



**Shoofly Village Ruins  
1984  
Excavation Summaries**

**SHOOFLY CHAPTER  
ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
P. O. BOX 1613  
PAYSON, AZ 85547-1613**

E89 N165

Date Excavated: 6/8-6/19/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
Nancy Woelfel  
David Yoon  
David Eshbaugh  
Osman Yusuf Mohamed

This unit has exposed a curvilinear room that had burned, later filled with roof and wall fall, and then was reused. The excavations there began as a one by one sounding, then extended in the Phase II random sample and later was judgementslly extended to reveal the outline of the room and its internal features. About 7 square meters of the 29.73 square meters of room interior was excavated, limited to the southeastern side. A possible entryway opening to the south or southeast is inferred for the last use of the room on the basis of the location of the hearth.

Several internal room features were found along with accumulations of grinding artifacts at the level of the upper floor. Two ash concentrations were found, one inferred to be a hearth due to the presence of compact ashy fill including charcoal and bones. Near the wall, three stones were found in such a way to suggest a post support. No corresponding posthole was found. Finally it is noteworthy that among the artifacts three metates and a number of whole and fragmentary manos were found. Two of the metates occurred within the room at this same level. A second, lower floor, occurred below the roof and wall fall just above sterile clay. No features were encountered at this level.

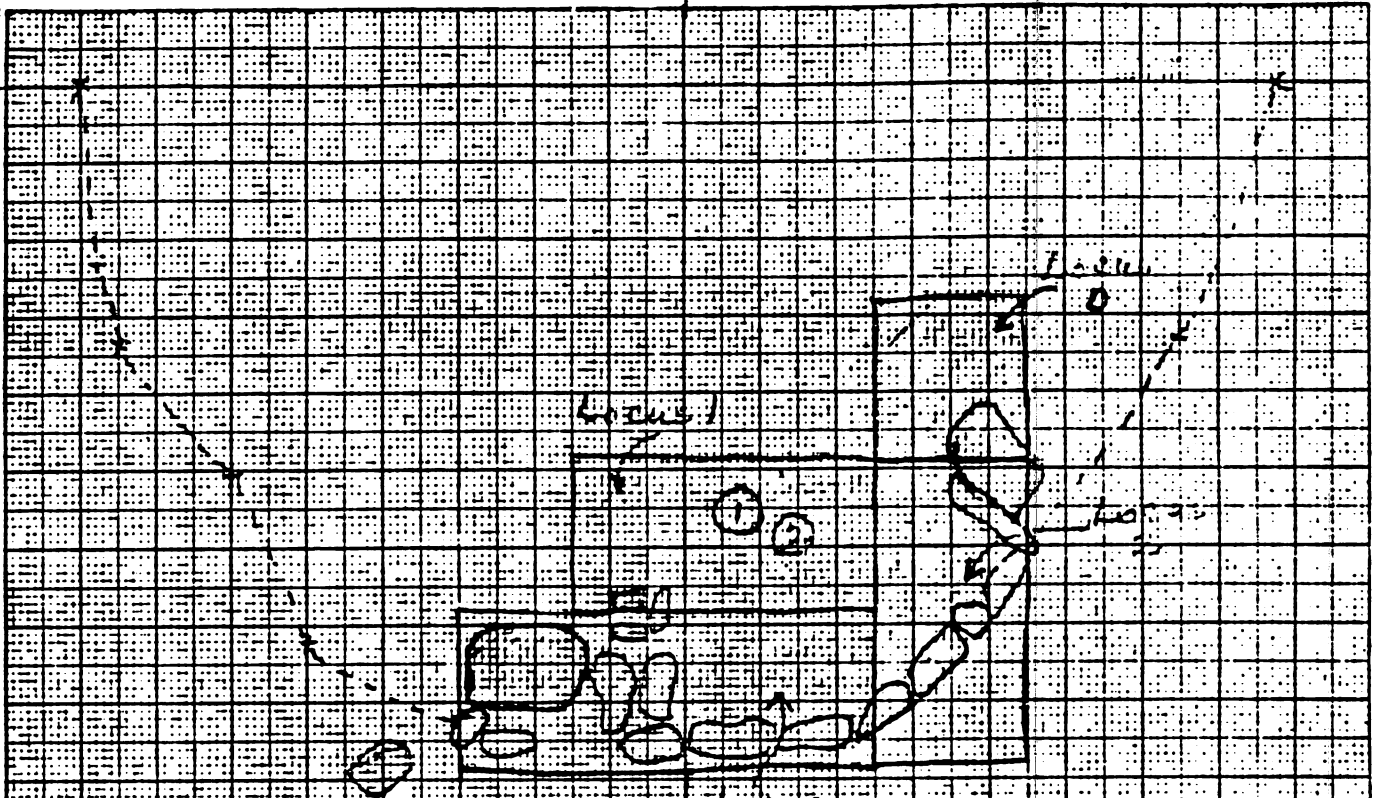
The greatest depth of the excavation (65 cm) occurred within the one by one meter sounding in the room interior. The stratigraphy of the room fill was as follows: dark brown silt occurs from the surface to about 30 cm. Next, a light brown silt level, variable in its thickness (3 to 10 cm) occurs. The top of this level is considered the upper living surface into which the ash pits and post feature extend. This is followed by a thick (15 to 20 cm) level of silt mixed with sandstone cobbles and ash considered to be wall and roof fall. Immediately below the mixed ash layer and above sterile red clay was a thin ash silt level that became light brown in color and compacted in extended horizontal exposure. This was considered the lower living surface, associated with the burning of the structure. From this exposure it is believed that this curvilinear room was built with walls at least waist high covered by an organic superstructure which burned. Later, once the roof and part of the upper walls had fallen into the structure, the room was utilized again as evidenced by the ash pits. The irregular surface associated with the second use indicates a lack of preparation. It is likely the secondary use of the structure was less formal, perhaps as a ramada.



LOCATION OF E89 N165

SITE: SV  
PROJECT: E 89 N165

NAME: [unclear]

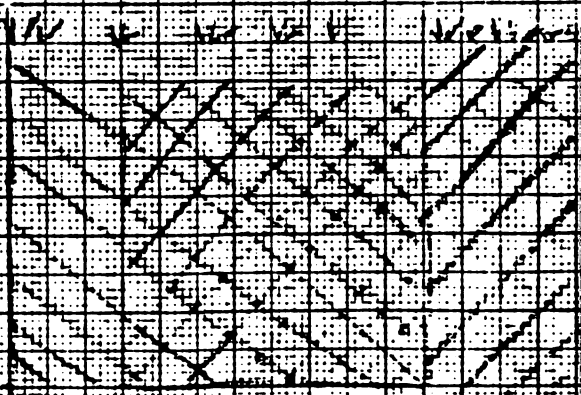


Scale: 1 m

- Key:
- ① Heard's
  - ② Jelly Pit
  - ③ Moccasins
  - ④ In. Support

Section Scale

10 cm



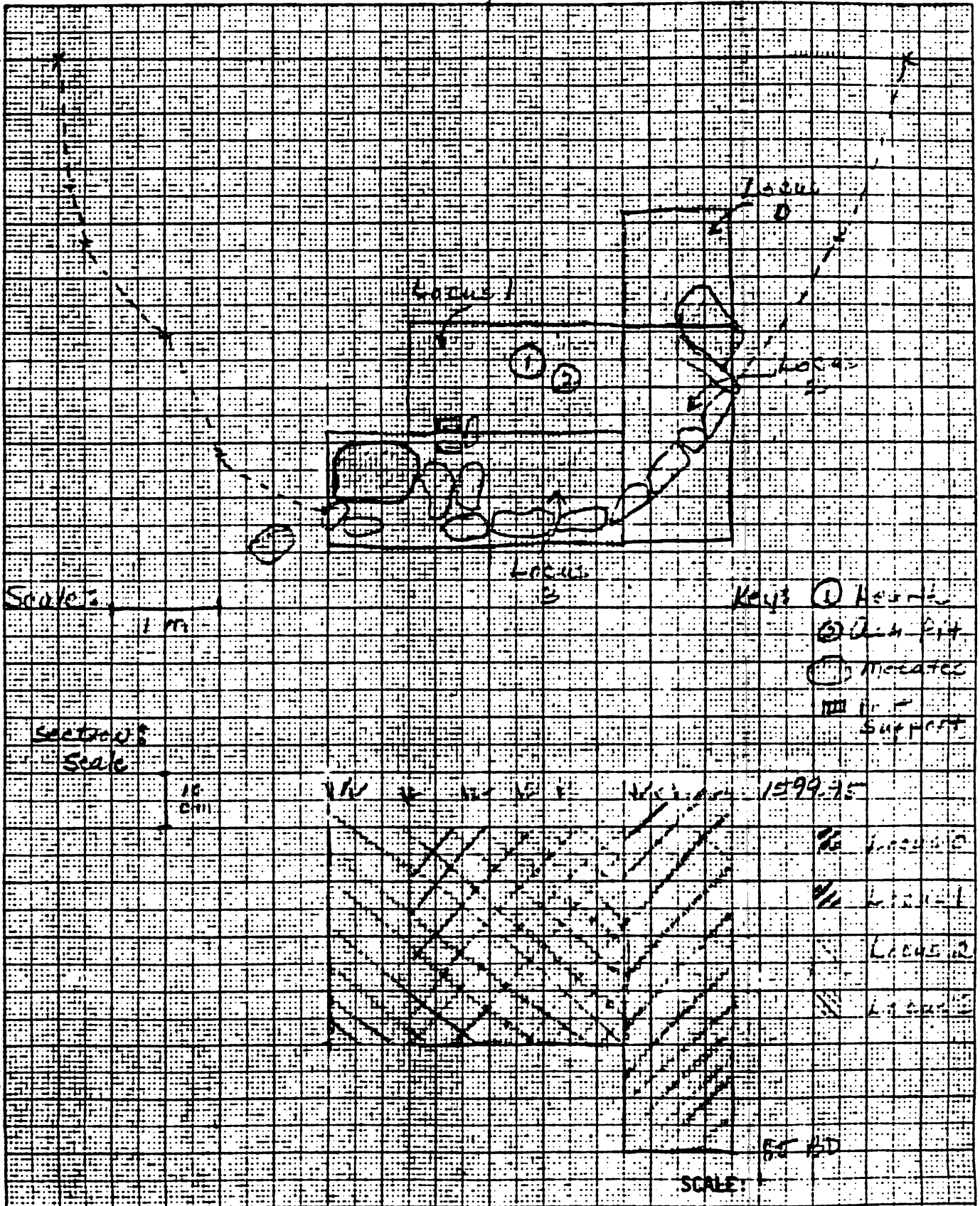
- 1599.75
- 76 Locus 2
  - 77 Locus 1
  - Locus 2
  - Locus 3

SCALE:

10 mm to 1 cm

SITE: SV  
E 89 N165  
PROJECT:

NAME: /



Scale: 1 m

Key: ① House  
 ② Ash Pit  
 ○ Mosaic  
 ▭ Support

Section 3  
Scale

10  
cm

1599-75

▨ Locus 1  
 ▨ Locus 2  
 ▨ Locus 3

SCALE: 10 mm to 1 cm

10 mm to 1 cm

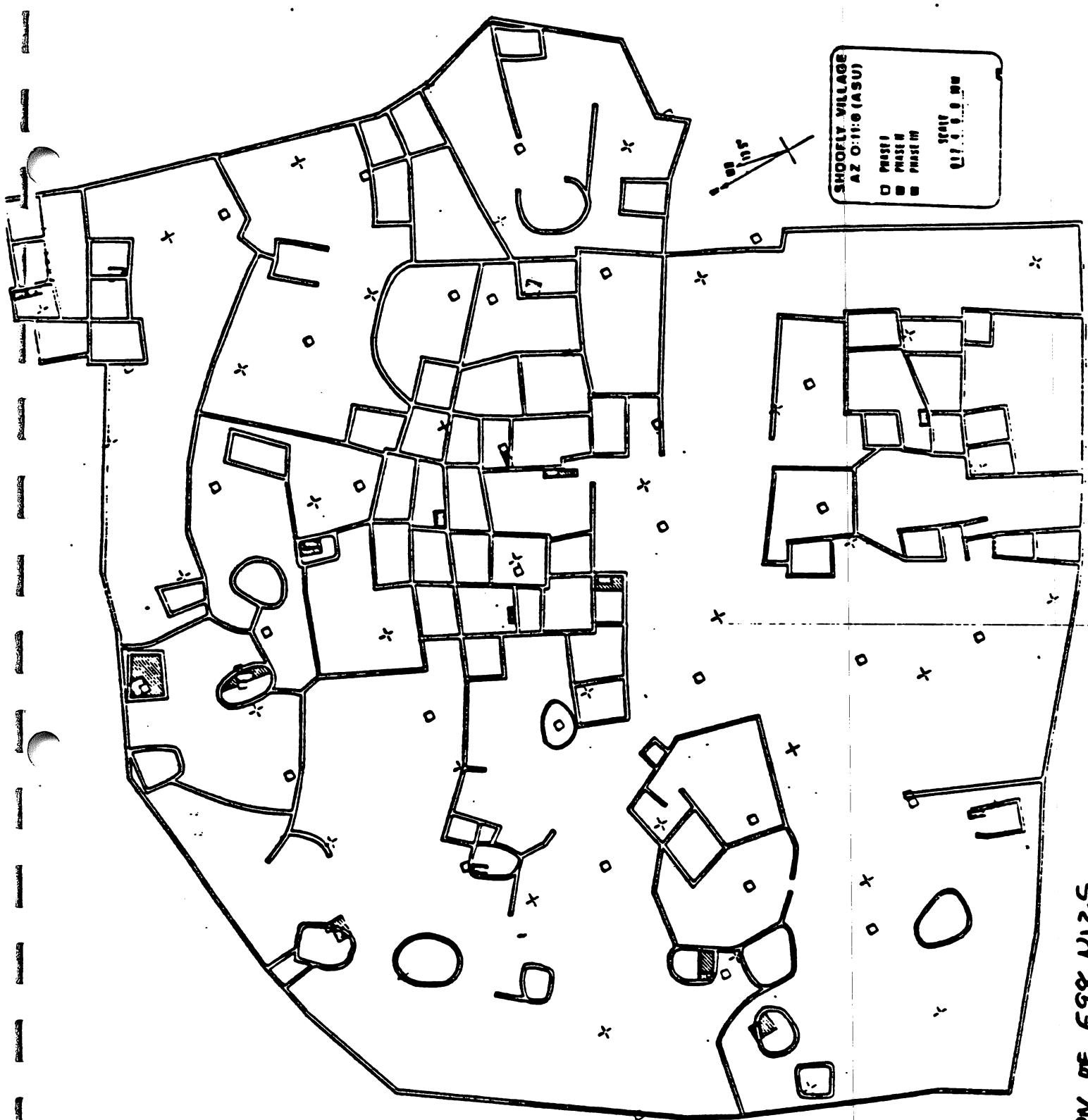
E98 N125

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/7/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
David Yoon  
Nancy Woelfel

E98 N125 was a one by one unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area. It was located in an open plaza area and was excavated in three levels with a total depth of 32.3 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (8.5 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt. Compact red brown clay characterized Level 2 (23.8 cm). Along with the usual ceramics and lithics, groundstone and ceramic object (Level 1), and unworked shell (Level 2) were found. Artifact density was not noted. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2.

A N-S alignment of rocks tentatively termed a wall appeared in Level 2. Its relation to the room south of the unit is not known. The base appeared to be at 48.8 cm below datum (bottom of Level 2). No other features were encountered.



LOCATION OF E98 N125

E94 N105

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/6/84  
Excavators: John Brogan  
Beverly Niedermiller  
Kuang-ti Li

E94 N105, a one by one unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. It was excavated in three levels with a total depth of 33 cm.

The surface was fine red brown silt. The next 14 cm (Level 1) was characterized by fine dark brown silt. Compact red clay made up the final 19 cm. Fauna and macrobotanical specimens were collected from Levels 2 and 1 respectively. Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Level 2. Charcoal flecks indicating a possible use-surface occurred in the last 2 cm of Level 2. Ceramics were abundant, while lithics were sparse.

No features were encountered and no special objects were found.





LOCATION OF E94 NIDS

E106 N80

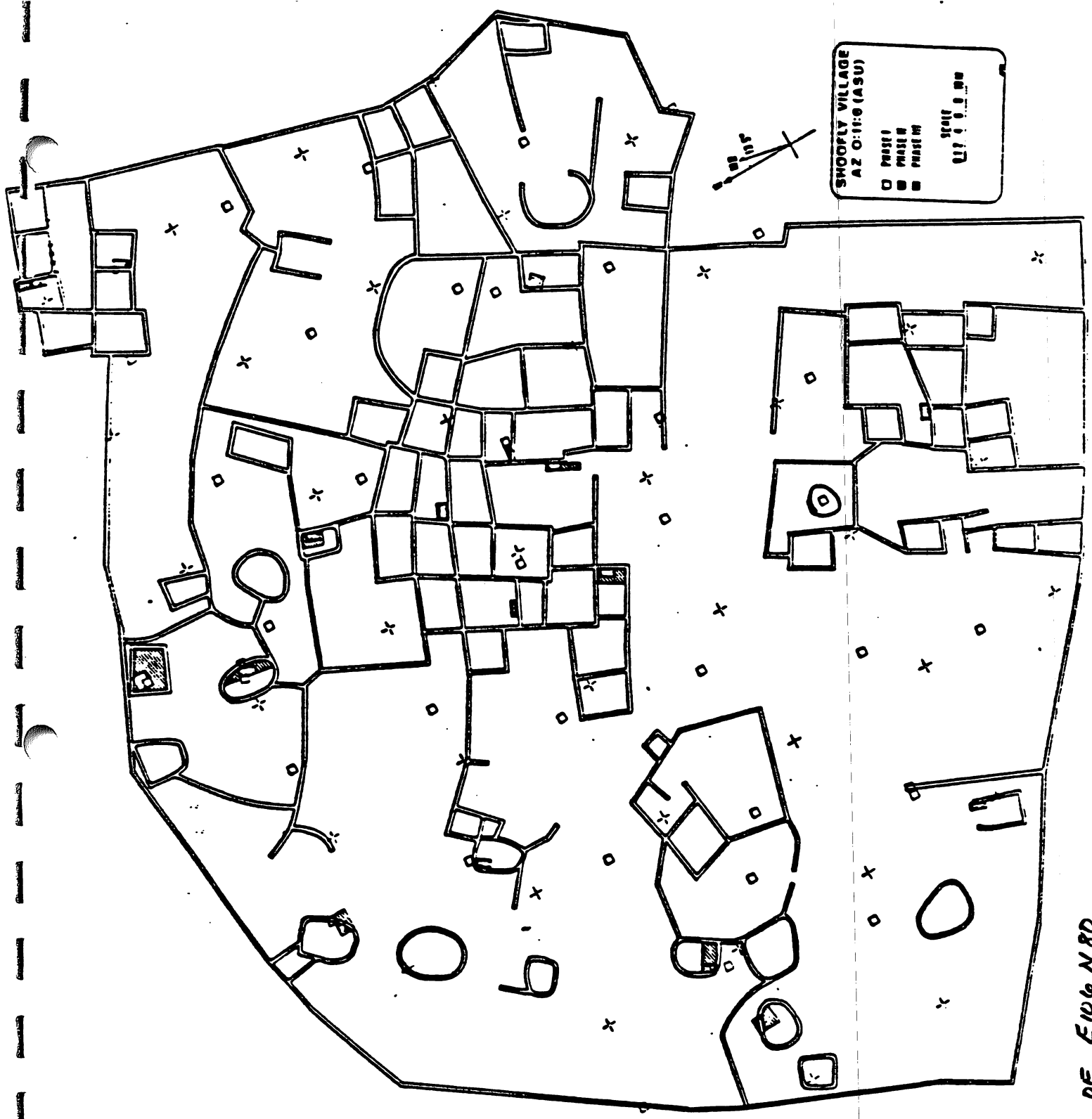
Date Excavated: 6/5-6/8/84  
Excavators: Dawn-Starr Crowther  
Andrea Keller  
Daniel Bontrager

E106 N80 was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area (one meter by one meter) and was located in a large rectangular room. It was excavated in five levels with a total depth of 41 cm.

The surface consisted of fine light brown silt while Level 1 (10 cm) was made up of fine grey silt. Compact grey clay was encountered at Level 2 and extended through Level 3 (26 cm). The final level (5 cm) was the expected sterile red clay.

Artifact density was high and included projectile point (Level 1), ceramic object, worked sherd, and mineral (Level 2), and groundstone (Levels 2 and 3) as well as ceramics and lithics. Faunal material and macrobotanical specimens occurred in Levels 1, 2, and 3. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2.

At 25 cm below datum (near the top of Level 2) a possible pit was encountered. This was surrounded by compact tan clay which may have been a floor surface. The pit extended 34 cm through both Levels 2 and 3 and ended at the sterile red clay. Hard packed, dark grey fill and abundant charcoal and artifacts indicated its use as a trash pit. A pollen sample was collected.

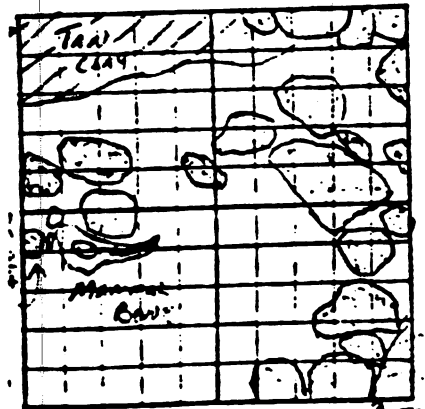


SHOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
 ○ PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 ● STAFF  
 CITY & REGION

LOCATION OF E106 N80

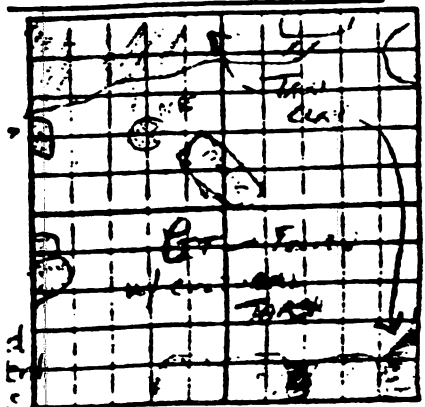
E106 N80  
Feature Map

2-0



SCALE 1 SQ = 15cm

3-0



SCALE 1 SQ = 10cm  
+ 1/2" = 10cm = strike led.

E107 N140

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/8/84  
Excavators: David Yoon  
Nancy Woelfel  
Gabriele Duennwald

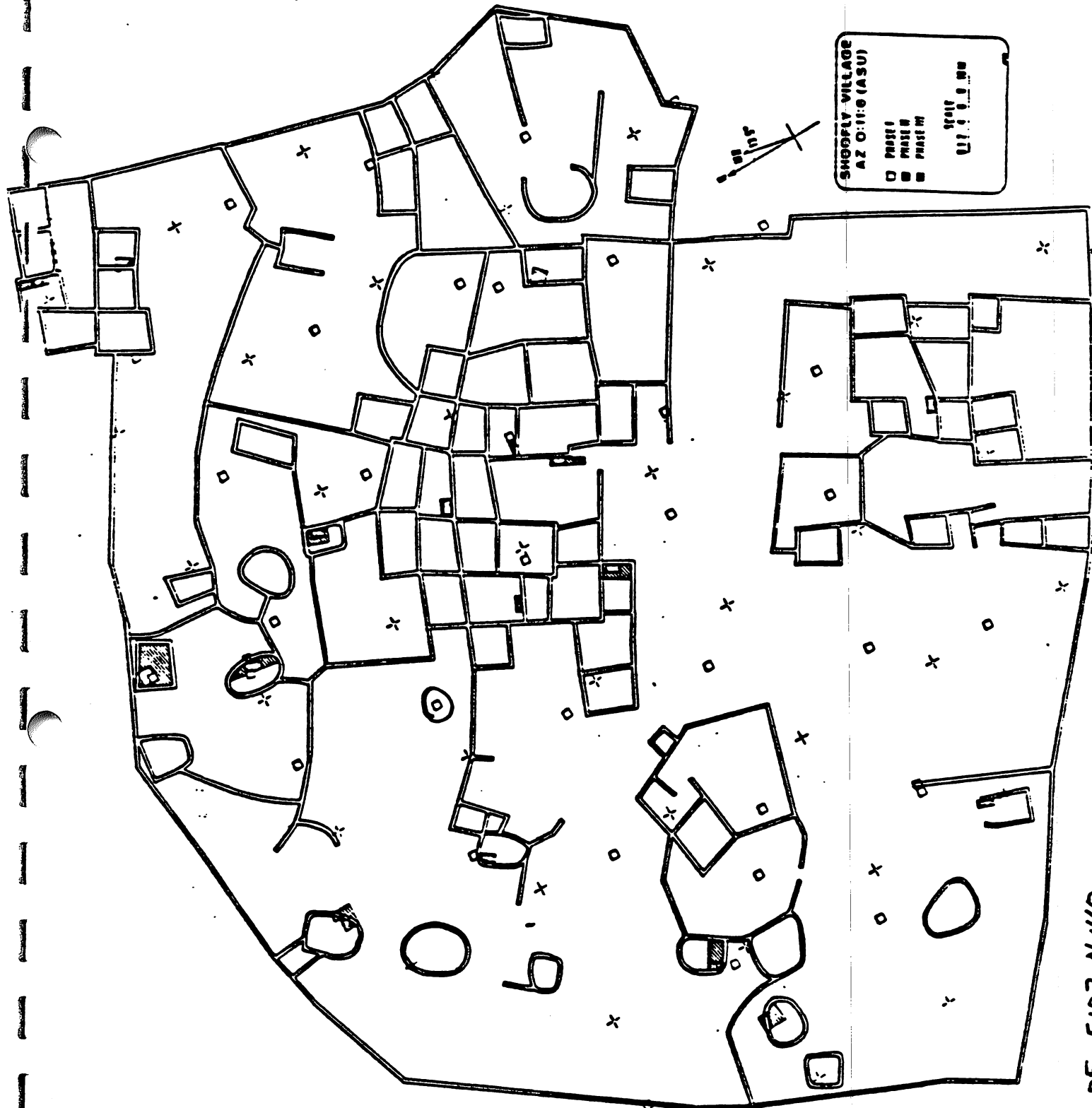
E107 N140, a one by one unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. Two loci were designated - Locus 0, the original unit, and Locus 1, a small pit encountered in Level 2.

LOCUS 0

The original one by one was dug in three levels with a total depth of 22.1 cm. The first 11.8 cm (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine light brown silt. Compact red brown clay made up Level 2 (10.3 cm). Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2 and macrobotanical remains occurred in Level 1. Artifact density was not noted and no special objects were found. A small pit appeared at 32 cm below datum and was designated Locus 1.

LOCUS 1

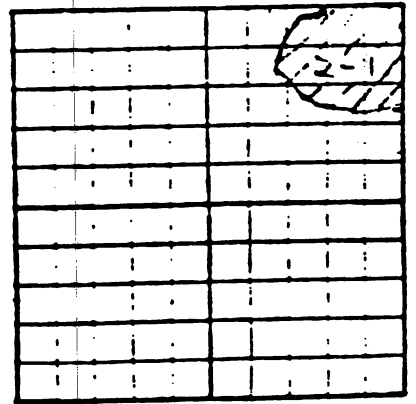
The pit was excavated in one level, noted as Level 2, with a total depth of 31 cm. The fill consisted of compact dark brown clay mixed with some fine silt and contained ceramics, lithics, and many small charcoal pieces. Rocks were found at the bottom of the pit. Density of the artifacts was not noted and no special objects were found. A flotation sample was taken.



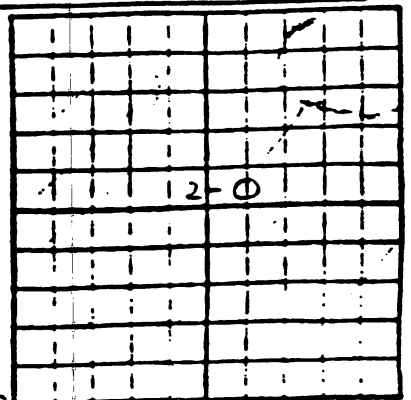
SHOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
 o PHASE I  
 x PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 SCALE  
 1:1000

LOCATION OF E107 N.140...

E107 N140  
Feature Map



SCALE



SCALE

E110 N64

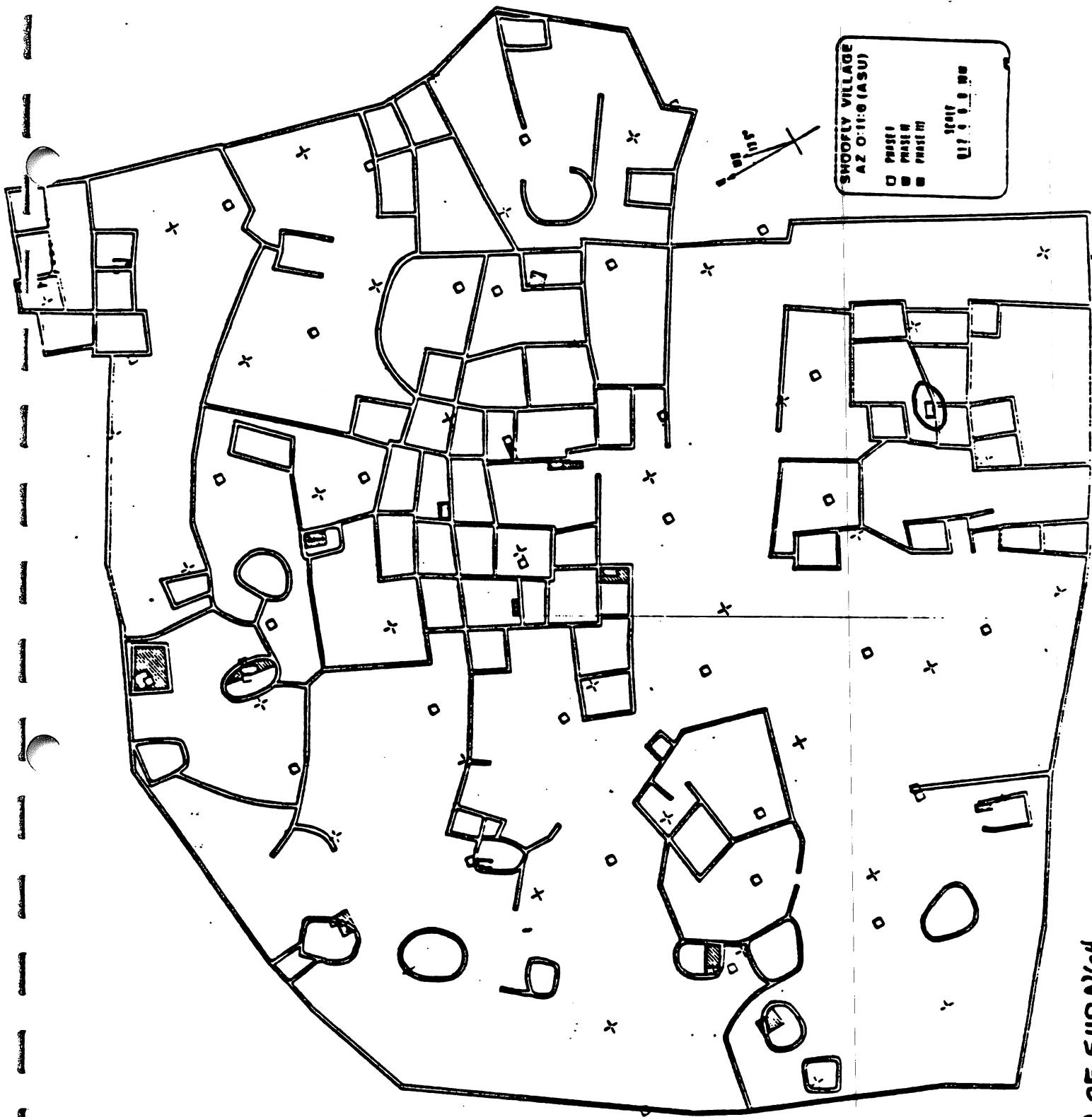
Date Excavated: 6/15-6/19/84  
Excavators: David Eshbaugh  
Nancy Coinman  
George Butler  
Carol Calhoun

The one by two meter excavations at E110 N64 were conducted as part of the Phase II sample of architectural spaces. Testing was directed at determining whether this locus was a room or room-fragment or part of a courtyard. The shallow depth of cultural deposits, lack of a prepared surface and floor features, and the informal treatment of the wall-base suggest this area was part of the courtyard and not a room space.

Excavation was divided into four levels in the 30 cm of depth. Dark brown silt occurred in the first three levels to a depth of 24 cm below the surface. At that point the matrix became mixed with clay and very compacted and blocky. Charcoal flecks that first occurred in Level 3 continued to be observed, though infrequently. Sterile red clay was not encountered and the basal course of wall stones overlies this cultural deposit.

Wall stones were exposed along the southern side of the unit ranging in size from 20 to 40 cm in length. The wall appeared to be informally constructed or poorly preserved. No earlier surface could be detected in Level 4 nor below the level of the wall. Though the soil foundation of the wall was not true midden, cultural material was present below the base of the wall. This suggests the wall was constructed after the initial occupation of the site.





LOCATION OF E110 N/64

E111 N110

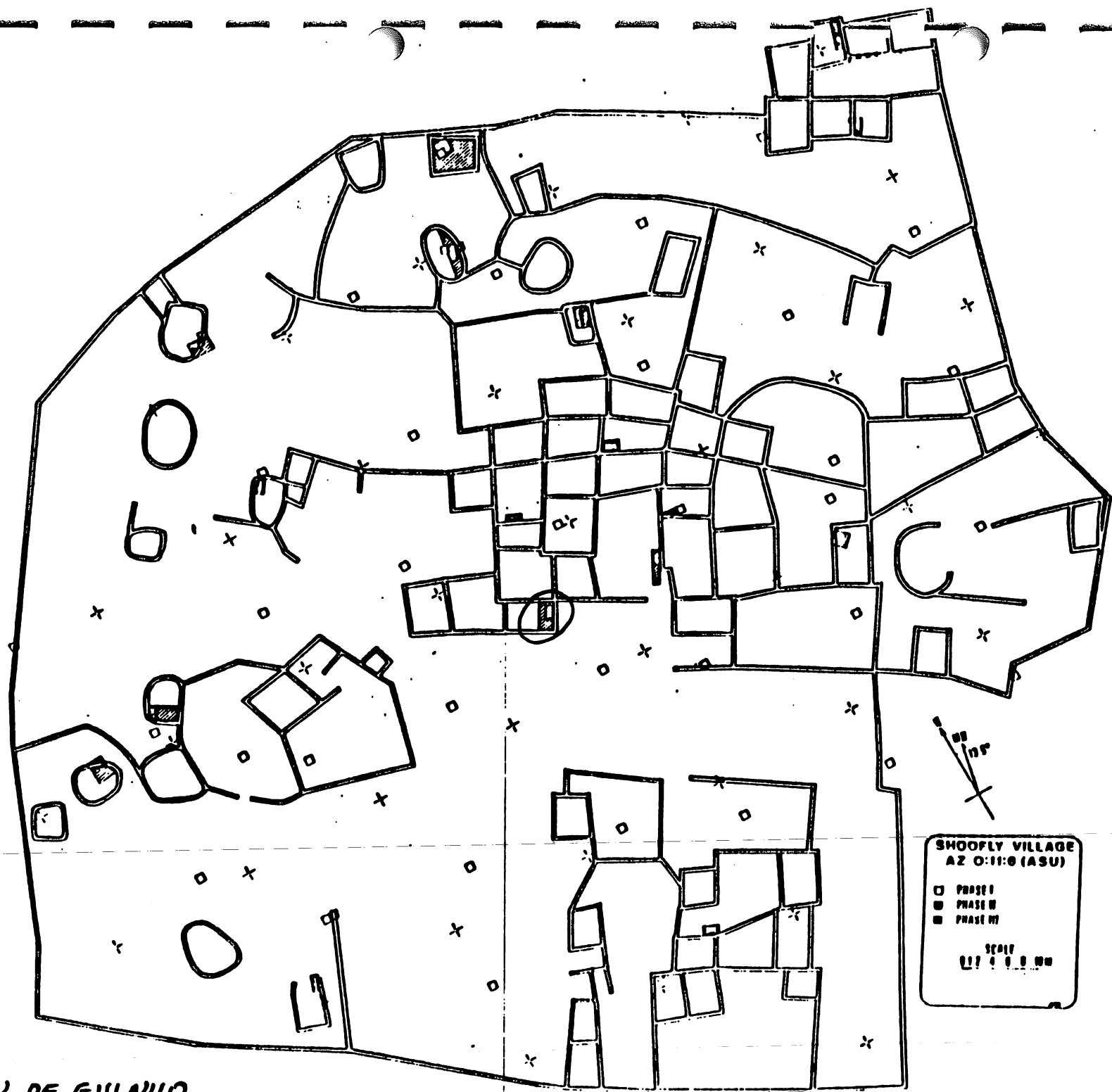
Date Excavated: 6/18-6/28/84  
Excavators: Michael Gregory  
Howard Shapiro

Initial excavations at E111 N110 began as a one by two meter unit, placed along the eastern wall of a room on the outer edge of the central room block. This unit was selected in the Phase II sample. The unit was later extended so that the room corners could be exposed. Wall trenching also occurred to define the outline of the rectangular structure.

The room excavations were dug in three natural levels in 60 cm of vertical strata. The first stratum consisted of wind and water deposited sediments, humus, and wall fall. The density of wall stones was great compared to areas away from the central part of the site. Stratum two contained more wall fall and this was mixed with burned daub, charcoal, and clay which were likely the remains of roof construction material. Stratum three contained brown silts, flatlying sherds, a drop-off in the frequency of charcoal, and a soil color and compaction change suggesting a floor level was encountered. No formal floor surface was defined. This stratum overlies the sterile clay stratum that covers the site.

Only one feature was encountered in the stratum of the inferred floor level, a post support. This feature consisted of a rectangular stone lined pit containing uncompacted dark brown soil and sherds. A crescent shaped stain was located next to this feature but its proximity to a tree stump led to its interpretation as a root disturbance.

The wall construction contains several courses of stones, preserved to a height of 60 cm, two stones wide. The shape of the room is rectangular and its sides are 6.5 and 5.0 meters in length. The function of this room is uncertain at this time, though its size indicates a possible living area.



**SHOOPLY VILLAGE**  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

- PHASE I
- PHASE II
- PHASE III

SCALE  
 0 10 20 30

LOCATION OF EIII NIIO

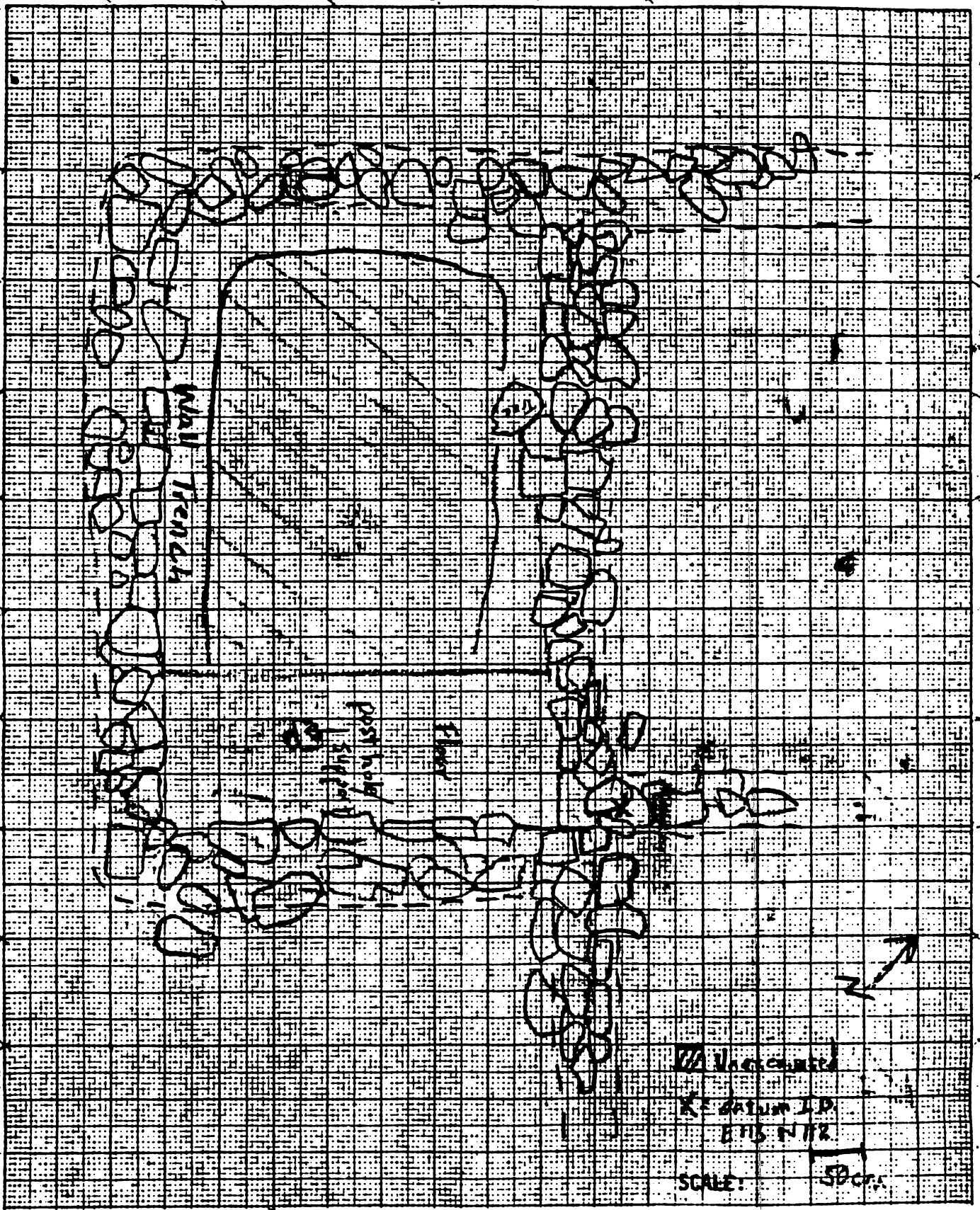
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: *Shoshone*

PROJECT: Map of E III N 110

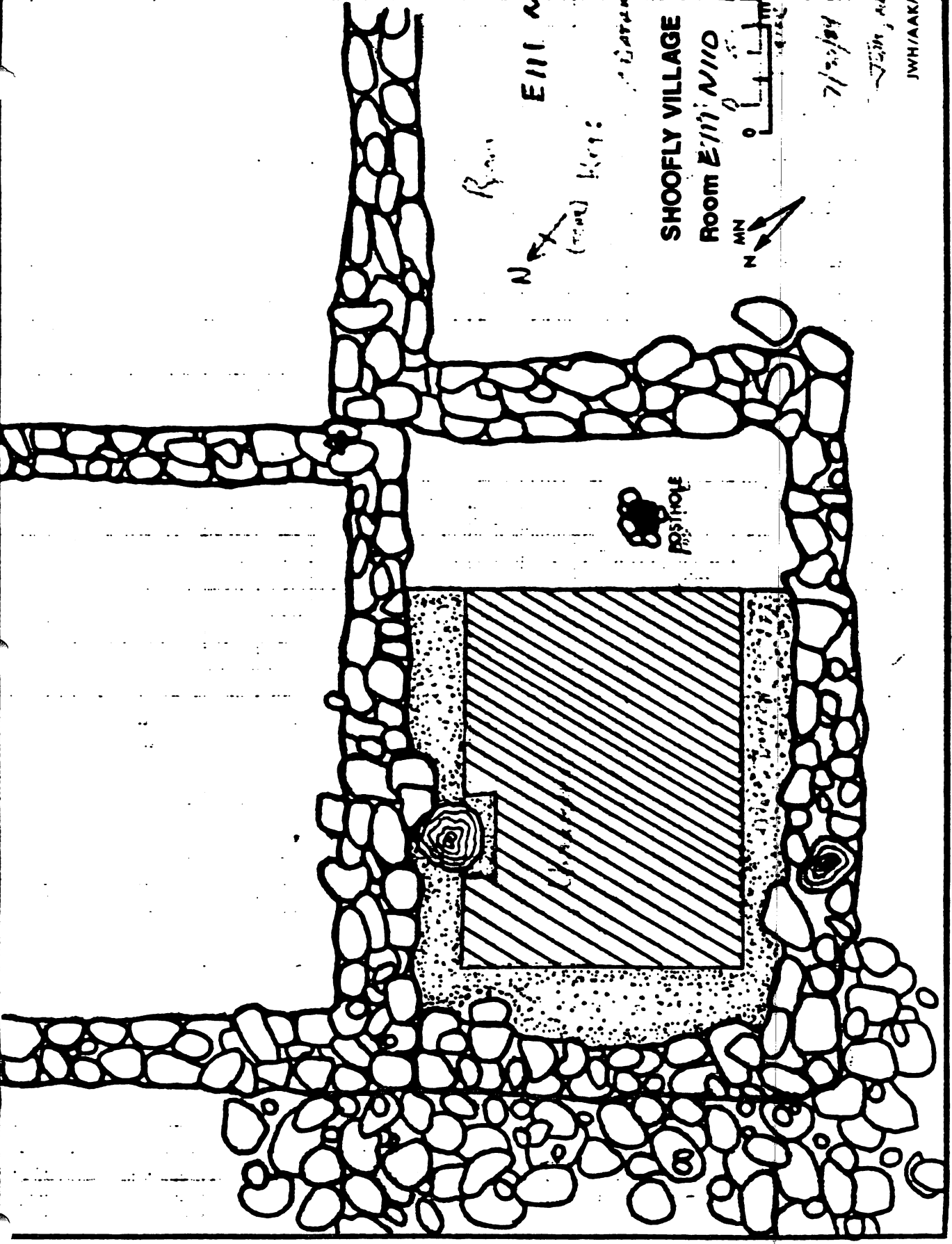
NAME: H15

10 mm to 1 cm



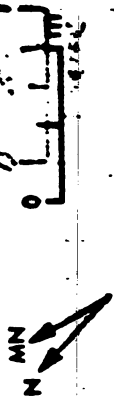
Unexcavated  
K. datum ID  
E III N 110

SCALE: 50 cm.



Room  
E111 MIID  
1984

SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
Room E111 MIID



7/20/84  
JWH/AAK/JML

JWH/AAK/JML 7301

E47 N141

Date Excavated: 6/13/-6/15/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
David Yoon  
Nancy Woelfel

E47 N141, a one by one meter unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, was the only randomly selected unit located outside the compound wall during the '84 season.

Total depth was 29 cm. with four levels. The first 17 cm. (surface through Level 2) consisted of fine dark brown silt. Red brown, compact clay was encountered at .45 m below datum (Level 3). Sterile clay occurred at .50 m below datum.

A higher density of artifacts occurred in Levels 1 and 2. Faunal material, a projectile point, a ceramic object, and minerals were collected from Level 2. One flotation sample and one pollen sample were collected from Level 2. Small amounts of charcoal occurred in all levels except the surface.

No features were encountered. Some wall fall was present in the southeast area of the unit.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 011:0 (ASU)

○	PHASE I
□	PHASE II
■	PHASE III

SPOT  
 017 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LOCATION OF E47 N141

E49 N121

Date Excavated: 6/14-6/27/84

Excavators: Lynn Krone

Whei-Lee Chu

Owen Lindauer

Andrea Keller

Dawn-Starr Crowther

Excavations at E49 N121 revealed an isolated curvilinear room (19.33 sq. meters) lacking evidence of a prepared floor. Approximately 4.2 square meters of interior room space was excavated with limited troweling and brushing of the wall stones to define their outline. Based on a break in the wallfall, an entryway is hypothesized to open to the south.

Investigations in this room originated on the north wall with a one by two unit that straddled the wall. Samples of sherds and lithics were recovered from both the room interior and exterior. Once the wall outline was defined as being curved, the unit was expanded two square meters to the south.

The excavation revealed three strata in the 33 cm deep unit. The first 20 cm contained fine light brown silts with artifacts. The silts then became mixed with clay in the last 13 centimeters ending in a compact red clay. Rocks occurred throughout the excavation, though the frequency of large cobbles was low compared with the amount of fist-sized and smaller stones.

A living surface was postulated to have occurred between 40 and 43 cm below the present ground surface. In this region the red clay was mottled with brown silts and several flat-lying smoothed-stones occurred. Finally, a circular charcoal stain that perhaps represents the remains of a posthole (12 cm diameter) was defined.

The shallowness of the cultural fill and the scarcity of wall fall indicate several possibilities: 1) this room was abandoned early in the Shoofly occupation and its wall stones were robbed, 2) this room originally had a superstructure of organic material which did not preserve that was placed on a rock masonry foundation, or 3) this room represents a functionally specific use area that was defined spatially with the use of a low wall.





SHODELY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:18 (ASU)

□	PHASE I
□	PHASE II
□	PHASE III

SCALE  
 1:10,000  
 01/10/00

LOCATION OF 649 N. 121

E54 N101

Date Excavated: 6/14/84  
Excavators: Dawn-Starr Crowther  
Andrea Keller

E54 N101 was a one by one unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, and was located in a large open plaza area. It was excavated in three levels with a total depth of 11 cm.

The first 4 cm. (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine, light brown silt. Compact red clay was encountered at .19 m below datum (top of Level 2). Ceramics and lithics occurred in very light density at all levels. One flotation sample and one pollen sample were taken in Level 2. No features were encountered.



LOCATION OF 654 N101.

E58 N121

Date Excavated: 6/12-6/15/84  
Excavators: Moppy Barr  
Ruth Scholl  
Debbie Manette

Selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, this one by one unit was located in an apparent rectangular room. It was dug in four levels with a total depth of 51 cm.

The first 20 cm. (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine light brown silt. Compact red brown clay made up the last 31 cm. (Levels 2 and 3). A stone ornament and an obsidian point were collected from Level 1 and Level 2 respectively. No information is available as to the density of the artifactual material. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were taken from Level 2.

No features were encountered.



SHOPLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
 ○ PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 STOLE  
 017 0 0.0 0 000

LOCATION OF CS8 N121

Date Excavated: 6/14-7/5/84  
 Excavators: Dawn-Starr Crowther  
 Andrea Keller  
 John Brogan  
 Ronna Jane Bradley  
 Michael Gregory  
 Howard Shapiro

This curvilinear room shares a common wall with a small courtyard containing both curvilinear and rectangular rooms. Approximately 12.3 of the 20.9 square meters of the room interior was excavated. Wall trenching and troweling along the wall rocks indicated the outline of the room shape and suggested a possible entryway opening to the east, onto the courtyard.

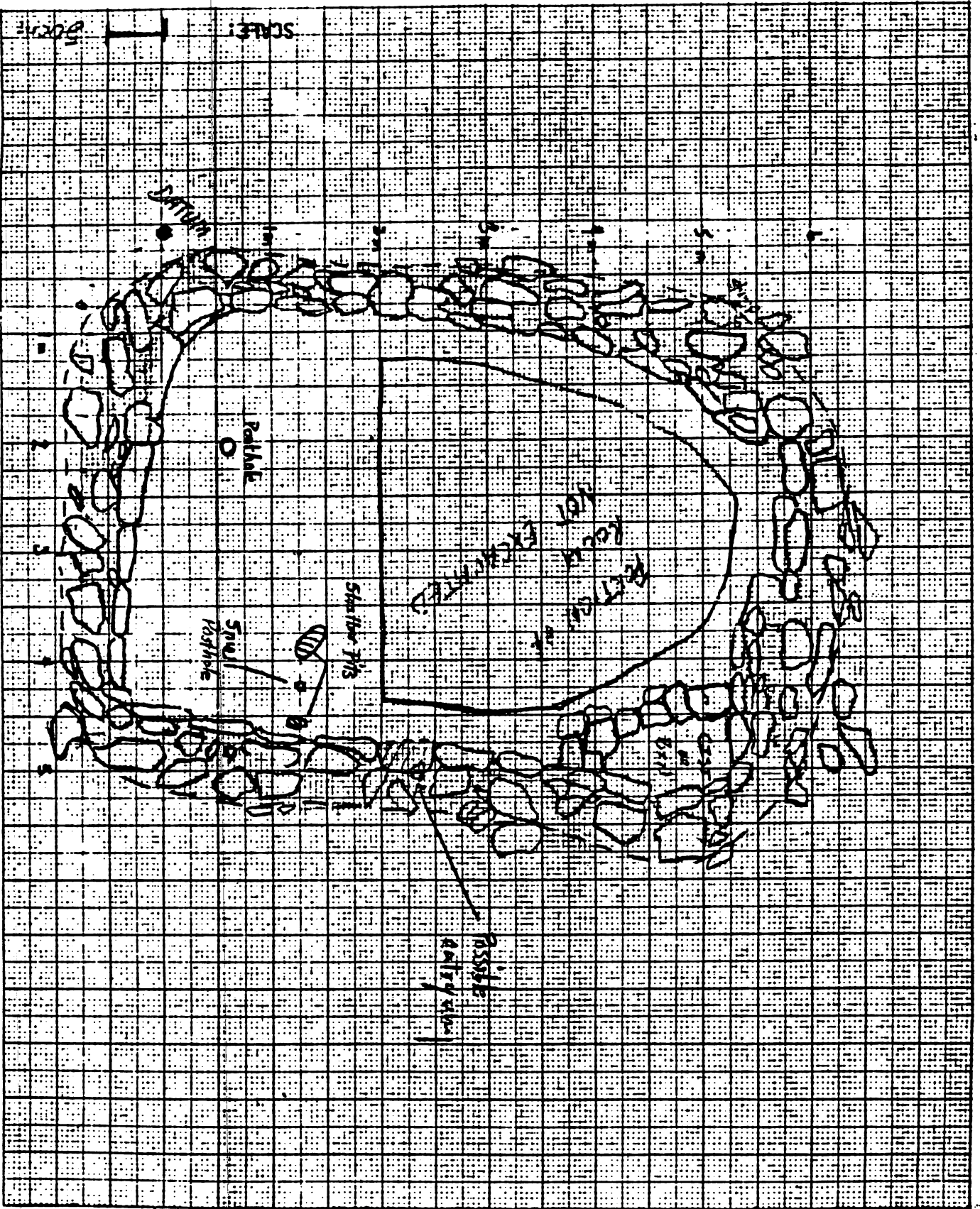
Nearly one third of the room was excavated in natural levels first within a one by two meter unit which was later expanded to include the entire southern portion of the room. The definition of a rock feature in the northeast corner was conducted in the context of wall trenching.

Several features were defined in this room, two postholes, two shallow pits, and a rock feature that may have been a cist or bin. The postulated postholes were 17 and 5 cm in diameter respectively. The larger of the two contained a large stone that may have served as a footing. There were also large (25 X 15 cm) and a small (16 X 8 cm) pit features. Both were shallow in the floor and the larger one contained charred corn covered by several sherd fragments. The larger pit was located about 70 cm from the wall and the smaller one was within 5 cm of the wall. The rock feature has the form of a cist or bin, but did not contain artifactual evidence of its use.

The excavation revealed interbedded layers of silts and clays in its 30 cm of depth. Light brown silts comprise the first level of 11 cm. Then there is mottling of the silts with clays until sterile red clay is encountered at about 30 cm below the surface. In the 19 cm between the surface silts and the sterile red clays, there is interbedding of tan clay, light brown silt, ashy grey silt, and red brown clay. During the excavation of this interval, several horizontal layers were noted that were discontinuous and difficult to define. Several surfaces were noted in a 5 cm interval that overlays the sterile red clays. Flatlying artifacts and rocks seemed to indicate they were surfaces though it is possible that these strata represent the process of wall destruction. In the southeast corner an ashy grey silt area occurred below the layered clays on top of a red brown clay surface. In this grey layer were artifacts, burned corn, and a possible posthole feature. Artifacts were plentiful in all levels except the lowermost red brown clay surface, indicating that the room may have been cleaned prior to its abandonment. After abandonment the room filled with trash intermittently. It is likely that this room represents a habitation room due to the presence of the storage pit and bin rock feature. The area in front of the inferred entryway was not excavated, and thus a hearth was not found. Perhaps future investigations of this room will uncover the presence of a hearth.

SITE: Sheehy ES9 N123  
 PROJECT: PARE

NAME: LJB  
 7-5-84

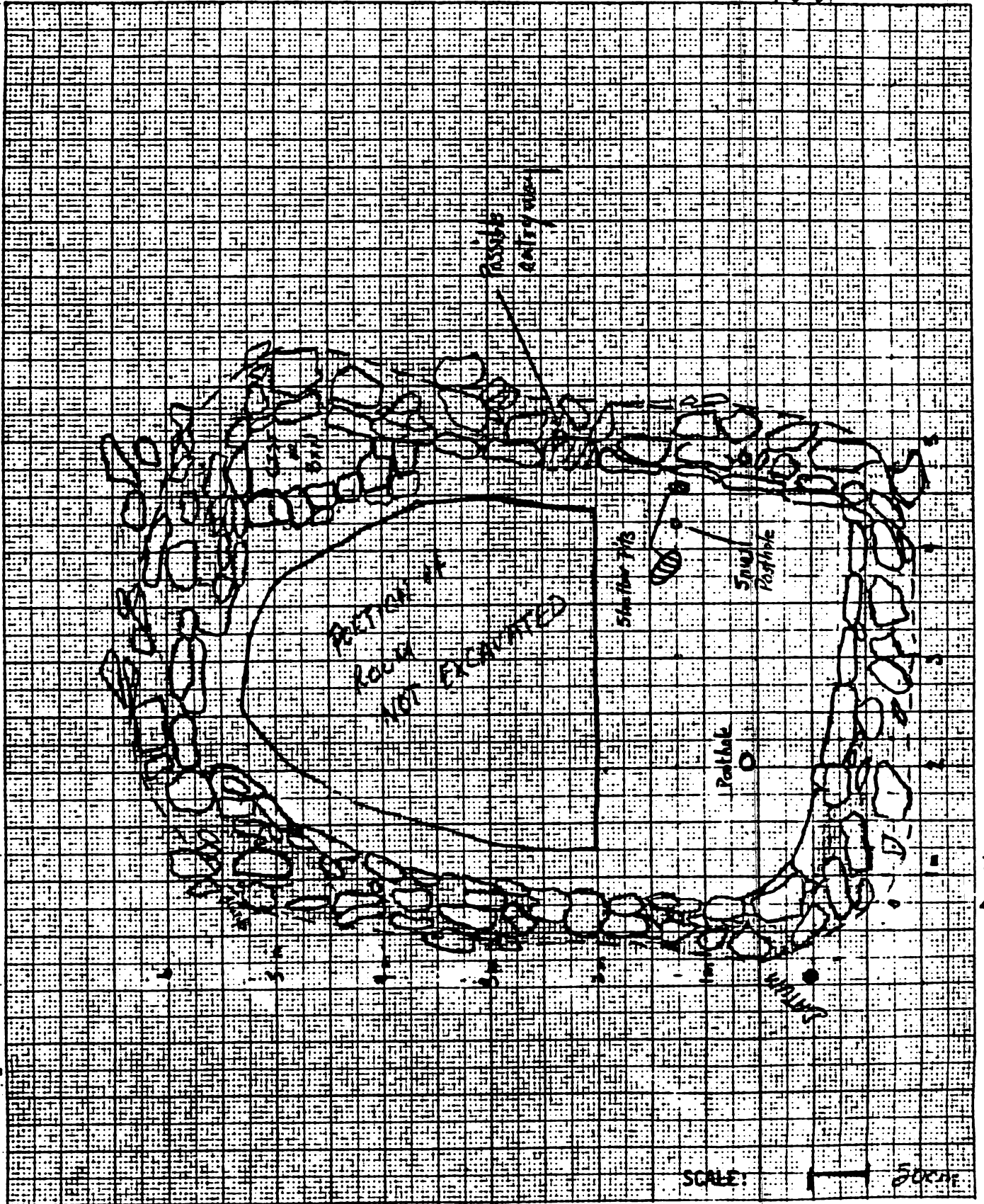


10 mm to 1 cm  
 2500  
 19-1-1

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: Shoofly E59 N123  
PROJECT: P.A.R.E.

NAME:  
LB 7-5-84

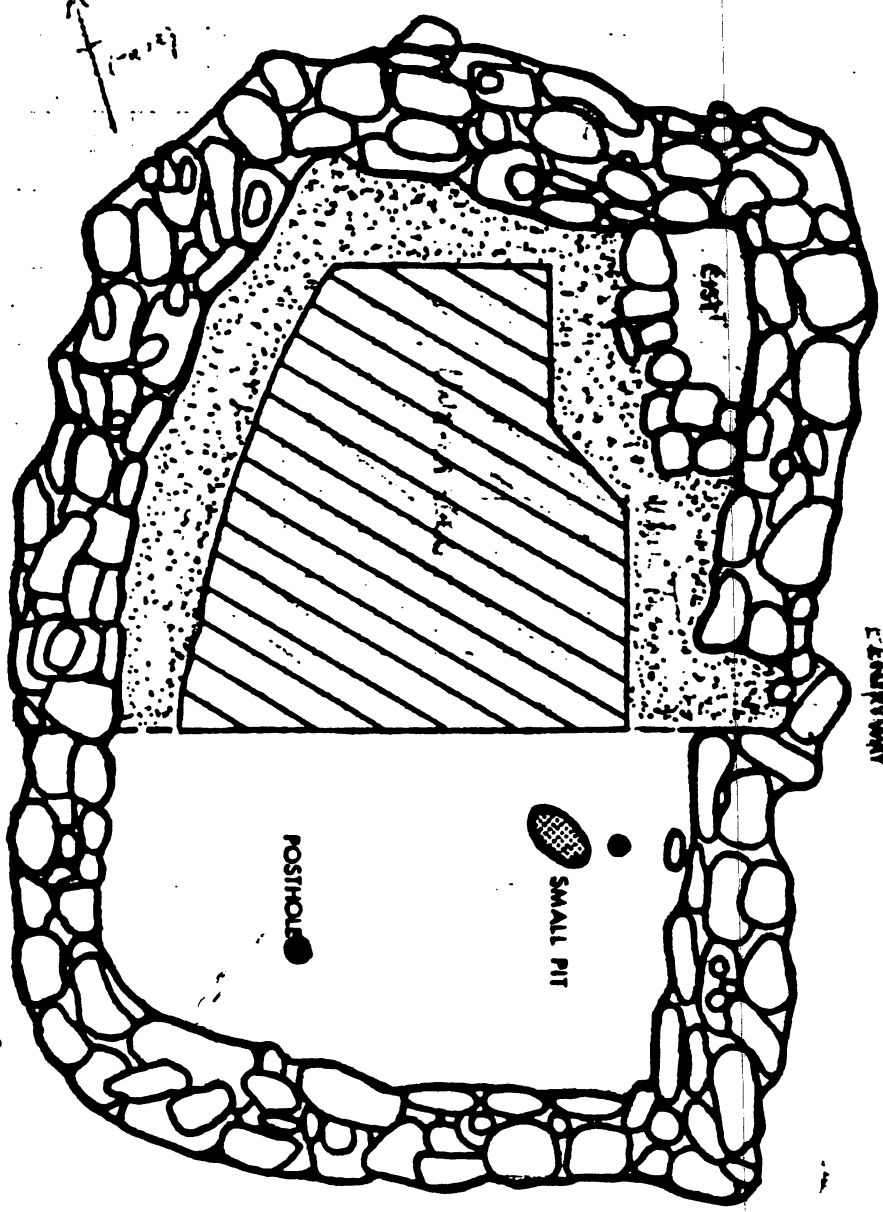


10-11-11 AM. 2092

10 mm to 1 cm

SCALE: 50cm





EST

EST

SMALL PIT

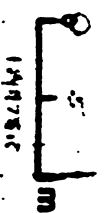
POSTHOLE

KEY:

SHOOFLY VILLAGE

ROOM ES9 N123 1994

Scale:



JWH/RJB/AAR/JML

7-30-04

PAIUM

E66 N88

Date Excavated: 6/12-6/15/84  
Excavators: Daniel Bontrager  
John Hohmann  
John Brogan

E66 N88 began as a one by one unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area. The unit was located in a plaza area and was adjacent to an interior wall. It was subsequently extended in order to investigate the wall. Three loci were excavated (0, 1, and 2).

#### LOCUS 0

This locus, the original one by one unit, was dug in four levels with a total depth of 30 cm. The surface consisted of fine dark brown silt. Fine grey silt characterized the next 24 cm. (Levels 1 and 2). Compact red brown clay was encountered at 40 cm. below datum (top of Level 3). Faunal material occurred in Levels 1 and 2, and macrobotanical material was collected from Level 2. Level 3 was sterile. A flotation sample and a pollen sample were taken from Level 2. Charcoal flecks in the bottom 2 cm. of Level 2 may represent the plaza use-surface. Artifact density was not noted. No features were encountered.

#### LOCUS 1

The unit was then extended east to the interior wall. This first one by one extension was designated Locus 1. Three levels were dug with a total depth of 26 cm. All levels consisted of fine grey silt. No artifacts were collected from the surface. Faunal material was collected from Levels 1 and 2, and ground-stone occurred in Level 2. One pollen sample and one flotation sample were taken from Level 2. Artifact density was not noted. No features were noted, though a portion of the wall occurred at the east edge of the unit.

#### LOCUS 2

The unit was extended further east in order to encompass the total width of the wall, and this was designated Locus 2. The wall was found to be "a double course, large granite block alignment no greater than two masonry courses in height." The unit was dug in three levels for a total depth of 37 cm. A single large wall stone was designated as Level 0 and removed.

Fine grey silt characterized the first 31 cm. (Levels 1 and 2), while the last 6 cm. (Level 3) consisted of compact red clay. No features were noted.

Small cobble footings were found during the course of cross-cutting the wall. These had been placed in a small shallow wall footing trench. This trench had been excavated into the sterile horizon. This fact and the lack of cultural fill below and in the trench caused the excavators to speculate that this wall may have been part of early construction. Since it appears the wall was never more than two courses high, and there is no evidence of a superstructure, it may have functioned only as an area divider.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0-11:0 (ASU)  
 □ PHASE I  
 ■ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 X SPOT  
 117 4 0 0 00

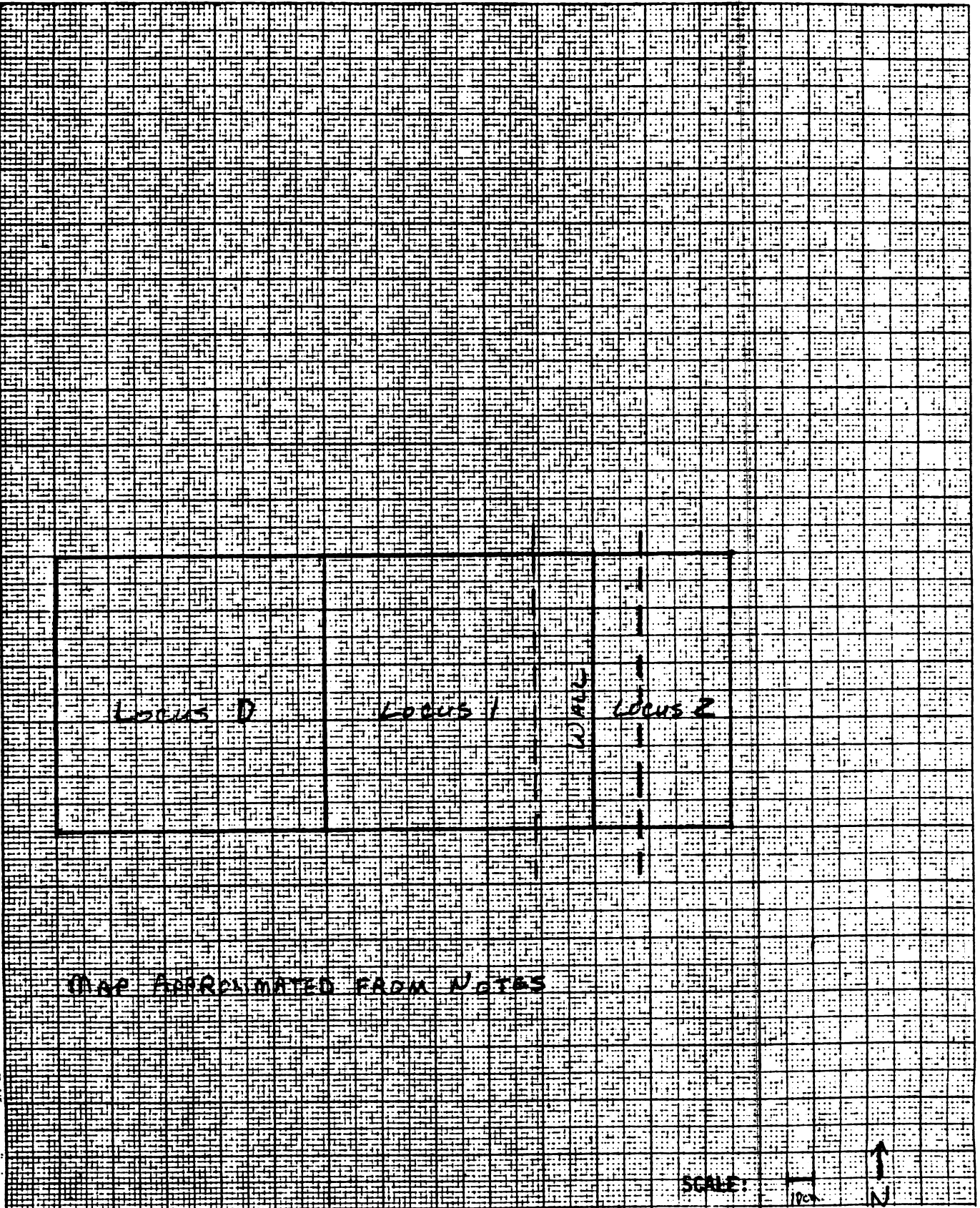
LOCATION OF E66 N88

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: SV

PROJECT: ELG N88

NAME:



E67 N113

Date Excavated: 5/10/84  
Excavators: Nancy Coinman  
Owen Lindauer

Sounding A (E67 N113) was located in an open area thought to be a plaza. It was dug in 5 levels with a total depth of 50.5 cm.

Excavation began with a 50 square cm unit, but the small size became a problem, especially since the number of rocks was high. Use of picks was difficult. At approximately 30 cm below surface the unit was expanded to a 1 by 1 meter unit. Fine light brown silt characterized the surface, coarse brown silt made up Level 1 (12.5 cm), coarse brown clay occurred in Level 2 (6 cm), and Levels 3 and 4 consisted of compact red clay. Level 3 consisted almost totally of large cobbles, which appeared to be wall fall that had fallen from north to south. At this point, the amount of compacted red clay increased dramatically. Cobbles continued in Level 4 but were less numerous. Artifact content was very low in association with the compacted red clay. Only ceramics and lithics were found.



LOCATION OF E67 N113

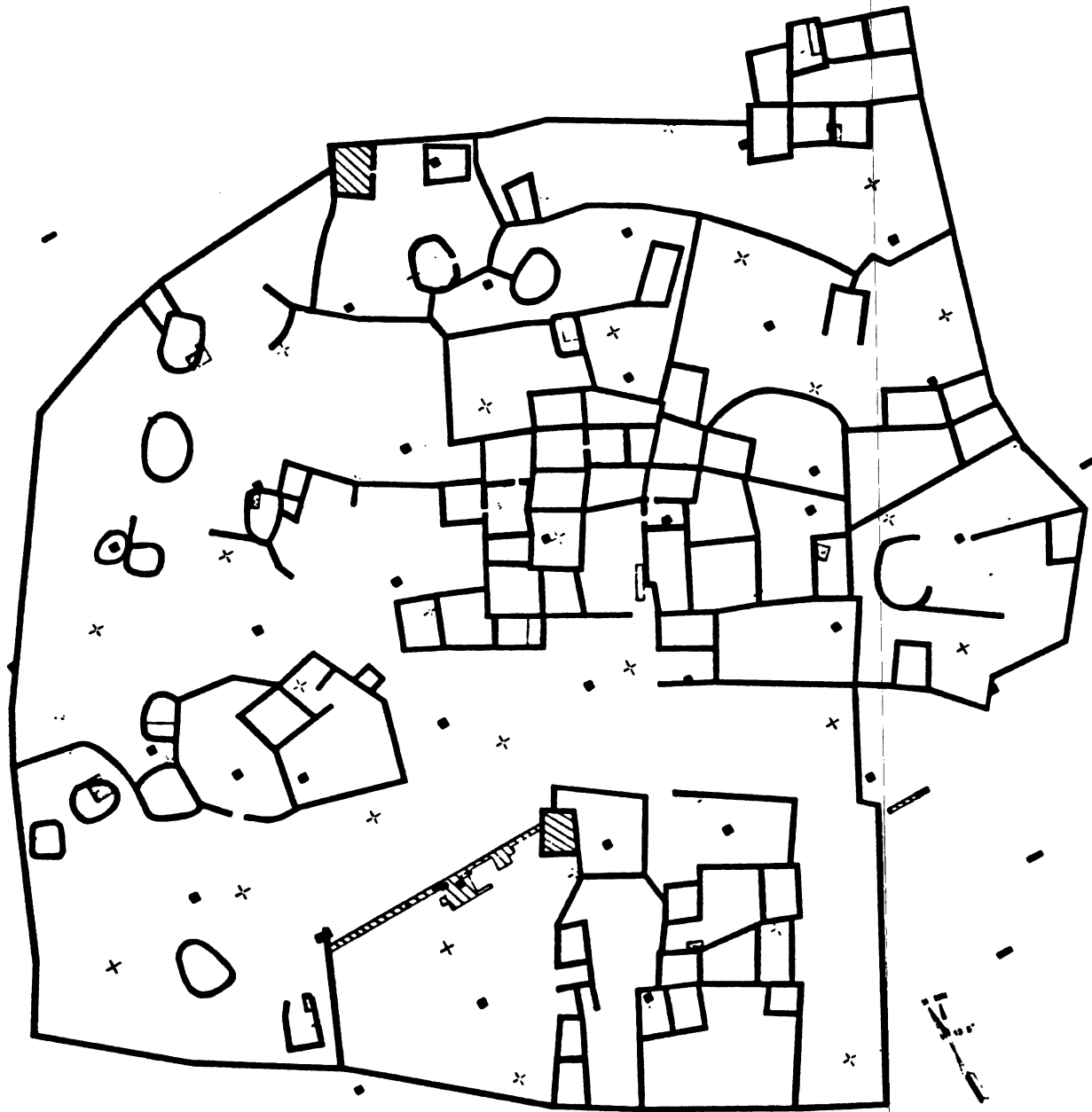
E67 N148

Date excavated: 6/13/84  
Excavators: Steve Germick  
Catherine Hill

This one by one unit, selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, was located in an open plaza area. Four levels were excavated with a total depth of 35 cm.

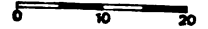
The first 11 cm. (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine light brown silt. Fine dark brown silt made up the next 17 cm. (Level 2) and red brown clay characterized the final 7 cm. (Level 3). All levels contained ceramics and lithics with Level 1 having a lower density of sherds and Level 2 having a higher density of sherds. One flotation sample and one pollen sample were taken from Level 2.

No features were encountered. Gravel and pebbles were common in all levels.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHALL 1985

LOCATION OF E-67 N149



E74 N108

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/8/84

Excavators: Kuang-ti Li

John Brogan

Beverly Niedermiller

E74 N108 was a one by one unit selected as part of the probability sample and was located in an apparent large rectangular room. It was excavated in four levels with a total depth of 37 cm.

The surface was fine light brown silt, the next 18 cm. (Level 1) consisted of fine red-brown silt, and Level 2 (4 cm.) was characterized by compact red clay. Indications of a pit containing charcoal appeared in Level 2. At Level 3 only the pit area of the one by one (approx. 40 cm diameter) was excavated. This pit was dug to a depth of 15 cm. and consisted of medium textured dark brown silt-clay. The excavators indicate that the area was probably not a hearth, but rather a pit containing burned material. Density of the artifacts was low, and in Level 2 they occurred only in the SW corner (area of the pit). Pollen samples were taken from Levels 1 and 2 and from the pit. Flotation samples were taken from Level 2 and the pit.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

○ PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 ◻ PHASE III

SCALE  
 1:17,000

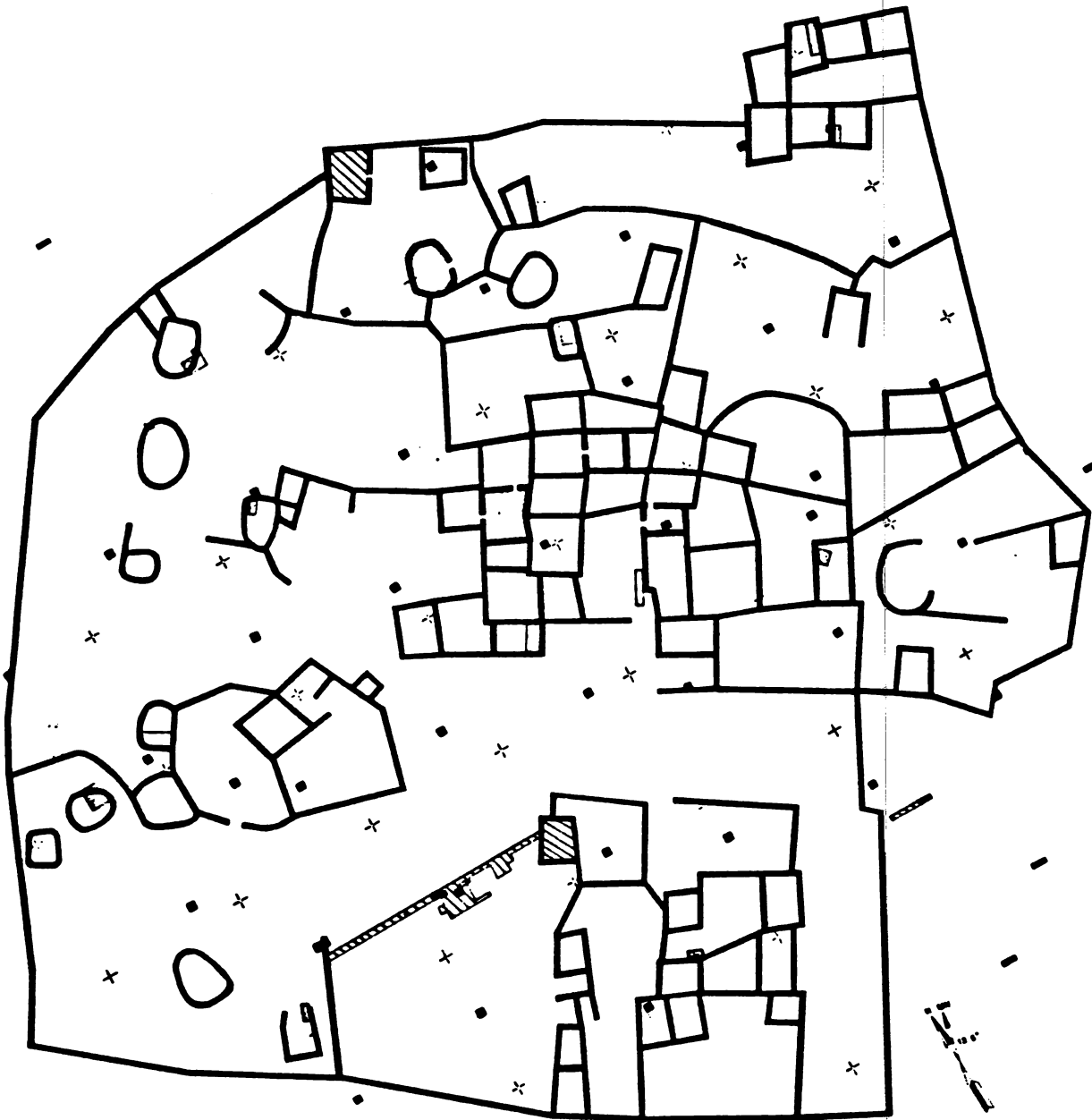
LOCATION OF E74 N108

E77 N210

Date Excavated: 7/5/84  
Excavators: Daniel Bontrager  
Beverly Neidermiller

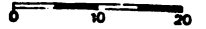
E77 N210, a one by one meter unit located outside the compound walls, was judgementally selected on the basis of indications of a midden (a small mound was noted in the area). It was excavated in two levels with a total depth of 21 cm.

The surface consisted of fine light brown silt. Level 1 (21 cm.) was characterized by medium textured dark brown silt. The sterile red clay was not reached due to lack of time. Artifact density was heavy. Groundstone, a quartz crystal, and a projectile point were found in Level 1. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- ▨ STAGE 2
- ▩ STAGE 3

BY A LOWELL 1985

LOCATION OF E77 N210

E89 N165

Date Excavated: 6/8-6/19/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
Nancy Woelfel  
David Yoon  
David Eshbaugh  
Osman Yusuf Mohamed

This unit has exposed a curvilinear room that had burned, later filled with roof and wall fall, and then was reused. The excavations there began as a one by one sounding, then extended in the Phase II random sample and later was judgementally extended to reveal the outline of the room and its internal features. About 7 square meters of the 29.73 square meters of room interior was excavated, limited to the southeastern side. A possible entryway opening to the south or southeast is inferred for the last use of the room on the basis of the location of the hearth.

Several internal room features were found along with accumulations of grinding artifacts at the level of the upper floor. Two ash concentrations were found, one inferred to be a hearth due to the presence of compact ashy fill including charcoal and bones. Near the wall, three stones were found in such a way to suggest a post support. No corresponding posthole was found. Finally it is noteworthy that among the artifacts three metates and a number of whole and fragmentary manos were found. Two of the metates occurred within the room at this same level. A second, lower floor, occurred below the roof and wall fall just above sterile clay. No features were encountered at this level.

The greatest depth of the excavation (65 cm) occurred within the one by one meter sounding in the room interior. The stratigraphy of the room fill was as follows: dark brown silt occurs from the surface to about 30 cm. Next, a light brown silt level, variable in its thickness (3 to 10 cm) occurs. The top of this level is considered the upper living surface into which the ash pits and post feature extend. This is followed by a thick (15 to 20 cm) level of silt mixed with sandstone cobbles and ash considered to be wall and roof fall. Immediately below the mixed ash layer and above sterile red clay was a thin ash silt level that became light brown in color and compacted in extended horizontal exposure. This was considered the lower living surface, associated with the burning of the structure. From this exposure it is believed that this curvilinear room was built with walls at least waist high covered by an organic superstructure which burned. Later, once the roof and part of the upper walls had fallen into the structure, the room was utilized again as evidenced by the ash pits. The irregular surface associated with the second use indicates a lack of preparation. It is likely the secondary use of the structure was less formal, perhaps as a ramada.

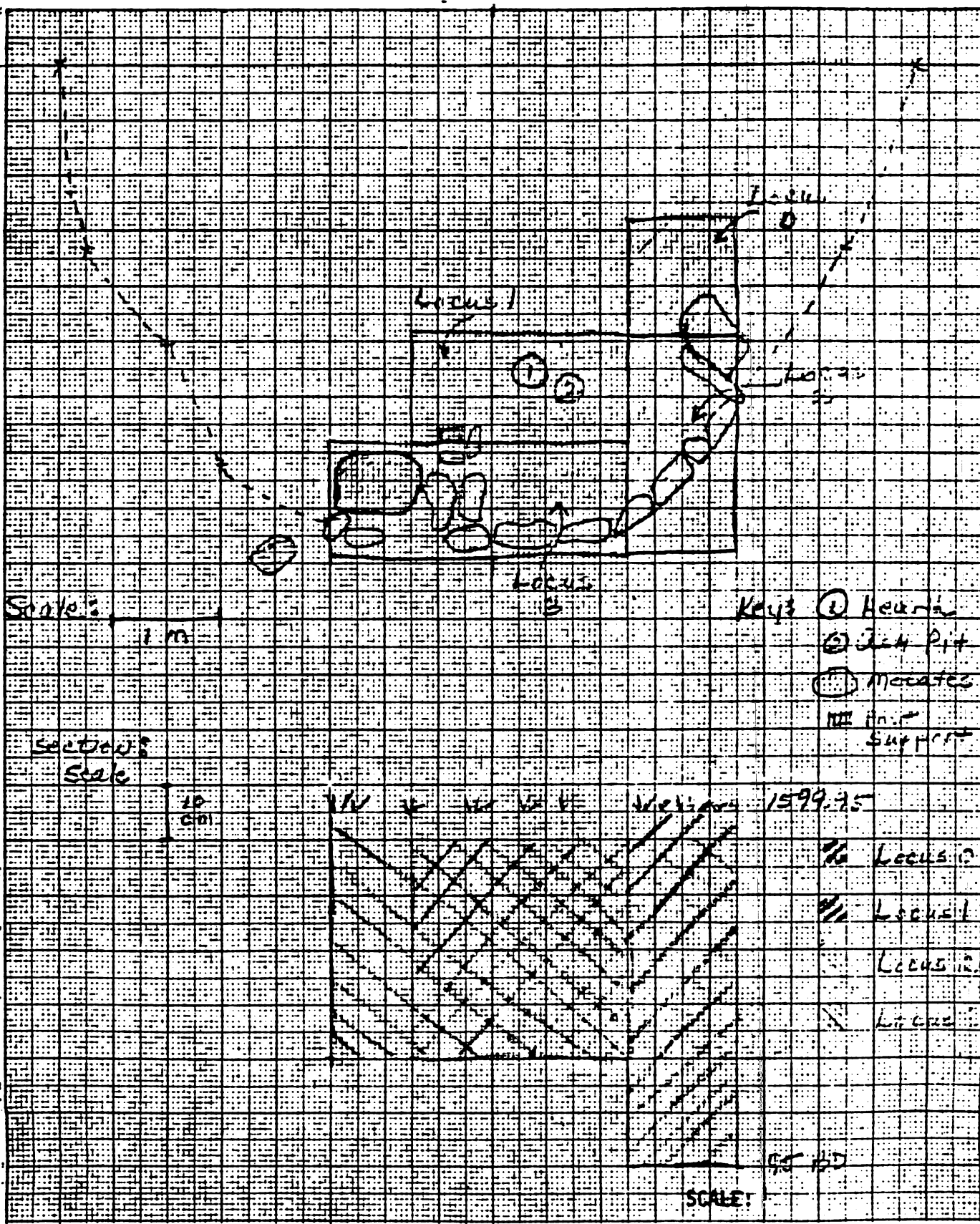


LOCATION OF 899 N165

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
 Department of Anthropology

SITE: SV  
 PROJECT: 1957-1958

NAME: [unclear]

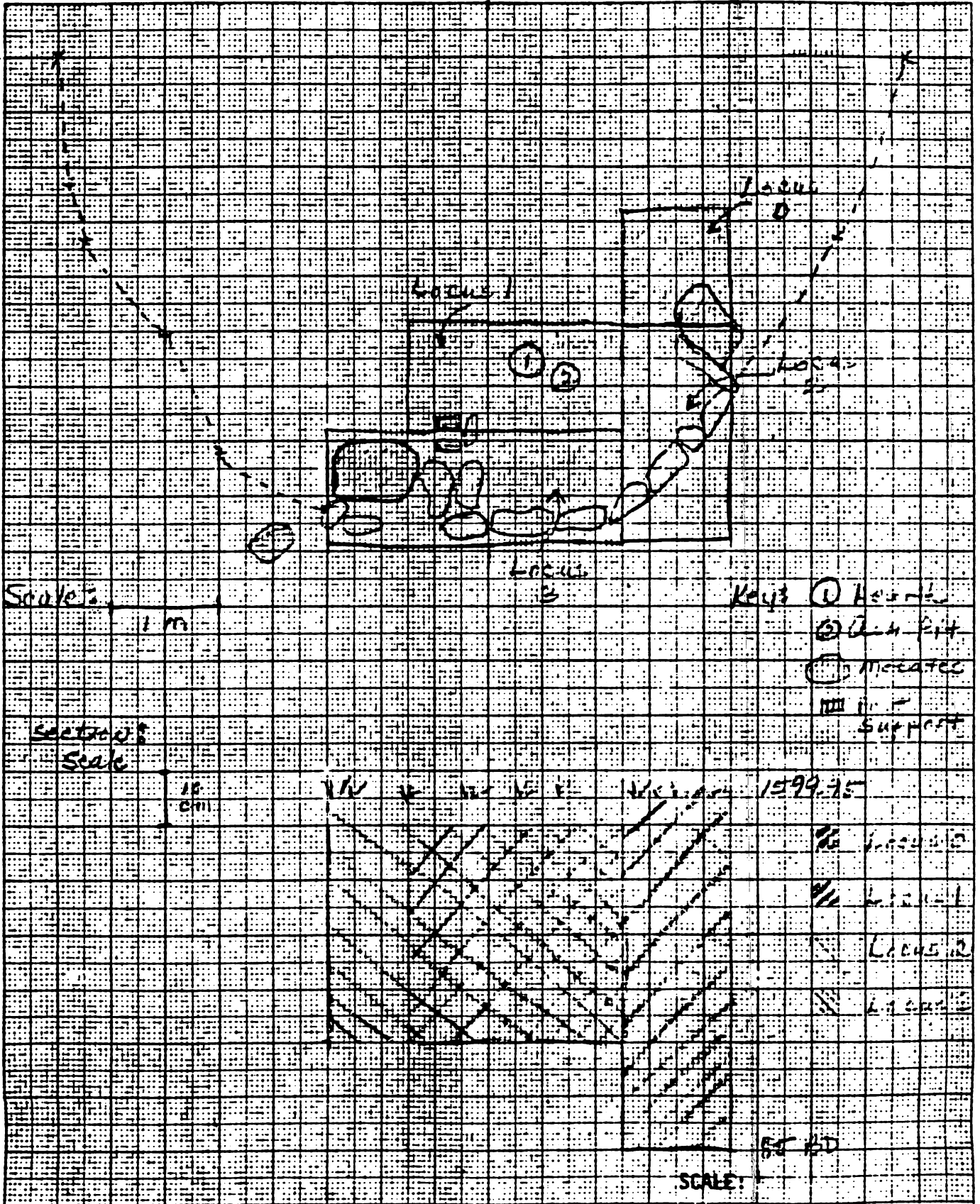


10 mm to 1 cm

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
 Department of Anthropology

SITE: SV  
 E 89 N165  
 PROJECT:

NAME: /



10 mm to 1 cm

SCALE:



E98 N125

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/7/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
David Yoon  
Nancy Woelfel

E98 N125 was a one by one unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area. It was located in an open plaza area and was excavated in three levels with a total depth of 32.3 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (8.5 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt. Compact red brown clay characterized Level 2 (23.8 cm). Along with the usual ceramics and lithics, groundstone and ceramic object (Level 1), and unworked shell (Level 2) were found. Artifact density was not noted. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2.

A N-S alignment of rocks tentatively termed a wall appeared in Level 2. Its relation to the room south of the unit is not known. The base appeared to be at 48.8 cm below datum (bottom of Level 2). No other features were encountered.



SHOOLY VILLAGE  
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 ○ PHASE I  
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 ▭ PHASE III  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20 30 40 50

LOCATION OF E98 N125

E94 N105

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/6/84  
Excavators: John Brogan  
Beverly Niedermiller  
Kuang-ti Li

E94 N105, a one by one unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. It was excavated in three levels with a total depth of 33 cm.

The surface was fine red brown silt. The next 14 cm (Level 1) was characterized by fine dark brown silt. Compact red clay made up the final 19 cm. Fauna and macrobotanical specimens were collected from Levels 2 and 1 respectively. Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Level 2. Charcoal flecks indicating a possible use-surface occurred in the last 2 cm of Level 2. Ceramics were abundant, while lithics were sparse.

No features were encountered and no special objects were found.



SHOOKFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

○	PHASE I
◻	PHASE II
◼	PHASE III

SCALE  
 1:1000

LOCATION OF E94 N105

E106 N80

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/8/84  
Excavators: Dawn-Starr Crowther  
Andrea Keller  
Daniel Bontrager

E106 N80 was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area (one meter by one meter) and was located in a large rectangular room. It was excavated in five levels with a total depth of 41 cm.

The surface consisted of fine light brown silt while Level 1 (10 cm) was made up of fine grey silt. Compact grey clay was encountered at Level 2 and extended through Level 3 (26 cm). The final level (5 cm) was the expected sterile red clay.

Artifact density was high and included projectile point (Level 1), ceramic object, worked sherd, and mineral (Level 2), and groundstone (Levels 2 and 3) as well as ceramics and lithics. Faunal material and macrobotanical specimens occurred in Levels 1, 2, and 3. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2.

At 25 cm below datum (near the top of Level 2) a possible pit was encountered. This was surrounded by compact tan clay which may have been a floor surface. The pit extended 34 cm through both Levels 2 and 3 and ended at the sterile red clay. Hard packed, dark grey fill and abundant charcoal and artifacts indicated its use as a trash pit. A pollen sample was collected.

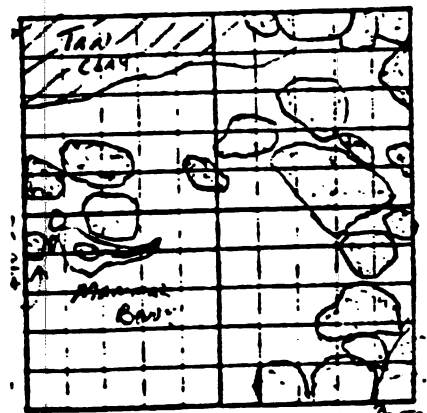


SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
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 ▤ PHASE III  
 ○ SCALE  
 1:17.5' = 1" = 0.000

LOCATION OF E. 106 N. RD.

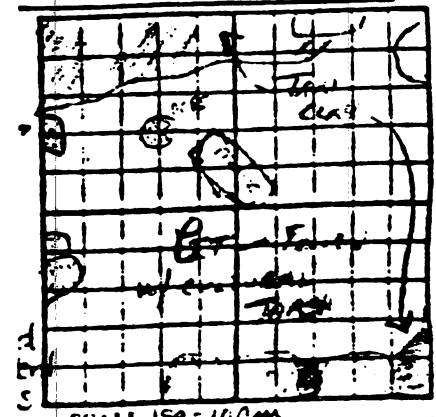
E106 N80  
Feature Map

2-0



SCALE 1 SQ = 150m

3-0



SCALE 1 SQ = 100m  
mineral - an layer - strike led.

E107 N140

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/8/84  
Excavators: David Yoon  
Nancy Woelfel  
Gabriele Duennwald

E107 N140, a one by one unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. Two loci were designated - Locus 0, the original unit, and Locus 1, a small pit encountered in Level 2.

LOCUS 0

The original one by one was dug in three levels with a total depth of 22.1 cm. The first 11.8 cm (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine light brown silt. Compact red brown clay made up Level 2 (10.3 cm). Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2 and macrobotanical remains occurred in Level 1. Artifact density was not noted and no special objects were found. A small pit appeared at 32 cm below datum and was designated Locus 1.

LOCUS 1

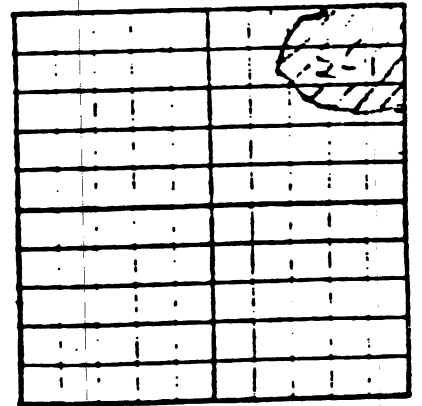
The pit was excavated in one level, noted as Level 2, with a total depth of 31 cm. The fill consisted of compact dark brown clay mixed with some fine silt and contained ceramics, lithics, and many small charcoal pieces. Rocks were found at the bottom of the pit. Density of the artifacts was not noted and no special objects were found. A flotation sample was taken.



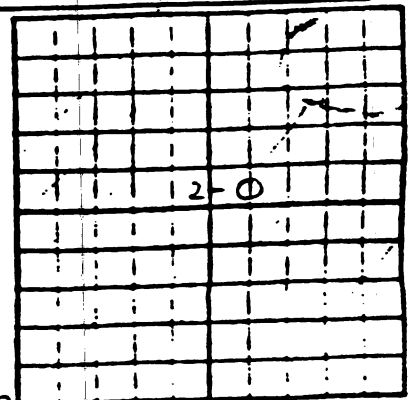


LOCATION OF E107 N.140

E107 N140  
Feature Map



SCALE



SCALE

E110 N64

Date Excavated: 6/15-6/19/84  
Excavators: David Eshbaugh  
Nancy Coinman  
George Butler  
Carol Calhoun

The one by two meter excavations at E110 N64 were conducted as part of the Phase II sample of architectural spaces. Testing was directed at determining whether this locus was a room or room-fragment or part of a courtyard. The shallow depth of cultural deposits, lack of a prepared surface and floor features, and the informal treatment of the wall-base suggest this area was part of the courtyard and not a room space.

Excavation was divided into four levels in the 30 cm of depth. Dark brown silt occurred in the first three levels to a depth of 24 cm below the surface. At that point the matrix became mixed with clay and very compacted and blocky. Charcoal flecks that first occurred in Level 3 continued to be observed, though infrequently. Sterile red clay was not encountered and the basal course of wall stones overlies this cultural deposit.

Wall stones were exposed along the southern side of the unit ranging in size from 20 to 40 cm in length. The wall appeared to be informally constructed or poorly preserved. No earlier surface could be detected in Level 4 nor below the level of the wall. Though the soil foundation of the wall was not true midden, cultural material was present below the base of the wall. This suggests the wall was constructed after the initial occupation of the site.



LOCATION OF E110 N164

E111 N110

Date Excavated: 6/18-6/28/84  
Excavators: Michael Gregory  
Howard Shapiro

Initial excavations at E111 N110 began as a one by two meter unit, placed along the eastern wall of a room on the outer edge of the central room block. This unit was selected in the Phase II sample. The unit was later extended so that the room corners could be exposed. Wall trenching also occurred to define the outline of the rectangular structure.

The room excavations were dug in three natural levels in 60 cm of vertical strata. The first stratum consisted of wind and water deposited sediments, humus, and wall fall. The density of wall stones was great compared to areas away from the central part of the site. Stratum two contained more wall fall and this was mixed with burned daub, charcoal, and clay which were likely the remains of roof construction material. Stratum three contained brown silts, flatlying sherds, a drop-off in the frequency of charcoal, and a soil color and compaction change suggesting a floor level was encountered. No formal floor surface was defined. This stratum overlies the sterile clay stratum that covers the site.

Only one feature was encountered in the stratum of the inferred floor level, a post support. This feature consisted of a rectangular stone lined pit containing uncompacted dark brown soil and sherds. A crescent shaped stain was located next to this feature but its proximity to a tree stump led to its interpretation as a root disturbance.

The wall construction contains several courses of stones, preserved to a height of 60 cm, two stones wide. The shape of the room is rectangular and its sides are 6.5 and 5.0 meters in length. The function of this room is uncertain at this time, though its size indicates a possible living area.



**SHOFLY VILLAGE**  
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 □ PHASE I  
 ■ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 SCALE  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

LOCATION OF E111 N110

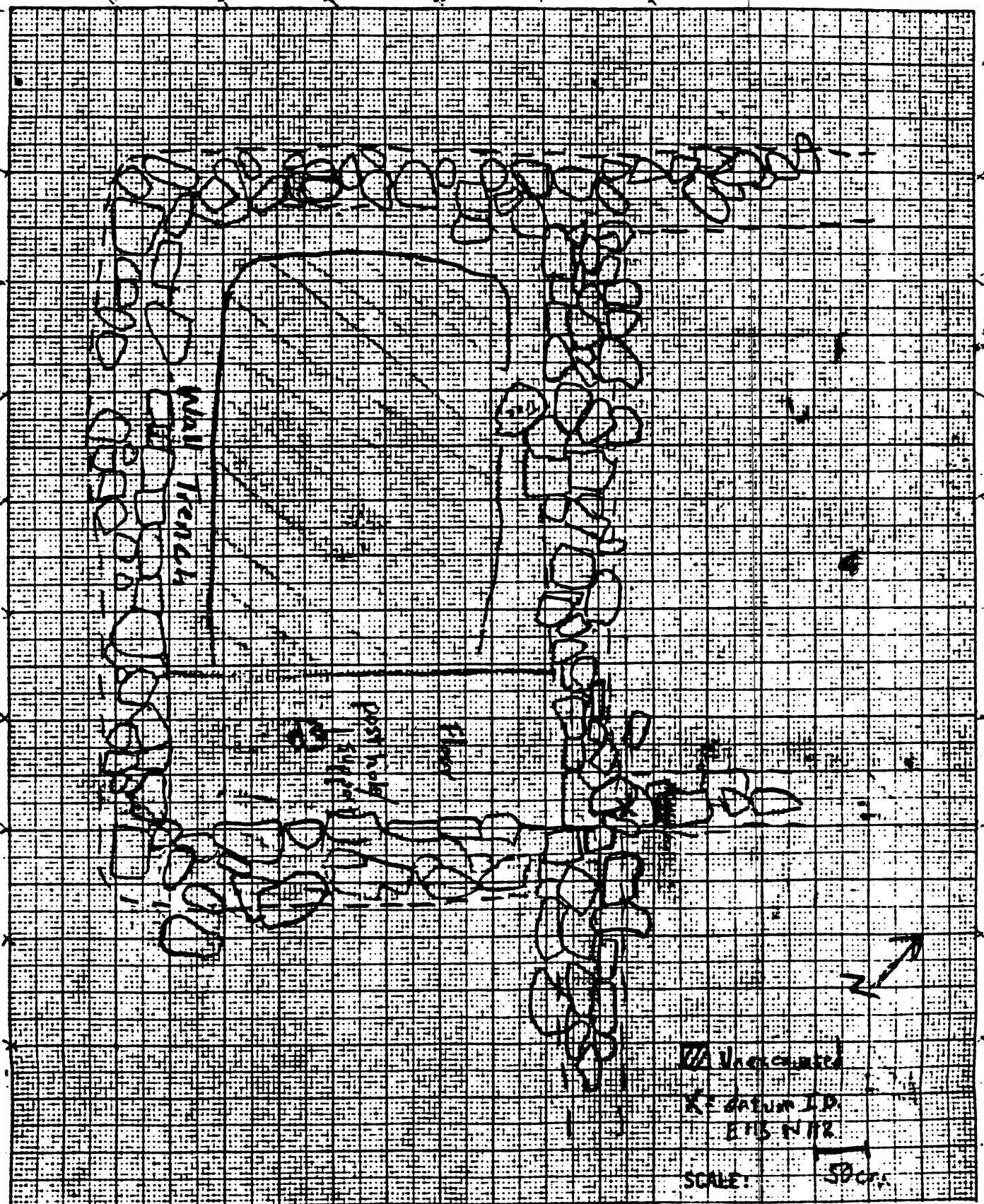
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: *Sierrita*

PROJECT: Map of E III N 110

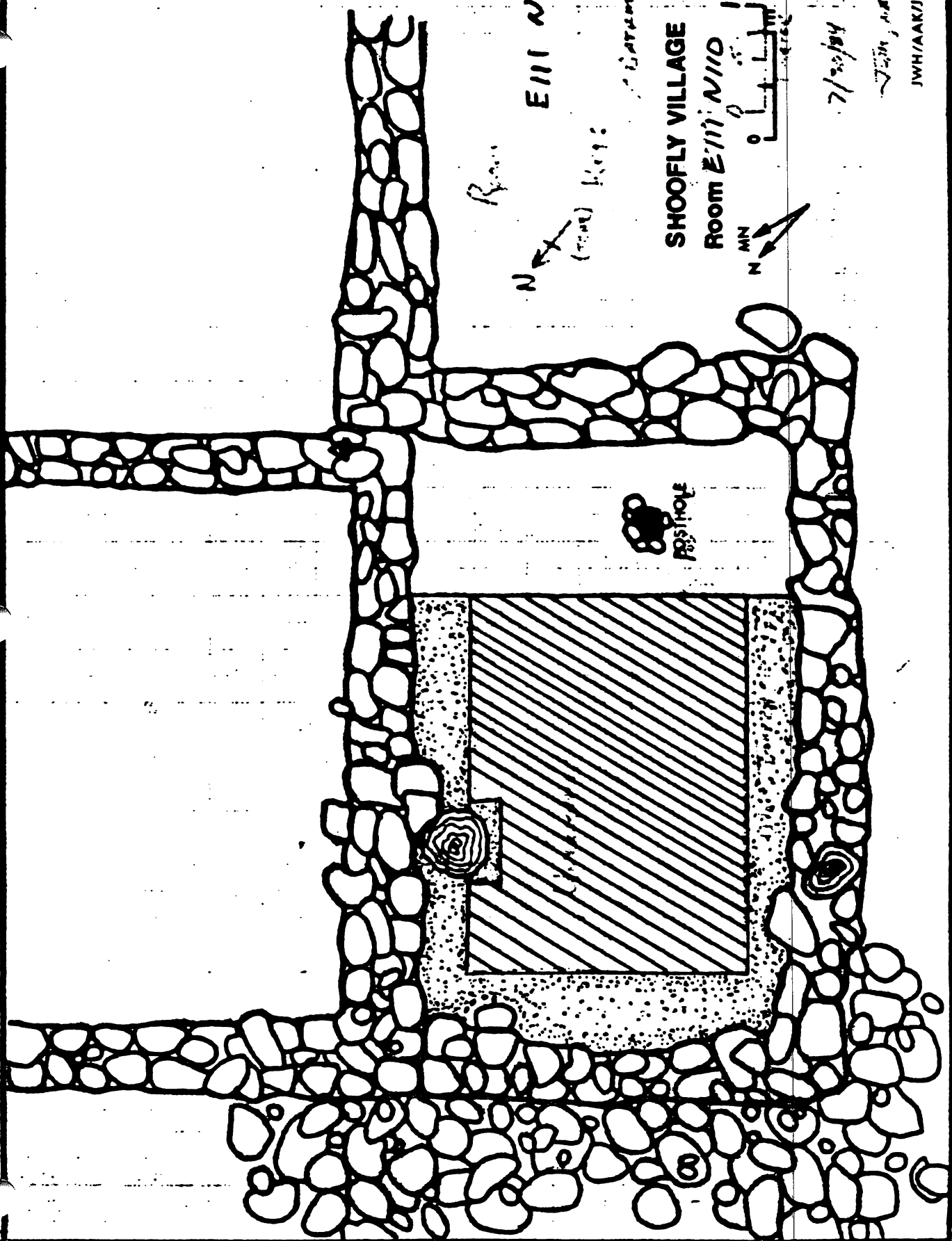
NAME: HIS

10 mm to 1 cm



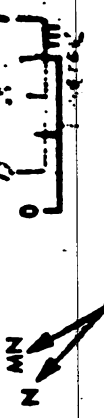
Unexcavated  
K. D. B. I. D.  
E III N 110

SCALE: 50 cm



Room  
 (cont) Key: [unclear]  
 EIII NIID  
 1984

SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 ROOM EIII NIID



7/20/84  
 JWH/AAK/JML



E114 N100

Date Excavated: 6/6/84  
Excavators: John Brogan  
Beverly Niedermiller

This unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area (one by one meter) and was located in a large open plaza area. Three levels were dug with a total depth of 33 cm.

Fine red brown silt characterized the surface. The next 17 cm (Level 1) consisted of medium textured dark brown silt. The sterile red brown compact clay was encountered at 35 cm below datum and continued for 16 cm (Level 2).

Artifact density was light in all levels and consisted of only ceramics and lithics. No special objects were found. The few sherds present in Level 2 were considered to be intrusive from previous levels as a result of edge cleaning activities. Pollen and flotation samples were collected from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 011:9 (ASU)

□ PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 □ PHASE III

Scale 1:1000

LOCATION OF E114 N100

E118 N120

Date Excavated: 6/6-6/13/84  
Excavators: Sylvia McCullough  
Osman Yusuf Mohamed

Excavation in E118 N120 revealed a deep large rectangular room which had burned. The excavation unit, a one by one meter sounding, was selected in the Phase I random sample and was not subsequently enlarged. Though the unit was deep, evidence was lacking that would indicate the presence of a second story. The results described below however, should be evaluated in terms of the adequacy of a one by one meter unit's ability to characterize the deposition in a room 48.84 square meters in area.

The unit was located in the central portion of the room to the southeast of the central datum point (120E 120N). The excavation proceeded in six levels that were defined on the basis of soil color and texture changes. The excavation reached a maximum depth of 110 cm below the present ground surface.

Level 1 contained large sandstone boulders, presumed to be wall fall, in a matrix of dark brown compact silt. Sherds and lithics were observed and recovered. The level was about 40 cm in thickness.

Level 2 differed from Level 1 in the occurrence of patches of burned clay and charcoal. The matrix continued to be the dark brown silt but sherds and lithics were considered to be more abundant. In general, the stratum was uneven in thickness ranging from 15 to 30 cm. Perhaps this level also contained wall fall.

Level 3 contrasted sharply with Level 2 by the abundance of charcoal and charred wooden beam fragments. Samples were recovered for chronometric analysis. This level was considered to be roof fall and thus was highly variable in thickness, ranging from five to 17 cm.

Level 4 was defined by the absence of the charcoal and the presence of flatlying sherds on ashy soil. Three interbedded horizontal levels occurred associated with flatlying sherds. Perhaps these layers were resurfacing episodes of the room's floor surface. However, the ashy character and presence of sherds indicate that these levels may have been formed after the abandonment of the room and before it burned. A broader exposure will be necessary to evaluate these two alternatives. In addition to lithics and sherds, a metal fragment, a lead, and a piece of turquoise were found. The third and deepest layer was very compact and contained few sherds. Perhaps this was the prepared surface associated with the room.

Level 5 differed from Level 4 in the orange color of the silt and its lack of compaction. A few sherds were recovered. Perhaps this level represents fill introduced to the room to level its surface before it was formalized with a plaster cap or just compacted.

Level 6 was more compact than Level 5, though it contained the same orange color silt. It was sterile of artifacts. At the base of Level 6 the compact red clay stratum was encountered that

underlies the site.

No features were encountered and the progression of strata indicate that a second story room was not likely present.



SHOEFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
 □ PHASE I  
 ○ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 1957

LOCATION OF EIKY NIZO

E121 N74

Date Excavated: 6/14-6/15/84  
Excavators: David Eshbaugh  
Hussein Ahmed  
Nina Swidler

This one by one meter unit, selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, was located in a plaza area among rooms. Four levels were excavated with a total depth of 37 cm.

The surface was fine light brown silt. The next 4 cm (Level 1) consisted of fine silt also but the color had changed to dark brown. Medium textured red clay which contained charcoal flecks in its lower portion made up Level 2 (13 cm). Sterile compact red clay characterized Level 3 (20 cm).

Artifact density was high on the surface and in Level 1, but decreased rapidly in Level 2. Along with ceramics and lithics, a ceramic handle fragment (Level 2) and two projectile points (Levels 1 and 3) were found. One point was extremely thin and round and may be a "drill". Although some artifacts were present in Level 3, they were probably intrusive from upper layers. This stratum was considered sterile. Faunal material was present in Levels 1 and 2. Pollen and flotation samples were taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
 ○ PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20 30 40 50

LOCATION OF E121 N.74

E126 N94

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/8/84  
Excavators: Moppy Barr  
Howard Shapiro  
Ronna Jane Bradley

The excavations at E126 N94 were limited and only tested a portion of a three-sided room along one of its walls. One square meter of this 33.6 sq. meter room was excavated.

The one by one meter unit was selected as part of the probabilistic Phase I sample. The unit is positioned in approximately the center of the southern wall of the room.

The excavation reached a maximum depth of 32 cm below the surface and occurred in three levels that were part of two strata. Stratum one (Levels 1 and 2) consists of a light brown silt, fine in texture, that contains boulders and assorted artifacts. It is likely that this level is a product of both wall fall, intentional trash fill, and natural filling processes. Stratum two (Level 3) is the sterile red clay level that underlies the site. No formal or prepared surface was encountered. Small concentrations of charcoal flecks occurred sporadically in stratum one that seem to indicate aboriginal trash filling of the locus.

No features were encountered but the character of the southern wall is described. The preservation of this wall is poor with only the basal course of the wall stones present. Wall fall indicates that the original height of the wall was higher but how high is uncertain. The course of wall stones appears to be a wall foundation since the rocks intrude into the sterile red clay layer.

This three-sided room appears not to have a formal floor surface. However, the unit is located on the downslope portion of the room and it is possible that evidence of a surface was destroyed through surface erosion. Approximately 20 cm of mixed cultural fill occurred in the room that appears to derive from the use of the space as a trash disposal locus.





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LOCATION OF ER24 N94

E127 N154

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/14/84

Excavators: Lynn Krone  
Whei-lee Chu  
Steve Germick

This one by one meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in what appeared to be a large rectangular room. It was excavated in five levels with a total depth of 50 cm.

Fine dark brown silt characterized the first 31 cm (surface through Level 2). Dark brown silt was present also in Level 3 (16 cm) but the texture was medium. The final strata (Level 4, 3 cm) consisted of compact red clay.

Artifact density decreased with depth. A few artifacts occurred in Level 4 in the NW corner, but these were thought to be intrusive from upper levels due to root disturbance. Besides the usual ceramics and lithics, a polishing stone (Level 3) and a mano (Level 2) were found. Bone fragments of a large mammal were encountered in the NW corner of Level 3. Level 3 also contained large amounts of charcoal from which a sample was taken. Flotation samples were collected from Levels 2 and 3. No features were encountered.



SHOOPLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:1:0 (ASU)  
 O PHASE I  
 □ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20 30 40 50

LOCATION OF E127 N154

E128 N109

Date Excavated: 6/14-6/22/84  
Excavators: Nancy Coinman  
Nina Swidler  
Hussein Sulaman Ahmed

Selected as part of the probability sample based on a feature list (architecture), this unit was located in what appeared to be a large rectangular room in the central room block. It was situated directly west of a N-S running wall. Wall fall occurred throughout all loci and most levels. Four loci were excavated. The original unit (Locus 0) was 1 X 2 meters. This was then extended south following the wall in three contiguous 1 X 1 meter units.

#### LOCUS 0

The original one by two was excavated in 5 levels with a total depth of 48 cm. The surface and Level 1 (18 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt. Fine silt also occurred through Level 2 (9 cm) but soil color had changed to dark brown. Level 3 (20 cm) was characterized by medium textured greyish porous silty clay containing some charcoal (possibly roof fall) in a matrix of brown compacted silt. A more compact red brown silty clay occurred in Level 4 (6 cm). Only the north end of the unit was dug down to Level 4 (approximately 1 meter by 45 cm).

No special objects were found. Density of ceramics and lithics was not noted. Pollen and flotation samples were collected in Levels 2 and 3). No features were encountered and no floor was defined.

#### LOCUS 1

The unit was expanded one meter south following the wall and dug in three levels with a total depth of 23 cm. Each level was characterized by a different soil type: Surface - fine light brown silt, Level 1 (18 cm) - fine dark brown silt, Level 2 (5 cm) - dark brown silty clay near top and red brown silty clay near bottom. Possible roof fall occurred near the top of Level 2 which contained a one cm deep charcoal lens. No special objects were found and artifact density was not noted. Pollen and flotation samples were taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.

#### LOCUS 2

The unit was continued further south one meter. Four levels were dug with a total depth of 21 cm. Three strata were defined: 1) fine light brown silt (surface), 2) fine greyish brown silt (Levels 1 and 2, 15 cm), and 3) more compact greyish brown soil containing red clay and charcoal flecks near the bottom (possible roof fall). Pollen and flotation samples were collected from Level 2. No special objects were found, no features were encountered, and artifact density was not noted.

### LOCUS 3

This one by one meter extension south was dug in four levels with a total depth of 20 cm. Fine light brown silt characterized the first 3 cm (surface and Level 1). Level 2 (12 cm) consisted of fine light brown greyish silt which became more compact near the base. Level 3 (5 cm) was made up of the same soil as Level 2, though it was more compact. No special objects or features were found.

The area tested by E128 N109 appears to be enclosed with walls on three sides. The south end is either a partial wall or completely open. No E-W wall was found in the south portion of the excavated area. It may be a courtyard within the main room block.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
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 □ PHASE III  
 STAFF  
 011 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

LOCATION OF E128 N109

Unit Enclosed 6/18-7/5/66  
Excavation Tallmyn Hill  
Steve Gernick  
Daniel Bontrager  
Dorothy Maderall

This is a Phase II probability unit based on a feature that the medium sized curvilinear room was excavated from the ground surface to 43 cm below datum. All levels of Locus 0 consisted of fine dark brown silt. Locus 1, Level 3 and Locus 2, Level 3 were compact dark brown clay. Locus 3, Levels 0 and 1 were characterized by fine dark brown silt, while Locus 3, Levels 2 and 3 were made up of medium dark brown silt. The upper levels of Locus 0 contained abundant cultural remains consisting of ceramic sherds and a high concentration of lithic materials. Collections included 2 mano fragments, 1 loaf shaped pebble and a possible grinding stone. Evidence of charcoal remains were surfacing and large pieces of burnt dent were excavated. This unit was divided by two wall partitions which appear to be on the right and left side of a potential doorway on the east wall.

Further exploration of the unit (Locus 1) revealed a smooth square shaped pallet lying on the floor and another similar artifact resting against the northeast wall. Beside the floor pallets lay a complete mano. The soil at this level became quite compacted with charcoal inclusions. Further exploration of this unit was decided on and a 1 by 4 meter extension was added (Locus 2 and 3).

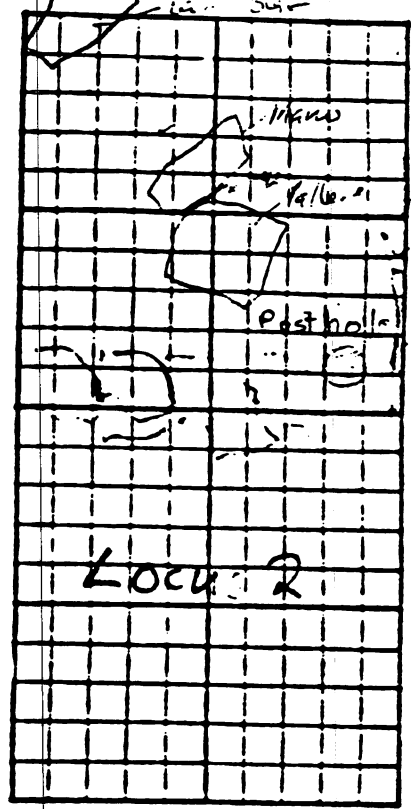
Excavation of these additional units revealed considerable collections of ceramics and lithics. A large wood beam (Locus 1, Level 3) was encountered and removed as a dendrochronological sample. Also collected were two polished stones, one possible jet, one. Charcoal continued in heavy concentration throughout the unit. One partial posthole was discovered and a second was removed for dendrochronological analysis. Large pieces of burnt dent were also removed in this area. In an effort to establish a floor surface at 115 by 113 cm, soil was excavated to a depth of 51 cm below datum (Locus 2, Level 3). Very few cultural remains were noted here. Soil color changed from a dark brown to a red compacted clay. The posthole was excavated to 113 cm and a charcoal sample was taken.

The excavations indicated that the wall of the unit was made of mud plastered over a wattle and daub core. The wall was single width and did not appear to be well constructed.

SITE Shoshone Village DATE: FROM 6/26/94 TO 6/28/94  
 EXCAVATION UNIT E133-V1/2 S.M.P.E. PLT RRM LEVELS FROM        TO         
 EXCAVATORS DR + RN DATUM: I.D. E133-V1/2 ELEVATION 1607.29

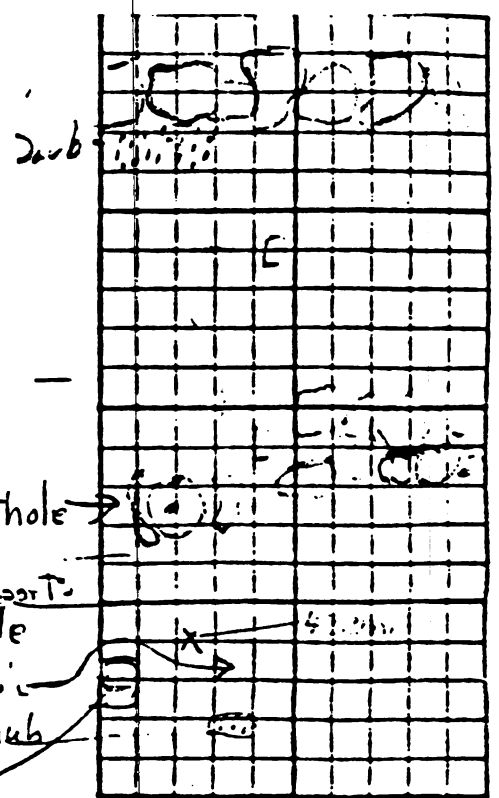
LEVEL/LOCUS	ELEVATION	CONTENTS AND COMMENTS (CONTINUE ON REVERSE)	LEVEL DRAWINGS
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3-1



SCALE  $\square = 10$  cm

2-3



Post hole - Sample taken for dendrochronology  
 delimitation  
 large pile of daub down  
 Post hole - end of rock support for post hole  
 Rock Support  
 Possible Post hole  
 Earthen Daub  
 1/2 inch scale

NORTH

SCALE 20 cm = 1 inch





SHODDY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

□	PHASE I
■	PHASE II
■	PHASE III

SCALE  
 1:1000

LOCATION OF E133 NIHZ

E138 N134

Date Excavated: 6/6-6/7/84  
Excavators: Lynn Krone  
Whei-lee Chu  
Steve Germick

E138 N134, a one by one meter test unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in a plaza area among rooms. Four levels were dug with a total depth of 27 cm.

Two soil strata were defined - a dark brown silt (surface and Level 1 ) and a compact red brown clay (Levels 2 and 3, 16.5 cm). The former was further divided on the basis of soil texture. The surface was fine textured while Level 1 (10.5 cm) was made up of medium textured silt.

Artifact density was low and decreased with depth. Level 3 was sterile. No special objects were found and no features were encountered. A few wall stones were present but were considered wall "scatter" from surrounding walls rather than wall fall. A flotation sample was collected from Level 2.



SHOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0-11-0 (ASU)  
 ○ PART I  
 □ PART II  
 ■ PART III  
 ✕ SPOT  
 017 1 1 0 00

LOCATION OF E138 N134

E141 N71

Date Excavated: 6/12-6/14/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
Carol Dalhoun

This one by one unit, selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, was located just outside the compound wall in a midden area. It was dug in 5 levels with a total depth of 52 cm.

Three soil types were defined: 1) fine light brown silt (surface), 2) fine dark brown silt (Levels 1 through 3 - 44 cm), and 3) fine red brown clay with flecks of charcoal (Level 4 - 8 cm). Density of artifacts was high, but decreased with depth. Objects of note included a bone needle and a quartz crystal (Level 1), and a tabular knife (Level 3). Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Levels 1, 2, and 3. No features were encountered.

0141721



SHOOFY VILLAGE  
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 PASSAGE  
 0141721

E143 N206

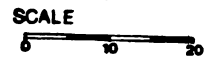
Date Excavated: 7/5/84  
Excavators: Daniel Bontrager  
Beverly Niedermiller

E143 N206, located outside the compound walls, was selected as a result of a magnetometer survey. Scatter patterns in the area gave indications of a midden. Three levels were excavated with a total depth of 15 cm.

Two strata were defined: 1) fine light brown silt (surface and Level 1) and 2) sterile compact red clay (Level 2). Few cultural remains were present, indicating the absence of a midden, though some ceramics and lithics were collected. The one small projectile point that was found may have fallen from the walls of the unit. No samples were taken and no features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LORRELL 1985

LOCATION OF E143 N206

E147 N151

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/8/84  
Excavators: Cathryn Hill  
Paul King  
JoAnne Miller

E147 N151, a one by one meter unit, was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. Four levels were excavated with a total depth of only 12 cm.

Fine dark brown silt characterized the first 9 cm (surface through Level 2) while sterile fine red brown clay made up Level 4 (3 cm). Artifact density was low with no special objects. Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.





SHOOPLY VILLAGE  
AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
○ PHASE I  
□ PHASE II  
□ PHASE III  
SCALE  
1:10,000

COSAIPO DE E147 N151

E147 N91

Date Excavated: 6/21/84  
Excavators: Gabriele Duennwald  
Carol Calhoun  
Phyllis Streinmann

E147 N91 was a one by one meter unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in a large open plaza area. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 30 cm.

Fine light brown silt characterized the surface and Level 1 (1 cm). Level 2 (14 cm) consisted of fine dark brown silt while Level 3 was sterile red brown fine clay. Artifact density was low and no special objects were found. Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

○	PHASE I
□	PHASE II
■	PHASE III

SCALE  
 1" = 1000'

LOCATION DE 6147.N 91

E148 N101

Date Excavated: 4/19-7/2/84  
Excavators: David Fishbaugh  
Jennifer Dshin

This unit was designed to investigate a room adjacent to open spaces in the eastern extent of Shoofly. Primary preliminary goals were to delimit the extent of the room and determine the nature and extent of the walls of the room.

Modifications to the preliminary design were primarily designed to discover the surface which was the floor and to systematically handle the human remains encountered in a portion of the unit.

Level 0 was marked by numerous and abundant rocks, probably from wall fall. Modern juniper residue, in the form of needles, seeds, and branches were thickly scattered across the unit. Collections were limited to ceramics and lithics, bagged separately. The wall was noted as suggested along the west-most portion of the unit.

Level 1 was essentially a continuation of the situation encountered in Level 0. There was still a predominant cover of the unit by rocks, presumed to be wall fall. The wall was definitely located along the western extent of the unit. The soil continued to be fine, blackish silt. Two arrowheads were found during screening. One was small enough to posit ceremonial use.

Level 2 continued to define the wall structure. The soil had turned to more compact, black silt. Another arrowhead was located in the northeastern corner of the unit; it was suggestive of an earlier, possibly archaic style.

Level 3 contained many material elements of interest. A metate, broken when removed, was located, upside-down, at a depth of approximately 78 cm below datum. A total of four manos, or fragments thereof, were recovered in the unit. Human bones were located in the northeastern quarter of the unit. Identifiable remains included two ribs, a vertebrae, and a clavicle or a rib. The bone appeared to be included in the roof fall material, and is probably intrusive. Soil for the level was significantly denser, with more clay content.

Level 4 continued to chart wall course. The human bones were left as located on a platform in the northeastern corner. An elk bone, projectile point, and possible pot bust were located at approximately 78 cm below datum in the southwest corner. A possible floor surface was followed and discarded as fugitive and too soft for a surface.

Locus one was established to deal with the burial portion of the unit. Locus one incorporated an extension of the unit north in the northeastern corner. An additional one-by-one area was marked off and surface collected. Subsequent levels involved excavation of the southmost 50 cm portion of the extension and the platform established during Locus 0 to locate the extent of the burial.

Locus 1, Level 0 was not noteworthy. Patterns of wall fall were noted, and ceramics and lithics removed.

Locus 1, Level 1 was similar, with a slight shift to more compact clay.

Locus 1, Level 2 was arbitrarily designed to collect materials immediately above the posited burial matter. For consistency sake, it correlated the levels recorded in Locus 0, with those in Locus 1.

Locus 1, Level 3 ended with the encountering, recording, and removal of the human remains. Associated artifacts were the usual collection of sherds and lithics. The bone was in a severely deteriorated state, probably as a result of its shallowness and the proximity of a juniper and its roots. The bone consisted of the pieces noted originally, another fragment of vertebrae, and a light scatter of minute pieces of deteriorated bone. The bone was treated with Brown's Formula and removed with the adjacent soil matrix attached. The condition of the human bone in this portion of the unit has been suggested to be accounted for in one of three ways: 1) severe root disturbance, 2) severe damage by rodents or dogs, or 3) redeposition after disturbance by pot-hunters or later graves.

Locus 1, Level 4 took the unit to sub-burial levels. Intrusive bone from above, including a carpal, were removed. Large charcoal fragments were encountered frequently throughout the area. These were suggested to be the burnt remnants of roof beams. The charcoal was too fragmented by intrusive roots to be collected for radiocarbon or dendrochronological dating. A surface was suggested to be encountered at approximately 78 cm below datum. Indications of this surface were a series of sherds representing a pot bust, three other flat lying sherds, and the presence of sheet-like charcoal. This surface was declared a floor and work discontinued on the excavation portion of the room.

Final activities included wall clearing and mapping. The general outline suggests that the unit has fallen within a very large room. A doorway was located in the west most wall, approximately midway between the two corners.

Final comments should note that the unit is not, in my opinion, investigated to a proper extent. The surface suggested to be a floor was not unanimously embraced as such. I feel that the unit requires at least a small test trench in the initiated excavation area; to determine the depth of sterile soils or the possibility of the actual floor laying in deeper levels. Furthermore, the size of the room suggests that it is somewhat unique on the site, and that investigation could yield singular insight in large rooms adjacent to open areas.

David Esbbaugh



LOCATION OF E 148 N 101

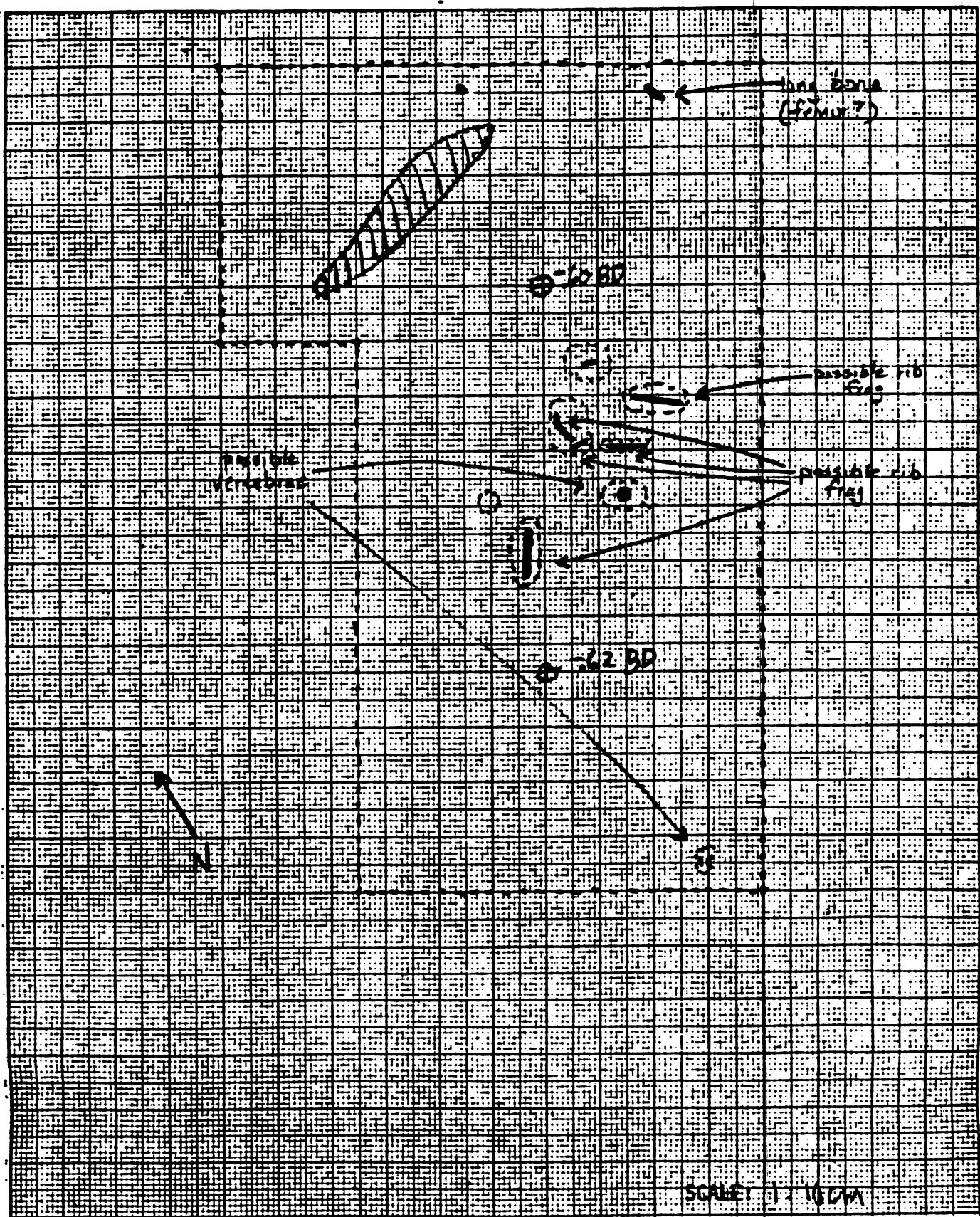
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: SHOOFLY VILLAGE

PROJECT:

E148 N101  
LL 3-1

BURIAL  
NAME: ESNBAUGH

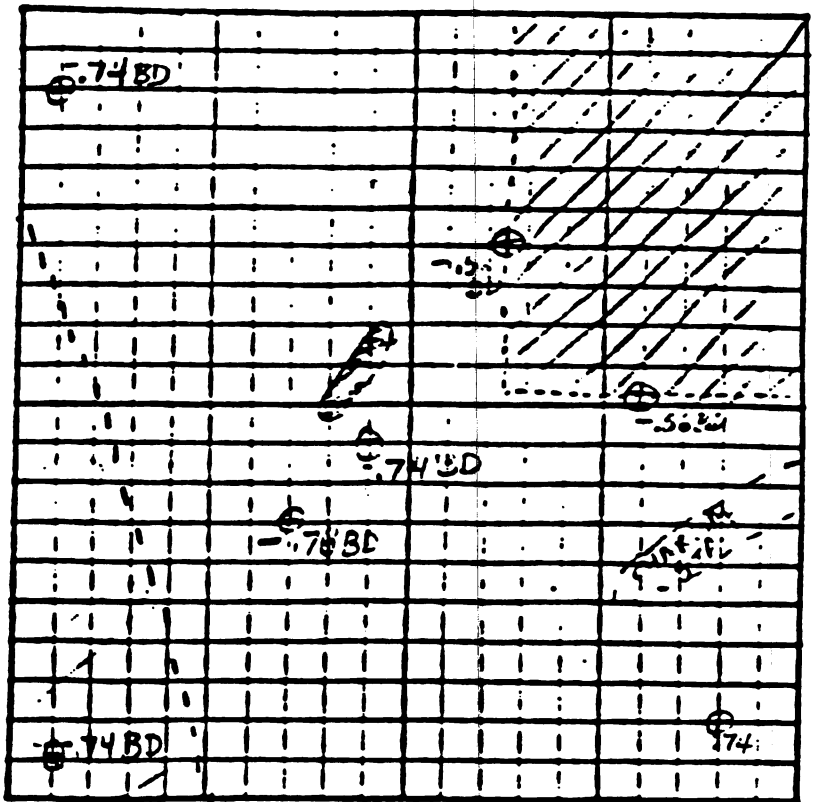


ck  
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E148 N101

3-0



Key:

▨ = burial

□ = wall foundation

□ = rock

⊕ = locus of previous

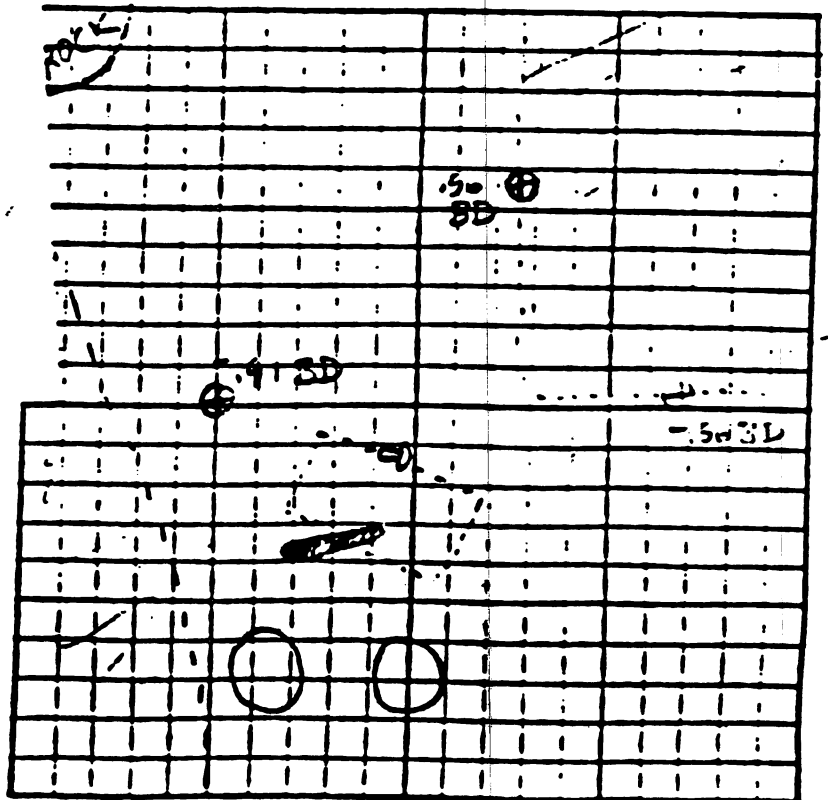


NORTH

0000

E148 N101

4-0



Key:

□ = Pot Burial

⊕ = locus of previous level

⊕ = locus of previous level

⊕ = locus of previous level





E151 N106

Date Excavated: 5/9/84  
Excavators: Linda Kelly  
John Hohmann

E151 N106 was located in a plaza area among rooms. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 52 cm.

The surface was characterized by fine brown silt. Level 1 (20 cm) consisted of brown clay. Red clay made up Levels 2 and 3 (33 cm). Artifact density was not noted and no special objects were found. A flotation sample was taken from Level 3. No features were encountered.



SHORPLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
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 X PHASE III  
 3000  
 117 1 0 0 00

LOCATION OF E151 N106

E154 N111

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/7/84  
Excavators: Roma Jane Bradley  
Howard Shapiro  
Moppy Barr

This one by one meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in a plaza among rooms. It was excavated in 5 levels with a total depth of 27 cm.

Two soil strata were defined - a fine dark brown silt (surface and Level 1 - 7 cm) and a compact red brown clay (Levels 2 through 4 - 20 cm). Level 4 was excavated only in the NW quadrant of the unit.

An irregular alignment of large basalt and sandstone boulders crosscut the unit. They did not appear to be wall fall but occurred in several levels running in an east-west direction.

Artifacts of note included a projectile point fragment (Level 1) and a spindle whorl fragment (Level 3). Density of artifactual material was low. A flotation sample was collected from Level 1. No features were encountered.



SHOOFAY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0-11-6 (ASU)  
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 ■ PHASE II  
 ■ PHASE III  
 9000  
 217 9 9 9 00

LOCATION OF E154 N111

E158 N131

Date Excavated: 6/7-6/7/84  
Excavators: JoAnne Miller  
Paul King  
Cathryn Hill

This one by one meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. It was dug in 6 levels with a total depth of 36 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (5 cm) were characterized by fine light brown silt. Level 2 (9 cm) was made up of fine dark brown silt. The last 22 cm (Levels 3 through 5) consisted of compact red brown clay. Charcoal flecks occurred in the NE corner of Levels 1 through 5. Flotation samples were collected from Levels 2, 4, and 5. A pollen sample was taken from Level 2. Artifact density was not noted and no special objects were found. No features were encountered, though a concentration of sandstone rocks in the NE corner appeared in Level 4. This may be natural or may indicate a cultural feature. Charcoal, a rare sherd, and mottled soil might indicate cultural activity.



LOCATION OF E158 N131

E161 N73

Date Excavated: 1-6/13/84  
Excavators: Miles Johnson  
Maurice E. Schoger  
Carolyn Beeman

E161 N73 was a one by one meter unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area. The unit fell very near the east compound wall in an area with little surface wall fall suggesting an entryway or possible break in the wall. However, subsurface excavation did reveal wall fall. The original one by one was expanded .5 meter south (Locus 0) and then further expanded (Locus 1) to create a two by two meter unit.

#### LOCUS 0

This locus was excavated in 4 levels with a total depth of 29 cm. The surface and Level 1 (12 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt, while medium textured dark brown silt made up Levels 2 and 3 (17 cm). A projectile point was found in Level 3. Artifact density was high. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Levels 2 and 3.

#### LOCUS 1

The unit was expanded to a 2 by 2 producing an irregular L-shaped Locus 1. It was dug in 3 levels with a total depth of 29 cm. Level 1 was made up of fine light brown silt, Level 2 consisted of medium textured dark brown silt, and Level 3 was compact red clay. Special objects found included a projectile point and a polished stone (Level 1), a figurine fragment (Level 2), and quartz crystals (Levels 1 and 2).

A distinct wall foundation set in a trench appeared in Level 3. It appeared to be 3 or 4 courses wide. The compound wall at this point was a diagonal section connecting two E-W wall segments.

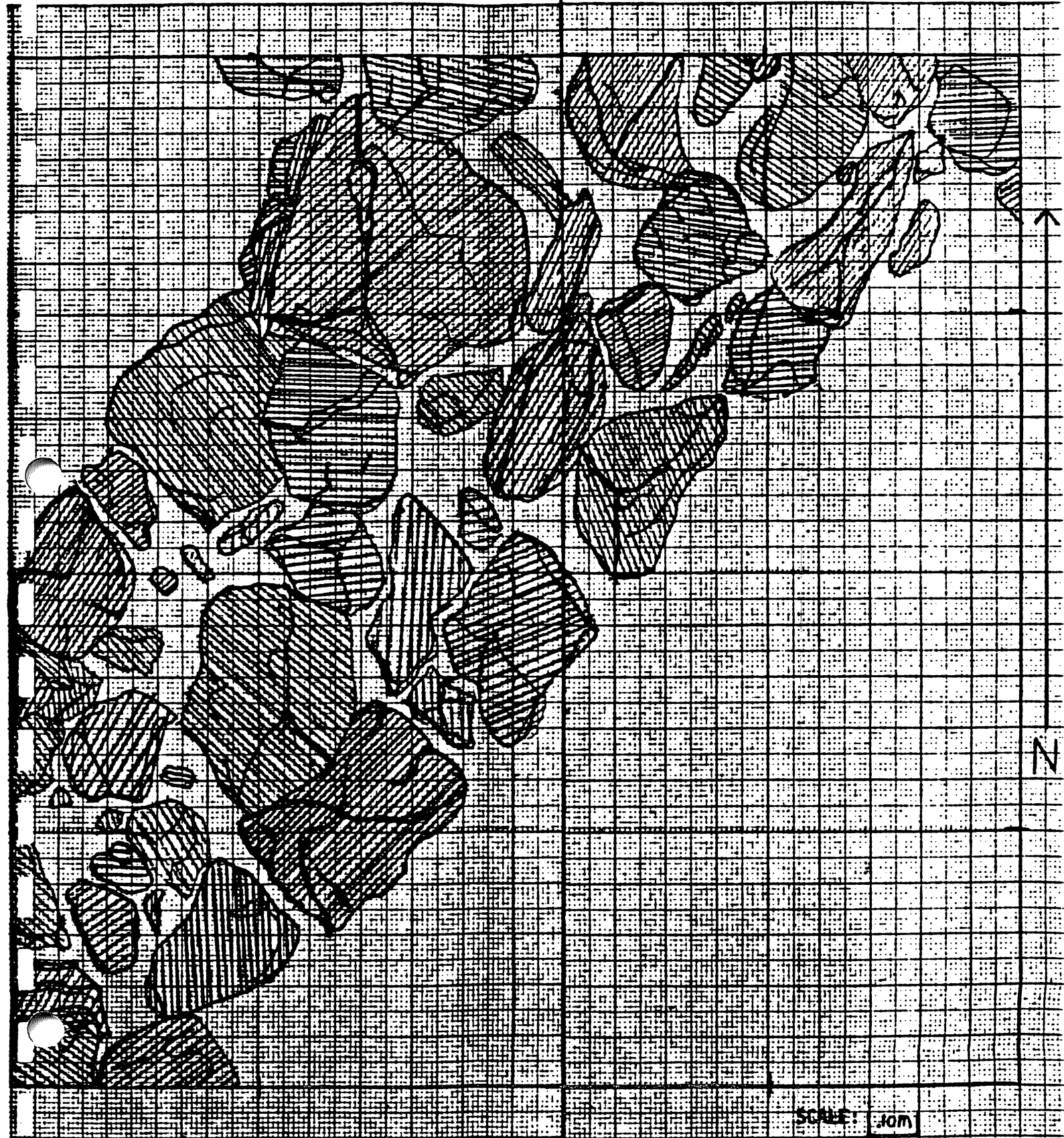
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology Department of Anthropology

IV.

N161 N73

OBJECT: Sounding Pit - COMPOUND WALL (EAST)

NAME: D.M.J. - MES.



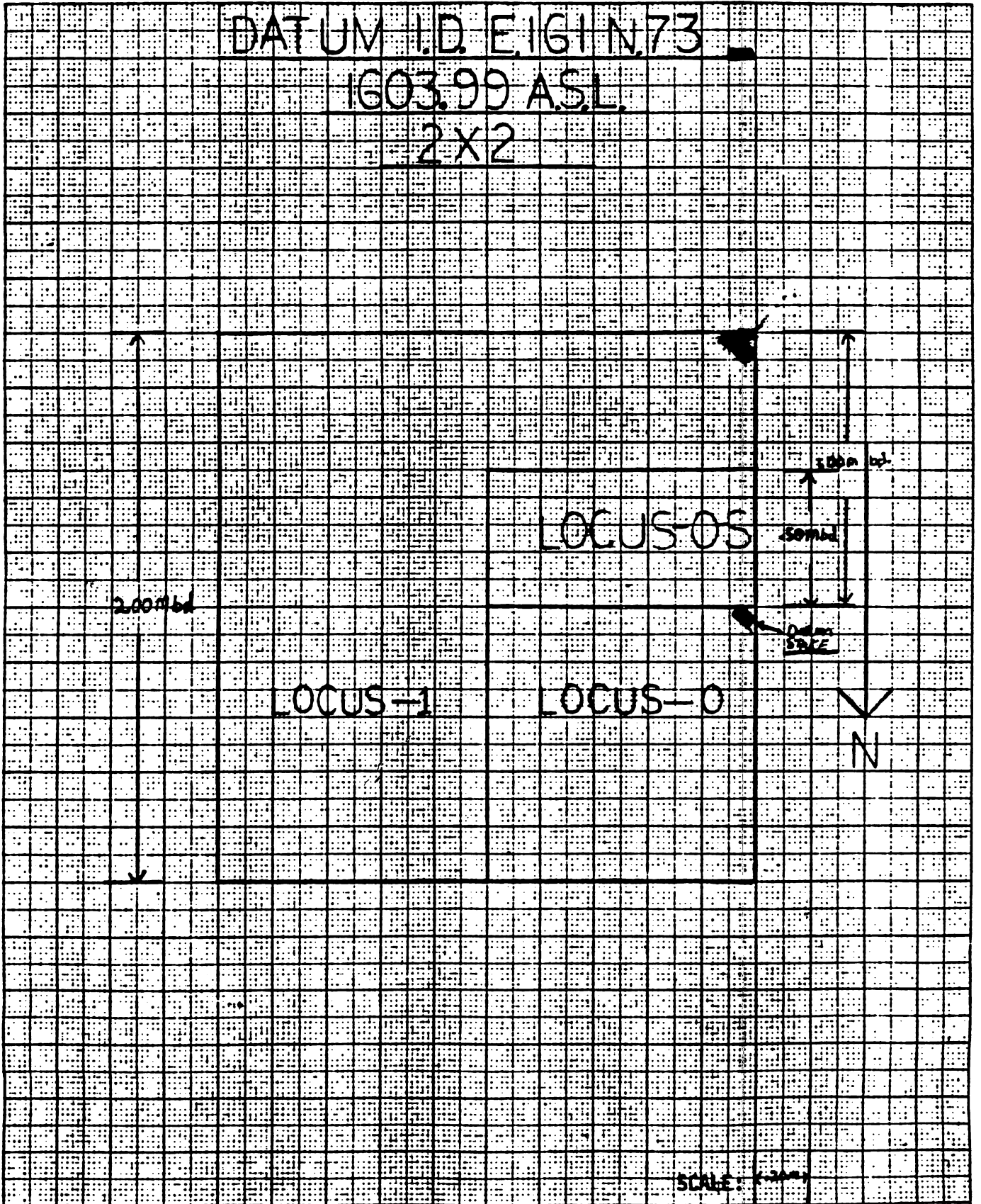


ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: Shoofly Village

PROJECT: Sounding Pit

NAME: D.M.J.-M.E.S.



10 mm to 1 cm



SHORFLY VILLAGE  
AZ 0 11:0 (A 5U)  
□ PHASE I  
■ PHASE II  
■ PHASE III  
117 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

64 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158

E167 N93

Date Excavated: 6/11-6/12/84  
Excavators: Hussein Suleiman Ahmed  
Nina Swidler

E167 N93 was a one by one meter unit selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. It was dug in four levels with a total depth of 26 cm.

The surface was fine dark brown silt. Compacted dark brown clay with silt characterized Level 1 (12 cm). Level 2 (7 cm) consisted of compact red brown clay in the west half of the unit and compact dark brown silt and clay in the east half. Some flecks of charcoal occurred in Level 2. The final 7 cm (Level 3) was made up of medium textured red brown clay.

The projectile points were found (one each in Levels 1 and 2). Artifact density was not noted, but most occurred in Levels 1 and 2. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOPLY VILLAGE  
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 SCOFF  
 0:17:0 0:0:0 0:0:0

LOCATION NE E167 N93

E167 N153

Date Excavated: 6/11-6/13/84  
Excavators: Steve Germick  
Cathryn Hill

This one by one meter unit was selected as part of the Phase I probability sample based on geometric area. It was excavated in 4 levels with a total depth of 43.5 cm.

The first 32 cm (surface through Level 2) consisted of fine dark brown silt. The last 11.5 cm (Level 3) was characterized by compact red brown clay. Artifact density was high, especially ceramics, and one tiny projectile point was found in Level 1. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
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 ■ PHASE III  
 STATE  
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LOCATIONAL SE E107 N153

E174 4313

Date Excavated: 6/12-6/13/84  
Excavators: Nina Evidler  
Hassan Sulaiman, Ghada

This one by one meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located in an open plaza area. It was excavated in four levels with a total depth of 36 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (10 cm) consisted of fine dark brown silt. Light red brown silty clay of medium texture made up Levels 2 and 3 (26 cm). The north half of the unit was taken down to Level 2 (49 cm below datum) while Level 3 (to 60 cm below datum) was excavated only in the southern half.

Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2. Density of the ever present ceramics and lithics was not noted and no special objects were found. A few bone fragments occurred in Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHODFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

○	PHASE I
□	PHASE II
×	PHASE III

SCALE  
 0 10 20 30 40 50

LOCATION OF E174 N113



E174 N103

Date Excavated: 6/29-7/5/66  
Excavators: Gabriele Duenkel,  
Osman Yusuf M. Hassan,  
Linda Kelly,  
Paul King,  
Steve Darsink

This one by two meter unit was selected as part of the Phase II probability sample based on an architectural feature plan. The area was presumed to be a large rectangular room. The original one by two (Locus 0) was expanded to the south (Locus 1) in order to clarify the wall. Locus 0 was excavated in 4 levels with a total depth of 54 cm, while only one level was dug in Locus 1.

Two soil strata were defined. Fine dark brown silt with up surface through Level 2 (20 cm), and compact red clay characterized Level 3 (32 cm). Charcoal was common throughout the unit.

The high density and diversity of cultural material (bone, shell, minerals, ground stone, shards, lithics) suggested midden deposits. No features were encountered. A flotation sample was collected from Level 2.

As a result of the excavation of Locus 1 Level 1, the wall appeared to be double coursed and rubble filled. It was probably built after the use of the area as a trash midden. The large (7 x 9 meters) enclosed space may or may not be a "room", so it was thought that further investigation would be necessary to clear the fill.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 1985  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20  
 ■ STAGE 1  
 □ STAGE 2  
 ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. L. DUNHAM 1985

LOCATION OF E176 N103

E176. N133

Date Excavated: 6/8-6/11, 59  
Excavators: Cathryn Hill  
Paul King

Selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, this one by one meter unit was located in a plain area. It was excavated in 4 levels with a total depth of 30 cm.

Two soil strata were defined: 1) fine dark brown silt surface through Level 2 (5 cm), and 2) compact red brown clay - Level 3 (25 cm). Along with the usual ceramics and lithics, unworked shell was found in Level 1. No features were encountered.



LOCATION OF E 178 N 133

EL70 N140

Date Excavated: 6/19-6/20/80  
Excavators: Miles Johnson  
Maurice E. Schmitt

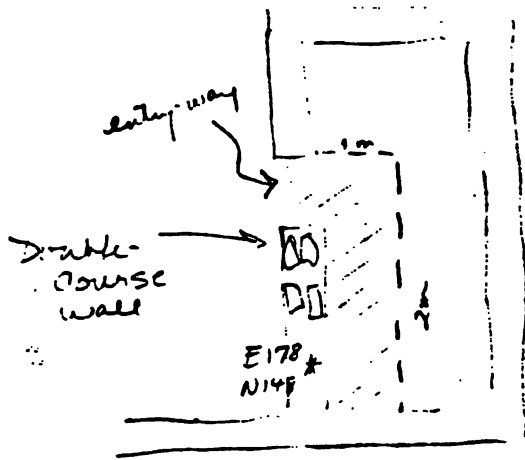
This unit was selected as part of the Phase II probability sample based on a feature list. The purpose was to define the walls and entryway of this medium sized rectangular room.

The original one by two meter unit (Locus 0) was excavated in 5 levels with a total depth of 30 cm. The soil graded from a fine light brown silt (surface and Level 1 - 1 cm) through a medium textured light brown silt (Level 2 - 7 cm) and finally to a medium textured dark brown silt (Levels 3 & 4 - 22 cm). The sterile red clay began to appear in places at the base of Level 4, but was not entered due to lack of time.

Along with the usual sherds and lithics two projectile points were found (one each in Levels 2 & 3). Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Levels 2 and 3. The entryway was found on the west side.

The unit was expanded one meter south (Locus 1) in order to expose the corner and E-W wall. Levels 0, 1, 2, and 1/2 of 3 were shoveled out without screening. Primary importance was placed on wall clarification.

A floor or living surface was not reached in either locus. Due to lack of time and personnel, the unit was not finished.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)

○	PHASE I
◻	PHASE II
◼	PHASE III

SCALE  
 0 10 20 30 40 50



LOCATION OF E 178 N 148

E180 N159

Date Excavated: 6/22-7/5/84  
Excavators: David Yoon  
Sylvia McCullough  
Cathryn Hill  
Steve Gorsich  
Lynn Krone

This unit in a medium sized rectangular room was selected as part of the Phase II probability sample based on feature list. The original unit (Locus 0) was expanded into three loci to investigate the nature of the wall structure and to find the entryway.

Locus 0 was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 29 cm. The surface through Level 2 (13.5 cm) was fine dark brown silt. Level 3 (15.5 cm) consisted of fine compacted red brown silt. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 2. Charcoal was encountered in the SE corner of Level 3 from which a C-14 sample was taken at 37 cm below datum.

Only one level was excavated in Locus 1. It was 15 cm deep and consisted of fine dark brown silt. The wall was exposed, and appeared to consist of an inner double row of boulders and an outer single row of boulders separated by a space filled with sherds, lithics, and cobbles.

Locus 2 was opened to further test for "double walls" and to explore a possible paved area near the entryway. Two levels were excavated. Both consisted of fine dark brown silt. Flotation and pollen samples were taken from Level 2.

Locus 3 was extended N/NE following the wall beyond the door. Three levels of fine dark brown silt (32 cm) were dug.

Artifact density was high throughout all loci. Along with the expected sherds and lithics, groundstone (0-3, 1-2, 1-3, 2-3) and a projectile point (Locus 3, unknown level) were found. The hypothesized "double wall" appeared to be only wall fall caused by the slope of the ground surface. The wall did appear to be two courses wide with cobble and rubble fill. There was no paved area around the door.





SHODDY VILLAGE  
 AZ 0:11:0 (ASU)  
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 ■ PHASE III  
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LOCATION OF EIBO NISA