

**Shoofly Village Ruins**  
**1985**  
**Excavation Summaries**

E123 N158 (1985)

Date Excavated: 6/19-7/4/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Bruce McCoy  
Lenora Lowe  
Charles Thompson  
Luis A. Curet

E123 N158 was selected for excavation judgementally in the 1985 season. It measured approximately 6 meters N-S by 4 meters E-W. Loci 1-5, comprising the eastern third of the unit, were initially excavated in the 1984 season, and were redesignated Loci 8 (southern 2/3 of the 1984 excavation) and 9 (northern 1/3 of the 1984 excavation). Locus 6 (southern half of new excavation area) and Locus 7 (northern half of new excavation area) were excavated by surface collection and three levels -- of which the depths of the last two were determined by distinct floor surfaces encountered -- with a total depth of 34 cm. Loci 8 and 9 (Loci 1-5 of 1984 season) were excavated to the second floor surface (Level 3), resulting in a complete excavation of the interior of the entire structure.

#### SURFACE COLLECTIONS

##### Loci 6 and 7

Surface soil was fine-textured light brown silt, with scattered clumps of grasses. Some plainware sherds and lithics, both of "medium" size for this site, were encountered at this level.

#### LEVEL 1

##### Locus 6

An average depth of about 8 cm was reached for this level, through a dark brown, fine silt fill containing some gravel and cobbles. Medium sized sherds and lithics were encountered, and a fairly extensive wall fall into the southern half of the locus was defined.

##### Locus 7

Similar soil and similar sherd and lithic forms to those of Locus 6 occurred.

#### LEVEL 2

##### Locus 6

The first apparent floor surface was encountered (evidenced by hard-packed earth and fine charcoal presence in soil). Two manos, a metate fragment, bone fragments, and two decorated sherds were found. Much wall fall was removed at this level (presumably the floor surface on which it had fallen).

##### Locus 7

The same floor surface as occurred in Locus 6 was encountered, characterized by compact yellow-orange clay. A grinding surface and a roughly formed quartz crystal were found, and wall falls were defined and subsequently removed in the western and northern sections of the locus. Wall fall was not as

extensive as the Level 1 wall fall in Locus 6. A schist knife was found at the southern boundary of Locus 7 next to the large hearth.

### LEVEL 3

#### Locus 6

A second floor surface was encountered in which were found 3 pits. The northernmost was presumed to be a posthole (charcoal filled). The southeasternmost and the westernmost were of unknown purpose, though the former may have a trash pit (sherd filled). A metate fragment was found in the extreme southeastern corner of the locus.

#### Locus 7

This was characterized by the yellow clay surface ("floor 2") that was also in Locus 6 at this level. A large pottery anvil and two polishing stones showing evidence of extensive use were found at floor level. Two gray discolorations proved to be: a) probably a large posthole (charcoal filled) and b) a shallow accumulation of charcoal - perhaps beam or roof fall.

#### Locus 8

This level produced only an extension of the charcoal accumulation referred to above for Locus 7. No artifacts were found. The soil was extremely loose in texture, as was expected, since the 1984 notes indicated that this area had been pothunted.

#### Locus 9

Level 3 excavation revealed a trash filled pit (purpose unclear) with adjacent groundstone in the center of the locus and manos and mano fragments at the southern end of the locus.

#### Locus 10

Located at the extreme northeastern corner of Locus 7, Locus 10 consisted of a rimsherd filled pit with some evidence of charcoal - possibly a posthole.

Flotation samples were collected throughout the unit, including samples from the pits in Level 3 Loci 7 and 9 and Level 1 Locus 10. A pollen sample was taken from Level 3 Locus 6.

This structure was initially thought to be curvilinear, but subsequent definition of wall and floor junctions have indicated a sub-rectangular building. Clearing away of wall fall revealed 2 wall courses (though one course appeared in fall areas), and excavation indicated at least 2 floor surfaces of packed/tamped clay. The 2 fairly sure postholes were at Level 2, but all other pits were at Level 3.

Initially, the structure's possible use as a midden was considered, but the intact nature of most of the artifacts suggested that the building may still have been in use at the time of its destruction (by fire) or abandonment. Small trash seems to have been concentrated in walls, perhaps as chinking introduced with initial wall construction.

The relationship of this structure to the compound wall immediately to the south is unclear. Whether or not they were joined or abutted was unable to be determined due to wall fall to the north in both building and compound walls.

E123 N158 (1985)

FIG 160  
N16

7m

FIG 167  
N125

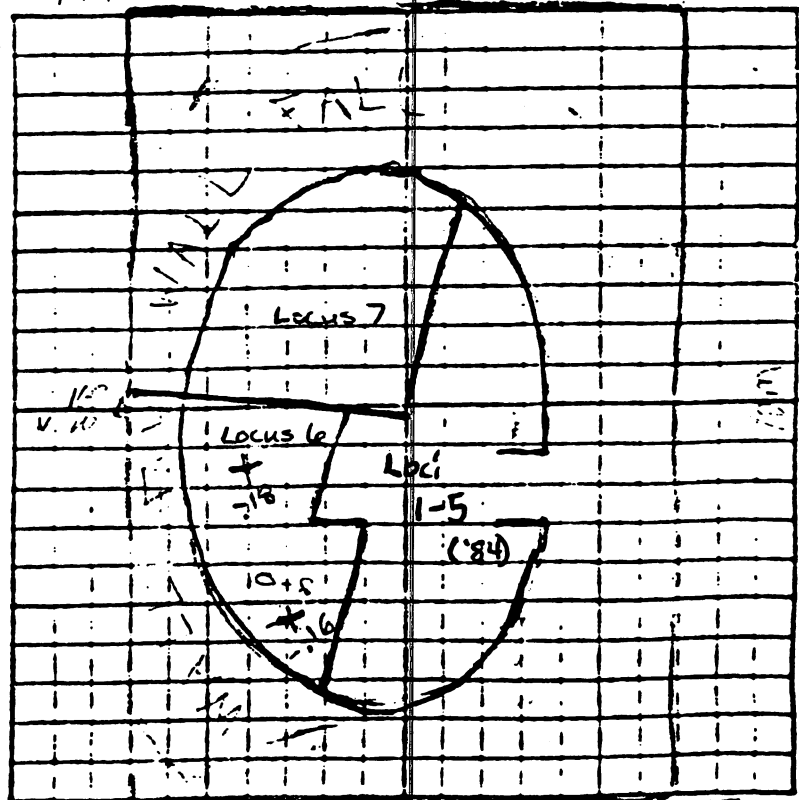


FIG 160  
N16

NORTH



SCALE 1:1000

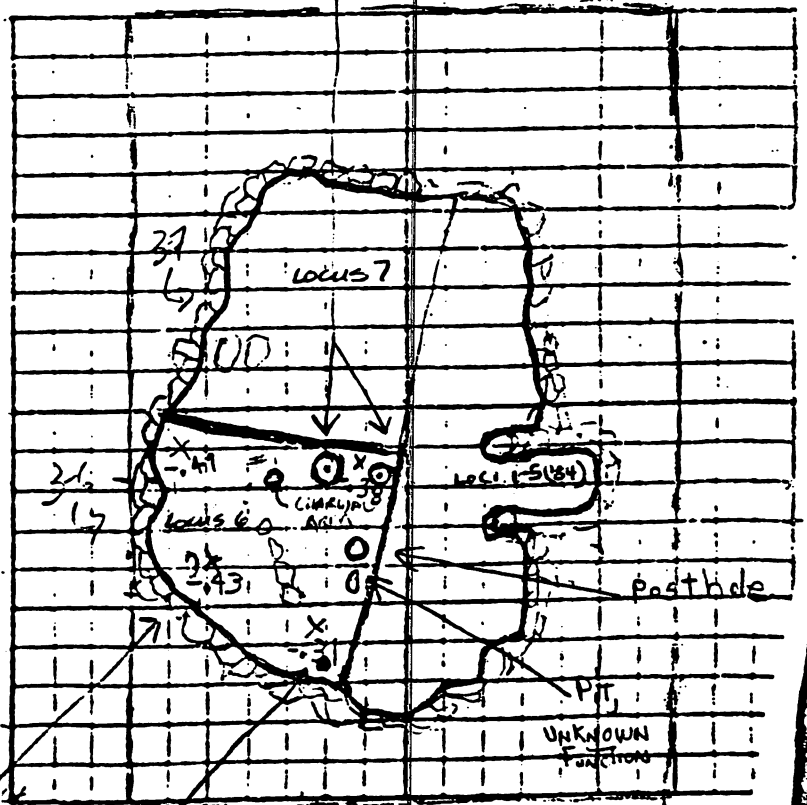
FIG 167  
N115



E123 N158 1985

LEVEL 3 LOCUS 6

Hearths



LOCUS 6 (Level 3 - Locus expanded to 300m x 100m)

NORTH

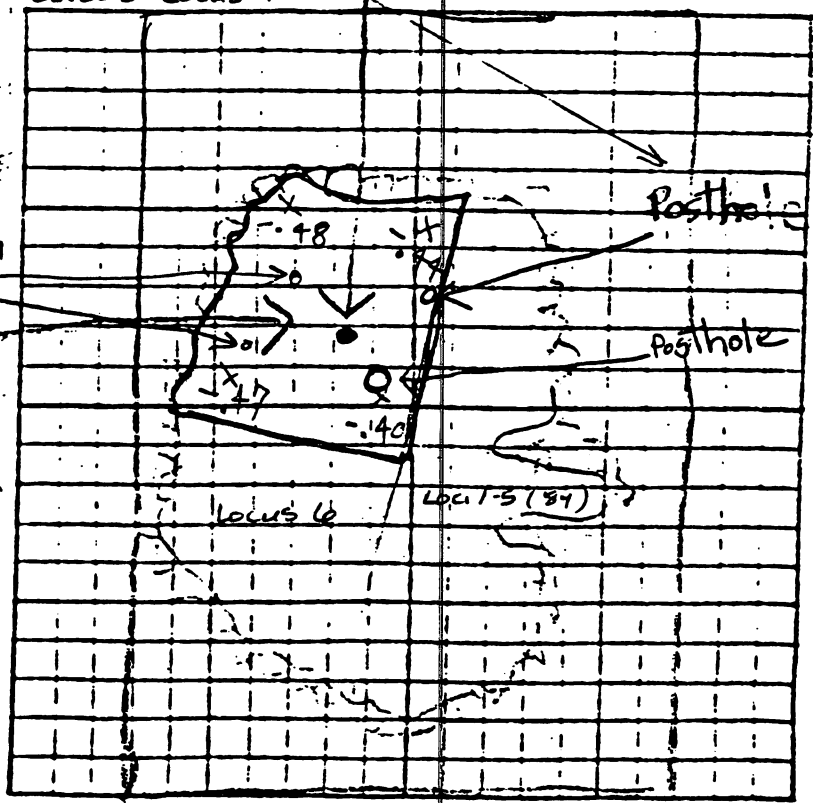
SCALE = 1

Feature: POSTHOLE  
Circular Area,  
elev. 1600.96  
EXTRACTED FROM  
LEVEL 2

Feature: PITS  
...  
elevation: 1600.86

E123 N158 1985  
LEVEL 3 LOCUS 7

Polishing Stones  
Locus Level



NORTH



SCALE

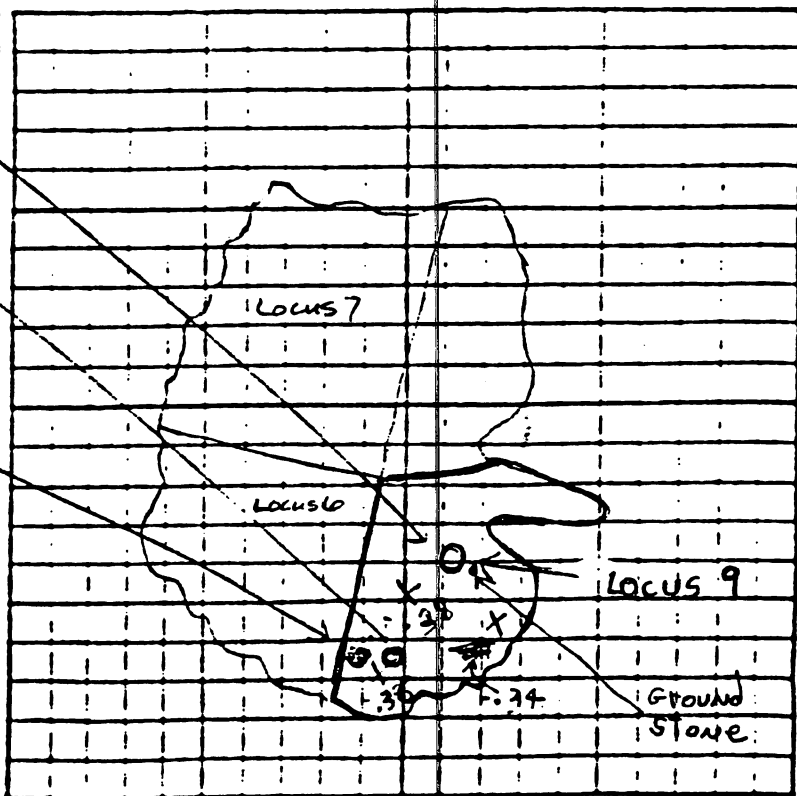
E123 N158 1985

LEVEL 3 LOCUS 9

Trash-filled pit  
(Spindles, bones)

MAND FRAGMENT

2-HAND MAND



NORTH ↑

SCALE

E130 N125 (1984)

Date Excavated: 6/21-7/9/84

Excavators: Moppy Barr

Franklin Gharrett

Michael Gregory

Ronna Jane Bradley

John Hohmann

Steve Gernick

E130 N125, selected as part of the Phase II probability sample based on feature list, was located in the central core area of the site. The excavations uncovered evidence of a large rectangular room that probably had an upper story use-area. Approximately 7.5 square meters of the total 40.48 square meter area was excavated.

A 1 by 2 meter unit located in the southeast corner formed the first stage of the excavation. This was subsequently expanded to the north an additional 2.75 meters. The original 1 by 2 meter unit was located in the room judgementally to test the highest and likely best preserved corner of the room. Wall trenching and surface rubble removal were conducted to define the wall outlines.

The excavation reached a maximum depth of 1.56 meters below the surface. Four levels were defined which mainly corresponded to three strata. One of wall and roof fall (likely a product of the burning of the room), another of naturally deposited material that formed after the collapse of the room, and the third of defacto refuse within the room.

Level 1 (stratum 1) contained many large boulders and cobbles with lithics and sherds in a matrix of light-brown fine textured silt. Charcoal flecks were rare. It is likely that this level formed as a combined result of both aboriginal trash disposal and natural formation processes linked with both air and water transport of material.

Level 2 (stratum 2) also contained abundant wall stones but differed from Level 1 with a red/brown clay matrix that was compact. This level may represent roof fall and consisted of several large flat limestone slabs that were superimposed over burned roof beams.

Level 3 (stratum 2) continued to have abundant wall stones. Charcoal in the form of roof supports was common, but the matrix changed color to a light brown and the texture became medium. The changes in matrix color and texture indicate that some of the roof deposit was also included with this level. It may also be possible that the change is due to differing amounts of wall mortar inclusions between Levels 2 and 3. Reconstructable sherds in this level were likely associated with Level 4.

Level 4 (stratum 3) was only about 6-7 cm in thickness and contained materials lying on a light colored clay-plaster floor. The matrix of this level was dark brown, compact in texture and clay in composition. Charcoal remains continued to be abundant. Several clusters of artifacts and features were defined in this level.

On the clay-plaster floor were 5 reconstructable vessels, a

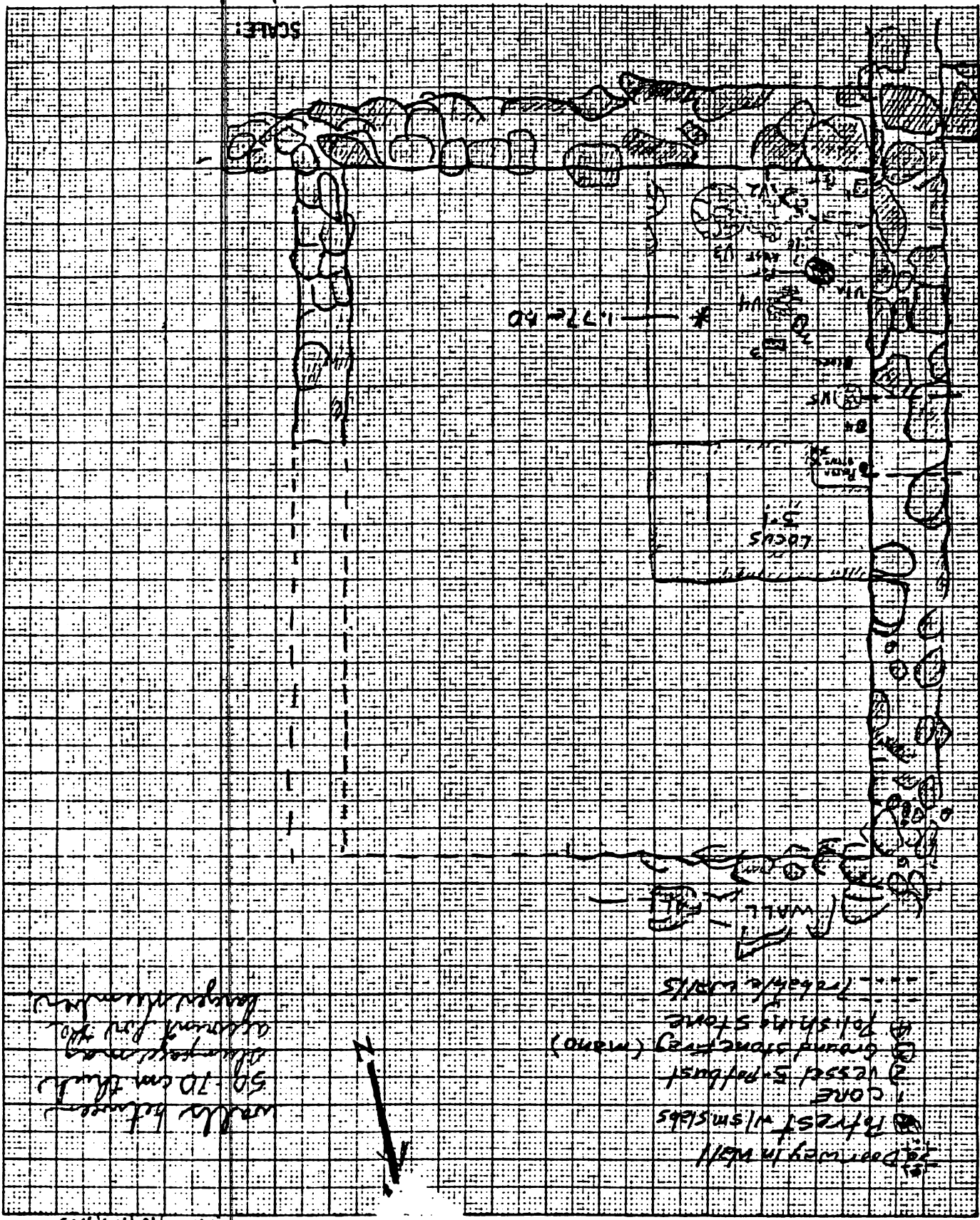
pot rest feature in the floor, a door threshold in the west wall, and evidence for a hearth in front of the doorway.

Flotation, pollen, and dendrochronological samples were collected throughout the unit.

The stratigraphic sequence observed here indicated that a formal second story room was unlikely. However, the extent of roof fall did indicate that it was constructed to support a substantial weight. Though walls of the same height as the lower story are unlikely on the upper story due to an insufficient amount of wall fall and the lack of special wall features indicating roof support, the roof may have served as a special use-area.



10 mm CO 1 cm



SCALE:

Locus 5

1.77-20

- 1. Doorway in wall
- 2. First 21 m slabs
- 3. CORE
- 4. Vessel & pot base
- 5. Ground structure (mound)
- 6. Polishing stone
- 7. Fragments of shells



width between  
50-70 cm thick  
alignment of wall  
larger than  
larger than

Floor Plan: E130 N125

SITE: SHOOFY VILLAGE

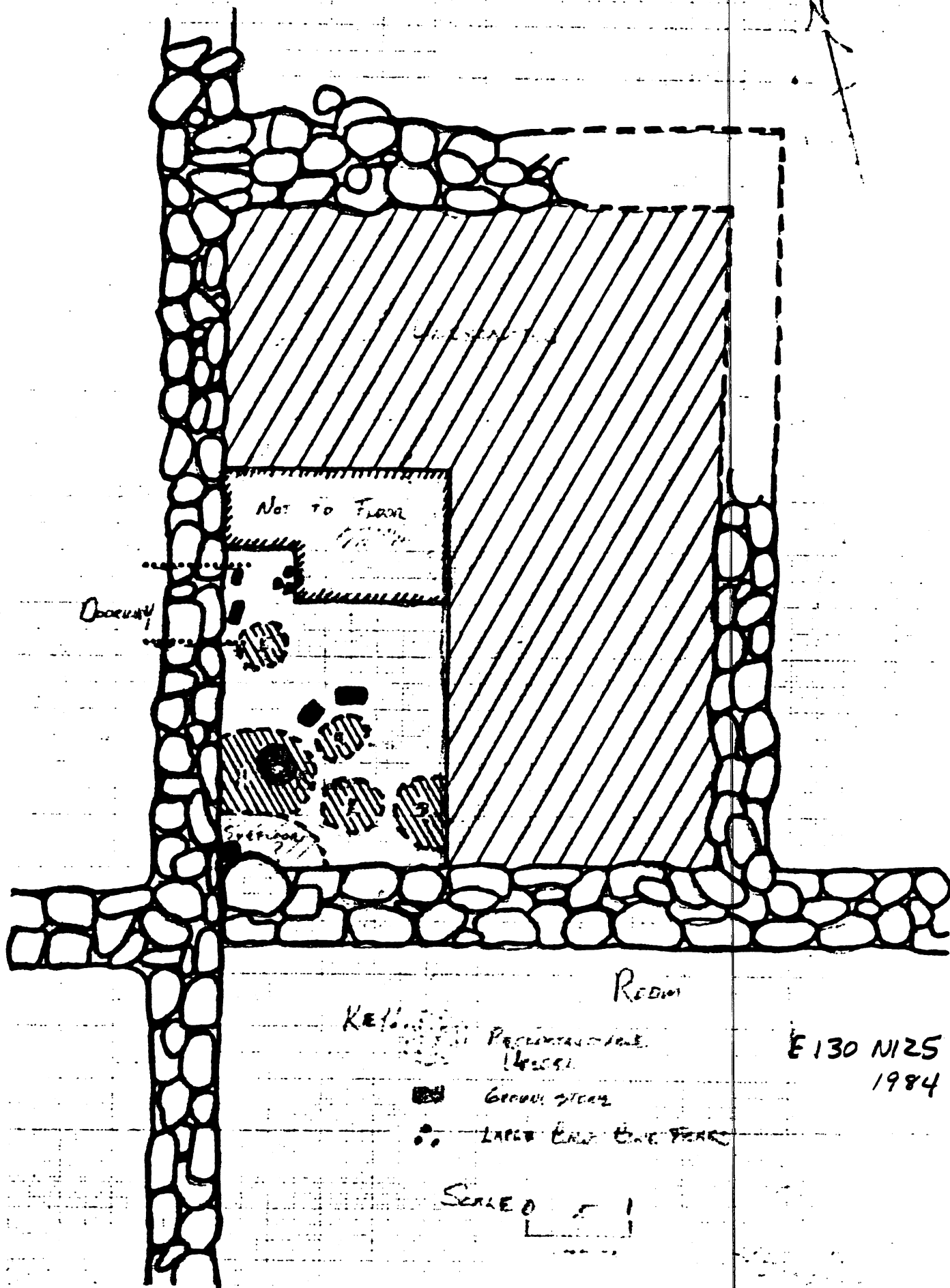
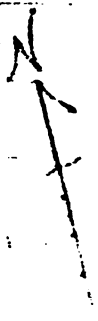
NAME: JOHN GORMAN

July 9, 1954

Department of Anthropology

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

PAGE 005



Not to Plan

Open area

Redim

- KEY:
- ▨ Precinct boundary
  - ▨ Grass
  - Green stone
  - Large tree
  - Tree

E 130 N125  
1984

SCALE 1:1

E130 N125 (1985)

Date Excavated: 6/16-7/5/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Richard Rosa  
Branwen Denton  
Sharon Cox  
Mark Lane

E130 N125 was judgementally selected for investigation as a result of the 1984 excavations, and approximately 3/4 of this rectangular room was excavated. The quarter in the southeast corner was left unexcavated due to the amount of rocks and soil that would have to have been moved. Several loci were redesignated and newly designated. Locus 1 was expanded to include the portion of the room north of the 1984 excavations. The profile initiated in 1984 to the east was extended the length of the room until the north wall was defined. Locus 1 was then reduced to include only the area inside the walls. When Level 4 was begun in the area of Locus 1, the floor area was cut in half and redesignated as Locus 2 (to the west) and Locus 3 (to the east). Locus 4 was created when excavations were expanded due to the high number of dendro samples and in-place vessels on or near the floor. A subfloor pit was excavated as Locus 5.

Reconstructable vessels were encountered on the floor surface scattered in and among charcoal. An area of very ashy soil was defined at the base of Level 4 Locus 2. Dendrochronological samples were plentiful with 19 recovered throughout the 1985 excavations.

Level 4 Locus 3 did not contain as many sherds spread along the surface as 4-2, but did contain several dendro samples which seemed to occur at regular intervals across the unit (about 35-40 cm) parallel to the north wall.

In the new area designated as Locus 4, measures were implemented to efficiently excavate the overburden (removal without screening of Level 1 - a dark brown to black, fine silt with rocks present). Once brown silt with clay present was encountered, Level 2 was designated and screening and the retaining of artifacts began.

The first indications of vessels on the floor surface appeared at Level 3 Locus 4. Five or six vessels were present on or near the floor in various stages of preservation. They did not rest on the floor but were smashed across it or flattened onto it with charcoal occurring beneath them.

Vessel "A" had its rim inverted with the interior of the vessel facing upwards. Fill and charcoal occurred beneath it and it is likely that it was inside the room during its use. At the time of the destruction of the room it probably fell and was scattered across the floor.

Vessel "B" was a redware jar with a vertical neck and a shoulder. Its rim was upright, but its base and shoulder were smashed into itself, suggesting a vertical drop. Clay-silt fill containing charcoal was observed within the vessel. An attempt was made to recover the entire vessel by excavating into the south profile.

Vessel "C" was a large plainware storage jar that appeared to be sitting upright on the floor surface. Its sherds were not collapsed and it appeared to be "in situ". A part of a beam was found beneath the vessel. As the sherds were collected and the fill inside the vessel was removed, several fist sized or larger rocks and quite a bit of charcoal of various sizes (8 cm to 2 cm) were found. Large tree roots grew through this vessel, but it retained its form. Other rocks were found to the east of the vessel but did not appear to be part of a formal feature.

Vessel "D" also appeared to be intact and sitting on the floor. By the arrangement of sherds smashed on to themselves, with the lower portion of the vessel intact, it appeared as if this vessel dropped to the floor. Charcoal and burned fragments of a bark-like substance were observed, collected, and photographed. Perhaps this was the remnant of the means of support for these vessels. Large dendro samples occurred just to the south and east of this vessel, in, around, and under it.

Vessel "E" on first inspection appeared as a scatter of sherds seemingly from a single vessel. As sherds were collected and dirt was cleared, a pattern of sherds emerged not unlike that of Vessel D where a vertical drop was indicated. When a charred bean fragment was observed, a flotation sample was recovered.

Vessel "F", a large plainware jar, occurred mainly in Locus 2. Its sherds were scattered across the surface. The main reconstructable fragments appeared to be inverted with the vessel interior facing upwards. Charcoal fragments and ash were found scattered in and around the sherds.

Vessel "G" occurred in Loci 2 and 3 and was a distinctive red color. This vessel seemed to be scattered across the surface.

Vessel "H" appeared as a mass of sherds again with the rim inverted and its interior facing upwards.

In the fill above the floor along the east wall several interesting shell artifacts were recovered. A single fragmentary projectile was recovered, nearly at floor level in the area of Vessel D. It was a very long bifacially flaked basalt point, unusual for the site.

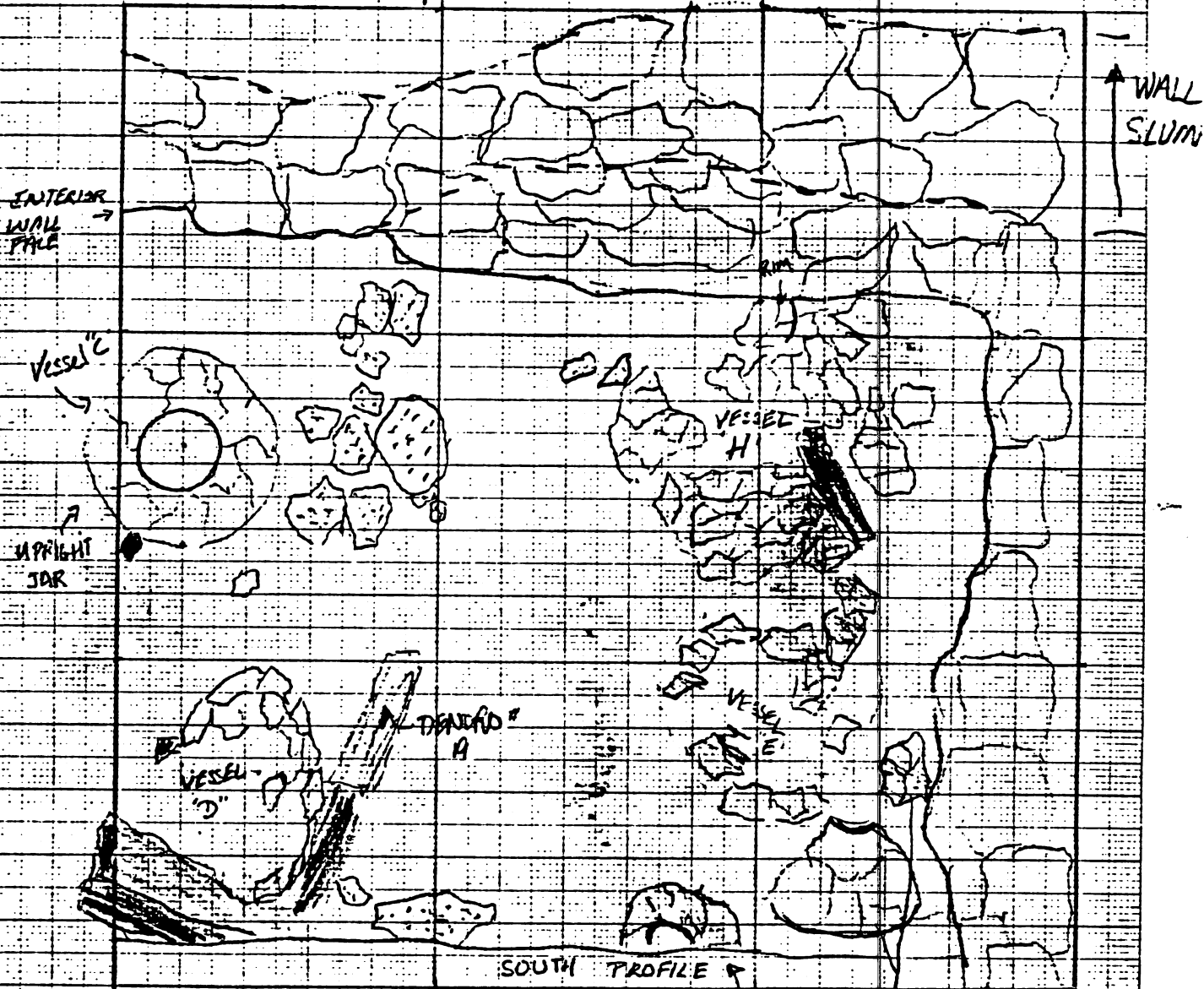
Flotation samples were collected throughout the room including several from the fill of the reconstructable vessels.

This room appears to have burned. No hearth was encountered. The subfloor pit excavated as Locus 5 yielded only artifacts from the fill. No burial was recovered. The reconstructable vessels found in the room seemed to be stored inside suspended from the roof, rather than on the roof.

E130 N125  
 LEVEL H-4  
 D. LINDAUER  
 JULY 4, 1985

VESSELS SPEC #

- A: 7580, 7581
- B: 7582
- C: 7577, 7578, 7579
- D
- E
- H



SOUTH PROFILE

RED  
 VESSEL  
 VESSEL  
 "B"

VESSEL  
 "A"

KEY

- ROCK
- SHERD - INTERIOR WP
- SHERD - EXTERIOR WP
- BURNED LOG

SCALE

40cm



40310

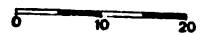
10 O TH TIME IN X  
 KEUTEL & SULLY CO MADE IN U.S.A.





SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E130 N125

E134 N114 (1984)

Date Excavated: 6/25-7/10/84  
Excavators: Hussein Ahmed  
Nina Swidler  
Michael Gregory  
Franklin Gregory  
John Brogan  
Nancy Coinman  
Dawn-Starr Crowther  
Daniel Bontrager

Unit E134 N114 was initiated as part of the initial probability sample of geometric area at the site. A one by one meter unit (Locus 0) was oriented toward true North. The location of this unit was within an area of the upper core rooms and was in a room defined by three walls - S, W, and E. A north wall was not visible on the surface to distinguish this room from the room just to the north. This room was severely pot-hunted with deep red sandstone walls exposed on the north. It was presumed that a buried wall divided the large room space.

Locus 0 (1 by 1 meter) was extended about 50 cm to remove wall fall.

Locus 1, was initiated when the first floor was detected. It was taken down one level to a possible second floor.

Locus 2 was begun as a 2 by 1 meter sample unit, part of the probability sample based on a feature list. The room/unit was randomly selected from the upper core rooms. The unit continued to use the same designation and datum as Loci 0 and 1. The 2 by 1 meter unit was essentially oriented E-W to expose the southern wall and to attempt to expose the SW corner of the room. Initial levels exposed both the corner and the south wall. Locus 2 was terminated at the level of the first floor (exposed in Locus 1).

Locus 3 consisted of an area added to the previous loci to encompass approximately a 3 by 3 meter unit in the room. Most of the area lay to the north of the previous units/loci. Four levels were excavated in this locus following the stratigraphic sequence established in Loci 0 and 1.

#### Excavation and Sampling Strategies

Excavation strategy was established in Locus 0 which revealed a fairly straightforward stratigraphic sequence for further excavation. However, initial levels were 20 cm arbitrary levels. The stratigraphy consisted of an upper layer (35 cm) of heavy wall fall with large sandstone and basalt boulders in conjunction with smaller chinking stones (esp. limestone) and cobble-sized filler stones. Major wall fall extended to an identifiable roof fall level consisting of large, charred beam fragments, extensive burned daub and heavier or more dense concentrations of artifacts, presumed to be secondary trash. The profile exposed in Loci 0 and 1 revealed a finer ash and charcoal level above a 'first floor'. In addition, a large deposit with a flat base of yellowish, tempered, but unfired clay lay on the latest surface. In the southern half of Loci 0 and 1, the

stratigraphy was less clear and excavation revealed a deeper, less clearly stratified deposit of finer reddish sandy clay. Excavation in Loci 2 and 3 followed the major stratigraphic units: Surface, wall fall, roof fall (with some remnant wall fall), and fine, ashy/charcoal concentrations over the floor. Floor contexts were collected at Level 4 to keep them separate from upper levels.

The floor was actually lower than originally believed and what was perceived as two superimposed floors was actually compacted roof fall material. Excavation in Locus 3 revealed the floor to be sloped downward toward the north and to be lower in the southern half than originally perceived. Roof fall was extremely thick (Level 3 in Locus 3). Level 4 in Locus 3 was begun because it was thought the floor was near. However, Level 4 became rather extensive and the floor was not exposed. Instead, artifacts believed to have been on the floor were exposed. Another 5-10 cm would probably have cleared the fill over the floor and revealed its surface and the basal course of the wall. The "surfaces" exposed may in reality have been compacted areas of roof fall.

The most puzzling item was the mega-metate. It was slightly tilted and was assumed to rest on the floor. Excavation around this artifact was unable to expose a recognizable floor and follow it out. When it was removed (at the last minute), no good floor was observed, but it was presumed the floor must be there and simply needed further exploration in a larger area around the location of the metate.

The actual floor assemblages contained a great many pieces of groundstone tools of various sizes and shapes in addition to the large metate. A number of small pot busts were also located. These did not all lie on a floor or surface but were deposited at different elevations, adding to the confusion locating the actual floor.

In conclusion, Level 4 was a dense, dark level of burned roof fall deposited on the floor, which should be labeled Level 5. All of the Level 4 artifacts were either floor contact or just above floor.

Pollen and flotation samples were collected throughout all loci in the room. C-14 samples were taken from 4-0 and 2-3. Dendrochronological samples were taken from 4-3.

Artifacts of note included projectile points, ceramic objects, polished stones, bone tools, and groundstone.

### Summary

Excavation at this location revealed a deep (about 1 meter) rectangular room approximately 5 meters (E-W) by 3.5 meters (N-S). Double course masonry walls enclosed the room. The walls appear to have been built as one construction unit since the SW corner is bonded. Approximately 2/3 of the room was excavated down to the floor assemblage. The floor surface was not totally exposed.

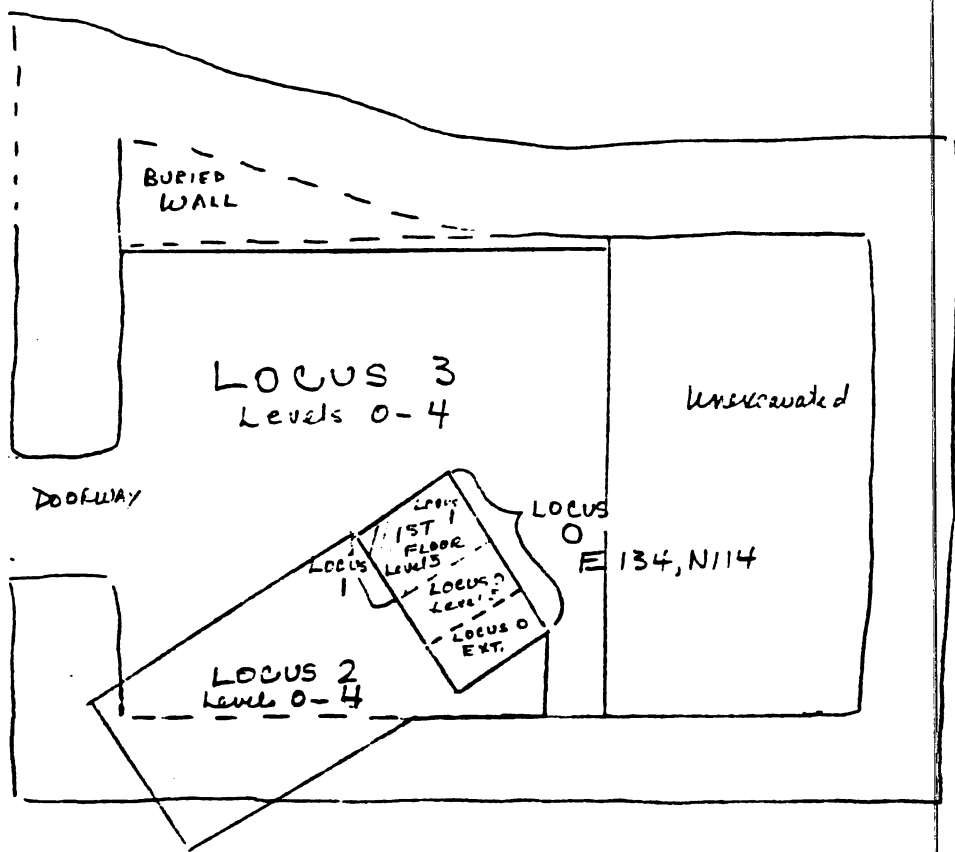
All four walls were cleared. The west, south, and east walls were cleared more thoroughly than the north. An entryway

or doorway was located in the west wall, providing a passage between this room and an enclosed plaza. The doorway is exactly 1 meter wide with a limestone slab lintel.

The function of the room was suggested to be a grinding room because of the prevalence of groundstone in the fill above the floor and in the floor assemblage. No hearth was uncovered.

Roof construction utilized large wooden beams that appear to have been placed across the room in a N-S direction. Substantial clay daub was used in the roof. The room burned at a very high temperature, evidenced by the tremendous quantity of intensely fired daub. Many good specimens of fired daub with wood impressions were taken. Faunal remains were high. A few seeds were recovered from the NW corner of Locus 3 in fill just over the floor. The faunal remains suggested fairly extensive secondary trash dumping episodes in the room after it was burned and abandoned. Recovered ceramics were very numerous. There were approximately 4-5 decent pot busts.

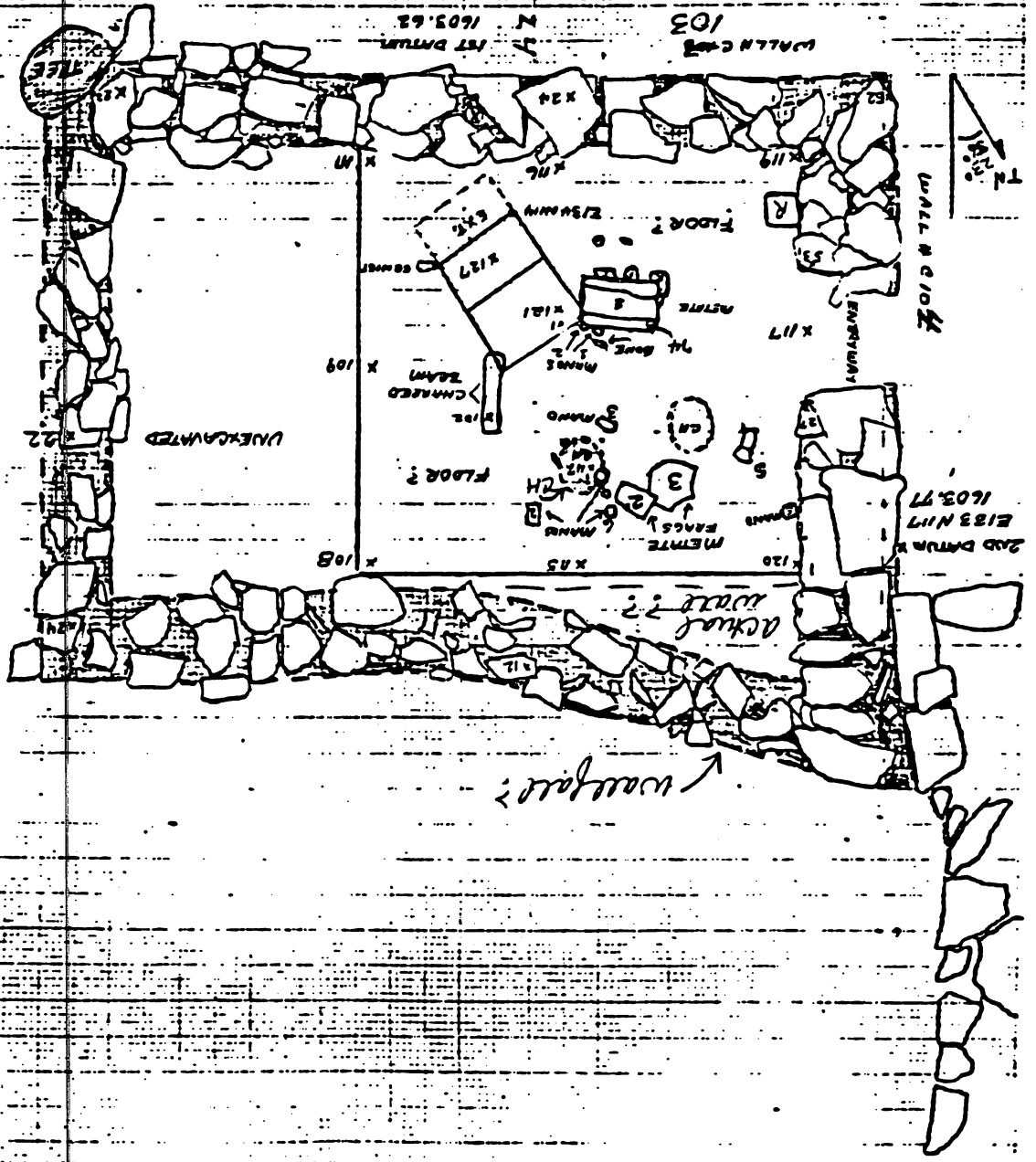
Nancy Coinman

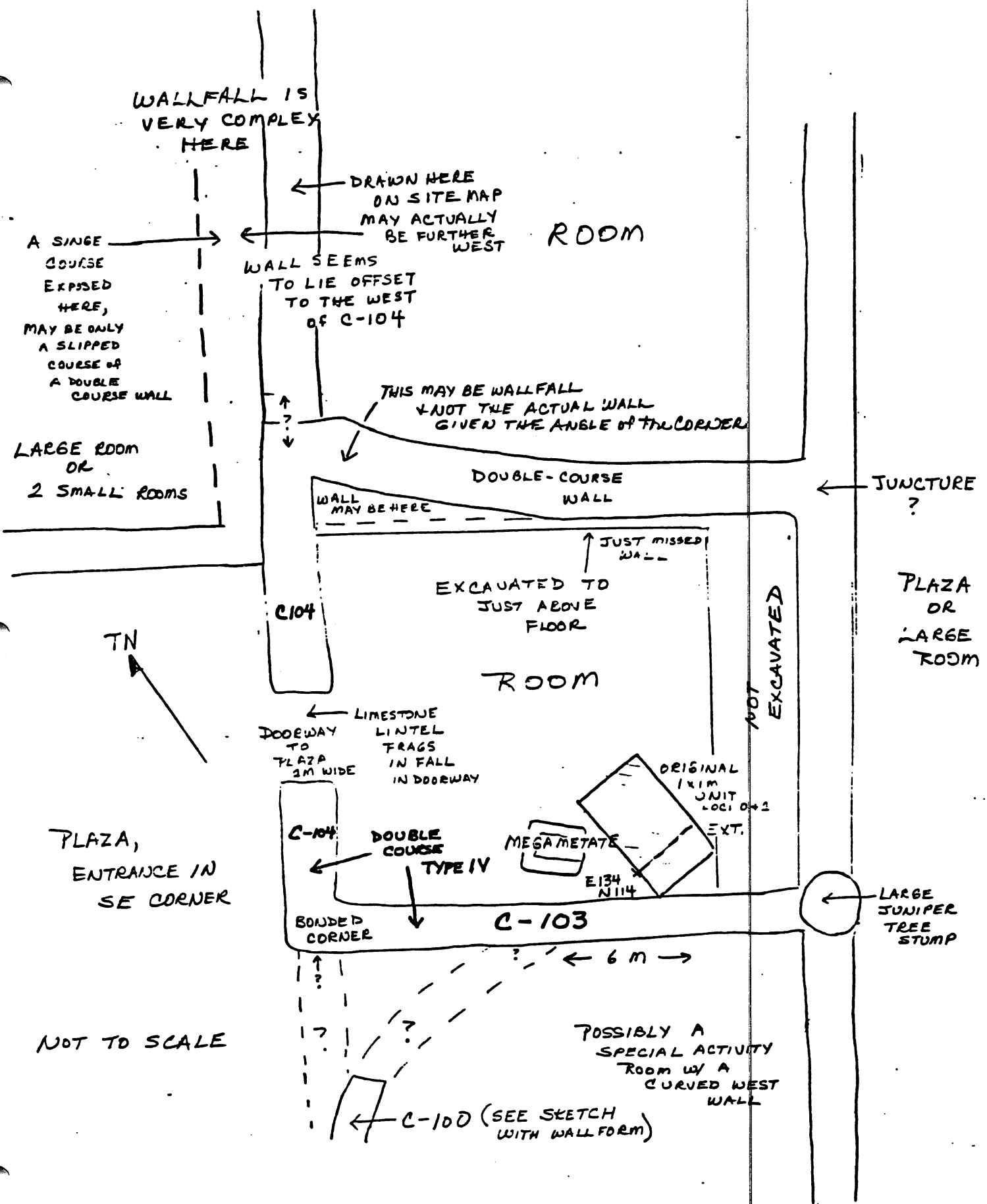


Location of Excavation Loci for E 134, N114. 1984



AZ 0:6:JL (A94) SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
EISEN 11/1984  
WALLS E 101 & 102  
SCALE 1:50  
COMMAN, BONTRAGER





SKETCH: WALLS C-103 + C-104, CENTRAL ROOM BLOCK.  
 E 134, N114 1984.  
 N. COINMAN

E134 N114 (1985)

Date Excavated: 6/4-6/21/85

Excavators: Laurene Montero

Bruce McCoy

Christopher Hoffman

David Eshbaugh

Dawn-Starr Crowther

Kathryn Wullstein

John Krigbaum

Sharon Cox

Lenora Lowe

E134 N114 is a large rectangular room located in the central core area of Shoofly Village. On the basis of the 1984 findings and an overt desire to more completely excavate several of the core rooms at Shoofly, investigations were resumed in E134 N114 during the 1985 field season. The primary goals of the 1985 excavation were: (1) to identify and describe the walls of the room, (2) to collect additional material for dating the occupation and abandonment of the room, (3) to open the entire room at a floor level, such that associations of floor features and artifacts might be discovered, (4) to identify the number of floors or occupation surfaces involved, and (5) to test at sub-floor levels for sub-floor features and the possibility of earlier activity areas underlying the room.

The 1985 investigation began by defining two new loci for excavation: Locus 4 and Locus 5. These loci encompassed all of the area left unexcavated during the 1984 season. Subsequent loci were utilized to gain greater horizontal control of the distribution of floor features and artifacts or to investigate particular features.

#### Locus 4

Locus 4 encompassed the area north of the excavations of 1984, up to the northern wall of the room.

The investigation of Locus 4 began with wall-clearing and removal of fallen rocks as a means of identifying its boundary with the room's northern wall. Surface rock alignments suggested that the wall was two courses wide and that the courses were separated near the intersection of the northern and western walls. Subsurface investigations revealed that the wall courses did not separate. The wall was roughly straight, east to west, with a slight inward slump near its middle. A break in the wall, interpreted as a doorway, was discovered in the western portion of the northern wall (see Locus 20).

Quantities of artifacts were recovered from the fill of Locus 4. Ceramics, lithics, polishing stones, groundstone tools (metates and a mano), a stone blade, faunal elements, and a bone tool (scraper) were unearthed during excavations. The artifacts were suggested to have come from a variety of sources: fill after collapse of the roof and walls (trash), down-washed material from adjacent rooms, mortar material that had been used

between the wall rocks, and from roof activity areas.

Locus 4 was discontinued prior to encountering a floor level. It was divided into smaller units (loci 11, 14, and 17) to gain finer horizontal control of artifact and feature distribution on and near the occupation surface.

#### Locus 5

Locus 5 was an area bounded by the 1984 excavation area to the west, and the southern, northern, and eastern walls on the other sides. A one-by-one meter unexcavated "testimonial" was left in the southeastern corner of the locus.

Like Locus 4, the work on Locus 5 began with wall clearing to identify its boundaries. Surface and near-surface levels (0 and 1) generally contained wall fall and trash material. This included a great number of boulders or potential wall stones, as well as artifacts such as lithics, ceramics, a groundstone tool (metate), a polishing stone, and faunal remains.

At the bottom of Level 1, the wall fall and trash material that had been so characteristic of upper levels was replaced by matter that was more suggestive of roof fall. Of particular note were pieces of charcoal, daub, and sherds from a large ceramic vessel. The charcoal was most likely from roof beams and cross-braces. The daub was probably used as roof covering. Most of the daub was bright orange in color, suggesting that it was burnt while oxygen was readily available. One hypothesis for the oxidation is that the roof burned while in place and collapsed as its structural supports were destroyed by the fire. The sherds were of a large shouldered vessel (estimated diameter of about one meter) which may have served as a water or storage container. It is believed that the pot would have been stored on the roof or hung from the ceiling.

In addition to the charcoal, daub, and large sherds, several artifacts were recovered from the roof fall that suggest that the roof of the room may have been a major activity area: metates and manos, a groundstone ornament of jasper or petrified wood, an ornament pre-form of matzatzal quartzite, and part of a bone ring.

During excavation of the lower levels, a niche was identified within the northern wall of the room. The walls of the niche were constructed out of typical wall stones and a fragment of a metate. The base of the niche was a white limestone slab. The presence of the white limestone in doorways and niches suggests that it had a special role as a construction material. The niche was found to contain no artifacts of note. It seemed to extend through the entire wall and into the adjacent room to the north.

Like Locus 4, Locus 5 was discontinued near the floor and divided into smaller units (loci 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) as a means of controlling for the horizontal distribution of floor materials.

#### Loci 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10

Loci 6 through 10 were five one by one meter units (encompassed in upper levels by Locus 5) designed to enable finer

horizontal control of near-floor artifacts and features. In the upper levels of the loci, the soil and unearthed material was similar to that noted in Locus 5. Quantities of burnt daub (many with impressions from the roof beams), charcoal, and sherds similar to those noted as a large pot bust (Locus 5) were recovered from most loci.

An identifiable floor was noted in only one of the loci (Locus 8). The floor was marked by a thin covering of whitish-gray ash. No artifacts were noted in situ on the floor. Two stains were noted in the loci, a small stain, probably from a root in Locus 7, and a large circular stain in Locus 9. The larger stain was dark brown and measured approximately .37 meters in diameter. The size and nature of the stain were remarkably similar to the characteristics of a burnt post removed from a nearby room. Consequently it was suggested that the stain is most likely a post stain from a roof support.

All of the loci were discontinued upon reaching floor level (indicated by the level of the ash and stains, similar depths to other loci within the room, and the base of the foundation course of wall stones).

#### Loci 11, 14, and 17

Loci 11, 14, and 17 were located along the northern wall of the room (encompassed in upper levels by Locus 4). Upper levels of the loci characteristically contained roof fall material. Some inclusions of wall rocks were noted and thought to represent wall rocks which fell at approximately the same time as the collapse of the roof. As with Locus 5, several artifacts were unearthed in the roof fall material which support the notion that the roof was a major activity area for the room. These included: a marine shell "tinkler", a bone tool, a schist palette stained with red ochre, several manos and a metate, an obsidian projectile point, other projectile points, a stone ring of matzatzal quartzite, a steatite disk with a hole in its middle, polishing stones, decorated sherds, and a bone ring.

A whitish-gray ash layer was uncovered and interpreted as indicating floor level. The layer was not continuous but covered much of loci 14 and 17. A large, flat-lying sherd was found lying upon the surface in Locus 14. Several smaller flat-lying sherds were noted in all loci. No other floor context artifacts were located.

#### Loci 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, and 19

These loci were units designed to continue investigation of the portion of the room excavated in 1984. The units were 1.0 to 1.5 square meters in size and intended to horizontally control artifact distributions in floor context.

Identification of the floor was complicated by the use of black plastic in covering and partially back-filling the 1984 excavation area. The weight of the fill on the plastic and the moisture retained underneath it created a compact layer of ashy clay at a level identified last year as near-floor. This layer was approximately .05 meters thick. Any indications of the



aboriginal floor that were within this zone could not be identified or described.

Nevertheless, the floor was suggested in several of the loci by the presence of a number of flat-lying sherds, soil color changes, patches of the whitish-gray ash layer noted above, a mano, and the level of the base of the wall foundation course. Unfortunately, the identification of a discrete floor seems particularly unlikely as the flat-lying sherds were noted at a number of different levels and the soil color changes ((1) light brown (2) whitish-gray ash) were at different levels and discontinuous. It was suggested that the floor was not a prepared surface, and that the dirt and debris built up over time to form a "floor zone".

#### Locus 20

Locus 20 was the area thought to be a doorway in the northern wall. White limestone slabs were removed from the upper portion of the fill and probably formed the upper part of the frame of the door. The frame of the door was found to be a jagged break in the wall rocks, such as might be expected if the door was built after the wall (i.e. torn out of the wall). The base (step) of the doorway is clearly wall rock construction, two courses wide and one course high. The absence of an identifiable wall fall associated with the doorway and the presence of several artifacts (2 manos, ceramics, and bone tools) in the fill suggests that the feature was a doorway constructed prior to the collapse and filling of the room.

#### Locus 21

Locus 21 was the doorway in the western wall area. The frame of the doorway is a prepared interruption in the western wall. The sides of the frame are well-formed and straight. The wall itself is two courses wide at the door. A step of stone was located at the base of the door.

A fortuitous fall of the upper portion of the door frame allowed mapping of the rocks involved in the frame and the derivation of the height of the door during occupation. The doorway would have been at least 1.51 meters high.

As in Locus 20, artifacts were found in the fill of the doorway: a broken metate, ceramics, lithics, and a mano. Also in common with Locus 20, several fragments of white limestone were recovered and probably formed the top of the frame. ;

Extension of the excavation outside the doorway failed to locate the level of the adjacent plaza or an activity area.

#### Locus 22

Locus 22 was a sub-floor trench, aligned parallel to the eastern wall, immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the testimonial. It was designed to investigate the stain noted in Locus 9 and a large flat-lying rock in Locus 8, to expose more of the stratigraphic sequence along the walls of the testimonial, and to test for sub-floor features or occupation surfaces

Red sterile clay was encountered immediately below the surface of Locus 22. The stain failed to continue more than a few millimeters below the surface. The rock seemed to be an isolated wall rock that had fallen and become imbedded into the floor. No sub-surface features were located.

The stratigraphic exposure along the walls of the testimonial did not show discrete floor(s) or marked soil changes at floor or sub-floor levels.

Flotation and pollen samples were collected throughout all loci in the room. Radiocarbon samples were taken from 5-9, 6-10, 7-11, 6-13, 5-14, and 6-16. Dendrochronological samples came from 5-8, 5-9, and 6-11.

### Summary

The construction sequence of the room's walls was that the eastern wall was certainly constructed first. The eastern wall is an extension of the eastern wall of the room immediately to the north. It appears to be bonded to the southern wall in the southeastern corner, but the fact that the testimonial is in that corner, as well as the presence of a large tree in that corner, makes this assertion less than certain. The southern wall is bonded to the western wall, and the outside southwest corner is constructed of dressed (shaped) wall rocks. The western wall abutts against the northern wall. The northwestern corner is peculiar in that it is part of a double abutment of walls. The northern wall abutts against the walls of another room to the west and against the eastern wall to the east.

There were two doors to the room. The one in the western wall would have opened up onto a plaza area. The northern door seems to have been a later addition to the wall (after the wall was constructed, it was broken to form the door) and would have given access to the room to the north.

The wall niche goes through the northern wall into the room to the north. The use of a broken metate in the western wall of the niche suggests that the northern wall was not part of the earliest construction at Shoo-fly, but that people had lived on the site long enough to use, break, discard, and reuse a metate.

The roof was constructed of wood beams and cross pieces and covered with clay (daub). The quantity of artifacts found within the roof fall suggests that the roof was a major activity area. The number of non-utilitarian goods (ornaments) and grinding stones suggests that two of the activities which took place on the roof were storage or construction of ornaments and the preparation of plant foods. The presence of a large storage vessel on or hanging from the roof adds to this picture. It is entirely possible that the second story of the room to the north could have opened onto the roof of E134 N114.

The floor of the room was not a discrete layer with associated artifacts. Rather it appears that the floor was of dirt and rather poorly maintained during occupation. Through time there was a buildup and mixing of floor dirt, sherds, lithics, and other materials. These combined occupation surfaces

formed a floor zone.

The room appears to have burned prior to its collapse. The whitish-gray ashy layer noted as floor in many loci could be the layer of the "floor" at the time of the burning of the roof. The oxidized daub and burnt beams suggest that the roof burnt while standing, and collapsed afterwards. A small portion of the walls fell at the same time as the collapse of the roof. As indicated by the fill above the roof fall, the walls of the room fell sporadically over time.

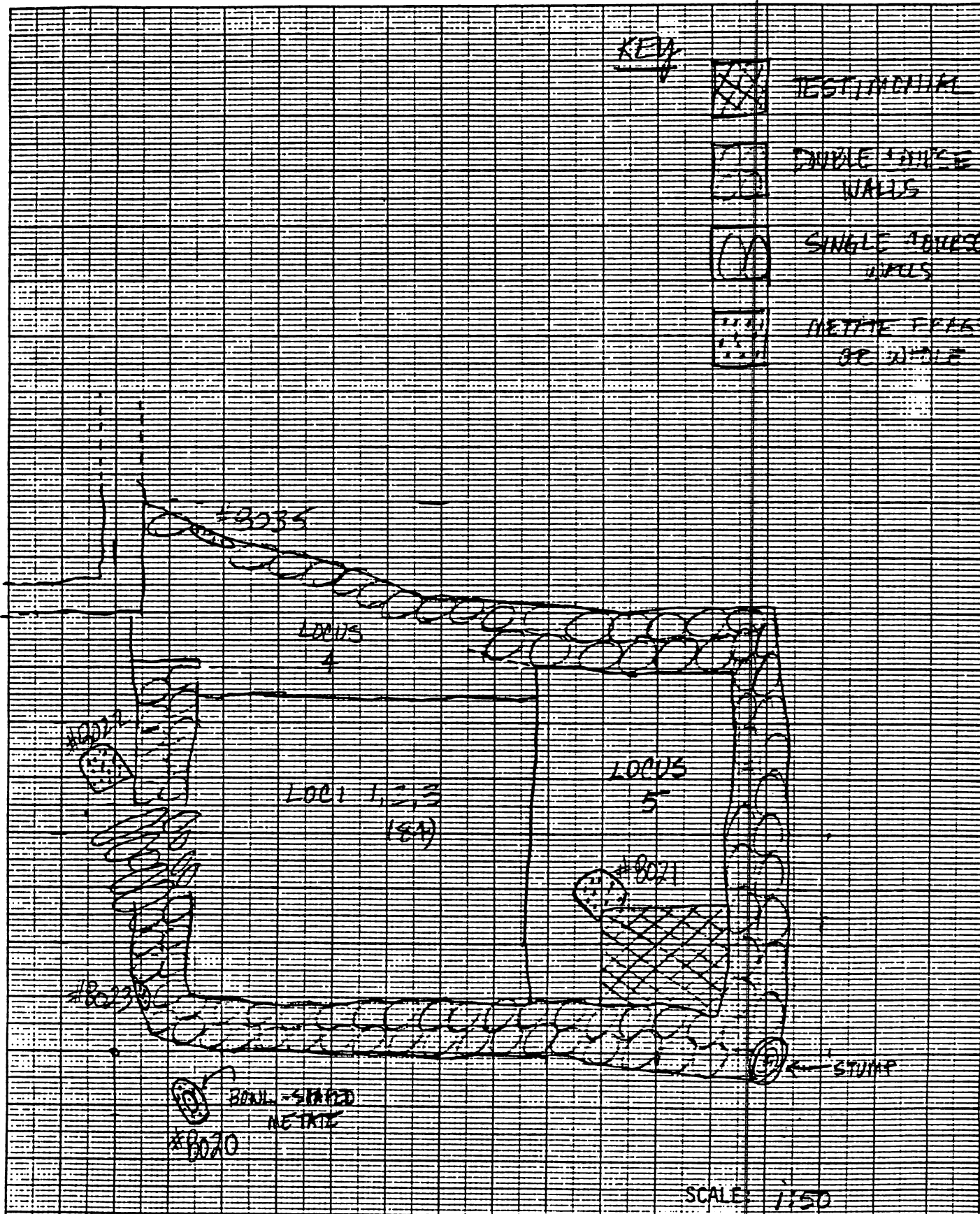
It was strongly suggested that several associated areas be considered for excavation in future seasons. The identification and description of the relationship of the room to the north to E134 N114, the investigation of the architectural linkages of two adjacent core rooms, the excavation of a portion of the plaza area to the west of the room, the excavation of the area just to the south of the the room (which may be a passageway along the room or an unusual enclosed space), and the clearing of the southwest and northwest exterior corners of the room (since both are unique architectural types for Shoofly) were all suggested as future avenues of research.

David Eshbaugh

SITE: SHOOFLY VILLAGE E134N114 1985

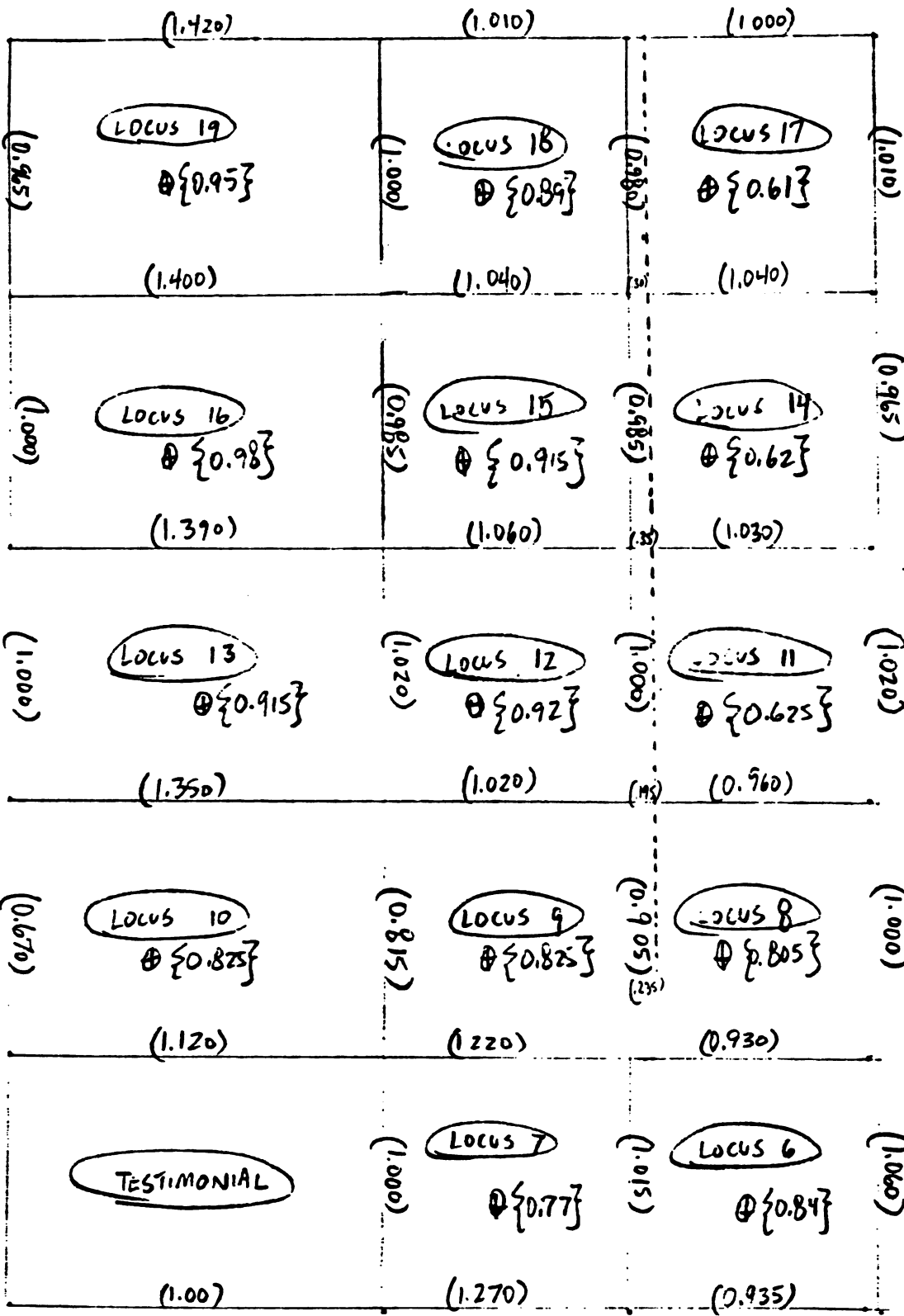
PROJECT:

NAME: DSC



SKETCH MAP OF  
NEAR-FLOOD  
LOCI AND THEIR  
BEGINNING ELEVATION.

DAVID ESTABROOK  
JUNE, 1955



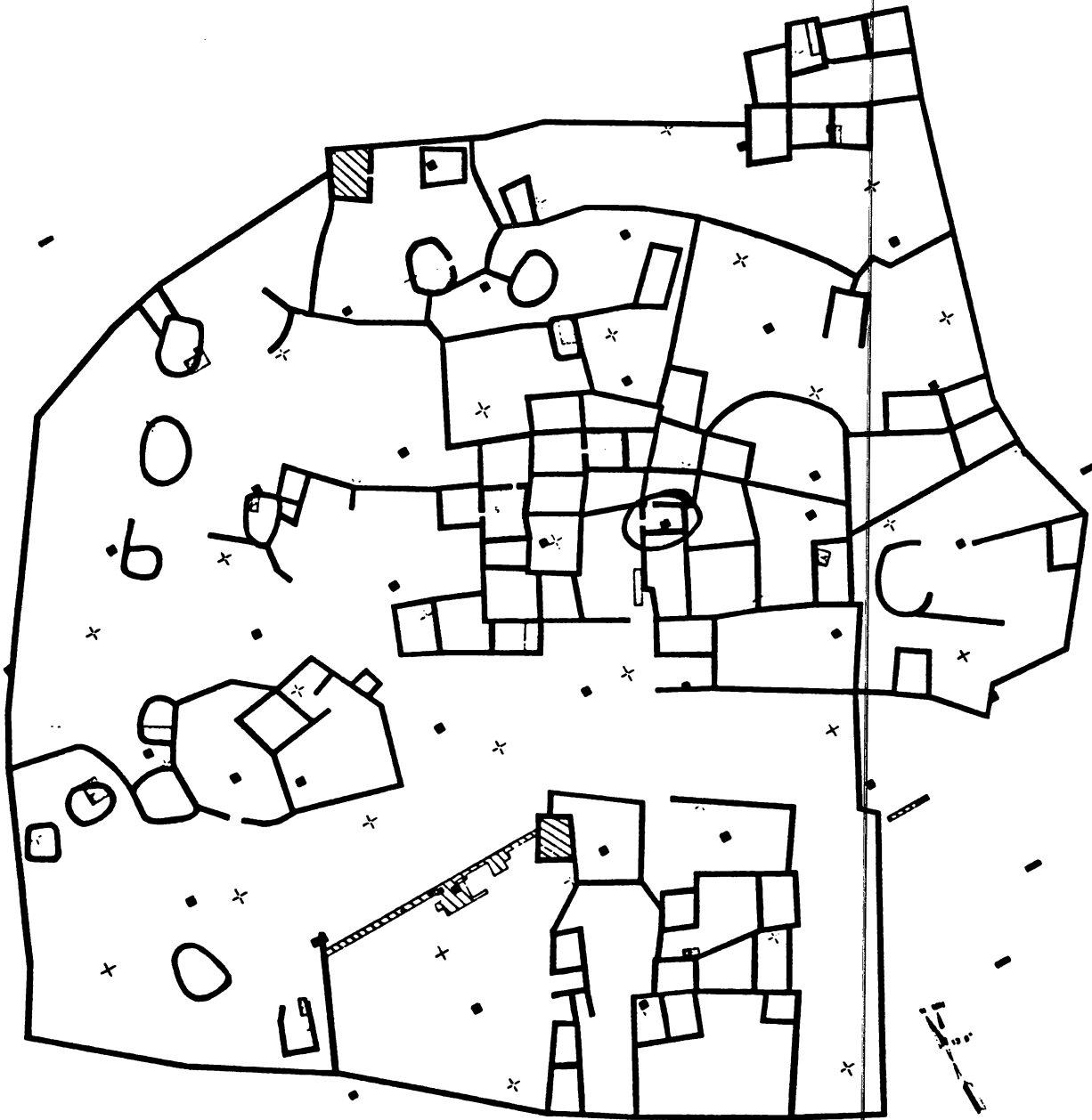
○ ⇒ LOCUS NUMBER

( ) ⇒ LENGTH OF SIDE (IN METERS)

⊕ { } ⇒ BEGINNING ELEVATION FOR LOCI AND APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENT POINT (IN METERS BELOW DATUM)

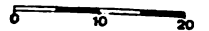
--- ⇒ MARGIN OF ELEVATED AREA.

N  
DRAW NOT TO SCALE



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LINDHALL 1985

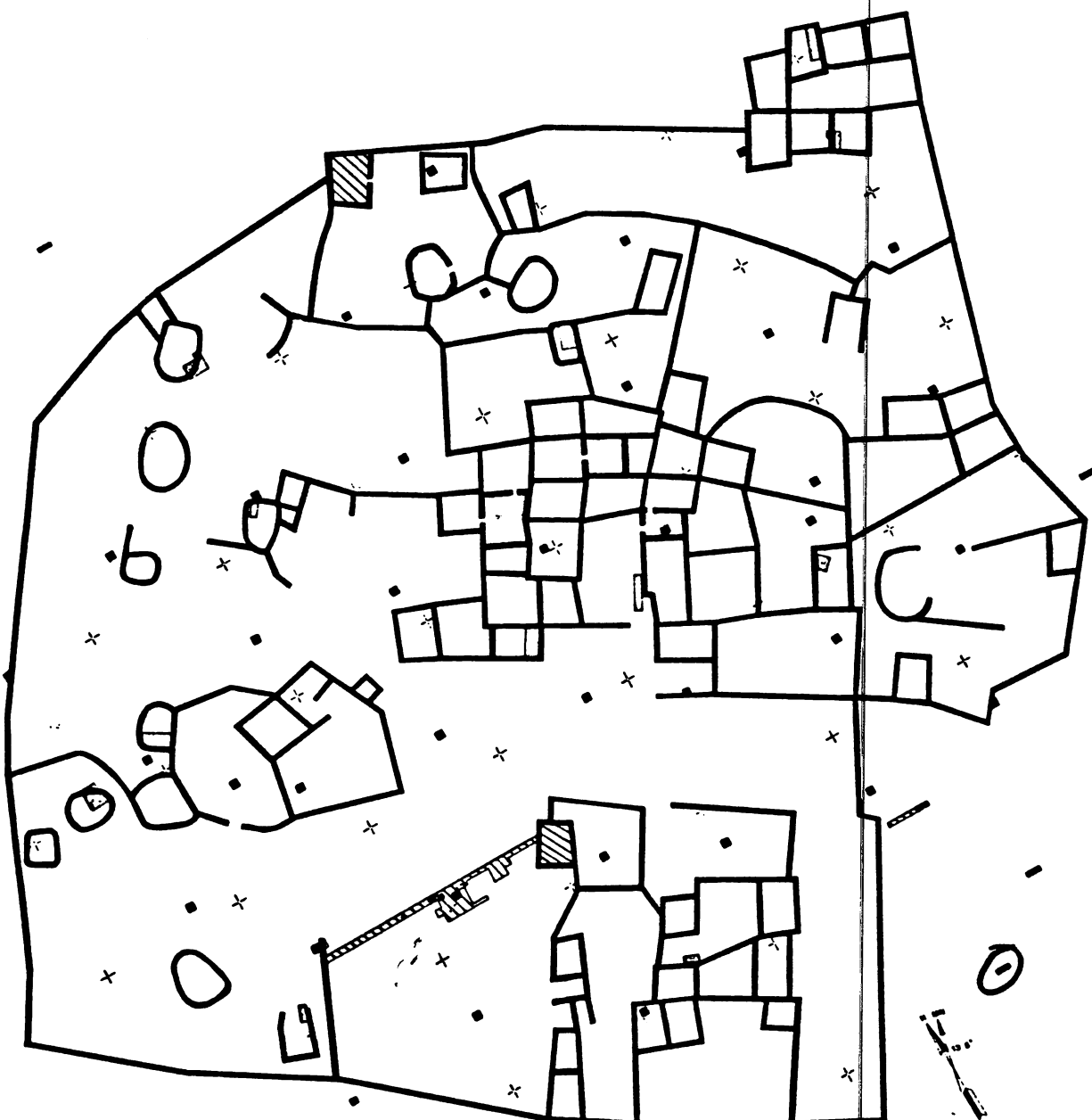
LOCATION OF E134 N114

E144 N42

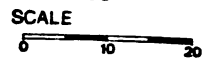
Date Excavated: 6/5-6/6/85  
Excavators: Bethel Brown  
Hamed Qatamin

This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected judgementally on the basis of the discovery of a projectile point on the surface and the presence of a large number of sherds on the surface. It was located outside the compound wall in an open area to the southeast. Three levels were dug with a total depth of 26 cm.

Medium textured dark brown silt made up the first 15 cm (surface and Level 1) changing to compact dark brown silt in the final 11 cm (Level 2). Artifact density decreased subsurface and, with the exception of the projectile point found on the surface, included only ceramics and lithics. A flotation sample was taken from Level 1. No features were encountered. This may be an area of sheet midden with no stratigraphic depth.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGMILL 1985

LOCATION OF E144 N42.



E145 N66

Date Excavated: 6-5/6-11/85  
Excavators: Branwen Denton  
Richard Rosa

E145 N66 was selected judgementally due to its proximity to a "rich" unit excavated in 1984 and the presence of a high density surface sherd scatter. Three loci were excavated - Locus 0 (the original .5 X 2 m unit), Locus 1 (extension of Locus 0 2 meters to the west), and Locus 2 (extension of Locus 1 up to the compound wall).

#### LOCUS 0

Five levels were dug with a total depth of 50 cm. The surface consisted of fine light brown silt. Levels 1 through 3 (45 cm) were characterized by compact dark brown clay and silt with a high density of charcoal. Level 4 (5 cm) was compact red brown clay with less charcoal. A cluster of large rocks was encountered at the west end of the unit in Level 2. These continued in Level 3 and extended from the west end to within 20 cm of the east end of the unit.

Artifacts collected included a stone pendant (perhaps argillite) and groundstone (Level 1) along with ceramics and lithics. Density of artifacts was high through Level 2 but decreased with depth. Some human bone fragments associated with large flaking sherds in Level 1 suggested the presence of a burial but none was found.

Flotation samples were taken from Levels 1-3, and a pollen sample was collected from Level 1. No features were encountered.

#### LOCUS 1

The unit was extended 2 meters west to investigate the cluster of boulders found in Locus 0. This locus was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 42 cm.

Fine light brown silt characterized the surface. Medium textured light brown silt made up Level 1 (15 cm), and Level 2 (28 cm) was medium red brown silt. Compact red clay occurred in Level 3 (19 cm).

Along with ceramics and lithics, a possible ceramic ladle handle, a bead, a possible vesicular basalt pipe fragment, and groundstone were collected (Level 2). It was concluded that the rocks did not constitute a feature but were part of the natural substratum.

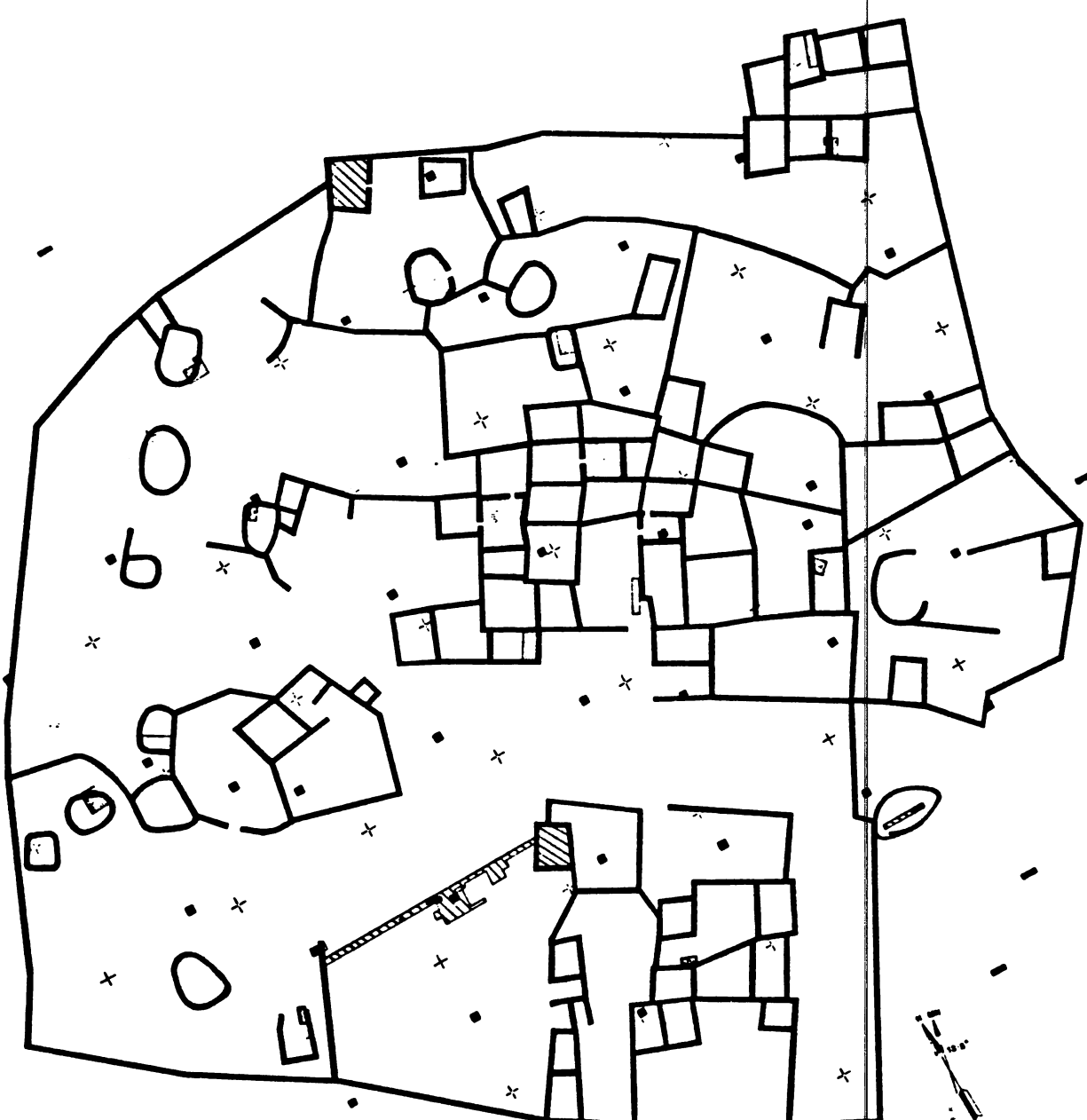
#### LOCUS 2

The trench was extended to the compound wall and designated as Locus 2. Five levels were dug with a total depth of 60 cm.

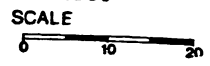
Three strata were defined: 1) fine light brown silt (surface through Level 1 - 18 cm), 2) medium dark brown silt (Levels 2 and 3 - 30 cm), and 3) compact red brown silt and clay (Level 4 - 12 cm).

A wider range of artifacts occurred in Locus 2 than in Locus 0 or 1. Artifacts of note included a bracelet fragment possibly made of argillite and a quartz crystal (Level 1), groundstone, a

shell bead, and a bone tool (Level 2), and a shell bracelet fragment, three figurine fragments, and an obsidian projectile point (Level 3). It was believed that this area was a shell midden. Faunal material occurred throughout the unit. Flotation samples were collected from Levels 3 and 4. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E145 N66

E154 N51

Date Excavated: 6/5/85  
Excavators: Bethel Brown  
Hamed Qatamin

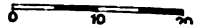
This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected judgementally based on geometric area. Located in an open area about 15 meters outside the compound wall, it was dug in 2 levels with a total depth of 20 cm.

Medium textured dark brown silt characterized both the surface and Level 1. Although artifacts were abundant on the surface, they were scarce subsurface and included only ceramics and lithics. A flotation sample was collected from Level 1. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LOWCHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E154 NS1

E159 N191

Date Excavated: 6/13/85  
Excavators: Bethel Brown  
Elizabeth DeMarrais

Selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, this .5 by 2 meter unit was located approximately 25 meters outside and to the east of the compound wall. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 15 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (7 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt, while medium textured light brown silt occurred in Level 2 (5 cm). Sterile compact red brown clay made up Level 3 (3 cm). Artifacts were scarce and included only ceramics and lithics. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



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

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E159 N191

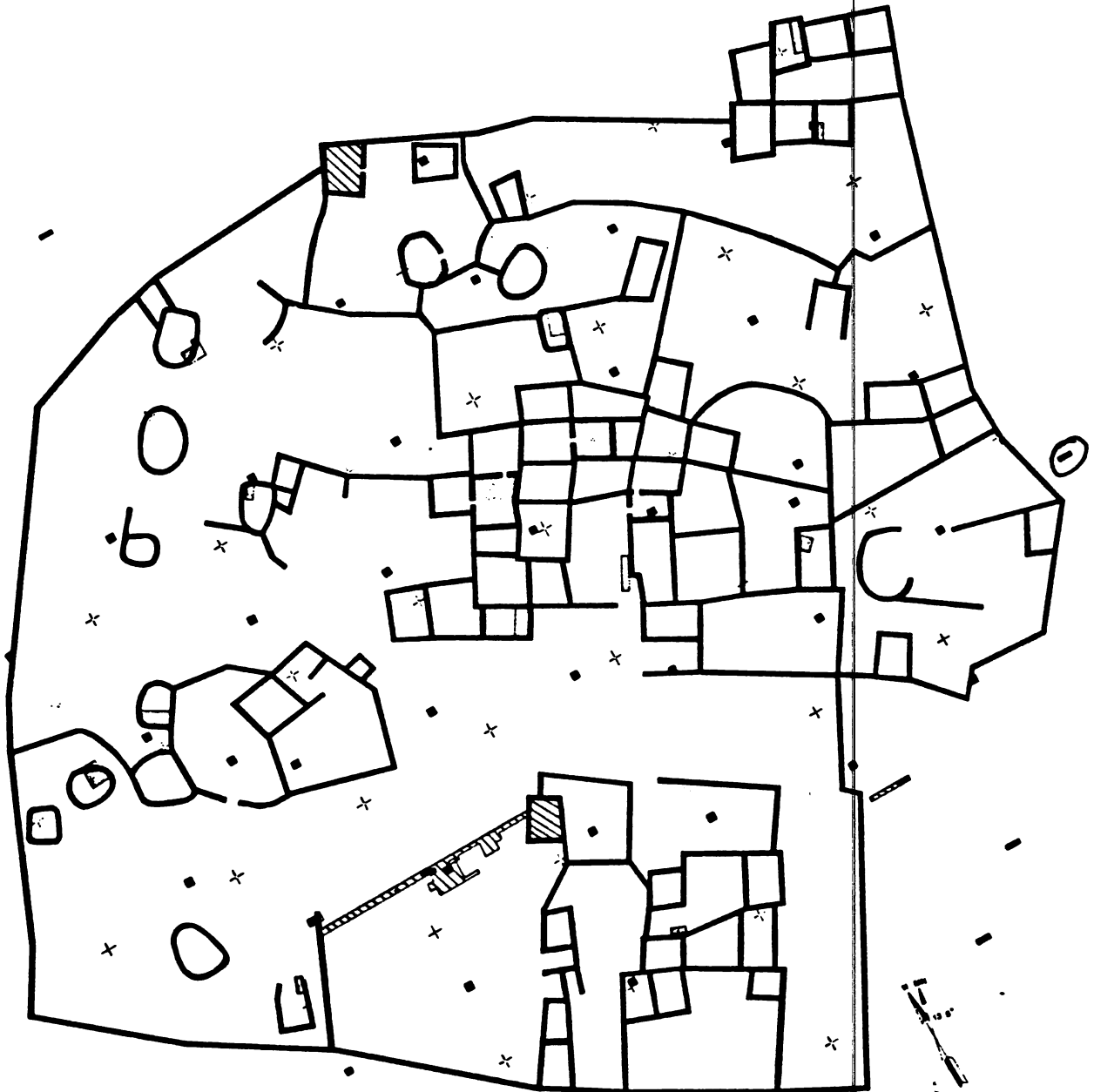
E186 N93

Date Excavated: 6/11-6/12/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Elizabeth DeMarrais

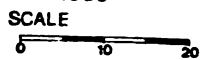
This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located about 1.5 meters outside the compound wall. Its orientation was aligned E-W to test for any talus build-up next to the wall. Five levels were dug with a depth of 32 cm.

Fine light brown silt (surface) graded to medium textured dark brown silt (Levels 1 through 3 - 26 cm). Compact red brown clay which was sterile of cultural material occurred in Level 4 (6 cm). The high density of artifacts throughout the unit indicated a sheet midden area. Along with sherds and lithics, groundstone was found (Level 2). A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.





SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E186 N93

E198 N169

Date Excavated: 6/6-6/12/85

Excavators: Bethel Brown

Hamed Datamin

Elizabeth DeMarrais

E198 N169 was selected judgementally on the basis of a possible artificial mound/burial area. Rocks on the surface indicated the possibility of a wall. It was located about 15 meters north of the compound wall. The original .5 by 2 meter (E-W) unit was designated Locus 0. Locus 1 (north of Locus 0) and Loci 2 and 3 (south of Locus 0) were opened to investigate possible wall fall. Locus 4 (N-S) was opened to the east of the previous loci and consisted only of Level 3 of those loci. Locus 5 (1 m by 2 m, N-S) was designated west of the E-W loci (also to investigate apparent wall fall). See map for loci placement.

All loci (except Locus 4) were excavated in three levels with fine light brown silt characterizing the surface and Level 1 and fine dark brown silt making up Level 2. It was concluded that the rocks were a natural formation rather than wall based on the following: 1) no stones were coursed and 2) there was no alignment of basal stones. Because of the high density of artifacts (ceramics, lithics, groundstone, and a "ceramic object"), it was concluded that the area was probably an activity area with the stones exposed and later covered by trash and sediments. A flotation sample was taken in Level 1 Locus 0. No features were encountered.

N  
↑

	1	
0		4
2		
3		

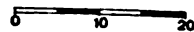
E.98 N169 (1985)

LOCI



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONDMILL 1985

LOCATION OF E198 N169

E209 N177

Date Excavated: 6/12/85  
Excavators: Bethel Brown  
Elizabeth DeMarrais

Selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area, this .5 by 2 meter unit was located approximately 20 meters outside and to the east of the compound wall on a slope. Three levels were dug with a depth of 18 cm.

Fine light brown silt was present through all levels. The low density of artifacts (sherds and lithics only) indicated that this was not a midden area and excavation was terminated. The cultural material that was present may have been washed down from the south. No samples were taken and no features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE  
0 10 20

- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LOWHALL 1985

LOCATION OF E209 N177

E218 N137

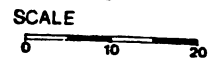
Date Excavated: 6/11/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Elizabeth DeMarrais

This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected as a part of the probability sample based on geometric area. Four levels were dug with a total depth of 22 cm.

Fine light brown silt characterized the surface and Level 1 (2 cm). Medium textured light brown clay made up Level 2 (8 cm), and Level 3 consisted of the expected sterile compact clay. Since the unit was on a slope and there was little cultural material present subsurface (ceramics and lithics only), it was concluded that the surface scatter may have been washed down from the southeast. Only the northern half of Level 3 was excavated due to the very low density of artifacts and the presence of large boulders. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1988

LOCATION OF E218 N137



E14 N106

Date Excavated: 6/12/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Hamed Qatamin

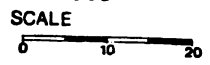
This .5 by 2 meter unit, selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area was located about 20 meters west of the compound wall. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 20 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (6 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt with few artifacts present. Level 2 (12 cm) was made up of medium textured dark brown silt. Sterile compact red brown clay characterized Level 3 (2 cm). Because of the difficulty of excavation and the lack of artifacts, only 1/2 of the unit was excavated in Level 3.

A flotation sample was collected from Level 2. Along with the usual ceramics and lithics, a projectile point was found in Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- ▤ STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E14 NIDLE

E18 N126

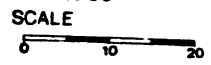
Date Excavated: 6/13/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer

This randomly selected .5 by 2 meter unit was located about 20 meters from the compound wall to the west. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 18 cm.

Fine light brown silt characterized the surface and Level 1 (6 cm), while medium textured light brown silt made up Level 2 (7 cm). The expected sterile red brown compact clay appeared in Level 3 (5 cm). The usual sherds and lithics were present in all levels except Level 3, and groundstone occurred in Level 2. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E18 N126

E27 N142

Date Excavated: 6/13/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Hamed Qatamin

This randomly selected .5 by 2 meter unit occurred on the west side of the site about 20 meters outside the compound wall in an area of ashes where a slash pile had been burned during the 1984 season. It was dug in 3 levels with a total depth of 7 cm.

The surface and Level 1 (1 cm) consisted of fine light brown silt. Level 2 (6 cm) was also light brown silt, but of a medium texture. The expected sterile red clay appeared at the base of Level 2 and excavation was terminated.

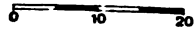
Artifact density was low with no special objects. No features were encountered.

*thin sherd  
613 cm.  
R/B  
5/2*



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LORONILL 1985

LOCATION OF E27 N142

E26 N82

Date Excavated: 6/12/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Hamed Qatamin

This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located about 10 meters south and west of the compound wall. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 18 cm.

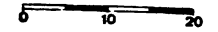
Fine light brown silt characterized the surface and Level 1 (5 cm). Medium textured light brown silt made up Level 2 (5 cm), and Level 3 (8 cm) consisted of medium textured dark brown silt. A red brown soil color change occurred at the base of Level 3 where excavation was stopped due to lack of cultural material.

Artifact density (sherds and lithics) was high in Levels 0, 1, and 2, while Level 3 had few artifacts. Projectile points were found in Levels 2 and 3. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHALL 1985

LOCATION OF ERG N82



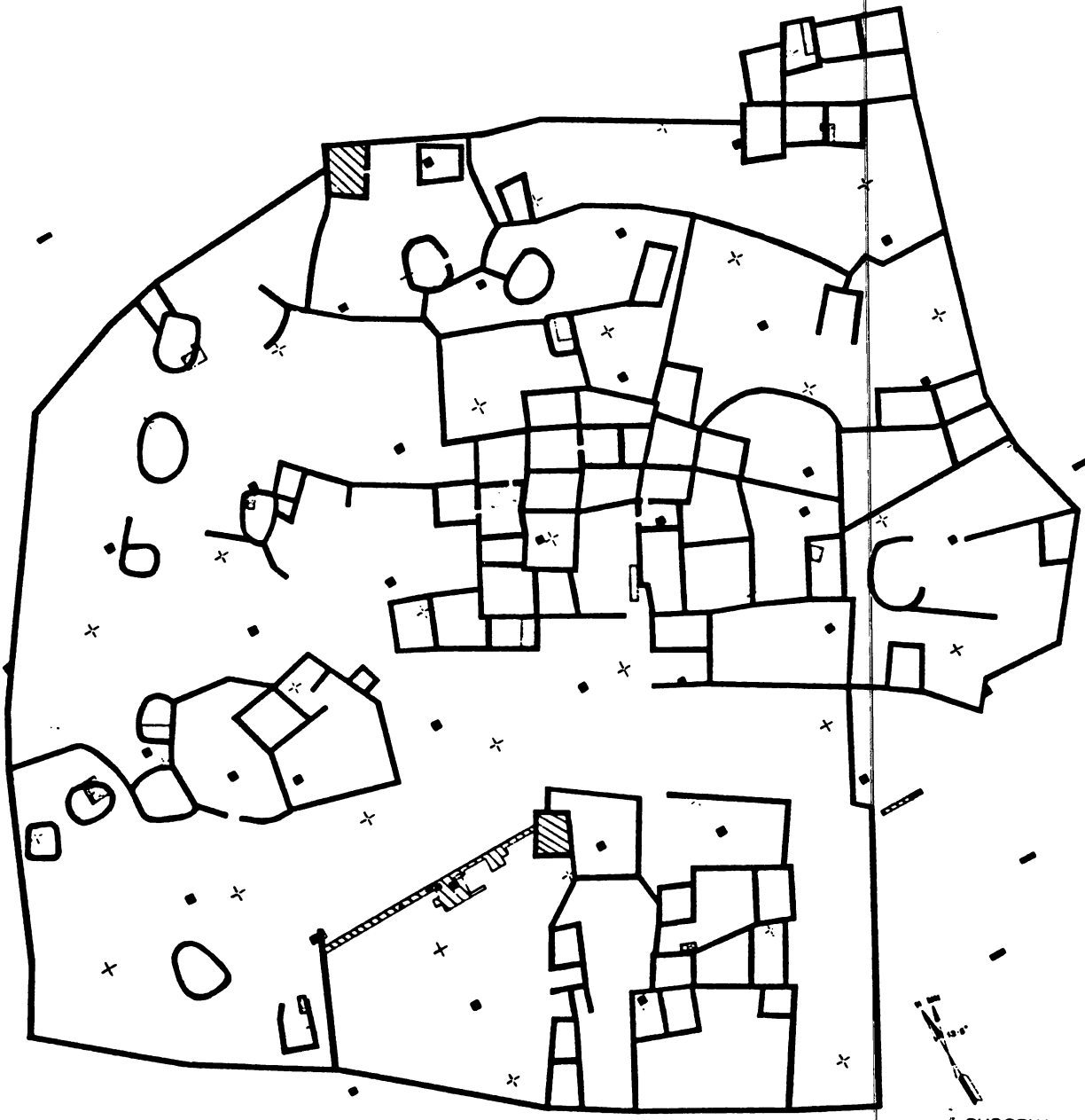
E36 N42

Date Excavated: 6/13/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Hamed Gatamin

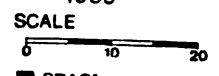
This randomly selected .5 by 2 meter unit was located about 40 meters outside the compound wall. It was dug in 4 levels with a total depth of 17 cm.

Fine light brown silt characterized the surface and Level 1 (6 cm), and medium textured dark brown silt made up Levels 2 and 3 (11 cm). The red clay stratum was not encountered.

Artifact density (primarily ceramics - lithics occurred only on the surface) was very low. No cultural material occurred in Level 3 so excavation was ended. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LOWHILL 1985

LOCATION OF 636 N42

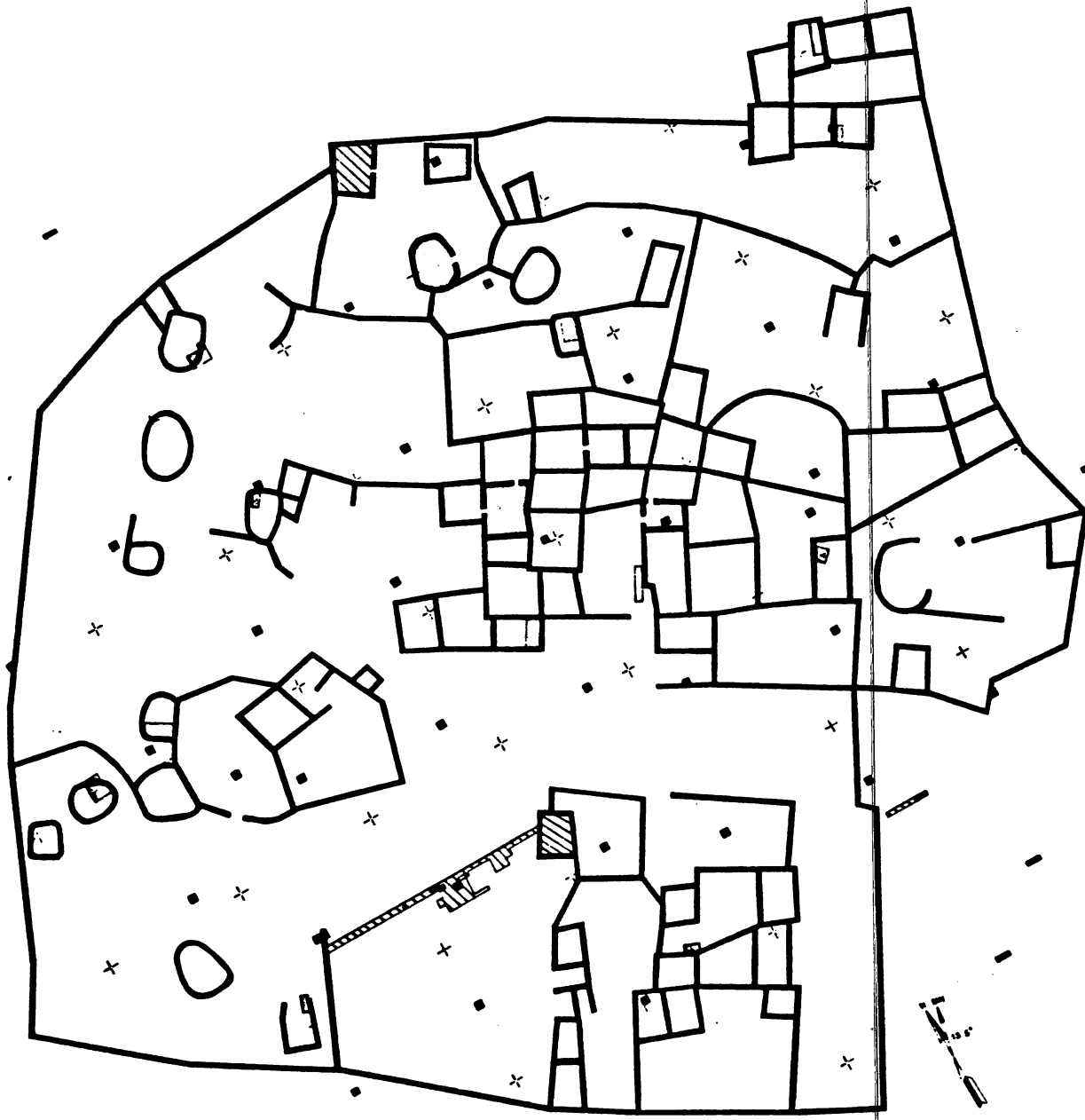
E59 N181

Date Excavated: 6/4-6/5/85  
Excavators: Branwen Denton  
Elizabeth DeMarrais  
Richard Rosa

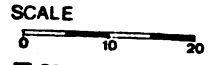
This randomly selected .5 by 2 meter unit was located on the north side of the site outside the compound wall. It was dug in 3 levels with a total depth of 30 cm.

The first 17 cm (surface and Level 1) was characterized by the usual fine light brown silt. Level 2 (13 cm) consisted of medium textured dark brown silt. A moderate amount of charcoal and ash occurred in the upper portion of Level 1 due to modern slash burn. However, it was not deep.

Artifact density was low and consisted only of sherds and lithics. Flotation and pollen samples were collected from Level 1. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E59 N181

E97 N95

Date Excavated: 6/28-7/3/85  
Excavators: Ruth Henss  
John Krigbaum  
Jennifer Floor  
R. Jane Bradley

Unit E97 N95 was partially excavated as part of the judgemental sample of peripheral rooms at Shoo-fly Village. The rectilinear room is located in the SW subdivision of the site periphery. It borders open plaza on the west and a walled "courtyard" on the east. The room measures approximately 6 meters N-S by 4.15-4.5 meters E-W. The following summarizes arbitrary locus designations and excavation strategies.

#### DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

Locus 1 consists of the southern half of the room; partially excavated only.

Locus 2 consists of the northern half of the room; not excavated.

Locus 3 is the interior of the doorway located in the east wall; partially excavated.

Locus 4 consists of the western half of Locus 1. The subdivision was made after excavation of Level 3 in Locus 1 to improve control of screened artifact provenience in roof fall/floor zones; partially excavated only.

Locus 5 consists of the eastern half of Locus 1; partially excavated only.

Locus 6 is a small (.75 m x .75 m) test unit excavated in the NW corner of Locus 4, below the final level reached in the remainder of Locus 4 and Locus 5.

#### EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Preliminary Wall Definition All four walls were marked on the site surface by fairly abundant wall fall. Surficial rubble within the room included fragments of a large granite metate. The largest fragment was resting near the wall in the SW corner of Locus 2 (collected). A slight depression within the center of the grass/weed-grown roof may have resulted from pothunters, but for the most part the room appeared relatively undisturbed.

The first stage in excavation involved wall trenching to define interior wall faces. Interior surfaces of the north, south, and west walls were easily defined. These walls consisted of 2 horizontal courses and a minimum of 3 intact vertical courses, with the western wall bowing slightly outward. The NW and SW corners appeared to be bonded, with the SW corner slightly curvate due to the diagonal orientation of several wall stones.

The eastern wall and NE and SE corners were difficult to define. Both the interior and exterior of the apparent wall were trrenched, with a 1.2-1.3 meter wide strip isolated as a possible "wall". Excluding an approximately 1 meter long strip south of Locus 3 (doorway), however, stone surfaces were not all aligned and the strip was about twice the width of the "typical"

wall). The presence of the east wall doorway (Locus 3) was indicated by: 1) vertically oriented slabs which collapsed into the wall opening and 2) 9 stacked courses which collapsed westward into the room and which may have been the southern door jam. Excavation of the doorway area did not clarify the exact location/width of the east wall, however. The large juniper stump located about 1 meter north of Locus 3 has undoubtedly disturbed the wall, but cannot account for its poor definition to the south. The wall may have been robbed/extensively disturbed, may be a 'double' wall, or may include interior or exterior "entryway" walls (flanking the doorway).

The presence of 4 aligned, vertically oriented slabs which collapsed north into the room from the south wall suggests that the latter may also have had a doorway. There was no hiatus in the exposed south wall, however, nor was the opposing "jam" identifiable. The aligned stones could have bordered a "window" (or door with high step-up) or could simply reflect the way the wall was constructed.

Four manos were collected during wall clearing in the NE corner of Locus 1 and the SE corner of Locus 2. These appear to have been integrated as wall stones.

Controlled Excavation After wall trenching, excavation was initiated in the southern half of the room (Locus 1).

Level 1 - Locus 1 consisted of loose surficial tuff and aeolian silt with moderate artifact content (including a small basalt projectile point, plainware ceramics, and lithics). The level averaged .19 - .20 meters below datum. A slight west to east incline was apparent here and in subsequent levels.

Level 2 - Locus 1 (averaging .20 - .24 meters below datum) consisted of fairly compact dark brown clay silt with high artifact content (including a bone tool, projectile point, several decorated sherds, ceramics, and lithics). It appears to be secondary sheet midden comparable to that in the plaza area, and indicates that the room was abandoned fairly early in the site occupation sequence. Though wall boulders and smaller filler/chinking stones were fairly common in this level, the majority of wall fall was located in the eastern half of the locus and was only partially exposed in Level 2. No flotation or pollen samples were taken from Level 1 or Level 2.

Level 3 - Locus 1 was a very compact layer of dark brown clay silt with patches of light brown clay or silty clay (averaging .24 - .27 meters below datum). The dark silted layer appears to include adobe wall fall. Wall stones were abundant and protruded through the base of the level. Artifact content was moderate and included a projectile point, an argillite bracelet fragment, a worked slate object, plainware sherds, lithics, and a large metallic fragment. The latter appears to have been incorporated into the wall or deposited as secondary trash rather than deriving from a "floor" assemblage. Scatter flotation and pollen samples were taken from the approximate center of Locus 1 at the base of Level 3 as well as from the matrix surrounding the metal (included in Level 4 collection).

Level 4 - Locus 4 & 5: Following excavation of Level 3, Locus 1 was arbitrarily halved to form Locus 4 (western half) and Locus 5 (eastern half). Again, the subdivision was intended to

increase control of screened artifact provenience, assuming the roof fall/floor zone underlay the wall fall zone. Level 4 (initially removed in Locus 5 where it averaged .27 - .48 meters below datum) consisted of compact, dark brown clay silt with low charcoal fleck/fragment content and abundant wall fall. The level was removed to contact with compact, orange/dark brown mottled silt clay with some charcoal flecks and staining (surface of Level 5, presently interpreted as roof fall). A long (.70 m), partially charred, E-W oriented split beam or latille fragment was exposed at .40 m below datum along the north boundary of Locus 5 (collected as a C-14 and dendro specimen). Though charcoal fragments were sparse elsewhere, this fragment indicates that roof construction was more substantial than observed in other peripheral rooms (though less substantial than in core rooms). Artifact content in Locus 5 was high and included 2 mano fragments, lithics and abundant plainware sherds. A few large, horizontal sherds were exposed adjacent to the wall fall in the NE corner of Locus 5, and a partial potbust was located beneath wall fall in the approximate center of the locus. These appear to be primary refuse, perhaps derived from a roof-top activity area. Several large, vertically oriented plainware sherds (remnants of a crushed neck or body) protruded from the base of Level 4 in the NE corner of Locus 5, these lay beneath and abutted wall fall. The sherds may represent an intact floor assemblage and were not removed given time constraints and the apparent depth to which they extended. Level 4 was arbitrarily terminated at .41 meters below datum in this portion of Locus 5, and the sherds were re-covered with backfill. Level 4 Locus 5 also contained faunal remains and a charred corn kernel. Follen and flotation samples were taken from the area surrounding the partial potbust in the center of the locus.

In Locus 4, Level 4 contained less wall fall but abundant artifacts, including several corrugated and black-on-white sherds, a polishing stone, a polished stone object, a pecked stone artifact, a possible hammerstone, burnt and unburnt bone, mano fragments, and numerous large plainware sherds which may have been primary refuse from a rooftop use-surface. Soil color/textural changes indicative of a use surface were lacking. The level was removed to contact with very compact orange/dark brown mottled silt clay only in the southern third of the locus. Excavation of Level 4 was not completed in the northern two thirds of Locus 4 since a small, complete plainware jar -- apparently originally nested in a large, crushed plainware bowl (rim sherds of which radiated outward from the jar) -- was exposed at .40 - .52 meters below datum. A small mano and flat stone slab appear to have been associated with the two vessels, which might mark an intrusive burial. Given time shortage, the possible feature, and the apparent depth of the room, the completion of Level 4 was deferred until the 1966 season. The jar, crushed bowl, and hammerstone were photographed and collected, and the area was backfilled.

Wall fall was sparse at the base of Level 4. The 5-10 cm hiatus between the level at which the majority of wall fall rested and the appearance of orange/dark brown mottled clay designated as Level 5 suggests that substantial wall collapse

followed a period of midden deposition over the collapsed/burned roof remnants and floor zone.

**Level 5 = Locus 6:** During excavation of Level 4, a small test unit was excavated in the NW corner of Locus 4 to identify soil changes and basal wall course elevation. The test unit was given a separate locus number for Level 5 and 6 excavation. Level 5 (.52 - .56 m below datum) consisted of very compact orange/dark brown mottled silt clay with sparse charcoal fragments (collected as scatter C-14 sample). The level was excavated to contact with more compact orange/dark brown (charcoal and organic) mottled clay. Level 5 had moderate artifact content (ceramics, lithics, and sparse bone fragments). No flotation or pollen samples were taken.

**Level 6 = Locus 6** consisted of very compact orange/dark brown mottled clay; the level was arbitrarily stopped at .59 m below datum due to time shortage. Wall fall was absent. Although no artifacts were collected, the amount of charcoal/organic mottling suggests that it is still higher than the sterile orange-red clay exposed beneath sheet midden in the plaza to the west. No pollen or flotation samples were taken. With the exception of a large cobble protruding from the base of Level 6 and roughly aligned with the wall (though which may be natural) the base of existing wall courses appears to occur at about .60 - .62 meters below datum.

In summary, the main unresolved questions at E97 N85 are:

- 1) Precise location of NE and SE corners and east wall.
- 2) Basal wall course elevation; total projected wall and doorway height.
- 3) Reasons for relative consistency of basal elevations for wall fall in Level 4 (ca. .37 - .47 m BL). Does this indicate that substantial wall collapse followed a period of midden deposition over roof fall and the floor zone within the burned/abandoned room or does it indicate the presence of an unprepared use surface, not detected using criteria of soil color and texture changes?
- 4) Identity of Level 5. Is it a shallow roof fall zone, with a roof-top assemblage occurring towards the base of Level 4 and which possibly overlies a floor assemblage or is it a floor zone (with roof fall negligible as in other peripheral rooms)?
- 5) Identity of Level 6 exposed in test unit -- floor zone or sub-floor?
- 6) Content of nested vessels and handstone in Level 4 Locus 4 -- burial or floor assemblage?





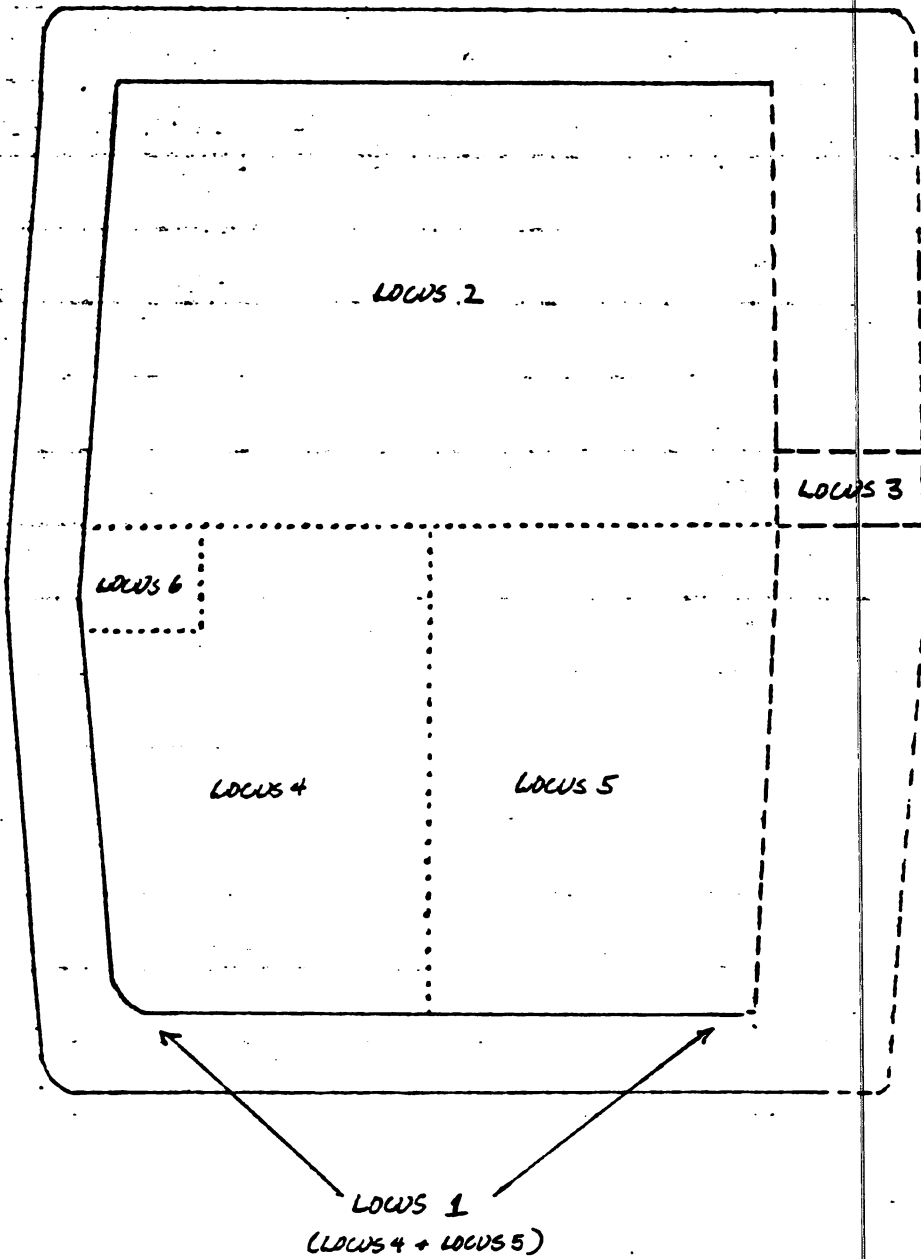
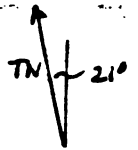
SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 1985  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20  
 ■ STAGE 1  
 □ STAGE 2  
 ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. L. MORFELL 1989

LOCATION OF E97 N85

SCHEMATIC PLAN OF E 97/N 85 SHOWING LOCUS

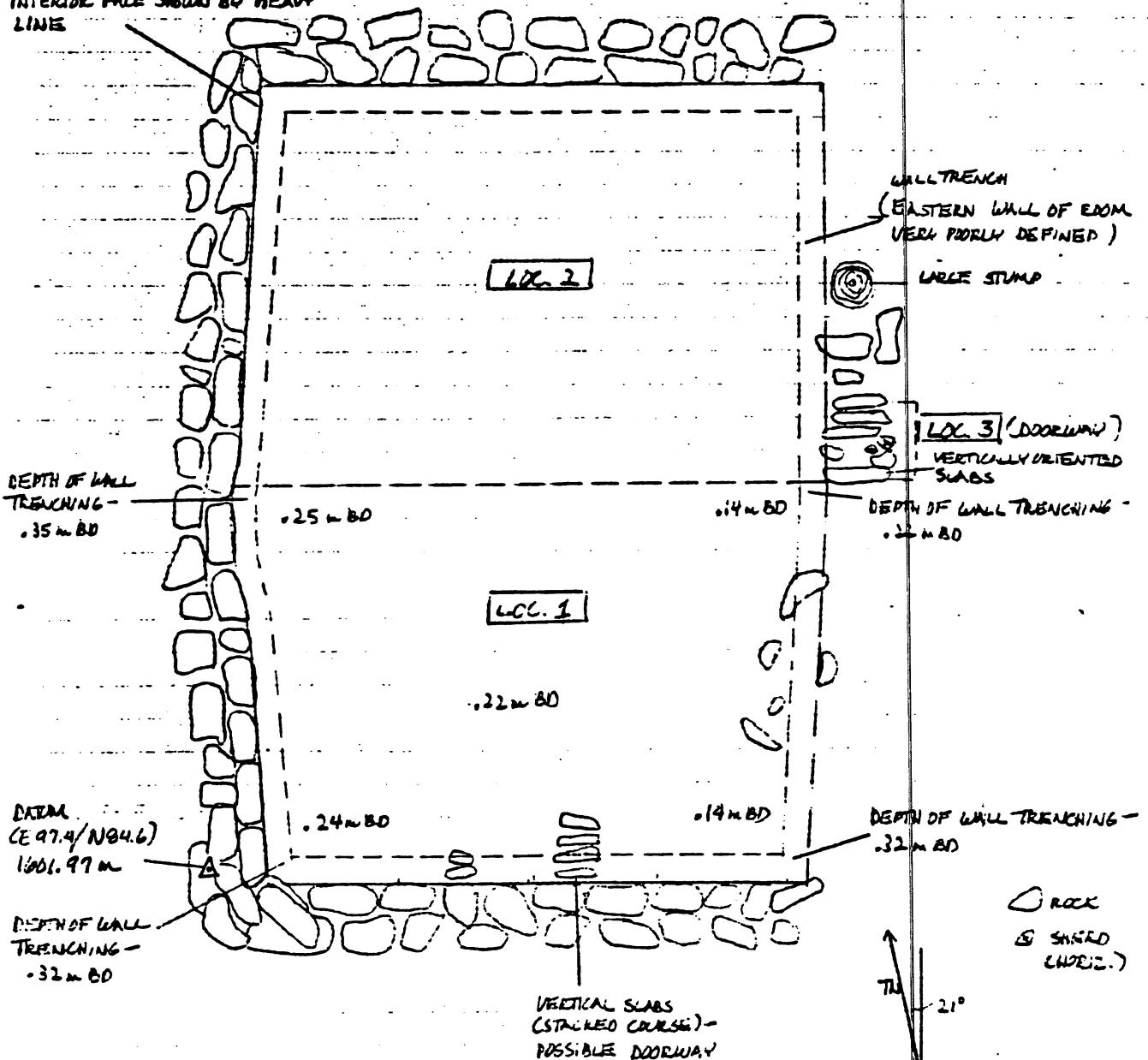
0 .5 1.0 m



R. HENSS  
29 JUNE 1985

E97/N05  
LEV. 1, LOC. 1 (BASE)

SCHEMATIC WALLS (CA. 60 CM WIDE);  
INTERIOR FACE SHOWN BY HEAVY  
LINES





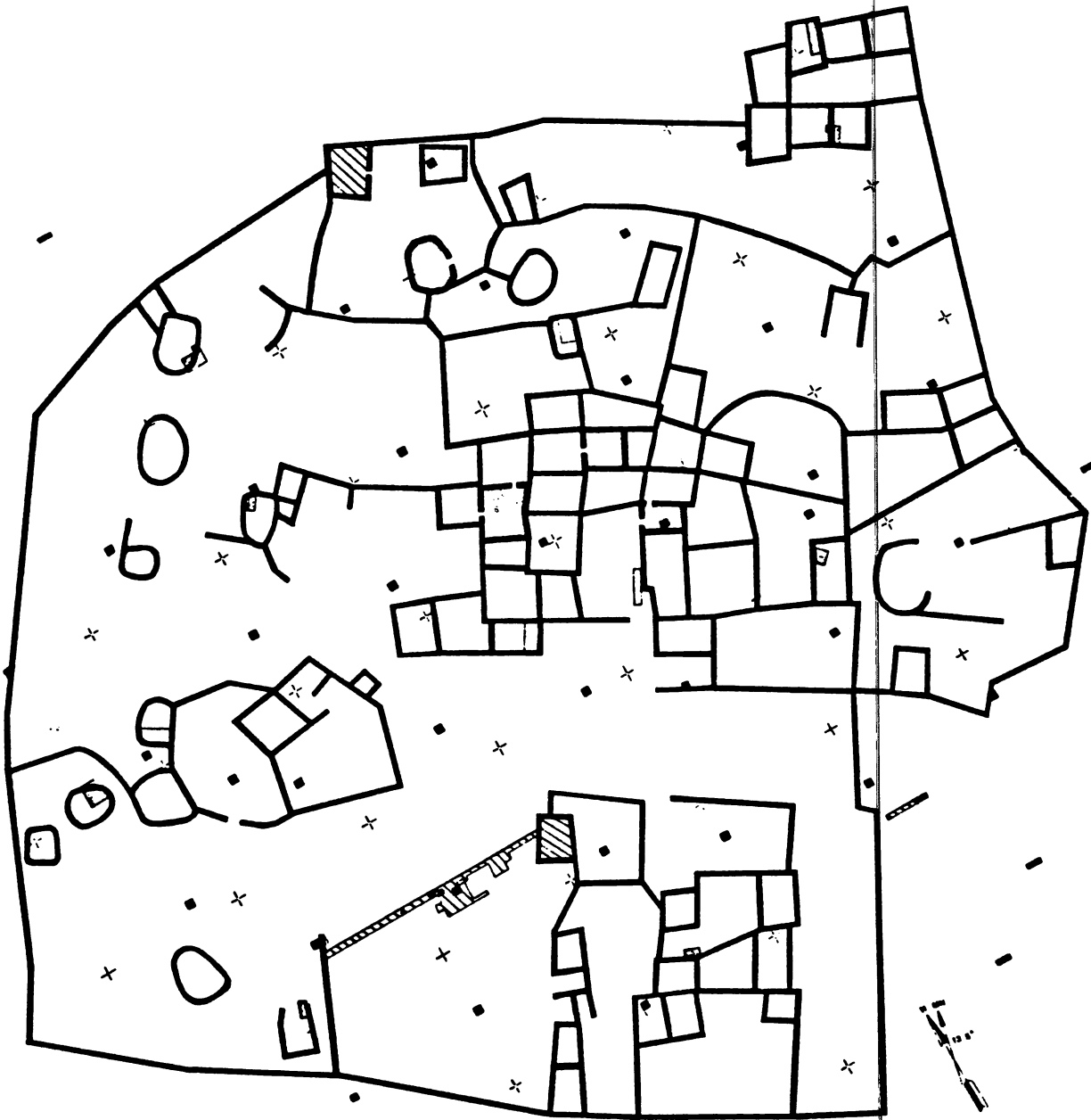
E101 N20

Date Excavated: 6/5/85  
Excavators: Owen Lindauer  
Elizabeth DeMarrais

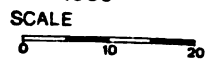
This .5 by 2 meter unit was selected as part of the probability sample based on geometric area and was located outside the compound walls. It was excavated in 4 levels with a total depth of 17 cm.

The first 2 cm (surface and Level 1) consisted of fine light brown silt. Level 2 (10 cm) was made up of medium textured dark brown silt. The final 5 cm (Level 3) was sterile compact dark brown clay.

The unit yielded little in terms of cultural remains. Levels 2 and 3 were not deep due to the difficulty of penetrating the soil, a mix of compact clay and silt. A few small sherds and lithics, which may have been introduced from above by the picking, were the only artifacts present. A flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No features were encountered.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LONGHILL 1981

LOCATION OF E101 N20

E117 N173

Date Excavated: 6/21-7/4/85  
Excavators: David Eshbaugh  
Christopher Adams  
Kathryn Wullstein  
Elizabeth DeMarino  
Hamed Dalamin  
Antonia Foias  
Paul Jenkins

Room E117 N173 is a large rectilinear room located along the north compound wall of Shoofly Village. The room was excavated to determine its relationship to neighboring rooms and to extend our knowledge of peripheral rooms.

The richness of the finds in another periphery room (see E129 N174 1984) prompted excavation of E117 N173. It was believed that the two rooms could be paired, possibly as gatehouses to the site, and might exhibit similarities in architecture and artifacts.

This was initially believed to be an oddly-shaped room, with no two walls the same length, which had been built against the compound wall. The fall of wall rocks obscured the exact outlines of the room and its relation to the compound wall. Four loci were designated, corresponding (it was then believed) to the four corners and mid-point of the room. A 1 X 1 meter testimonial was left along the northwestern wall.

Contrary to preconceived notions, room E117 N173 was found to be rectilinear in shape and unique in content and form. The walls of the room were well-formed and two courses wide. The remnant portion of the walls were at least two, and as many as four, courses high. The construction pattern was similar to other rooms at Shoofly, with bonded corners and local construction materials. The foundation course of the wall is of considerably smaller stones than in nearby rooms.

A doorway was identified and excavated along the southeastern wall of the room. This was approximately .7 meters wide. There was no step of stone in the doorway. A lack of appropriate fall material made reconstruction of the door height impossible.

The most interesting architectural feature of E117 N173 was its relationship to the compound wall. As noted above, it had been hypothesized that the northern walls of the room ran against the compound wall. This was not the case. During excavation and wall-clearing of Loci 1 and 3 it was discovered that the compound wall was interrupted by the walls of the room. In Locus 3, the compound wall terminates at its intersection with the NW wall of the room. In Locus 1, the compound wall appears to curve southward, toward the room, so that the compound wall intersects with, and terminates at, the NE wall of the room.

The termination of the compound wall at the walls of E117 N173 suggests that the room was built prior to the compound walls. It raises the issue of when, relative to the construction of the rest of the site, the compound wall was built. In addition, it suggests that E117 N173 was one of the first rooms

at Shoofly Village.

Another interesting architectural feature of the room is that its SW wall is attached to a "wing wall". The wing wall is 2 courses wide and abutts against the SW wall.

The fill within the room was a combination of wall rocks and roof fall. Wall rocks were found in all levels in all loci. Roof fall was not easily identified as there was no burnt daub or beams to guide excavations. This suggests that the room may not have burned.

The objects recovered included: metate fragments, manos and mano fragments, a schist knife, sherds, argillite pendants (one of an eagle or hawk), lithics, decorated sherds, ceramic objects or vessel handles (or the like), ceramic whorls, stone awls, faunal remains, quartz crystals, polishing stones, and twelve projectile points. It was the impression of those excavating the room that the lithics, particularly the projectile points, were concentrated in the southern portion of the room (Loci 0 and 2), while the groundstone was found more frequently in the northern loci (1 and 3). Although this might suggest different activity areas within the room, the metates and projectile points were typically found above the level identified as the floor, and may represent trash deposits or later work areas.

On the basis of a slight change in the color of the soil (to light brown) and the occurrence of a number of flatlying artifacts at similar elevations, a floor level was declared at approximately .6 meters below datum. Floor context materials included: post supports of stone, schist tabular knives, manos, a hammerstone, sherds, an argillite pendant preform, polishing stones, and manos. Most floor context artifacts were found along the walls of the room.

Although the floor of the room has been identified and excavated, it should be noted that the floor is not a discrete layer, but rather a wide zone of floor artifacts and features. In a small (.25 by .25 m) test excavation against the southern face of the testimonial, the floor zone was found to be at least 14 to 17 cm deep. This suggests that only a portion of the floor, floor features, and floor artifacts have been uncovered, and that future investigations at Shoofly Village should include a more complete excavation of the floor of E117 N173.

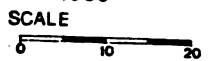
The variety of artifacts found within the fill and on the floor of the room suggest that the room served a variety of functions for the inhabitants at Shoofly. The sherds, awls, lithics, faunal remains, and metates hint that the room was used as a residence for a family unit. Some of the exotic goods could indicate that the room served as a special ceremonial center.

Flotation and pollen samples were taken from 3-0, 3-1, 3-2, and 2-3.





SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
1985



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY J LONGHILL 1985

LOCATION OF E117 N173

E113 N124

#### 1980 Excavation

Date Excavated: 6/27-7/9/84

Excavators: Dawn-Starr Crouther  
Andrea Keller  
Paul King

#### 1983 Excavation

Date Excavated: 6/5-6/27/83

Excavators: Ruth Henss  
Paul Jenkins  
Luis A. Curet  
Antonia Rojas  
Mark Lane  
Mary Carroll  
Fonne Jane Bradley  
Jennifer Flood  
John Kridbaum

The excavation of unit E113 N124--initiated in the 1984 field season as part of the probability sample of rooms-- was continued in 1985. The large, rectilinear room is located on the western side of the core room block area. It is flanked by rooms to the east, south, and perhaps the west, as suggested by relatively intact collapsed wall segments visible several meters west of the west wall of the room. The room measures approximately 6.9 meters (N-S) by 5.5 meters (E-W) from interior wall falls. The ground surface elevation descends by .70-.80 meters from east to west within the walls. It is currently interpreted as a single story dwelling with full height masonry walls and a roof-top activity area which collapsed when the room burned.

#### 1984 Excavation

During the 1984 season, a 1 by 2 meter unit (Locus 0) was aligned along the south wall of the room, about 1 meter east of what was subsequently identified as the SW corner of the room. Approximately 2.5 levels (.46 m total) were removed from the eastern 1 by 1, while 5 levels (1.03 meters total) were excavated in the western 1 by 1. Strata exposed in Locus 0 were used to guide initial excavation of a 2 m by 3 m block to the north of Locus 0 (designated Locus 1 of E113 N124) during the 1985 season and are summarized below.

Level 1 = Locus 0 (1.00 - 1.19 m BL) consisted of gray silt with abundant charcoal and wall fall (arbitrarily level).

Level 2 = Locus 0 (1.19 - 1.34 m BL) consisted of gray silt with abundant charcoal and some burnt debris derived from roof fall (tentatively identified as a "second story"). Wall stones were also common. A posthole, burnt beam fragment and limited fire sand mottling were exposed at the base of the level and archaeological remains (corn and beans) were abundant along the wall course in the western 1 X 1.

Level 3 = Locus 0 was excavated in the eastern 1 X 1 to 1.40

m BD (arbitrarily stopped) and in the western 1 x 1 to 1.61 m BD in contact with a large beam fragment. It consisted of gray silt with moderate wall fall and abundant charcoal, burnt daub and macrobotanical remains -- identified as "middle layer of roof fall" also containing wall fall.

Level 4 - Locus 9, excavated only in the western 1 x 1 and extending from 1.61 - 1.96 m BD, was described as gray silt with wall fall and abundant charcoal (including one large beam at 1.83 m BD) and daub from roof fall. Macrobotanical remains were especially dense in the vicinity of a possible pitbowl exposed at the base of the level. The level was terminated at contact with a "tan-orange clay surface" with few charcoal inclusions and low macrobotanical content -- interpreted as a floor.

Level 5 - Locus 0 (excavated only in the western 1 x 1, between 1.96 and 2.06 m BD) was identified as the "floor zone". It consisted of tan-orange clay and underlying red-brown clay which graded into "sterile" red clay. The floor zone was distinguished by increasing artifact densities in the lower 5 cm of Level 4 and upper 2-3 cm of Level 5 as well as by the tan orange clay.

### 1985 Excavation

E113 N124 was selected for further excavation due to the very high density of macrobotanical remains and the relatively large room size. Approximately one-quarter (11 sq. meters) of the rectilinear room was excavated to floor, with a 4.0 by .3 m trench excavated to test subfloor deposits. In anticipation of excavating the entire southern half of the room, a new datum was established for the 1985 work. Manual elevation measurements taken between the two datums indicated that the absolute elevation for the 1984 datum was about 15 cm low (or 1985 elevation 15 cm high). Locus designation and excavation strategies are summarized below.

#### Description of Loci

Locus 1: Arbitrary 2 m by 3 m unit in SW portion of room, immediately north of Locus 0 and abutting west wall of room (increased from 6 sq. meters to 7 sq. meters when excavation of east 1 x 1 of Locus 0 was continued beyond Level 3 of 1984).

Locus 2: Arbitrary 3 m by 2.5 m unit in SE corner of room. Originally intended to be excavated after Locus 1 but was not excavated due to low return in features/floor assemblage.

Loci 3-9: Arbitrary 1 m by .6 m (Loci 3 and 6) to 1 m by 1 m (Loci 4, 5, 7, 8, 9) subdivisions of Locus 1; established for excavation of levels 5-0 (roof fall, floor and subfloor zones) to increase control of screened artifact provenience. Units are numbered from left to right, north to south. Units adjacent to the west wall of the room (Loci 3 and 6) measure only .6 m E-W due to the outward tilt of the western wall and slight incline here of the eastern wall with increasing depth.

Locus 10: Arbitrary 1 m by 3 m expansion of Locus 1, aligned along its northern boundary. Excavated after completion of Level 5 in locus 1 to expose floor area (and possible hearth location) in front of doorway.

Loci 11-13: Arbitrary 1 m by .6 m to 1 m by 1 m units

divisions of Locus 10 established for excavation of Levels 5-8 (roof fall, floor and subfloor zones); used to reduce provenience units for screened artifacts.

Locus 14: Clay plaster-lined doorway with 3 course step near the center of the western masonry wall.

Locus 15: Unlined hearth and ash/clay-filled depression (possible ash pit) exposed at base of Level 6 in Loci 12 and 13.

#### Room Excavation

##### Wall Definition

Three of the four walls - north, south, east - were marked on the surface by abundant wall fall. A large pothole in the NE corner of the room exposed the abutted NE juncture.

The first step of excavation involved vegetation clearing, trenching of the interior of the N, S, & E walls and identification of the west wall. All intact wall segments exhibited 2 horizontal courses totaling .6 - .68 m in width. The long eastern wall, though leaning sharply to the west where deformed by a large stump, was best preserved. It was apparently constructed first, as both the north and south walls abut it. Though the area adjacent to the east wall (Locus 2) was not excavated, 5 vertical courses were exposed in the pothunter's hole. A small "niche" measuring about .44 m by .35 m is located south of the NE corner; it was formed by the removal of the upper 3 vertical courses from the interior wall face and is probably associated with the pot hole.

Up to 7 vertical courses were exposed in the north wall during trenching, as was a possible window. This feature was identified as a window due to its narrowness. Two thin slabs of sandstone and limestone observed in the window fill may have originally formed the lintel. The threshold of the opening was not identified.

The south wall exhibited 7-8 intact vertical courses totaling 1.35 m in height. The majority of the wall appears to have collapsed southward. The alignment of the east edges of several very large wall stones in the central portion of the exposed wall surface suggests that these may have been used to fill in a void.

The west wall consisted of 5-6 intact vertical courses measuring .8 m in height and inclined toward the west. Initial attempts to trench along the wall exterior were not successful since the majority of the exterior course appears to have collapsed downward (westward). Three upright slabs were incorporated into the base of the wall just south of the doorway (Locus 14). The basal wall course was not exposed.

The doorway was excavated in 3 levels. Level 1 (1.24 - 1.32 m BD) consisted of tan-brown silt. Levels 2 (1.32 - 1.65 m BD) and 3 (1.65 - 1.83 m BD) consisted of dark brown-red mottled clay silt with limited charcoal flecks and burnt daub content. Removal of Level 3 revealed a stepped doorway, threshold, 2 courses in width. Orange (burnt) clay plaster remnants are visible on the north and south faces of the doorway, though are absent on the wall surfaces exposed within the room.

Based on intact wall height and the presence of 2-7 vertically stacked courses which have collapsed immediately west of

the wall and which are part of the southern door jam, original wall height was at least 1.4 - 1.5 meters. From the surface of the 3 course step, original doorway height was at least 1.15 meters.

#### Controlled Excavation

With one exception (Level 3), all levels were natural.

Level 1 = Loci 1 and 10, identified as fill above roof fall, consisted of brown silt with abundant wall fall and some burnt daub (including impressed specimens) and charcoal flecks/fragments. The level averaged 1.03 - 1.22 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.05 - 1.24 m BD in Locus 10. Artifact content was moderate (including B/W and obliterated corrugated sherds, 2 projectile points, tabular schist fragments as well as plainware sherds and lithics). Recent disturbance was indicated by the presence of a glass bottle neck and abundant unburned juniper seeds. Only one flotation sample and no pollen samples were taken. The level consisted of natural fill rather than purposive midden. A possible H-S wall subdividing the room space was identified at the base of Level 1, but this was later determined to be wall fall.

Level 2 = Loci 1 and 10, identified as fill containing wall/roof fall, consisted of tan-dark brown clay silt with some burnt daub and fairly abundant charcoal flecks/fragments. Average elevations were 1.22 - 1.38 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.24 - 1.38 m BD in Locus 10. A mottled stratum of orange daub and tan-dark brown silt with high charcoal content (roof fall) was exposed at the base of Level 2, as was the top of a large, upright support post. No pot busts or other clear indications of a use surface were identified at this elevation. Macrobotanical content was fairly high. Though dominated by recent juniper seeds, corn and beans were also obtained during screening. Flotation samples were collected from each 1 m by 1 m subdivision of Locus 1. Since formal locus designations were not established until Level 5, letters (A-J) were used to designate these units. Pollen samples were obtained only from Locus 10. Artifact content was slightly higher than Level 1 and included a stone ring fragment in addition to plainware sherds and lithics.

Level 3 = Loci 1 and 10, identified as fill containing roof fall/wall fall, consisted of moist, compact dark brown silt with tan-orange clay mottling, daub, abundant charcoal flecks/charred bean fragments and limited wall stone. Level 3 averaged 1.39 - 1.53 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.38 - 1.54 m BD in Locus 10. It was arbitrarily terminated at the base of a large dendro specimen to subdivide thick roof fall zone. As in Level 2, the east portion of the unit was disturbed by rodents; macrobotanical content was lower than preceding levels and included much material of recent origin. Flotation samples were taken from each 1 by 1 across Loci 1 and 10, with pollen samples taken from the 4 corners and center of Locus 1 and in each 1 by 1 of Locus 10. Four dendro samples were obtained, including the large upright roof support exposed at the base of level 2. Artifact content was lower than Level 2, but included a decorated, a corrugated, and a worked sherd, a quartz crystal, a netate blank, a projectile point, a

bone tool, and an antler fragment as well as a partial potsherd. Several judgemental flotation samples were taken from the soil surrounding the latter.

Level 4: Loci 1 and 10 consisted of roof fall with limited wall fall. Soils were dark red brown mottled silt with local burnt daub and charcoal fragments. The level averaged 1.93 ± 0.12 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.74 ± 0.71 m BD in Locus 10. The base of the level was defined by: 1) increased charcoal/organic staining, 2) slightly lower charcoal fragment and burnt daub content, 3) looser consistency, 4) limited tan sand lensing in the SE portion of Locus 1, and 5) increasing sherd size and density. Nine C 19 and ten dendro samples were obtained. Rodent disturbance persisted in the east and south-central portions of Locus 1. Faunal content was fairly high across the two loci, but macrobotanical remains were localized. Flotation samples were taken from each 1 by 1 and pollen samples were taken from the 4 corners and central sherd bust of Locus 1 and from 1 by 1s in Locus 10. Artifact content was fairly high and included a worked bone, a polished cobble fragment, groundstone, a quartz crystal, and a projectile point. Two concentrations of large, near flatlying sherds were exposed. These directly overlay or abutted charred beam fragments and/or wall fall and appeared to be secondary refuse or, more likely, rooftop activity area remnants.

Level 5: Loci 1 and 10 consisted of fill containing roof fall overlying an unprepared use surface (surface Level 2). The level averaged 1.8 ± 0.14 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.7 ± 0.85 m BD in Locus 10. Unlike levels 1 - 4, soils for individual 1 by 1 meter units (now designated as Loci 3-9 and 11-13) were screened and bagged separately. Sizable beam fragments were sparse in Level 5. Charcoal fleck/fragment content was high, however, and charcoal staining continued to increase with increasing depth. Artifact content was fairly high and included 37W and worked sherds, a figurine fragment, a polished stone fragment, and a projectile point. Faunal and macrobotanical content (including a corn cob fragment) was also fairly high. Macrobotanical remains were concentrated in the NW, SE, and SE corners of Locus 1, in one case (SE corner) coinciding with a partial potsherd. Though the charcoal stained fill does contain a fair amount of secondary debris, it does not appear to represent an extended period of midden deposition following room abandonment and prior to roof burning and collapse. The roof rather appears to have collapsed more or less directly onto the use surface defined at the base of Level 5.

The unprepared "floor" at the Level 5/6 interface was defined by: 1) 4 partial potsherd, 2) scattered horizontal sherds and a large, flatlying burned bone fragment, 3) marked charcoal staining and slightly "greasy" texture in SE corner of Locus 1, 4) limited tan sand lensing in the east side, and 5) an amorphous, compact tan clay patch in the SE corner of Locus 10 (no test). The persistence of wall fall extending through the base of Level 7 and of small charred wood fragments and red soil, including characteristic roof fall in the "floor" debris, suggested that a second floor probably underlay this surface. Though room function is difficult to determine on the basis of the fragmentary assemblages, it is geared more toward habitation

than storage.

Level 4: Locus 1 and 10 was identified as a "floor level". The level averaged 1.94 - 1.97 m BD in Locus 1 and 1.85 - 2.00 m BD in Locus 10. Fill consisted of relatively loose, dark brown silt with fairly abundant charcoal flecks/fragments and some small cobbles/gravels. Red brown clay mottling decreased with increasing depth, and charcoal staining was most intense in Locus 10 (toward central portion of room). Horizontally oriented sherds were scattered throughout the fill, suggesting a gradual accretion of primary refuse during room use. Artifact content was fairly high and included worked bone, a shell fragment, 2 projectile points, a bead, a schist slab, and a mano. Flotation samples were taken from each loci (3-9, 11-13) and pollen samples were taken from the 4 corners and the center of the total excavated area at the base of the level. Macrobotanical content was moderate with much recent material deriving from a rodent burrow in the south-central portion of Locus 1.

In the eastern portion of Locus 1, the base of Level 4 was defined by contact with a thin, very heavily charcoal-stained lens. This lens did not extend across the entire excavated area and overlay a layer of red-brown clay with abundant gravels and cobbles and low charcoal content. The red-brown clay was exposed at the base of Level 6 in the western and southern portions of the locus, as were 2 amorphous cobble clusters (excavated as features but of undetermined function). In the eastern portion of Locus 10, a remnant of a possible prepared floor surface of gray clay and an informal hearth and ash pit (Locus 15) were exposed at the base of Level 6. Several clusters of small redware sherds, apparently from a single bowl, were imbedded in both the gray clay matrix and the underlying charcoal stained silt in Locus 13. The sparse floor assemblage and nature of Level 6 (i.e. suggest that use of the original and overlying floor surfaces was continuous -- not interrupted by a catastrophic event "sealing" primary refuse or by prolonged abandonment.

In the southern portion of Locus 5 a circular organic stain was observed at the base of level 6. This was later identified as an upright, rotted (unburnt) roof support post measuring about 15 cm in diameter. This was located immediately east of the large post section exposed in Level 3.

Level 7: Locus 1 and 10, removed only from the east 1/2 of Loci 5, 8, 9, and 13 (subfloor trench), averaged 1.99 - 2.03 m BD. In the northern loci (13, 5, north 1/2 of 8) the charcoal stained silt lens exposed at the base of Level 6 was excavated to contact with compact, red-brown clay (slightly charcoal mottled). In the south 1/2 of Loci 8 and 9 level 7 consisted of the very compact, red-brown moderately charcoal stained clay underlying the charcoal lens. It was removed to contact with red clay with less charcoal mottling.

Artifact content was higher in the northern portion of the trench than in the southern. This is due in part to stratigraphic inconsistency, but it appears that a shallow, and therefore wider deposit may have been used to level the central portion of the room. Flotation samples were obtained from Locus 13 and 10. No macrobotanical specimens were observed during screening and no pollen samples were taken.

Level 8 - Locus 1 and 10, also excavated only in the east  
1/2 of loci 13, 5, 8, and 9, averaged 2.03 - 2.07 m BD. It  
consisted of very compact red-brown clay with limited charcoal  
staining/mottling which graded into "sterile" red clay. Artifact  
content was very low, though included an Archaic type projectile  
point that appears to be a prehistorically collected artifact.  
The uncharred post mortem - flanked by support cobbles - was  
clearly visible at the base of Level 8, but was not excavated.





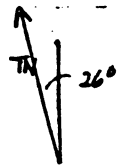
SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 1985  
 SCALE  
 0 10 20  
 ■ STAGE 1  
 □ STAGE 2  
 ▨ STAGE 3

BY J. LINDHALL 1988

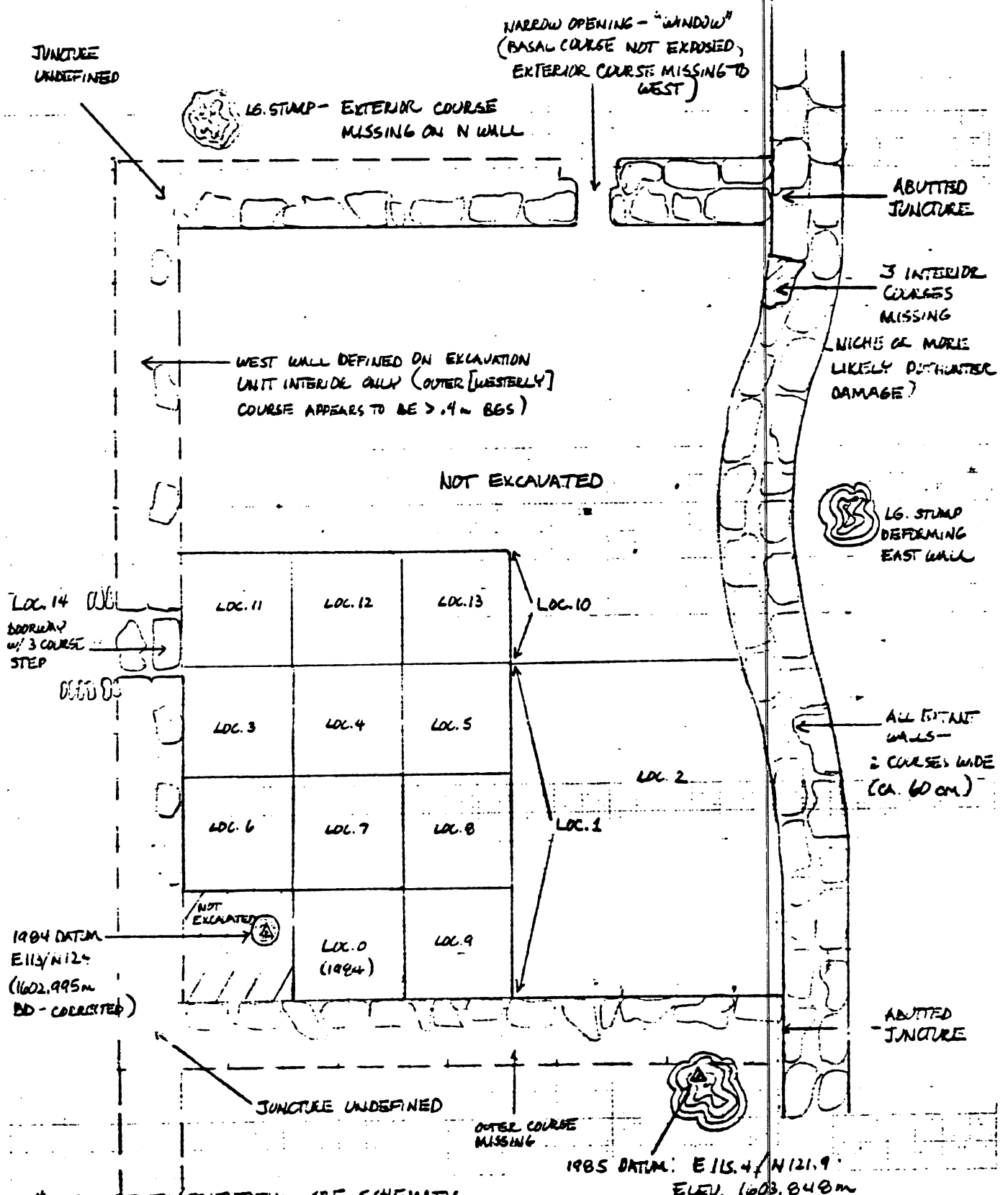
LOCATION OF E113 N.24

R. HENSS  
30 JUNE 1985  
SHOOFLY VILLAGE

GENERAL PLAN - EXCAVATION AREA  
E 113/N124



0 .5 1m



\* WALL STONES/ORIENTATION ARE SCHEMATIC  
LOCUS SURFACE AREA DEPICTED DOES NOT ACCOUNT  
FOR INCLINATION OF WEST WALL BY INCREASING DEPTH

E129 N174

Date Excavated: 6/13-6/22/84  
Excavators: Paul King  
JoAnne Miller  
Janet Brog

The excavations of E129 N174 were the most extensive room excavations of the 1984 Shoofly season. This rectangular room was originally tested in the Phase I sample by a one by one meter unit. Because a maul and a small polished ax were found, the excavation was expanded to a 2 X 2 meter unit. Flatlying slabs of limestone underlying sherds, lithics, and bone were sufficiently striking to extend excavation to the east along the N174 line. The excavated portion at this point was approximately 1/3 of the 22.4 square meter room space. The balance of the room area was then excavated as a single locus. Thus, the entire area enclosed by the wallstones was excavated. The orientation of wall stones and the occurrence of a parallel set of stones off of one wall may indicate an entryway that opened to the south, midway along the south wall.

All dirt removed from inside the room was passed through a 1/4 inch screen. Samples of soil and pollen were recovered from room fills and beneath flatlying artifacts.

The excavation revealed two strata in this shallow room. Stratum one was a dark brown silt that contained wall fall consisting of boulders and wall chinking material (sherds and small flat stones). The texture of the soil was fine and sherds and lithics were present. In the initial one by one test unit, levels one and two contained this stratum and it was about 11 cm in thickness.

Stratum two (Level 3) differed in having a red brown silt, fine in texture. Charcoal was commonly observed. The first of the numerous pebbles was observed. This stratum was 14 cm in thickness and was arbitrarily ended when flatlying artifacts defined at the top of Level 3 did not continue to be present in the matrix of Level 3.

Next, three adjacent one by one meter units were excavated to make the full extent of excavation of loci one and two a two by two meter unit. This unit was excavated in two levels to a depth of approximately 30-35 cm below the present ground surface. Excavation revealed several large flatlying limestone slabs that were interpreted to be a formal floor surface. Mixed cultural fill occurred in and around the flat slabs as did a 3/4 groove ax head and a full-groove maul. Pebbles and a small mano were present along the north wall of the unit. The level of the limestone slabs was uneven due to the root disturbance that criss-crossed the unit.

A locus outside the room, but on its inferred western wall (Locus 2) was investigated to better define the limits of the room and to characterize its wall construction. The roots made the western wall a jumble of rocks that made its definition difficult. A sketch was made after removing some of the fall but the wall character remained unclear.

Locus three occurs east of the existing excavation and together, bisects the room into a third. The character of the north wall was defined and a broad expanse of room interior was revealed. At the base of Level 2 (approximately 30 cm below the datum line) flatlying sherds and lithics were encountered. Charcoal flecks were present in a yellow brown level which likely is the tip of stratum two. In the northeast corner of Locus three, a nearly complete bowl containing limestone cave objects was encountered. The bowl was a plainware and rested at the base of Level 2.

The remainder of the room interior was designated as Locus 4. This was quite a large area but the purpose of its excavation was to define the limits of the room interior, determine whether the limestone slab floor continued or was it perhaps part of a roof structure, and to encounter any internal room features. Once Level one was removed and Level two was exposed, flatlying artifacts and numerous pebbles were encountered. Along the eastern wall, about 25 cm from the northeastern corner was a cluster of pebbles, a full grove adze made of red sandstone along with a large worked piece of this red stone. A cluster of rocks in the northeast corner was arranged in such a way that it could have been a post support. Closer to the southeast corner of the room, a series of parallel aligned stones was encountered that could have been a floor feature, perhaps for grinding. Finally, along the southern wall, approximately in the center was a feature containing many pebbles and mano fragments. The wall fall in this area, and a gap in the wall indicate that the likelihood of an entryway on this wall was high. Thus the room would have opened out on to a small plaza. Limestone slabs continued to occur sporadically across the floor level, with large gaps in between.

The artifacts in this room and its architecture were uncommon in several respects. First, this was the only room to have what seemed to be a formal limestone slab floor. Then, the location of the room is different in that it occurs next to, though does not share a wall with, the compound wall. Perhaps this special location is significant in the interpretation of the functions of this room.

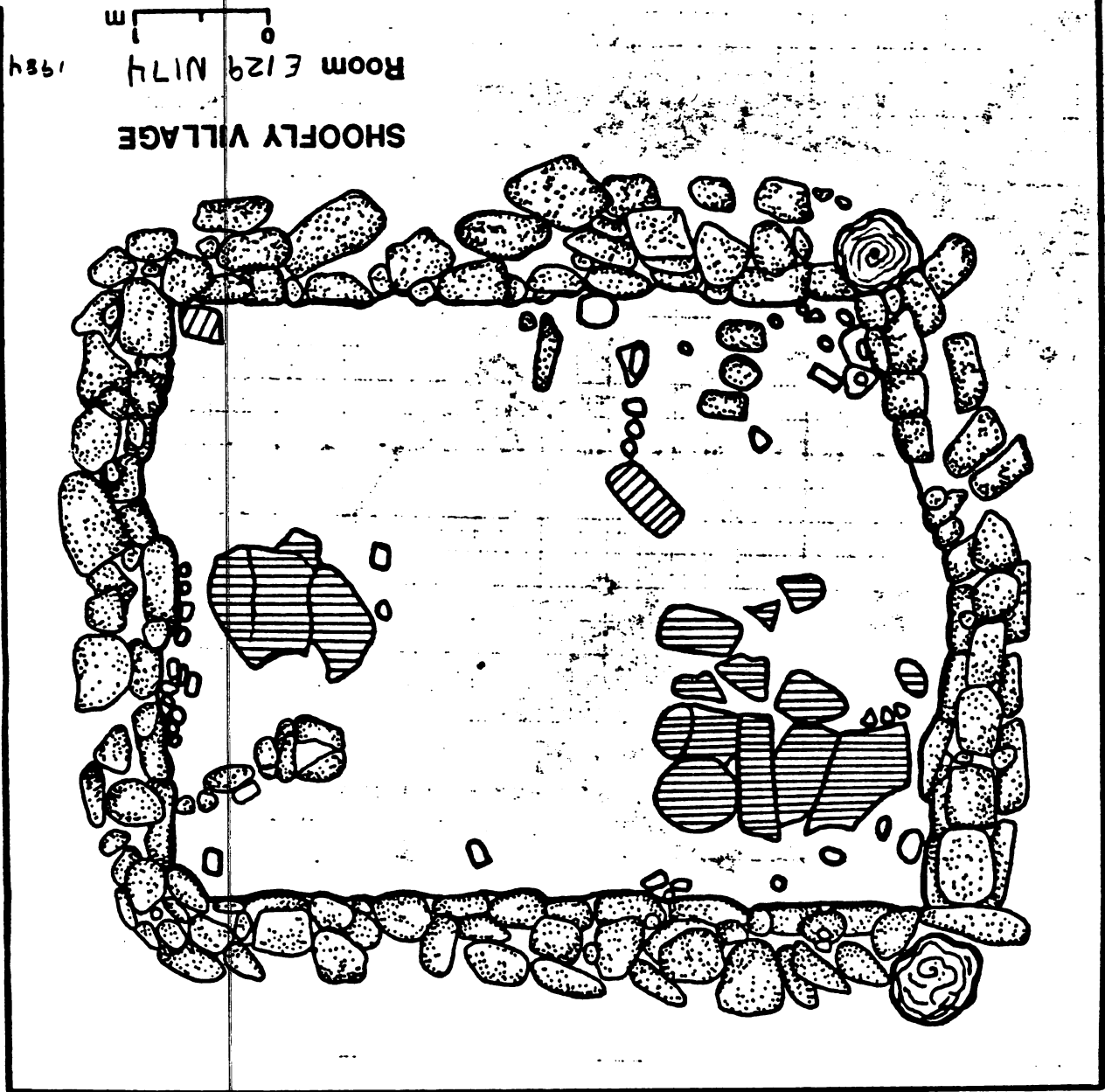
Several artifact types not found elsewhere were encountered here and other artifacts, while encountered elsewhere, were encountered here in great frequency. The ground stone ax, adze, and maul were unique in their occurrence here. The fact that the adze was made of the red stone elsewhere used to produce pendants and small figurines, makes its occurrence special. Polishing pebbles and small manos occurred across the site in a low but seemingly constant frequency. However, in this room both small polishing pebbles and manos were frequent and usually occurred in clusters along the walls. Perhaps these artifacts were stored in this room or were placed there after the room was abandoned.

The shallowness of the cultural fill in this room was not unlike other rooms away from the core of the site. Certainly by its artifact inventory, its internal features, and its location, this room was special. The occurrence of the cave artifacts and the red stone adze imply that perhaps some ritual activity took place in the room. The room could have been a storage facility

for paraphernalia associated with ritual. Its location away from other habitations along the compound wall differentiates it.

It is still unclear whether the occupation of this room was contemporary with the occupation of the room block in the site's core. Also, it is possible that some of the artifacts were placed in the room after it had been abandoned. The lack of a continuous limestone slab floor and the minimal amount of wall stones suggest that parts of this room's architectural material may have been scavenged. Alternatively, it is possible that the entire floor of the structure was not covered with slabs and that the superstructure of this room was of organic material which did not preserve.

At the conclusion of the 1984 excavations a shallow trench was dug beneath the cluster of limestone slabs. This was performed to test for the presence of sub-floor burials and to determine the depth of the natural base level. Mixed cultural fill was encountered in these excavations that contained polishing pebbles, sherds, and lithics. It appears as if the floor slabs rested on fill that was several cm in thickness. Thus, it would be wise to excavate a narrow trench across the length of the room to determine its basal stratigraphy and to determine how many living surfaces were present.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
 Room E129 N174  
 1984



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

LOCATION OF E129 N174

E123 N158 (1984)

Date Excavated: 6/18-7/3/84

Excavators: Nancy Woelfel

Joan Clark

Janet Brog

Linda Kelley

Excavations at E123 N158 originated as a 1 by 2 meter trench oriented approximately N-S on the east side of the room. Though this unit was placed judgementslly to test an apparently preserved area in the room showing pothunter disturbance, the room itself was selected randomly in the Phase II sample. Investigations revealed an apparent curvilinear room with an entryway to the east. The excavation was subsequently enlarged to expose the area around this entryway, which later revealed postholes and hearths. Approximately 10 of the 21.86 square meters of the room interior were excavated.

Four levels were defined in approximately 33 cm of vertical excavation. These levels sorted into two strata, a stratum from the surface to about 20 cm below the surface and one from 20 cm below the surface to the surface of the room. Both contained boulders and light brown silts which are a product of the filling of the room by wall fall, wind and water erosion, and pothunter action. The distinguishing characteristic between the levels and the strata was the presence of charcoal flecks. They first appeared in stratum 2 (Level 2) and became more abundant in lower levels. This pattern suggested that the room burned. The base of Level 4 was uneven, compacted and not especially prepared. A hearth and associated ash pit and several postholes occurred at this level.

Sherds and lithics were recovered throughout the excavation. Six manos and mano fragments were also found, predominately in the fill in the area of the doorway and as part of the east wall of the structure.

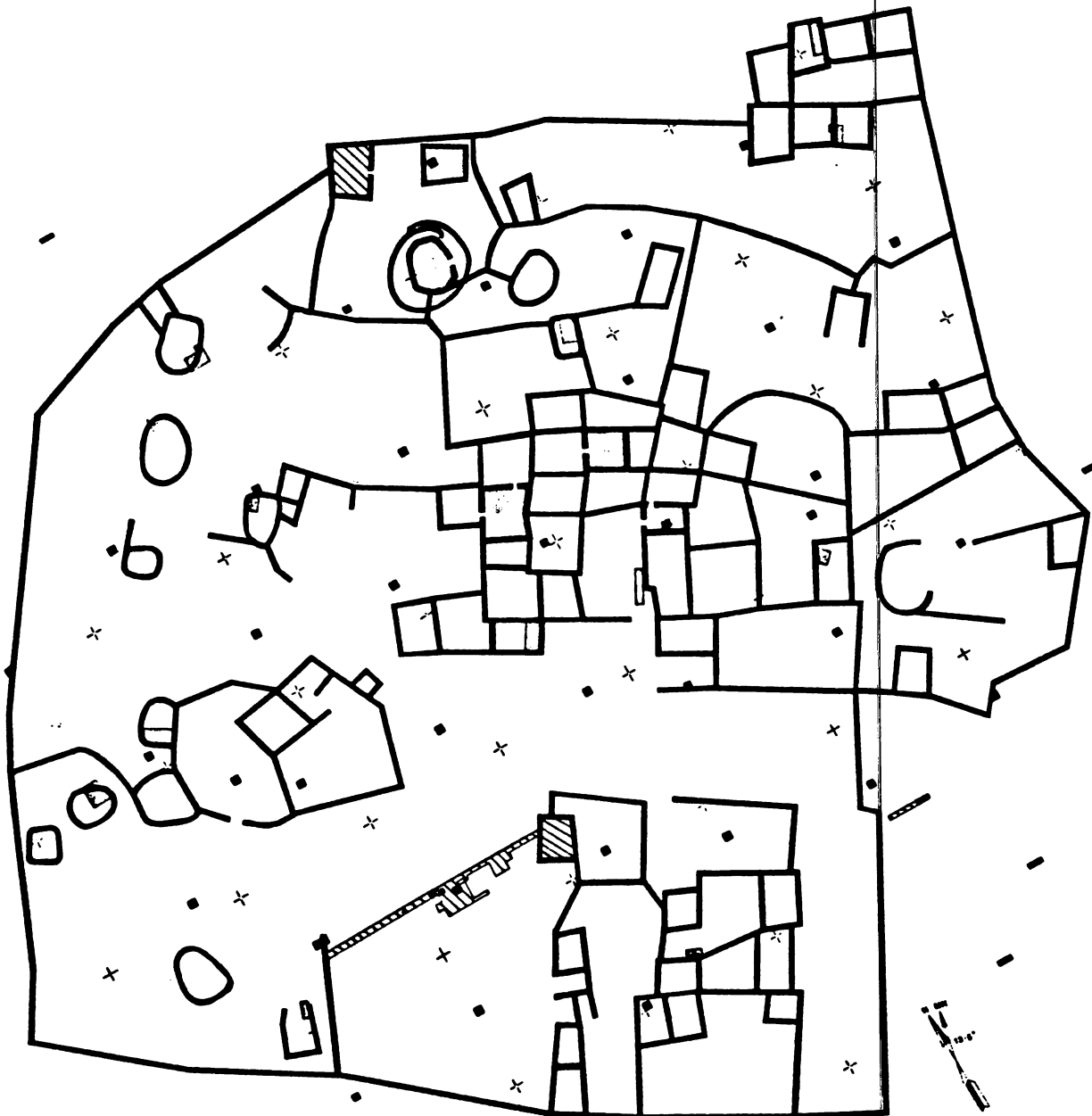
Two hearths (one may have been an ash pit) and three postholes were defined. One hearth was clay lined and measured 23 by 27 cm, was 14 cm deep and contained silt fill with sherds and bone. The other hearth-like feature was covered by a limestone slab and measured 30 by 23 by 10 cm. The three postholes defined were 10, 13, and 20 cm in diameter. Two had rock supports and the third contained no rocks. Two of the postholes occurred at the ends of a parallel row of rocks that indicated an entryway. It is likely that these two postholes supported part of the entryway structure while the third posthole acted in the structural support of the roof.

Flotation and pollen samples were collected throughout the unit and included a flotation sample from the posthole in Level 2 Locus 4.

The flecks of charcoal, sherds, lithics, and grinding stone fragments indicated that this room served as a trash disposal locus after its abandonment. Also, it is possible that the construction of the room occurred somewhat later in the Shoopfly occupation since metate fragments were used in the construction.



of the wall. The hearths occurred together, directly in front of the entryway, near the center of the room.



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

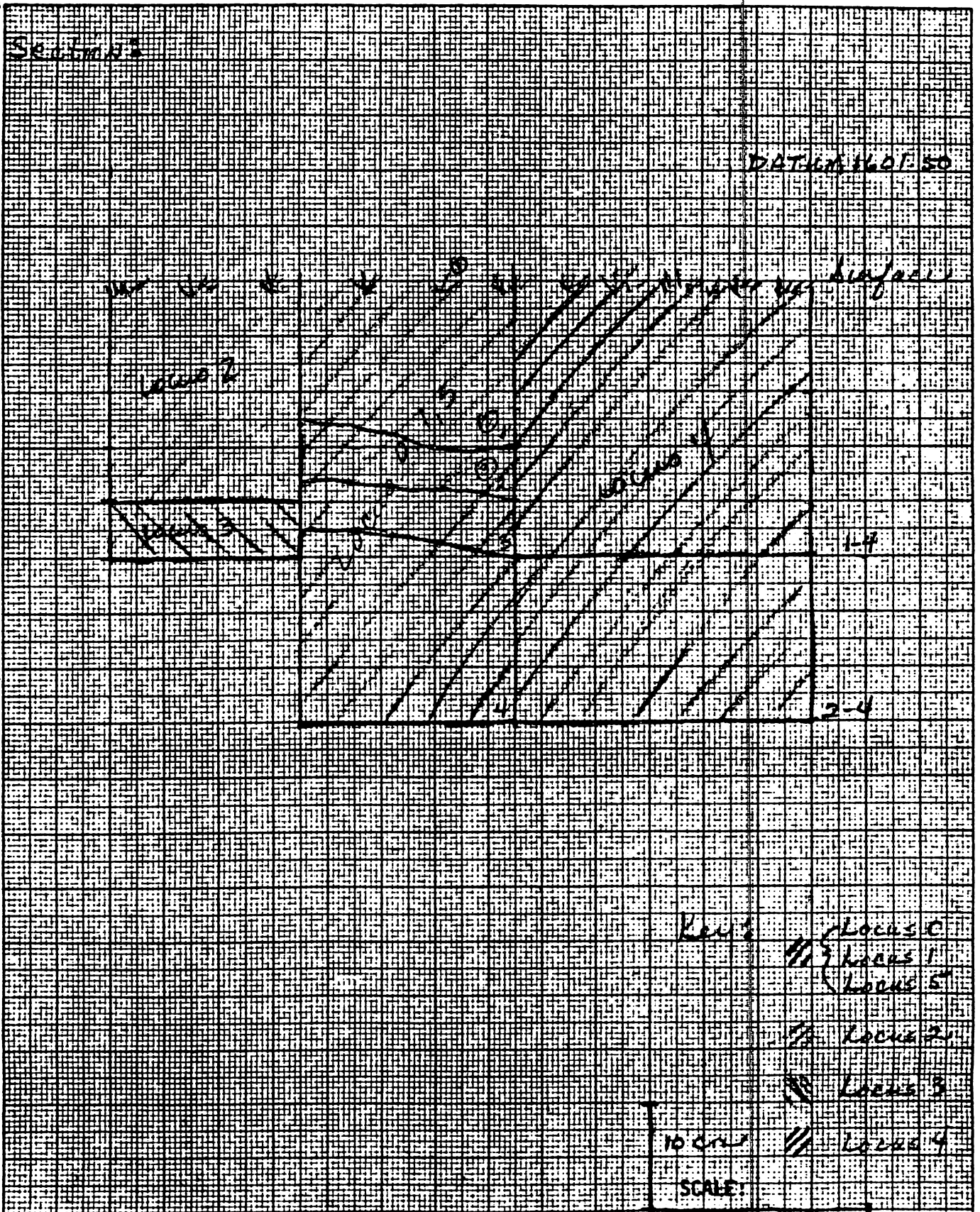
BY J LONGMILL 1985

LOCATION OF E123 N158

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Department of Anthropology

SITE: SV  
E123 N158  
PROJECT: PARE

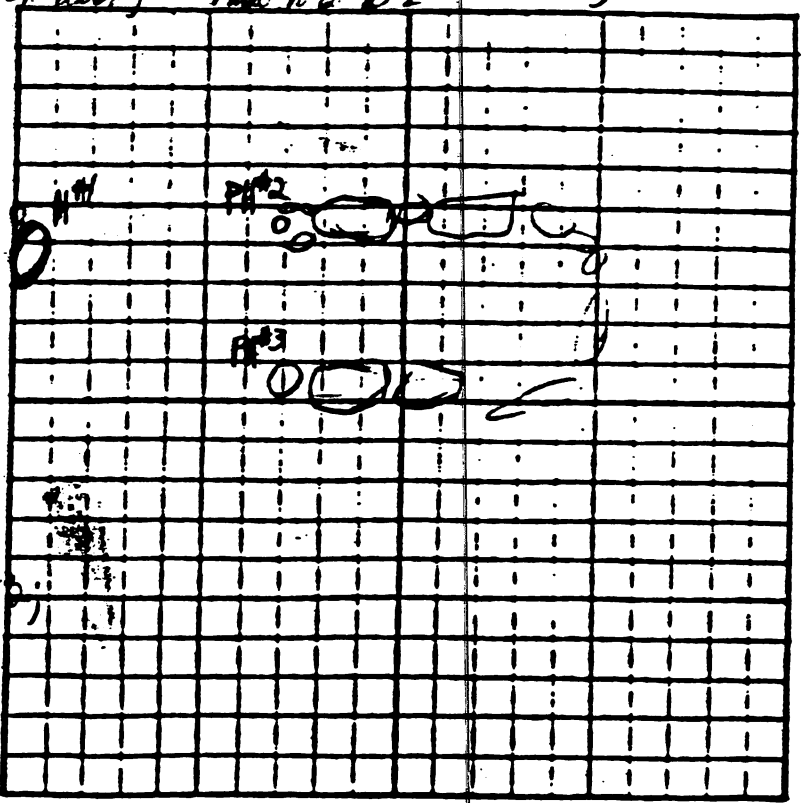
NAME: Kelley



lined.  
 with #1  
 1661.47  
 1660.78  
 20x23 cm  
 fire starter 10x7 cm

U.A. (N158) (158) (158)

P-Hole #2  
 20x20 cm  
 1661.45  
 1660.85



stones  
 w/ underside burned core  
 and limstoned associated  
 with hearth

PH#3: 10x13 cm  
 1661.48  
 1660.85

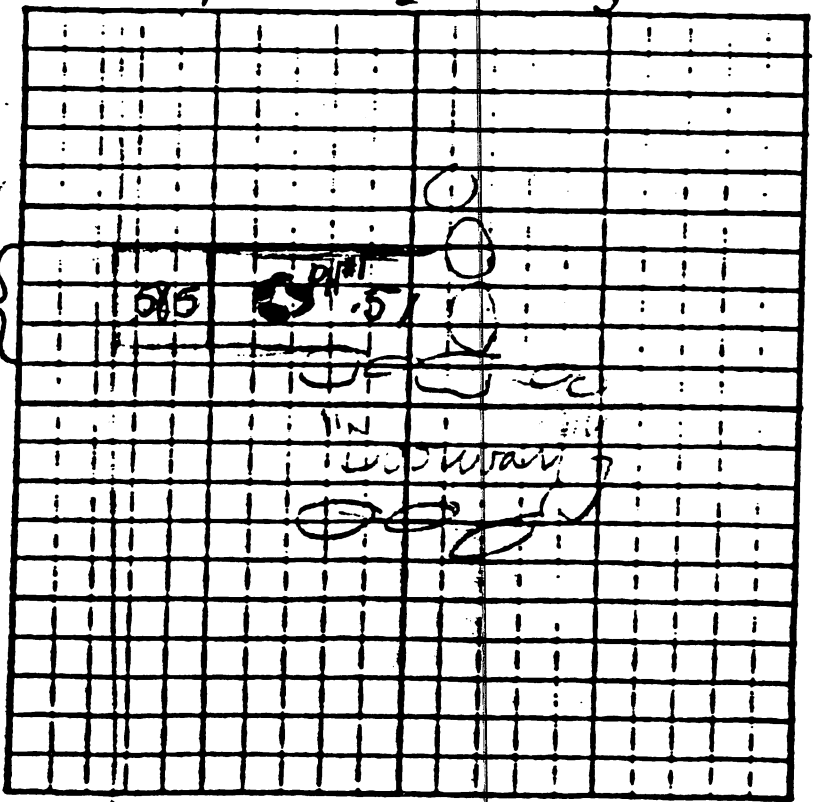
moved wall fall, exposed PH#  
 w/ metate frag in wall,

NORTH SCALE

1 2 3

1661.45  
 1660.89  
 Depth  
 PH: Post Hole #1  
 25x25 cm

french  
 65 cm  
 wide



NORTH SCALE