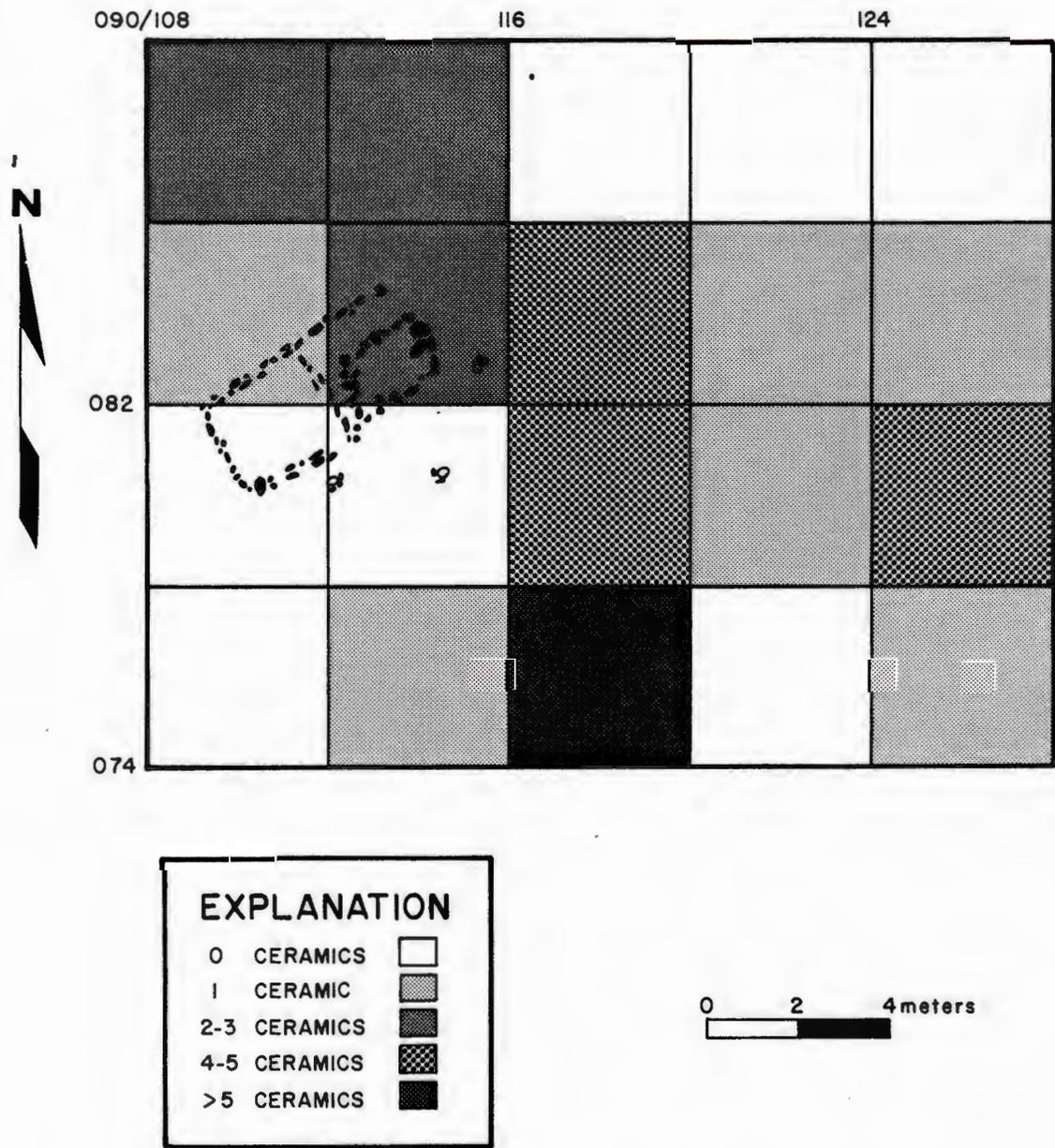


Figure 8.3 Surface distribution of ceramics, Moonlight House.

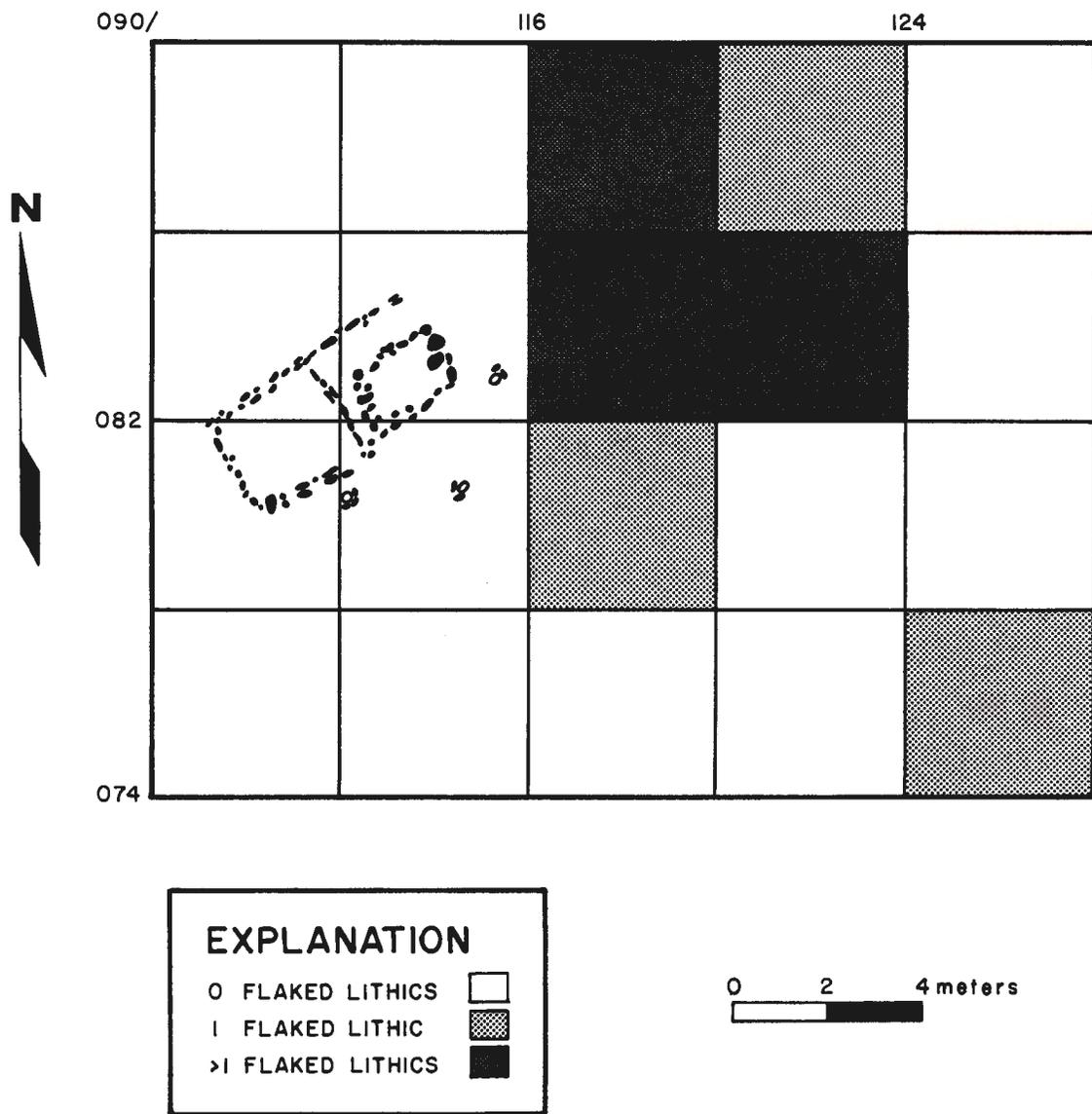


Figure 8.4 Surface distribution of flaked lithics, Moonlight House.

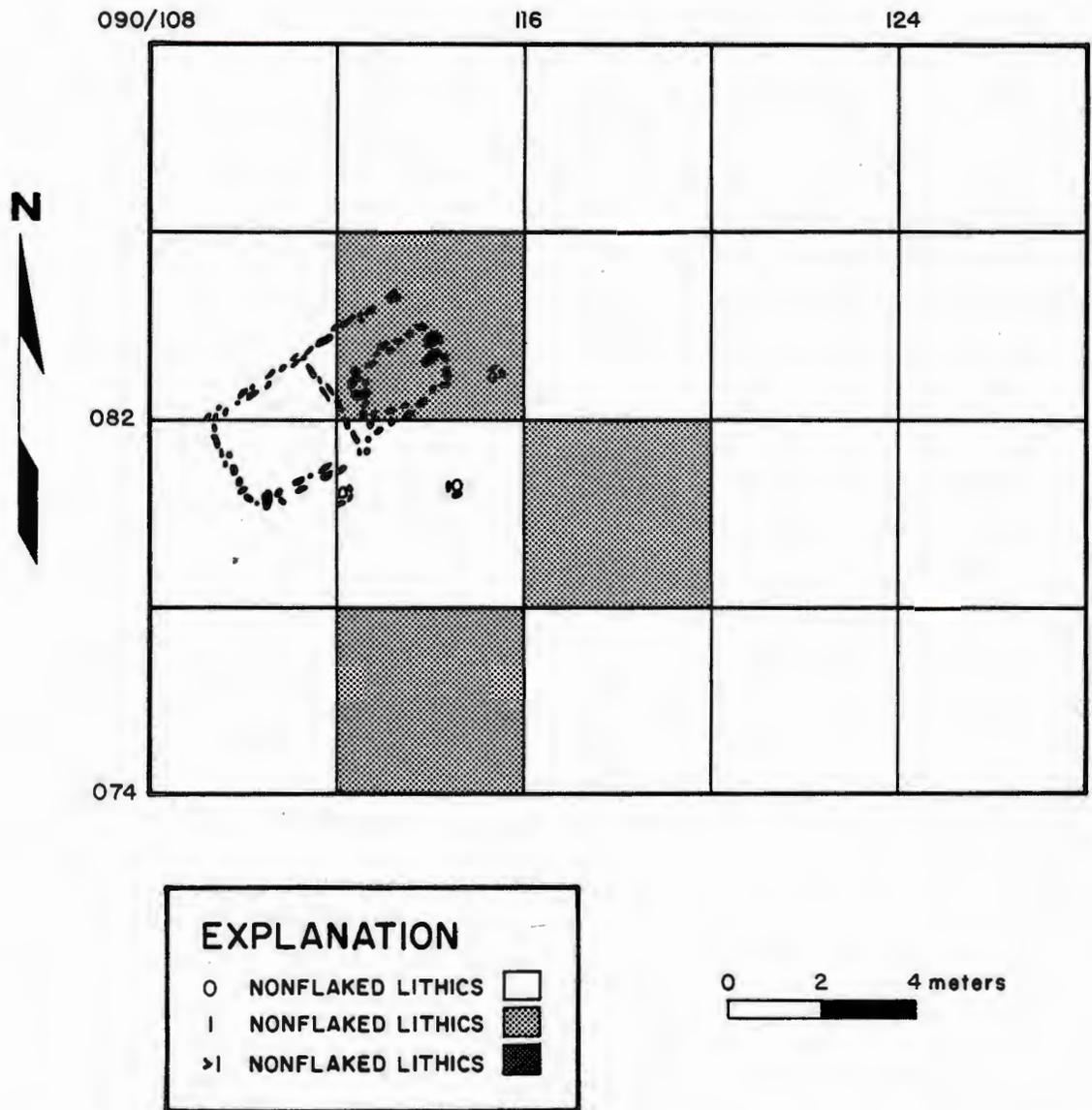
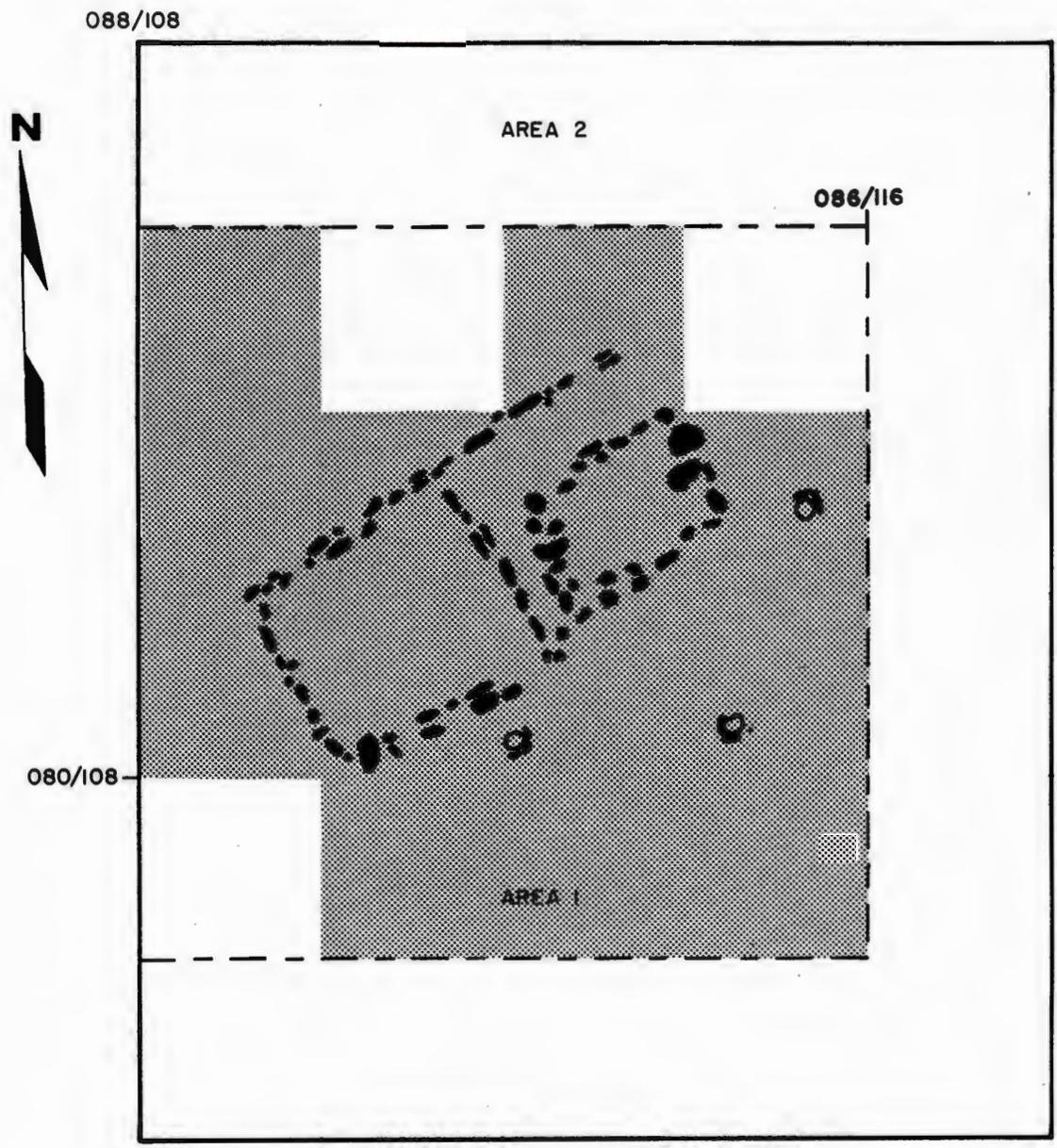


Figure 8.5 Surface distribution of nonflaked lithics, Moonlight House.

EXCAVATION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

Excavations at Moonlight House were conducted according to standard D.A.P. procedures as specified in the D.A.P. Field Manual (Kane et al. [9]). A 4 by 4 m grid was established over the site after it had been cleared, and then the 100 percent surface collection was completed (Figure 8.6). A rubble pile of sandstone remained which undoubtedly represented a masonry structure. The 2 by 2 m grid units located directly over this concentration of rubble were excavated first, in arbitrary 20 cm levels. Within one 2 by 2 m grid unit three vertical sandstone slabs were uncovered, these appeared to be the wall line of a structure. After adjacent 2 by 2 m grid units were excavated, the vertical walls of this structure were easily distinguished from the fallen wall debris. Pieces of sandstone from the wall fall were mapped, photographed, and then removed. The four walls remaining revealed a rectangular structure, designated Room 1 (Figure 8.7). The room, which had a northwest-southeast orientation, was divided into four equal quadrants, designated for this discussion as north, south, east, and west. A vertical datum point (#3) was set in its west corner. Excavation began in the north quadrant of the room. Within this quadrant a small test pit was excavated to approximately 45 cm below Datum Point 3, where bedrock was encountered. Within this 20 by 20 cm test pit no use surface was detected. Upon excavation of the remainder of this quadrant, three sherds and two fallen slabs were encountered at about the same level, approximately 33 cm below Datum Point 3. Although the sherds and slabs were found on the same plane, no surface was defined at this level. Since no obvious compacted use surface was detected, excavation continued to bedrock, 45 cm below Datum Point 3.



EXPLANATION	
EXCAVATED GRID	
UNEXCAVATED GRID	
SANDSTONE	
AREA BOUNDARY	
SITE BOUNDARY	



Figure 8.6 Site sampling plan, Moonlight House.

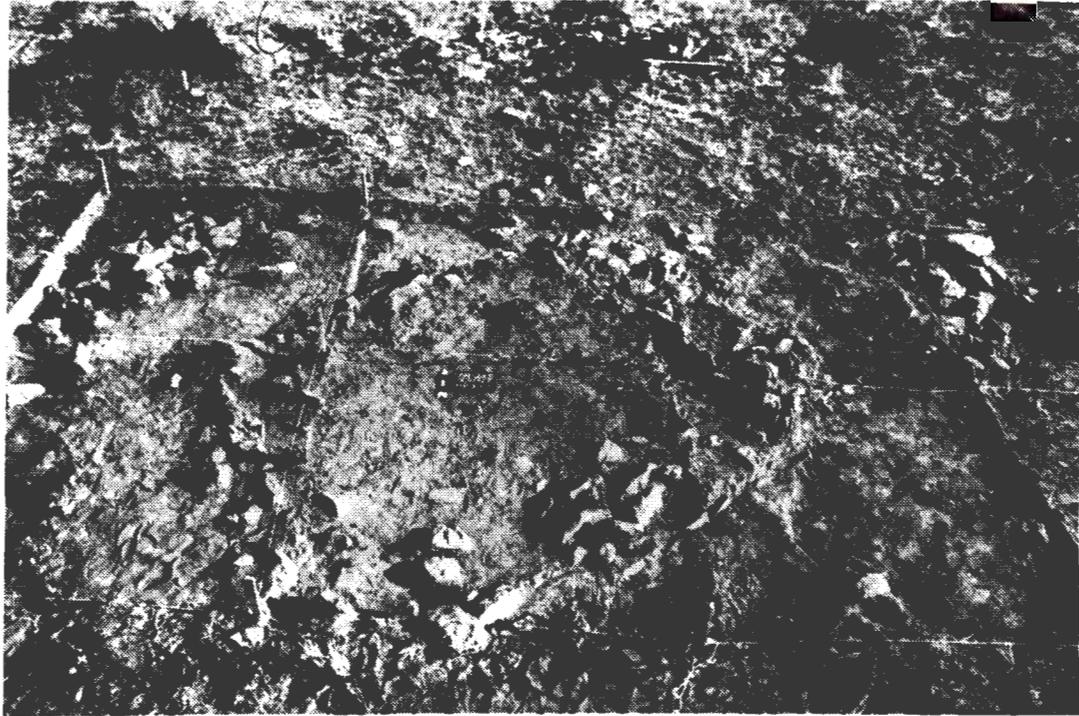


Figure 8.7 Room 1 at Moonlight House, after overburden was removed (view of the north; D.A.P. 030107).

The east quadrant of Room 1 was then excavated in similar fashion. Because no use surface could be detected, this quadrant was also excavated down to bedrock. Only one sherd and one flake were recovered; the sherd was 30 cm below Datum Point 3, nearly at the level of the questionable surface, and the flake was 5 cm below that surface. Fill within the west and south quadrants was removed with a mattock until a concentration of sherds was encountered. A trowel was then used to excavate the remaining fill to that same depth. Because more sherds and a number of lithic artifacts were found at this same level, 28 to 30 cm below Datum Point 3, it was determined that the questionable surface was actually a prehistoric use surface, despite the lack of other surface characteristics. This postulated surface, Surface 1, was mapped and photographed; all artifacts on it were point-located, mapped (Figure 8.8), and collected. The fill below Surface 1 to about 5 cm above bedrock was designated Stratum 2 and excavated with trowels (Figure 8.9). The 5 cm layer of soil remaining above bedrock was then excavated as fill associated with Surface 2, the bedrock. One piece of debitage was found in this fill.

Excavation of the 2 by 2 m grid unit adjacent to and northeast of Room 1 uncovered vertical slabs extending eastward from the north wall of Room 1. This wall was defined as part of an adjoining room and designated Room 2 (Figure 8.8). The limits of this structure were defined and it was divided into north and south halves. The northern half of the structure was excavated first, with an entrenching tool and a trowel. Stratum 1 was the designation given to all fill more than 5 cm above the bedrock (Surface 1). Stratum 1 and the 5 cm of fill associated with Surface 1 were excavated by trowel, without screening. Stratum 1 contained both

EXPLANATION	
CERAMICS	□
FLAKED LITHIC	△
NONFLAKED LITHIC	○
STORAGE BIN	SB
SANDSTONE	▨
PIT FEATURE	P
ROOM	RM
ARBITRARY ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY	- - -

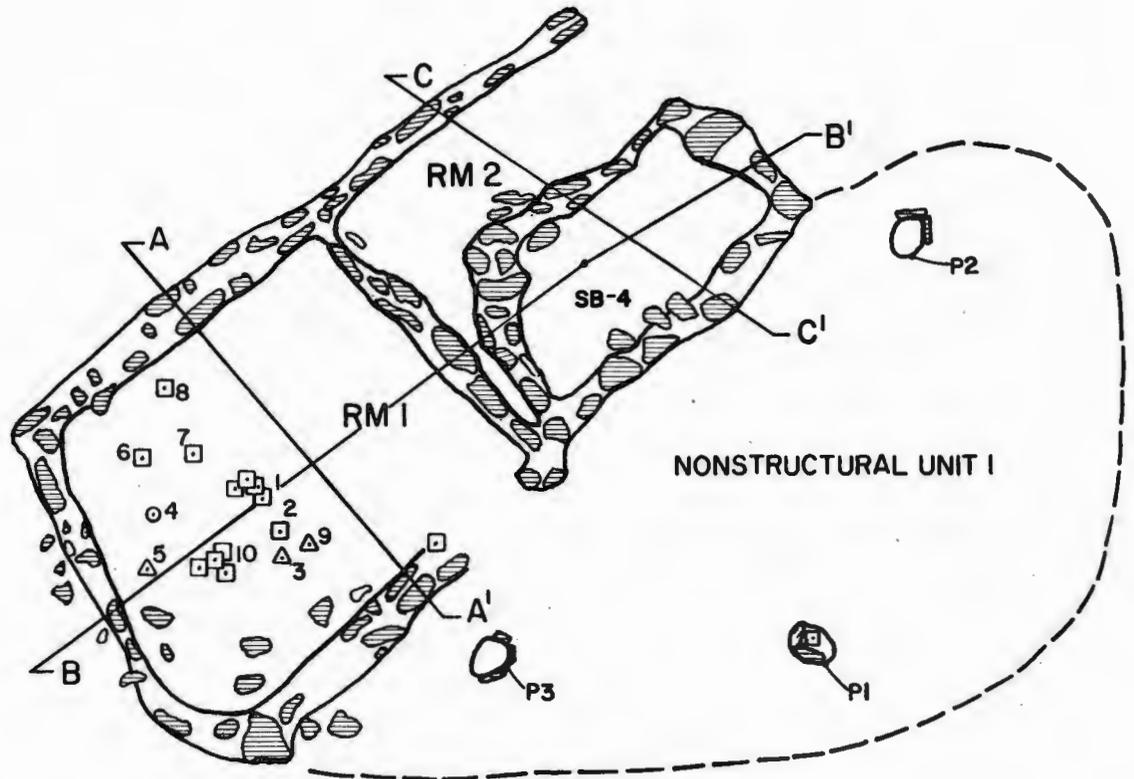


Figure 8.8 Spatial relationships of major cultural units, Moonlight House.

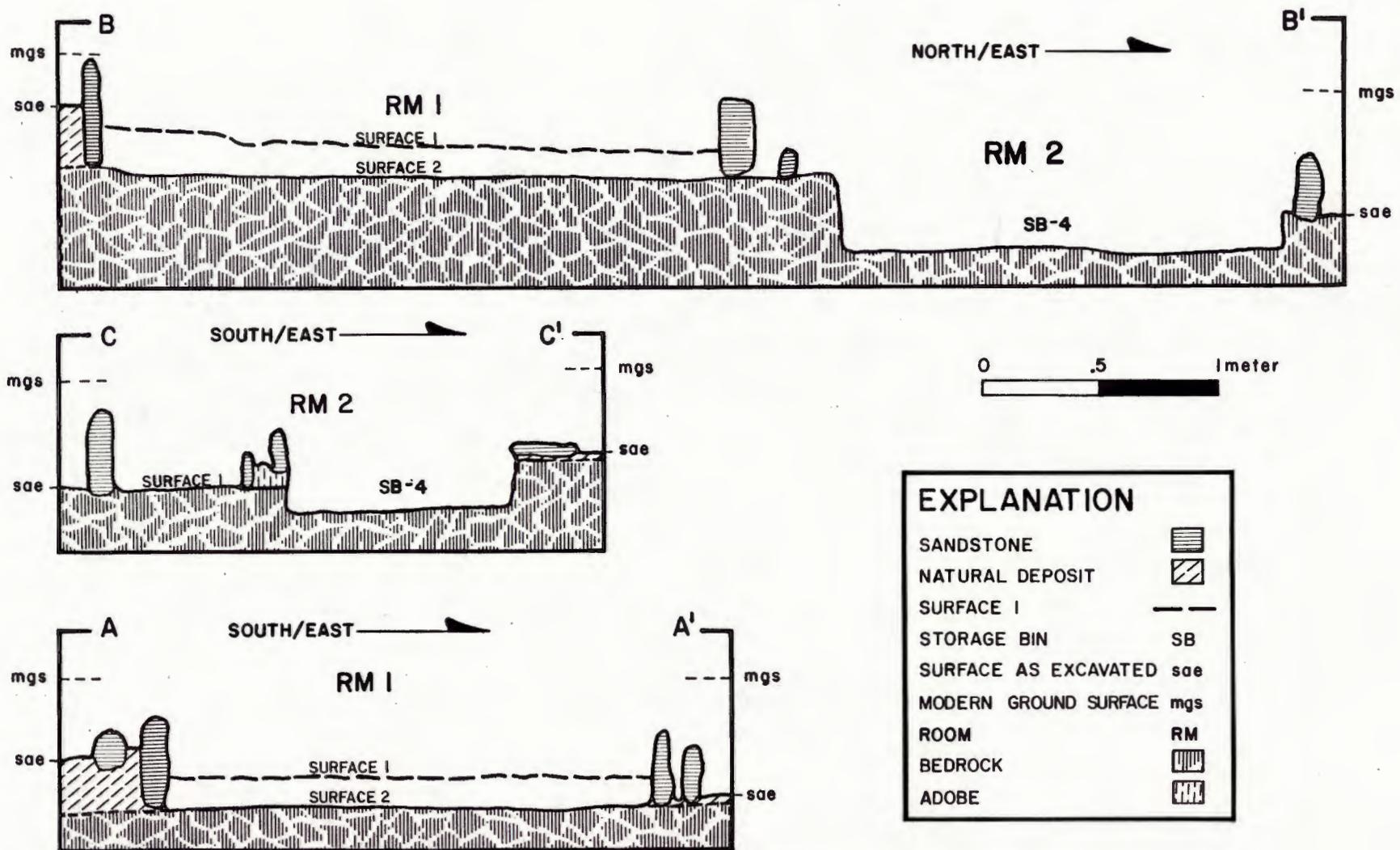


Figure 8.9 Architectural profile, Moonlight House.

lithic and ceramic artifacts. The southern half of the structure was divided into two quadrants, southeast and southwest and excavated in the same manner.

Upon excavation of several 2 by 2 m grid units to the south and east of Rooms 1 and 2, three pit features were discovered and excavated entirely with trowels. These features were mapped (Figure 8.8) and photographed; bulk soil and pollen samples were taken from each feature (Appendix A).

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Post-Abandonment Processes

The depositional history of Site 5MT2205, based on the soil designation of the area set forth by Leonhardy [4], is as follows. The uppermost layer of fill within both structures consists of weathered Mancos Shale. This layer, the A horizon, is a dark gray, humic clay loam. It makes up the top 5 to 7 cm of topsoil and is loose and powdery. Its origin is alluvial and eolian, and it has been recently deposited.

Below the A horizon is the C horizon of the Midway clay loam. This layer is a moderately compacted, brown clay loam; it was also deposited during the post-abandonment period. In both layers of fill within these structures were large concentrations of sandstone fragments, undoubtedly fallen from the deteriorated walls. Limited amounts of charcoal, lithics, and sherds were also found. These apparently washed in after abandonment.

Depths of the C horizon of the Midway clay loam differ in the two rooms. Within Room 1, a use surface (Surface 1) is defined by a concentration of artifacts about 30 cm below vertical Datum Point 3. Because no roof fall layer is present, this is also the depth of the C horizon. Surface 1 exists above another layer of fill, Stratum 2, and a possible second surface, Surface 2. Stratum 2 includes fill below Surface 1 to 5 cm above bedrock. Only small bits of charcoal and one flake were found in Stratum 2. Stratum 2 is a medium-to-hard, compact, sandy silt, pale brown, and similar to the C horizon of the Midway clay loam.

Cultural Units at the Site

Room 1

Dimensions:

North Wall:	
Inside length:	2.13 m
Outside length:	2.46 m
Height:	0.61 m
South Wall:	
Inside length:	2.44 m
Outside length:	2.71 m
Height:	0.60 m
East Wall:	
Inside length:	2.21 m
Outside length:	2.52 m
Height:	0.55 m
West Wall:	
Inside length:	2.25 m
Outside length:	2.37 m
Height:	0.50 m
Floor area:	4.6 m ²

The basal portion of Room 1 has four masonry walls shaped in a rectangular fashion. The masonry of this structure consists of double upright basal slabs, mostly of unshaped sandstone and shale. Gravel and small cobbles in the structure fill suggest that the core of the walls was stone and mud. The walls were abutted, and the corners were square rather than round. An excellent foundation for the walls was supplied by the bedrock layer of Mancos Shale. Although no adobe or jacal was found inside the structure, the nature of the remaining standing wall implies that the foundation supported a jacal wall rather than a masonry structure.

Several examples of this style of architecture have been found in southwestern Colorado. Hayes [10:89] describes surface structures in villages representative of the Piedra Phase (A.D. 700-900) at Wetherill Mesa as "crescentic rows of contiguous rooms of jacal and adobe, often

slab bases." Morris (in Lister and Lister [11:204]) discusses jacal slab-based structures found on mesa tops between the Mancos and La Plata rivers.

The house sites upon the mesas present puzzling problems to the investigator. Practically without exception the walls of the buildings were constructed of sticks or small poles anchored in the ground by being set between two rows of large stones. The poles were then plastered over with mud.

The use of wattle-and-daub construction in 90 slab-based houses on Chapin Mesa is inferred by Rohn [12]. He also notes that masonry-size building stones are always absent at these sites. Roberts [13] discusses jacal architecture in the Piedra District and notes that while the poles which formed the basis for the walls were normally held in place with mud, there are instances in which the poles were set between stones in a trench.

Because most of the sandstone found in and around Room 1 at Site 5MT2205 was in small pieces, it seems likely that the parallel row of basal slabs served as a form for pouring gravel and mud to encase the vertical wall posts. Probably, these upright wall posts then were bound together by withes and coated inside and out with mud. No postholes or roof fall were found. Several gaps in the masonry footing in both the north and south walls of Room 1 may represent locations where vertical roof-support posts stood. There are four of these gaps in the masonry footing. They are located in a symmetrical fashion, implying a roof of the type described by Roberts [13] as consisting of a framework of post-supported main beams covered with poles, brush and adobe. Support posts were incorporated into the wall. At Moonlight House, however, one of these gaps is an aperture 40 cm long found in the southeast corner

of the structure. This may have been an entryway.

Room 2

Dimensions:

North Wall:
Inside length: 2.00 m
Outside length: 2.00 m
Height: 0.70 m

West Wall:
Inside length: 2.05 m
Outside length: 2.15-2.20 m
Height: 0.55 m

South Wall:
Inside length: 2.35 m
Outside length: 2.46 m

Inferred floor area: 4.10 m²

Surface Room 2 consists of two jacal walls (the north and west walls) and a simply masonry wall to the south. The southern wall is also a part of Feature 4, a bin which covers most of the southeast half of the room. Room 2 is similar to Room 1 in several ways: the masonry style of the standing walls; the nature of the masonry footing, which suggests that the northern and western walls were jacal; and the presence of a gap within the north wall, which might have contained a vertical roof-support post. The identical masonry styles of the two structures and the continuation of the northern wall from one structure to the next (Figure 8.10) suggest that these structures were built at the same time.

Bin (Feature 4).

Dimensions (inside):

Length: 2.2 m
Width: 1.3 m
Depth: 0.4 m

A bin (Feature 4) was found in Room 2 (Figure 8.11). It consists partly of the masonry footing of several vertical slabs, but primarily of



Figure 8.10 Rooms 1 and 2 during excavation, Moonlight House (view of the north; D.A.P. 030125).



Figure 8.11 Rooms 1 and 2 after excavation, Moonlight House (view of the north; D.A.P. 030134). Note Feature 4 in right foreground.

horizontal slabs arranged in a rectangular pattern. It occupies 2.86 m² of floor area. The interior of this feature was prehistorically excavated below bedrock. The architectural style of the bin differs from that of Rooms 1 and 2. The large amount of sandstone recovered in the vicinity of the bin during excavation implies a masonry structure rather than one with jacal walls. Roberts [13] found at least two examples of jacal and masonry structures built side-by-side. The number of sandstone pieces collected indicates a coursed masonry style. This feature seems to have collapsed in place due to weathering. No evidence remains to indicate the ratio of mortar to stones, but smaller pieces of sandstone indicate stone chinking. No apertures within the masonry or roof supports were found. If this feature had a roof, it was probably wall supported. The amount of sandstone found implies a wall height of four or five courses. Due to the small size of this feature, it can be inferred that it was used for storage purposes.

Three other features (Features 1, 2, and 3) were found to the south and east of the two surface structures. All were similar and of indeterminate function.

Slab-lined Pit (Feature 1)

Dimensions:

Length:	32 cm
Width:	19 cm
Depth:	26 cm

An slab-lined pit (Figure 8.12) was found approximately 2 m southeast of the postulated entryway of Room 1. It is irregularly shaped, but somewhat rectangular. On two sides, the northwest and southwest, are two small vertical slabs. The depth of the actual feature is questionable.



Figure 8.12 Feature 1, Moonlight House
(D.A.P. 030129).



Figure 8.15 Reconstructed vessel from
Surface 1, Room 1, Moonlight House
(D.A.P. 030124).



Figure 8.13 Feature 2, Moonlight House
(D.A.P. 030130).



Figure 8.14 Feature 3, Moonlight House
(D.A.P. 030131).

The distance from the top of the northwest vertical slab to the point where cultural fill is absent is about 26 cm. However, a horizontal slab and an adjacent potsherd were found within this feature at a depth of approximately 18 cm. Fill within this feature was cultural. Probable burning within is evidenced by darkened soil with flecks of charcoal and by a charred horizontal slab.

Slab-lined Pit Feature 2)

Dimensions:

Length:	14 cm
Width:	13 cm
Depth:	10 cm

This slab-lined pit (Figure 8.13) was found about 75 cm east of the southeast corner of Feature 4; it is nearly square in plan. Two small vertical slabs are set within the feature on its north and east sides. The fill contained some small specks of charcoal and was probably a post-occupational deposit.

Slab-lined Pit (Feature 3)

Dimensions:

Length:	24 cm
Width:	21 cm
Depth:	9 cm

This slab-lined pit (Figure 8.14) was found about 75 cm south of the entryway into Room 1; it is rectangular in plan. On two sides, the south and east, are three small vertical slabs. Fill was post-occupation- al and did not contain cultural material.

Surfaces

Four surfaces were found on the site. These were Surfaces 1 and 2 of Room 1; Surface 1 of Room 2; and Surface 1 of Nonstructural Unit 1.

Surface 1 of Room 1 (Figure 8.16) was defined by a concentration of artifacts located approximately 30 cm below the vertical datum point. There was no obvious soil change defining this surface. Dimensions of Surface 1 of Room 1 are 2.2 by 2.1 m, with a total area of 4.6 m².

Surface 2 of Room 1 is the Mancos Shale bedrock. Vertical slabs of the walls, some charcoal, and one piece of lithic debitage were found below Surface 1. Perhaps Surface 2 was a temporary surface prehistorically excavated to bedrock to provide a solid foundation for the basal upright slabs of the wall. After construction of the walls, the structure would have been refilled, covering Surface 2 and creating Surface 1. Dimensions of Surface 2 are 2.2 by 2.1 m, with 4.6 m² of floor area. Surface 2 is 45 cm below vertical Datum Point 3.

Surface 1 of Room 2 is on top of Mancos Shale; artifacts and charcoal were found in the fill above bedrock, although none were directly on it. The area of this surface, including Feature 4 which rests on it, is estimated to be 4.1 m². Surface 1 in Room 2 is 46 cm below vertical Datum Point 3.

Surface 1 of Nonstructural Unit 1 (Figure 8.8) was designated in order to define Features 1, 2, and 3; its depth, thickness, and other dimensions could not be determined. Since several features were found upon this surface, it is possible that it was the prehistoric ground surface.

Ten artifacts or artifact concentrations were point located on Surface 1 of Room 1 (Figure 8.8). Point Location 1 contained a concentration of 11 potsherds. After laboratory analysis, these sherds were reconstructed into a partial vessel (Figure 8.15). This vessel has

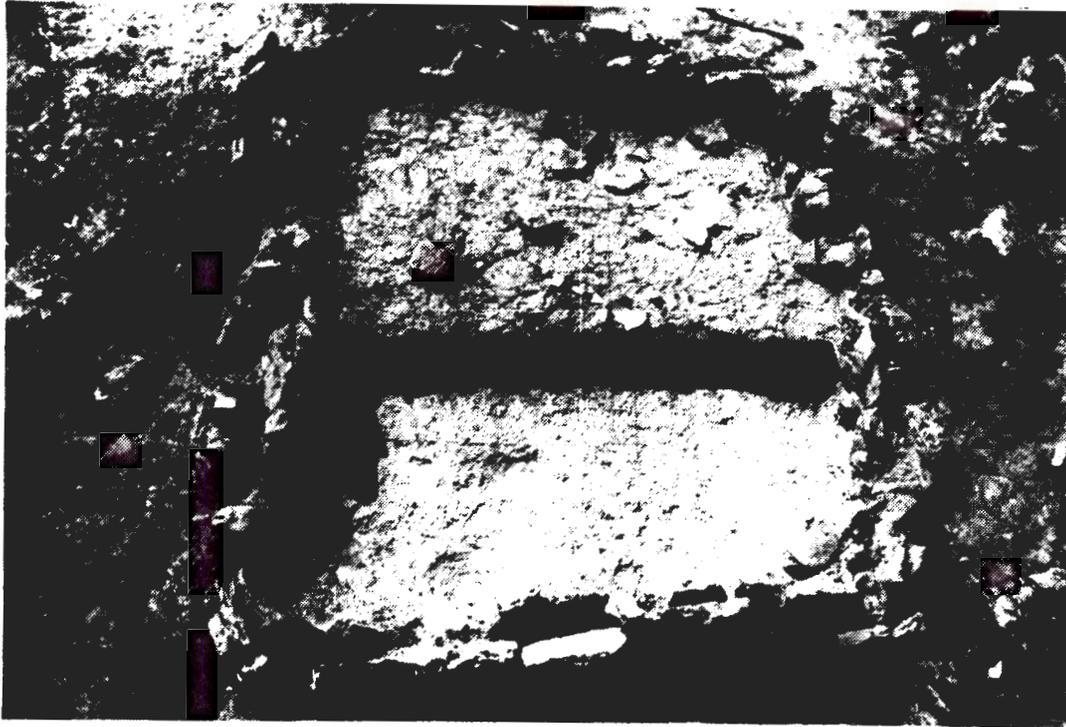


Figure 8.16 Surfaces 1 and 2, Room 1, Moonlight House (view of the southwest; D.A.P. 035516). Top half of photo shows Surface 1; lower half shows Surface 2 (bedrock).

an elongated neck in the Chapin Gray style and a partial shoulder, indicating an olla form. The shoulder section is thick with clapboard fillet construction, allowing for vessel placement into the type category Mancos Gray. No comparable vessel form or treatment exists in the ceramic collections of the D.A.P. Since only the top portion of this unique vessel was found at the site, its use might have been something other than storage. Four sherds found elsewhere were part of this vessel. Three of these were found in Room 1; two of these sherds constitute Point Location 10. The fourth was found in Feature 1 and seemed to have been deliberately placed there.

Point Locations 2, 6, 7, and 8 also contained sherds. Those in Point Locations 6 and 7 were identified as being Early Pueblo Gray sherds. The sherds in Point Locations 2 and 8 were not large enough to meet criteria for analysis and were discarded in the ceramics laboratory.

Three tools and one flake were also found on Surface 1 of Room 1. Point Location 3 contained a flake weighing 31 g. Point Location 4 contained an apparently complete mano made of fine quartzite material. Point Locations 5 and 9 contained a core and a thick end-and-side-worked uniface, respectively, both also made of fine quartzite.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Ceramics

A total of five diagnostic ceramic types representing three wares were recovered from the excavation activities. The temporal period suggested by the assemblage would be Pueblo I (A.D. 750-900). Excluding the 15 sherds which make up the reconstructable vessel, 124 sherds were available for study. Of these, 9 (7.3 percent) could be assigned to a diagnostic type status. The types represented are Chapin Gray, Moccasin Gray, Mancos Gray, Piedra Black-on-white, and Bluff Black-on-red. The remaining 115 sherds represented body sherds of the gray, white, and red ware categories (93.7 percent of the total number of sherds). As Moccasin Gray does not appear in the project area prior to A.D. 775, the beginning date of occupation of the site has been set at that time. The lack of sherd-tempered or corrugated ceramics (which appear at approximately A.D. 900) suggests a cessation of site usage by A.D. 900. Bowl sherds account for 9.7 percent of the collection; jar sherds represent 89.5 percent of the total. A fragment of a miniature vessel was also recovered. Of the total collection of ceramics recovered from the site, 40 percent was found within the surface structures and features of the site. Further description of the ceramic assemblage from Moonlight House can be found in Appendix B.

Flaked Lithics

Seven tools and 47 pieces of flaked lithic debitage were found at the site. The tools consist of four cores, only one of which was used for purposes other than flake removal; two utilized flakes; and one thick

end-and-side-worked uniface. The used flakes and used core were found outside Rooms 1 and 2. All other tools were found in the fill of the structures, including the uniface and one core which were found on Surface 1 of Room 1 (further flaked lithic data are presented in Appendix C).

Nonflaked Lithics

Of the nonflaked lithic items, manos occurred most frequently. Three complete and four fragmentary manos were recovered at the site. Three were found inside Room 1, one at Point Location 4 on Surface 1. Two composite polishing/pecking stones were found, one inside Room 1 and the other outside the structures and features. An unworked hammerstone was encountered in the storage bin in Room 2. A fragmentary grinding stone and an unworked hammerstone were collected from the surface before excavation began (further nonflaked lithic data are presented in Appendix C).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Moonlight House (Figure 8.17) consists of two adjacent jacal structures with masonry footings. Based on the limited artifactual remains and on the presence of a storage bin in Room 2, it is suggested that this room was a storage facility for agricultural produce and possibly for wild foodstuffs. The occurrence of several tools and a partial vessel on a use surface, the presence of an entryway, and the absence of internal features suggest that Room 1 was primarily a food-processing area and possibly also a storage area. Other evidence, including the low frequency of ancillary features and the absence of hearths, suggests that Site 5MT2205 was used seasonally as a field house by members of a household from another site.

Site 5MT2205 is located within 100 m of arable soil. The combination of 126 mean annual frost-free days and 460.5 mm of rainfall, which has been recorded in modern times, would have been sufficient for small-scale agriculture if these conditions existed prehistorically. Assuming that food-processing activities were the primary activities at Moonlight House, it can also be inferred that most of these activities were carried on in the spring and fall when planting and harvesting took place.

The place of residence of the people who temporarily utilized Moonlight House cannot be determined. It is likely that the site was used by members of a household from either McPhee Village or Crestview Hamlet (Site 5MT2651), both of which are within 2 to 3 km of Moonlight House. Based on ethnographic research (Titiev [14], Bradfield [15]), particular fields tend to be cultivated by particular matrilineal households or other consuming groups. Assuming that similar traditions existed prehistoric-

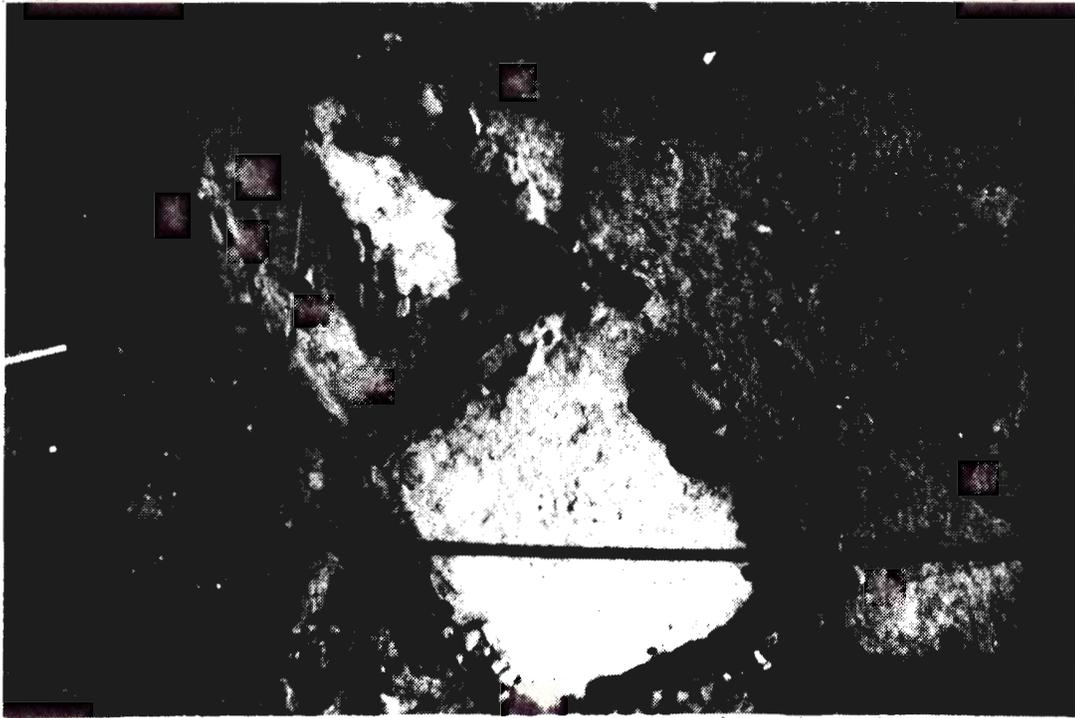


Figure 8.17 Final photograph of Moonlight House (D.A.P. 031929).

ally, the users of Site 5MT2205 might have been occupants of a single household made up of four to six individuals, all or some of whom have utilized Moonlight House seasonally.

The only available means of dating Moonlight House are architectural style and ceramic typology. The architectural style of Moonlight House was common throughout the northern San Juan Culture Area during Pueblo I times, between A.D. 750-900. Ceramic typology indicates a date from A.D. 775-900 for Moonlight House, based on the presence of Moccasin Gray and Mancos Gray sherds. Based on this evidence, Moonlight House has been assigned to the Periman Subphase (A.D. 850-900) of the McPhee phase, according to D.A.P. temporal systematics.

Comparison of Moonlight House with other McPhee Phase field houses (e.g., Little House, Site 5MT2191; and Casa Roca, Site 5MT2203) illustrates the range of variation seen in this type of structure. As a field house, Moonlight House is intermediate in size and is notable for the small number of associated features. While Little House, a four-room structure, has a more substantial type of construction than either Casa Roca or Moonlight House, all show use of jacal walls with masonry bases. The lithic assemblage from Moonlight House is typical of that at other field houses (Appendix C).

APPENDIX A

BOTANICAL REPORT FOR MOONLIGHT HOUSE

by

Bruce F. Benz and Meredith H. Matthews

Introduction

Bulk soil samples from Site 5MT2205 were collected from features, use surfaces, and structure fills within two surface structures and one nonstructural unit (Figure 8.8). Due to the size and condition of the site, extensive sampling for the recovery of botanical remains was not warranted. Also, the proximity of surfaces and features to the modern ground surface and the poor preservation of these surfaces and features precluded analyzing all bulk soil samples collected. The samples analyzed represent two features (Features 1 and 4) and the floor surface on which Feature 4 was constructed.

Results

As indicated in Table 8.A.1, at least seven families and four genera of botanical remains were recovered through bulk soil analysis. The fragmentary condition and limited quantity of some of the material requires that identifications remain on a general level, e.g., Gymnospermae wood. At this time, interpreting the presence of noncharred materials recovered from Features 1 and 4 is problematic. The proximal location of these features to the modern ground surface and the mixed cultural and natural fills suggests that the noncharred items may be intrusive.

It is assumed that the presence of charred botanical materials is associated with human activity and hence provides a basis for cultural inference. Maize is represented by kernel, cob, and cupule fragments from both features. Feature 4 has been defined as a storage bin and Feature 1 is a pit feature that may have had some burning associated with its use. However, since neither feature was interpreted as a pyrogenically altered

Table 8.A.1 Botanical Remains Recovered from Bulk Soil Samples, Moonlight House

TAXON	Feature 1 Sample 11	Feature 4 East half Stratum 1 Sample 8	Feature 4 West half Stratum 1 Sample 9	Feature 4 West half Surface 1 Sample 10
Compositae <u>Artemisia</u> sp. fruit wood	X/C	2/C		X/C
Dicotyledoneae wood			X/C	
Fagaceae <u>Quercus gambellii</u> wood	X/C			
Gramineae <u>Zea mays</u> kernel cob cupule	1/C X/C X/C		2/C	
Gymnospermae wood branch	X/C X/N	X/C	X/C	
Rosaceae wood	X/C		X/C	
Salicaceae <u>Populus</u> sp. wood		X/C	X/C	
Indeterminate Plant Material* Seed seed seed		3/N	1/C 1/C	

- X/ - Nonreproductive plant parts present
 1/ - Number of reproductive plant parts present
 /C - Plant part charred
 /N - Plant part noncharred
 * - Three distinct seed types represented

feature, and the burning associated with Feature 1 is of a questionable nature, the charred remains recovered from these features probably represent redeposited refuse, not primary activity refuse. Nonetheless, recovery of Zea mays remains does corroborate the utilization of this cultigen by the prehistoric occupants of Site 5MT2205, although the paucity of remains precludes substantiating the functional interpretations presented in the conclusions of the report on this basis alone. It is assumed that the charred remains of wood probably represent fuel resources, also redeposited from this primary area of utilization.

APPENDIX B
CERAMIC REPORT FOR MOONLIGHT HOUSE
by
William A. Lucius

Preliminary (inventory) analysis of the ceramic complement from Site 5MT2205 was carried out by members of the D.A.P. Additive Analysis Laboratory. Description of the preliminary analysis procedures, structure, and data interpretability is available in Lucius [16]. Familiarity with the inventory analysis program will aid in the understanding of the data and interpretations provided below.

Table 8.B.1 is a summary of ceramic frequencies for the site as a whole (ceramics collected during the 1972 inventory survey were not included). Sherds are grouped by "culture categories and wares" (Lindsay et al. [17]). All sherds from Site 5MT2205 were assigned to wares of the Mesa Verde Culture Category and reflect a local (Mesa Verde Region) manufacturing tradition and exchange system. Pottery types within each ware are listed sequentially from early to late, and grouped types (e.g., Early Pueblo Gray) are listed last and include sherds not assignable to specific types (e.g., gray ware body sherds). A breakdown of sherd frequencies within smaller spatial units of the site is presented in Table 8.B.2. Sherds representing reconstructable vessels are not included in these tables. Only one partially reconstructable ceramic vessel was recovered from the site. It consists of 15 sherds of a Mancos Gray jar.

The ceramic profile presented in Figure 8.B.1 is based on relative weights of the typable sherds of each ware for the entire site. Relative contributions of each ware to the site total are listed in parentheses to the left of the figure. Date ranges for the types are based on those published in Breternitz et al. [8], with some adjustments based on dating results from within the D.A.P. Intensity of occupation as well as temporal span are illustrated by the figure, and it can be compared with similar figures that have been prepared for other D.A.P. sites.

Table 8.8.1 Summary of Descriptive Frequencies
of Ceramics at Site Moonlight House

WARE TRADITIONAL TYPE	BY COUNT												WEIGHTS	
	BOWL		JAR		OTHER		TOTAL		RIMS		MODIFIED		grams	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Mesa Verde Gray														
Chapin Gray			2	1.3			2	1.6	2	16.7			27	1.8
Moccasin Gray			3	2.7			3	2.4					15	0.8
Mancos Gray			1	0.9			1	0.8	1	8.3			891	44.6
Early Pueblo			94	84.7	1	100	95	76.6					817	40.9
Mesa Verde White														
Piedra B/W	2	16.7					2	1.6	2	16.7			12	0.6
Early Pueblo	4	33.3	8	7.2			12	9.8	4	33.3			168	8.4
Mesa Verde Red														
Bluff B/R	1	8.3					1	0.8					16	0.8
Early Pueblo	5	41.7	3	2.7			8	6.5	3	25.0			51	2.6

TOTALS: 12 111 1 124 12 1997

Table 8.B.2 Ceramic Data from Selected Proveniences,
Moonlight House (Page 1 of 2)

	SURFACE COLLECTION				SURFACE STRUCTURE	
	Units over Surface Structure (N = 2)	Units over Remainder of site (N = 20)	Total Surface #	%	Upper fill Room 1 (N = 24)	Fill Room 2 (N = 7)
	%	%			%	%
<u>MESA VERDE GRAY</u>						
Chapin Gray						7.7
Moccasin Gray					4.2	
Early Pueblo	100.0	95.0	21	95.5	66.7	76.9
<u>MESA VERDE WHITE</u>						
Piedra B/W					4.2	
Early Pueblo		5.0	1	4.5	4.2	15.4
<u>MESA VERDE RED</u>						
Bluff B/R					4.2	
Early Pueblo					16.7	
TOTAL			22	100.0		
<u>VESSEL FORM</u>						
Bowl					25.0	
Jar	100.0	100.0	22	100.0	70.8	100.0
Other					4.2	

Table 8.B.2 Ceramic Data from Selected Proveniences,
Moonlight House (Page 2 of 2)

	Surface Structure			Fill from other excavated sites (N = 7)	Total Site	
	Room 2, Feat 4 (N = 13)	Room 1 P.L.'s (N = 4)	Total		#	%
	%	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MESA VERDE GRAY</u>						
Chapin Gray			1	1.9	1	1.2
Moccasin Gray			1	1.9	1	1.2
Early Pueblo	69.2	100.0	39	72.2	71.4	65 78.3
<u>MESA VERDE WHITE</u>						
Piedra B/W			1	1.9		1 1.2
Early Pueblo	23.1		6	11.1		7 8.4
<u>MESA VERDE RED</u>						
Bluff B/R			1	1.9	14.3	2 2.4
Early Pueblo	7.7		5	9.3	14.3	6 7.2
TOTAL			54	100.2		83 99.9
<u>VESSEL FORM</u>						
Bowl	15.4		8	14.8	28.6	10 12.0
Jar	84.6	100.0	45	83.3	71.4	72 86.7
Other			1	1.9		1 1.2

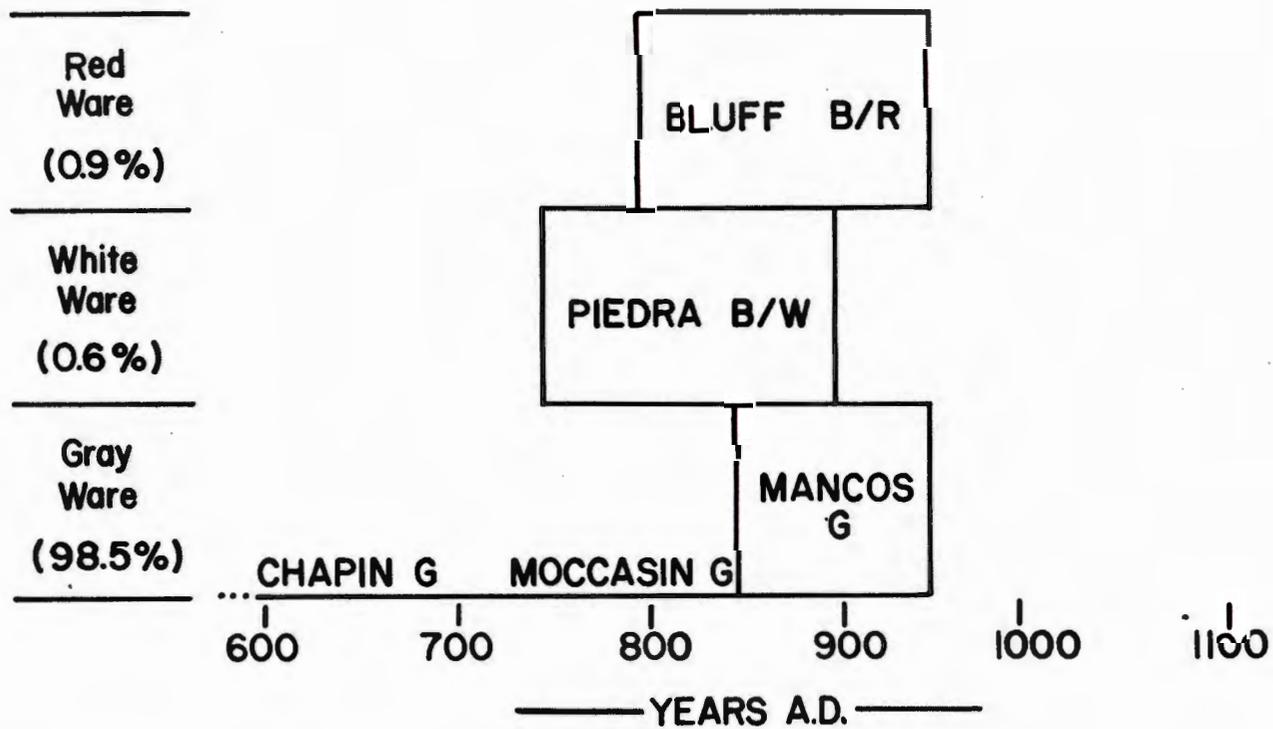


Figure 8.B.1 Diagnostic ceramic type occurrences for Moonlight House.

ine ceramics from Site 5MT2205 reflect a date range of approximately 100 years (A.D. 800-900). The presence of Moccasin Gray sherds in association with a partially reconstructed vessel of Mancos Gray and the occurrence of red ware body sherds suggests that major usage of the site would fall between the dates listed. The lack of definable Pueblo II ceramics has been used as evidence that the site was not in use after A.D. 900.

The time period from A.D. 800-900 appears to represent intensive prehistoric usage of the river valley; this site is representative of the assemblage of ceramics generally found on sites of the latter half of the ninth century. Mancos Gray is not well dated in the project area but its occurrence is thought to reflect a post-A.D. 850 introduction. Although the site may have been in use for some time, continued utilization after A.D. 850 is indicated due to the presence of the Mancos Gray vessel fragment. No tradewares were defined in the ceramic assemblage and only one temper type, crushed igneous river cobble, was observed in the site ceramics. Local resource procurement and manufacturing is therefore indicated for the ceramics from Site 5MT2205. The one reconstructable Mancos Gray vessel fragment in the complement was point located on Surface 1 of Room 1.

APPENDIX C
LITHICS REPORT FOR MOONLIGHT HOUSE
by
Thomas H. Ruby and Carl J. Phagan

The data presented in Tables 8.C.1, 8.C.2, and 8.C.3 represent part of the lithic reductive-technology analysis completed for Site 5MT2205. From a 12-attribute Flaked Lithic Tool (FLT) analysis system, 4 attributes were selected to illustrate general technological, functional, and raw-material variability. A traditional, morphological-use classification, a ranked estimation of production technology input for dorsal and ventral surfaces, and a grain-size evaluation are included. Six variables are included from the Flaked Lithic Debitage (FLD) analysis system: grain-size ranking, classification of items with cortex, items which retain a striking platform, obsidian items, mean weight, and total number of debitage items. The Nonflaked Lithic Tool (NFLT) analysis system is represented by four variables: traditional morphological-use item classification, production-input evaluation, indication of item completeness, and raw-material, grain-size evaluation (the data from the original survey of site 5MT2205 are not included in these analyses). The complete lithic-analysis systems are described elsewhere in D.A.P. publications (Phagan [18]).

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

In addition to the individual site data, and for comparative

Table 8.C.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House,
Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205					
	Surface Collection (N = 2)		Surface Structures (N = 4)		Other Excav. Units (N = 1)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM, #2</u>						
Indeterminate						
Utilized flakes	1	50.0		75.0	1	100.0
Cores	1	50.0	3			
Choppers, scraper planes				25.0		
Thick scrapers			1			
Thin scrapers						
Bifaces						
Projectile points						
Specialized forms						
<u>THINNING STAGE: DORSAL</u>						
Indeterminate						
Unmodified core	1	50.0	3	75.0		
Unthinned item, w/cortex			1	25.0		
Unthinned item, no cortex	1	50.0			1	100.0
Prelim shaping, w/cortex						
Prelim shaping, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped						
Highly stylized						
<u>THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL</u>						
Indeterminate						
Unmodified core	1	50.0	3	75.0		
Unthinned item, w/cortex						
Unthinned item, no cortex	1	50.0	1	25.0	1	100.0
Prelim shaping, w/ cortex						
Prelim shaping, no cortex						
Primary thinning						
Secondary thinning						
Well-shaped						
Highly stylized						
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>						
Medium (coarse)						
Fine					1	100.0
Very Fine (detrital)	1	50.0	4	100.0		
Microscopic (nongranular)	1	50.0				

Table 8.C.1 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House
Flaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205 Total (N = 7)		Site 5MT2191& Site 5MT4512 Total (N = 164)		Anasazi Group (N=7048)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM, #2</u>					
Indeterminate			3	1.8	0.5
Utilized flakes	2	28.6	55	33.5	43.6
Cores	4	57.2	29	17.7	19.0
Choppers, scraper planes			44	26.8	10.4
Thick scrapers	1	14.3	5	3.0	6.4
Thin scrapers			7	4.2	10.1
Bifaces			4	2.4	3.9
Projectile points			13	7.9	3.7
Specialized forms			4	2.4	2.3
<u>THINNING STAGE: DORSAL</u>					
Indeterminate			2	1.2	0.3
Unmodified core	4	57.2	38	23.2	19.8
Unthinned item, w/cortex	1	14.3	31	18.9	31.7
Unthinned item, no cortex	2	28.6	38	23.2	31.4
Prelim shaping, w/cortex			22	13.4	3.7
Prelim shaping, no cortex			10	6.1	2.6
Primary thinning			2	1.2	1.2
Secondary thinning			3	1.8	1.1
Well-shaped			16	9.8	7.5
Highly stylized			2	1.2	0.7
<u>THINNING STAGE: VENTRAL</u>					
Indeterminate			1	0.6	0.2
Unmodified core	4	57.2	35	21.3	19.5
Unthinned item, w/cortex			6	3.7	1.9
Unthinned item, no cortex	3	42.9	81	49.4	64.4
Prelim shaping, w/ cortex			3	1.8	1.4
Prelim shaping, no cortex			17	10.4	3.4
Primary thinning			2	1.2	1.2
Secondary thinning			1	0.6	1.0
Well-shaped			16	9.8	6.4
Highly stylized			2	1.2	0.7
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
Medium (coarse)			18	11.0	2.1
Fine	1	14.3	27	16.5	6.2
Very Fine (detrital)	5	71.4	93	56.7	65.3
Microscopic (nongranular)	1	14.3	26	15.9	26.3

Table 8.C.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House
Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 1 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205					
	Surface Collection (N = 10)		Surface Structures (N = 23)		Other Ex. Units (N = 9)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
GRAIN SIZE						
MEDIUM (coarse)						
FINE	5	50.0	8	34.8	2	22.2
VERY FINE (detrital)	4	40.0	13	56.5	6	66.7
MICROSCOPIC (nongranular)	1	10.0	2	8.7	1	11.1
ITEMS WITH CORTEX			8	34.8	3	33.3
ITEMS WITH PLATFORM			6	26.1	4	44.4
NUMBER OF OBSIDIAN ITEMS						
MEAN WEIGHT	13.7g		24.3g		15.1g	
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEBITAGE ITEMS	10		23		9	

Table 8.C.2 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House,
Flaked Lithic Debitage (Page 2 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205 Total (N = 42)		Site 5MT2191 & Site 5MT4512 Total (N = 1485)		Anasazi Group (N=66,095)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
MEDIUM (coarse)			76	5.1	3.2
FINE	15	35.7	578	38.9	21.4
VERY FINE (detrital)	23	54.8	698	47.0	51.6
MICROSCOPIC (nongranular)	4	9.5	133	9.0	23.7
ITEMS WITH CORTEX	11	26.2	381	25.7	25.9
ITEMS WITH PLATFORM	10	23.8	899	60.5	38.8
NUMBER OF OBSIDIAN ITEMS			2	0.1	18
MEAN WEIGHT	19.8g		9.6g		7.93g
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEBITAGE ITEMS	42		1485		66095

Table 8.C.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House
Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 1 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205					
	Surface Collection (N = 3)		Surface Structure (N = 5)		Other Ex. Units (N = 4)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>						
Indeterminate						
Generalized, unhafted			1	20.0	1	25.0
Hammerstones	1	33.3	1	20.0		
Manos	1	33.3	3	60.0	3	75.0
Slab metates						
Trough metates						
Unspec. & Frag. metates	1	33.3				
Generalized, hafted						
Misc. specialized						
<u>PRODUCTION EVALUATION</u>						
Indeterminate	1	33.3			1	25.0
Nodule	2	66.7	2	40.0	2	50.0
Minimally shaped			3	60.0	1	25.0
Well-shaped						
Highly stylized						
<u>ITEM COMPLETENESS</u>						
Indeterminate						
Small fragment						
Partial implement	2	66.7	3	60.0	2	50.0
Complete (+ or -) implement	1	33.3	2	40.0	2	50.0
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>						
Indeterminate						
Coarse						
Medium			2	40.0	3	75.0
Fine	3	100.0	3	60.0	1	25.0
Nongranular						

Table 8.C.3 Lithic Analysis Data Summary for Moonlight House
Nonflaked Lithic Tools (Page 2 of 2)

	Site 5MT2205 Total (N = 12)		Site 5MT2191& Site 5MT4512 Total (N = 212)		Anasazi Groups (N = 4318)
	#	%	#	%	%
<u>MORPHO-USE FORM</u>					
Indeterminate			31	14.6	9.2
Generalized, unhafted	2	16.7	30	14.2	24.0
Hammerstones	2	16.7	25	11.8	9.9
Manos	7	58.3	72	34.0	33.5
Slab metates			10	4.7	2.1
Trough metates			9	4.2	9.4
Unspec. & Frag. metates	1	8.3	23	10.8	5.2
Generalized, hafted			1	0.1	2.5
Misc. specialized			11	5.2	4.0
<u>PRODUCTION EVALUATION</u>					
Indeterminate	2		36	17.0	8.4
Nodule	6		122	57.2	53.5
Minimally shaped	4	8.3	36	17.0	16.7
Well-shaped			18	8.5	21.1
Highly stylized					0.1
<u>ITEM COMPLETENESS</u>					
Indeterminate					
Small fragment			9	4.2	3.3
Partial implement	7	58.3	114	53.8	45.6
Complete (+ or -) implement	5	41.7	89	42.0	50.8
<u>GRAIN SIZE</u>					
Indeterminate			8	3.8	8.1
Coarse			56	26.4	16.5
Medium	5	41.7	111	53.6	39.4
Fine	7	58.3	33	15.6	34.5
Nongranular			4	1.9	1.2

purposes, the tables include data for a grouping of temporally and functionally similar D.A.P. sites, as well as percentage 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.

For purposes of comparison, Site 5MT2205 was considered to be a small, seasonally occupied field house of the Periman Subphase of the McPhee Phase. Site 5MT2191 and Site 5MT4512 are grouped together as similar temporal/functional units; both are Periman Subphase field houses.

The cultural material from Site 5MT2205 is very sparse, so it is difficult to make any meaningful comparisons or interpretations. The only apparent generalization that agrees with previous observations is the FLT to NFLT ratio. All three field houses have an assemblage that is approximately 60 percent nonflaked lithic tools. Though this rough measure appears to be consistent with other field houses, the sample size is really too small to be significant.

In the FLT system the presence of a large number of cores, four of seven items, is consistent with an expedient, or low-input, tool production model. The large number of manos in the NFLT system, 7 of 12 items, is consistent with the interpretation of field houses as agricultural processing units. The above observations of the lithic profiles reveal nothing unusual about the assemblages recovered from Site 5MT2205. The site seems to fit very well with other field houses.

REFERENCES CITED

- [1] Greenwald, David H. 1981. Sagehen Flats Locality. In Field investigations: Sagehen Flats Locality, 1979. Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports V(1). First draft submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colo. Region, Salt Lake City, in compliance with Contract No. 8-07-40-S0562.
- [2] Kane, Allen E. 1981. Sagehen Flats Archaeological Locality. In Field investigations: 1978. Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports I(3). Final report submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colo. Region, Salt Lake City, in compliance with Contract No. 8-07-40-S0562.
- [3] Bureau of Land Management 1979. Draft environmental statement of the CO₂ Project, Wasson Field/Denver unit. Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C.
- [4] Leonhardy, Frank C. 1979. Reconnaissance soils map of the Dolores Archaeological Project area. Ms. on file, Dolores Archaeological Program, Dolores, Colorado.
- [5] Leonhardy, Frank C. 1979. Ms. on file, Dolores Archaeological Program, Dolores, Colorado.
- [6] Duranceau, Deborah A. 1980. History and Historic Archaeology. Ms. on file, Dolores Archaeological Program, Dolores, Colorado.
- [7] Breternitz, David A. and Daniel W. Martin 1973. Report of the Dolores River Project archaeological reconnaissance, 1972-1973. Ms. on file, Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- [8] Breternitz, David A., Arthur H. Rohn, Jr., and Elizabeth A. Morris 1974. Prehistoric ceramics of the Mesa Verde Region. Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Flagstaff.
- [9] Kane, Allen E., Nancy J. Hewitt, Joel M. Brisbin, Patrick Hogan, Gary A. Brown, Steven D. Emslie, J. Holly Hathaway, Frank C. Leonhardy, William A. Lucius, and Roger A. Moore 1981. Field Manual. In Field investigations: 1978. Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports I(11). Final report submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colo. Region, Salt Lake City, in compliance with Contract No. 8-07-40-S0562.
- [10] Hayes, Alden C. 1964. The archaeological survey of Weatherill Mesa. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- [11] Lister, Florence C. and Robert H. Lister 1968. Earl Morris and Southwestern archaeology. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- [12] Rohn, Arthur H. 1977. Cultural change and continuity on Chapin Mesa. Regents Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

- [13] Roberts, Frank H.H. Jr. 1930. Early pueblo ruins in the Piedra District, southwestern Colorado. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 96. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- [14] Titiev, Mishca 1944. Old Oraibi: a study of the Hopi Indian of Third Mesa. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 22(1).
- [15] Bradfield, Waitland 1971. The changing patterns of Hopi agriculture. Royal Anthropological Institute, London.
- [16] Lucius, William A. 1981. Additive Technologies. In Laboratory analysis: 1979. Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports VI(2). First draft submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colo. Region, Salt Lake City, in compliance with Contract No. 8-07-40-S0562.
- [17] Lindsay, Alexander J. Jr., J. Richard Ambler, Mary Anne Stein, and Phillip M. Hobler 1968. Survey and excavations north and east of Navajo Mountain, Utah, 1952-1962. Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin 45, Glen Canyon Series 8.
- [18] Phagan, Carl J. 1981. Reductive Technologies. In Laboratory analysis: 1979. Dolores Archaeological Program Technical Reports VI(3). First draft submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colo. Region, Salt Lake City, in compliance with Contract No. 8-07-40-S0562.