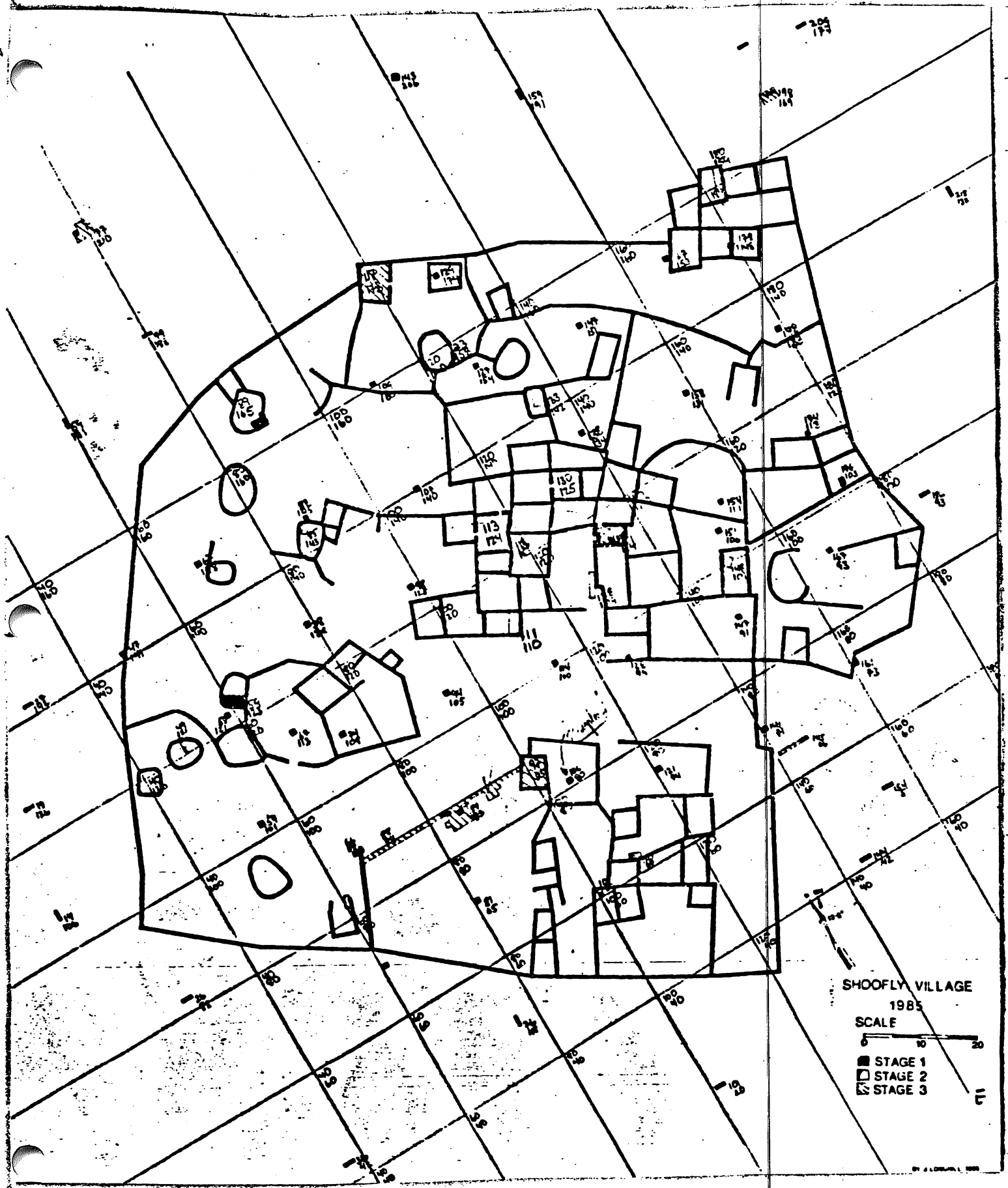


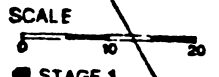


**Shoofly Village Ruins
1986
Excavation Summaries**

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



SHOOFLY VILLAGE
1985



- STAGE 1
- ▨ STAGE 2
- ▤ STAGE 3

Unit E49 N121

Date Excavated: June 23, 1986

Excavators: Owen Lindauer

Ruth Barth

Paul Godesiabois

Bob Craig

Jerry Myers

Unit E49 N121 is a curvilinear structure located in the west-central subdivision of the site periphery. The structure lies between a rectilinear structure to the west and a non-room wall to the east. Excavation began in the room in 1984, focusing on the northeast portion of the room (locus 2). The shape of the room was an incentive for continued excavation in 1986. Goals of the 1986 excavation were to: 1) discover the hearth, if any, 2) define an entryway, 3) identify any floor features and 4) recover artifactual material relevant to the period and function of the room. A total volume of 1.41cm of earth was excavated.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

- LOCUS 2 The northeast portion of the room; excavated to base in 1984.
- LOCUS 3 The southeast portion of the room; excavated to base in 1986.
- LOCUS 4 A .5 x .5m sounding located against the interior wall at the southeast corner of the structure.
- LOCUS 5 A .5 x .5m sounding inside the northwest corner of locus 3.

EXCAVATION STRATEGY

Knowledge of the stratigraphic sequence noted in 1984 and examination of the southern profile of locus 2, were the basis for excavation strategies in 1986. An initial surface collection was done (level 0) and a sketch made of stones lying on the surface.

Two natural levels were observed: 1) a dark brown, silty strata varying in consistency from fine to medium-compact, and 2) a red-brown compact clay-silt strata. Wall stones were encountered on the surface and extended into levels 1 and 2.

Level 1 contained a modest amount of wall fall and some clusters of cobbles which extended into level 2. In level 2, some horizontally situated artifacts were noted among the assemblage. Several cobbles were found to extend beneath the base of level 2 into the natural substrata. Sweeping and probing around these cobbles did not reveal any pattern or arrangement. Loci 4 and 5 were then excavated to 7 and 6cm deep respectively to determine if the substrata was actually sterile. As no further artifacts were found in either loci, it was decided that the cobbles were part of the natural substrata.

In addition to excavation in unit E49 N121, wall clearing was conducted. A large tree on the west side of the room

accounts for some wall disturbance in that area.

The artifact assemblage recovered in 1986 excavations consists of ceramics, lithics, some ground and polished stone and two projectile points. At this time we have not been able to identify a function for this room.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

- 1) ENTRY WAY: No convincing entry way has been defined.
- 2) HEARTH: No hearth was defined.

Further excavation in the western half of the room may reveal these features.

Unit E59 N123

Date Excavated: June 30, 1986

Excavators: Ronna Jane Bradley
Stephanie Enriquez
Mohammed Al-Nood
Jane Peterson

Unit E59 N123, a peripheral d-shaped room in the western portion of the site, was originally chosen for excavation through a probability sample during the 1984 field season. At this time, a 1 x 2m unit was opened within the room and designated locus 0. The extension of this locus into the entire southern portion of the room was resumed during the 1986 field season, when a total volume of 2.694cm³ was removed from inside the room and 3.116cm³ from test excavations outside the room.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

- LOCUS 0: A 1 x 2m unit in the southwest corner of the room; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 1: A 3 x 2m unit in the southeast corner of the room; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 2: The northern portion of the room; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 3: A hearth located in front of the entryway on the east side of the room; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 4: The doorway, located in the center of the east wall; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 5: A 1 x 2m unit located directly outside the doorway; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 6: A 1.5 x 1.4m unit placed outside the structure at the northeast corner alongside a possible abutting compound wall; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 7: A 1 x 2m unit located east of locus 5, excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 8: A 2 x 2m unit located south of loci 5 and 7; excavated in 1986. A new datum stake was used in this unit (E63.41 N120.57).
- LOCUS 9: A 2 x 2m unit located east of locus 6; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 10: A pit or potrest located in the northeast corner of the room; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 11: A shallow pit located in the southwest corner of the room; excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 12: A posthole located in the northwest corner of the room.
- LOCUS 13: A pit feature located inside locus 9.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Excavation began with the removal of backdirt which had been dumped on the unexcavated portion of the room. Wall clearing was conducted. No surface collection was done due to contamination from backdirt. The unexcavated portion of the room was deemed locus 2 and dug in 4 natural levels. A new datum elevation was

used.

Level 1(2cm in depth) consisted of a wind-blown silty soil containing a light scatter of sherds and lithics. Level 2(7cm), a darker organic soil, was more compact and contained some clay. This stratum, contained a moderate amount of artifacts.

Level 3(2cm), a dark compact organic soil, contained red and white mineral inclusions and a fairly low artifact density. Some contamination may have occurred from rodent burrowing in this level.

Level 4(12cm) was a hard-packed reddish-brown clay with a fairly low artifact density. This stratum represented roof fall and contained some charcoal. Layers of flat-lying artifacts may suggest multiple floor levels or resurfacing in some areas.

A floor surface was discerned on the basis of the hearth(locus 3), which appeared as a dark stain in the upper portion of level 4 and became well-defined toward the base of the level.

The entire hearth was filled with dark organic soil with a moderate amount of charcoal. The sides and bottom were burned, unprepared substrate clay which was very lumpy and irregular. Ash occurred in the eastern portion and the western half(these were separated by a higher ridge of clay in between) contained charcoal, sherds and a large rock(possibly groundstone). The western half could have been a pot rest or posthole footing from the way these items lined the edges of the depression. Flotation and pollen samples were taken and field results of flotation have produced evidence of corn cupules(J. Miller, personal communication).

Troweling of the floor surface revealed a number of features. These include loci 10, 11 and 12; a pit or pot rest, shallow pit and a posthole. These features are mapped and described in provenience notes.

Locus 4, the entry way, was excavated in three natural levels. No surface collection was done due to disturbance through previous work in the area. This locus extends from the interior wall out beyond the exterior wall(.55 x .72). Level 1 consisted of 1cm of wind-blown silt. Level 2, 4cm in depth, was a more compacted silty matrix. The base of level 2, a hard-packed clay surface, sloped at a steep grade to the west with an elevation of 10cm lower than that of the eastern edge. A moderate to small number of artifacts were recovered, similar to or less than the density found in the room. The floor of locus 4 is similar to the clay floor of the room, obviously prepared and purposefully sloped in a ramp-like fashion.

With the excavation to floor level, the decision was made to investigate the exterior of the room in order to locate activity areas.

Excavations Outside of the Structure

Locus 5, a 1 x 2m unit located directly outside of the entry way was excavated in 4 levels. No surface collection was done due to disturbance.

Again, a wind-blown silt made up level 1(8cm) and a more compacted organic matrix was characteristic of level 2(8cm).

Groundstone in level 2 may have been a result of its use in wall construction.

Level/locus 3-5 marked the beginning of hard, clay material, probably a combination of wall fall clay and prepared surface(7cm). This level was terminated at a more dense compact stratum of clay. As in locus 4, there is an upward slope toward the east.

To ascertain that we had not stopped above the floor surface level, a sounding was excavated in the northern portion of the locus(1 x .5m). This was designated level/locus 4-5. A few artifacts were recovered and sterile soil was reached after 3cm. The overall artifact density of locus 5 was moderate to low.

Locus 6, a 1.5 x 1.4m unit was placed alongside the northeastern wall of room E59 N123 next to what was believed to be an abutting compound wall. Further excavation, however, revealed this to be only wall fall.

Level/Locus 1-6(3cm) featured a loosely compacted wind-blown silt layer with a light artifact density. Level 2(25cm), a darker more compact soil, had inclusions of charcoal and a higher artifact density. Wall fall was abundant throughout the stratum. Level 3 featured a compacted clay layer, and mottled areas of deep orange burned clay were present in the lower portions. One burned area was believed to be an exterior hearth. Upon exploration, this turned out to be amorphous and very shallow. It is possible that this is an exterior hearth-like feature where burning had occurred, but not a "formal", prepared feature. The depth of the feature was less than 3cm. Level 3(19cm) was terminated when a hard-packed surface was reached with a number of flat-lying sherds and lithics. This level corresponded directly to the surface level in locus 5, and again appeared to be a purposeful, capped clay surface.

Locus 7, a 1 x 2m unit, represents an expansion east of locus 5. Levels are similar to those of loci 5 and 6. In addition to sherds and lithics, level 2 revealed a maul and two manos. In level 3, pockets of charcoal were noted, and artifacts decreased as the level continued down. It was terminated when what was believed to be a prehistoric surface was encountered. This matched the surface of locus 5. Level 4 was a sounding down to sterile soil in the western portion of the unit. Some artifacts were found in the matrix, but are believed to have been a result of settling into the cracks of the sterile clay bed.

Locus 8, a 2 x 2m unit(excluding a patch left for the datum stake), was placed directly south of loci 5 and 7. Level 1(4.6cm) was composed of a light-brown compacted silt which had inclusions of white and red minerals. Ceramics and lithics were recovered from the stratum. Level 2(12cm) produced similar artifacts, but was characterized by a more compacted clay silt matrix which was "greasy" in appearance. Excavation was terminated when a hard-packed clay was reached which resembled the original surface.

Locus 9, a 2 x 2m unit, was placed east of locus 6 and excavated in three levels. These levels were similar to those in other units located outside the structure. A pit was encountered in level 3, but was assigned another locus number(13) before being excavated.

Most stones toward the lower depths of this unit were extremely large and lay vertically rather than on their broad sides. They appeared to be footing stones by their size, and were either: 1) footings lain purposefully on their sides, or 2) footings which had originally lain on their broad sides but later slid onto their ends. The latter explanation seems likely, since the northern portion of this unit is part of a large depression or pit and flat-lying footings could have easily fallen into it. No alignments of stone resembling a wall face could be found in the unit, most appear to be fall.

Excavation in locus 7 was terminated at a hard, compacted clay level which was believed to be the prehistoric surface.

No definite ideas about the presence or absence of a wall in loci 6 and 9 could be formulated. To further examine this, excavation should be conducted to the north of these loci.

Locus 13 is a pit-like feature, spanning loci 6 and 9. It was excavated in only 1 level (level 4, 5cm deep). From inside the feature, soft, loosely compacted dark soil was removed. It is unclear, at this point, whether this feature is actually a 1) purposefully dug pit, or 2) whether the concave area is due to heavy stones and natural dumping of the underlying clay layer, or 3) if it was a natural indentation.

This feature contained a minimal amount of sherds and lithics. Portions of the pit were kept separated by bags #1 and #2. Areas 1 and 2 were simply separated by a high area in the bottom of the pit (see map) and although it is probably meaningless now, during excavation we thought there might be 2 pits alongside each other.

This room is one of the most extensively excavated at Shoofly, but has yielded perhaps the least in artifacts. It is a shallow room with walls which appear to have reached only a meter or so in height. The room was certainly cleared of artifacts and probably occupied and abandoned early in the sequence; thus, stones may have been robbed for other uses. No roofing material was recovered. Perhaps cross beams or poles and roof support posts were taken for other uses.

This room does not appear to have been used extensively for dumping, most of the fill debris was probably a result of natural deposition of trash from upslope (the room lies lower than the core of the site).

The exterior of the room did not contain many artifacts either. It was originally anticipated that the exterior excavations might reveal some interesting activity areas and artifacts, but few features or artifact patterns were found. Although groundstone, lithics and ceramics were found both inside and out of the room, these were not heavily concentrated in any particular area, nor were they found in any great abundance.

Pertinent to these excavations are exterior units to the south of the room which were excavated using another horizontal and vertical datum point. These are units: E60 N119 and E59 N122. These are summarized separately and additional information can be found in provenience notes.

Unit E59 N122

Date Excavated: June 30, 1986
Excavators: Ronna Jane Bradley
Sarah M. Fowler

Unit E59 N122 refers to the area immediately south and west of unit E59 N123. In this area, two loci(0 and 1) were opened against the south and west walls(respectively) of E59 N123. These areas were excavated primarily for future wall stabilization. A total volume of 1.03cm³ was removed from the unit.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Locus 0 was excavated in three natural levels. Level 1 was characterized by a silty soil containing heavy wall fall.

Level 2, a darker brown compacted matrix, contained a higher clay content. Included in this stratum were flecks of charcoal and white and red minerals.

Level 3 was initiated when a lighter, reddish-brown clay horizon was reached. This level contained hard-packed clay similar to that of the room(E59 N123) and was excavated to what appeared to be a floor surface.

Artifacts were encountered throughout locus 0 but seem to have been most concentrated in level 2. The base of level 3 did not reach the bottom of exterior wall footings, yet artifacts ceased to occur and it appeared to be a prehistoric living surface.

In locus 0, a wall was found which appears to join E59 N123 with a room to the south.

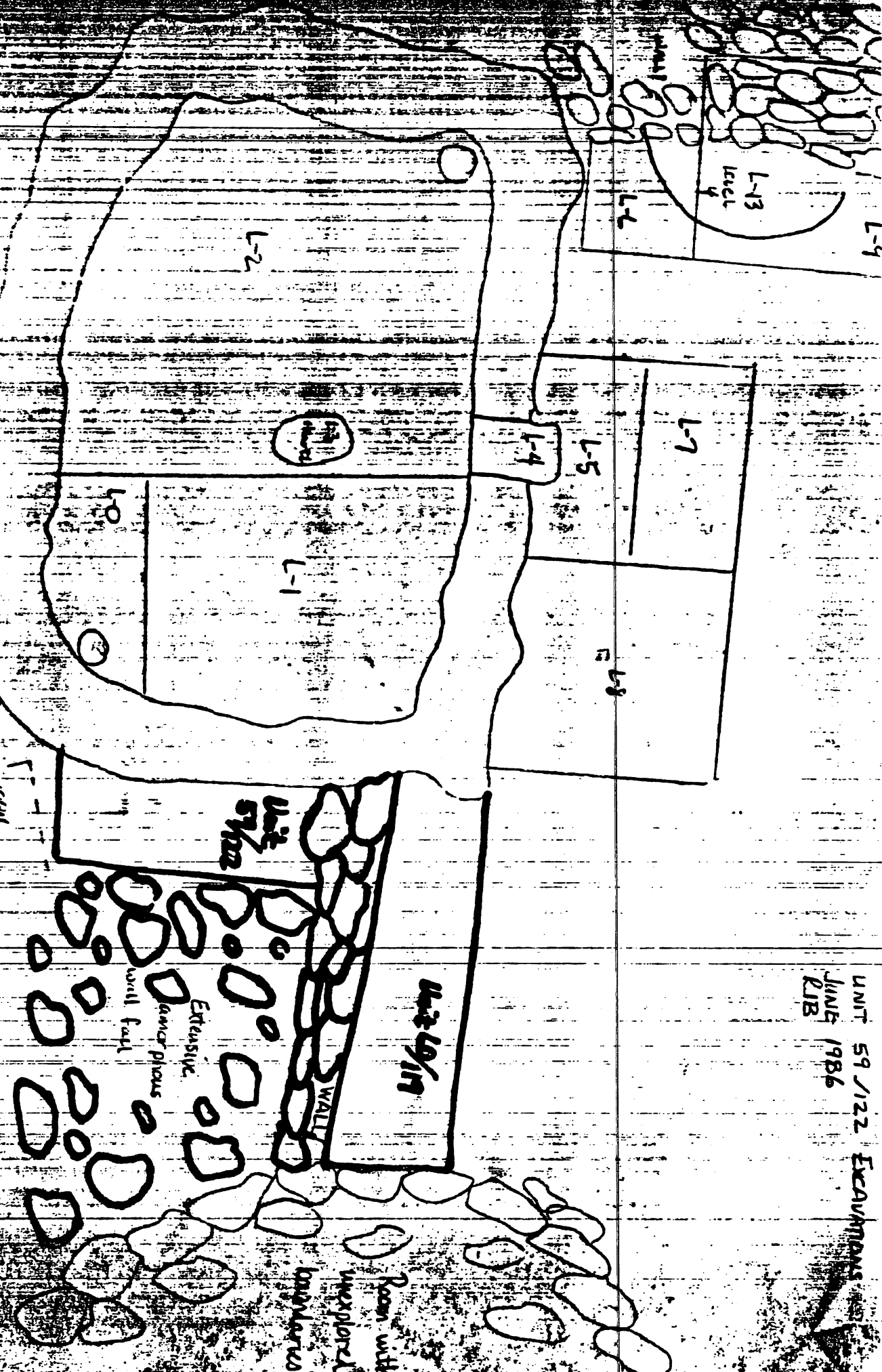
Artifacts recovered were not particularly indicative of special use for the area, yet it seems plausible that some dumping occurred there.

Locus 1 consisted of only one 7cm level(level 1). This is due to a decision to hold off on stabilization for the 1986 season. Artifacts recovered in locus 1 consisted of a sparse amount of ceramics and lithics and one mano fragment.

Few artifacts and no features were produced in the excavation of E59 N122. Artifacts recovered were not diagnostic of use of the area.

UNIT 59/122 EXCAVATIONS
JUNE 1986
RJB

59/122
Room 1



Waste

L-1

L-2

L-3

L-4

L-5

L-7

L-8

L-9

L-13 level

L-4

Waste 59/122

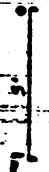
Waste 59/122

WALL

Extensive
Dancer plows
wall fall

Room with
unexplored
boundaries

1984
Unit 59/122



Unit E60 N119

Date Excavated: June 30, 1986

Excavators: Ronna Jane Bradley
Members of the Arizona
Archaeological Society (Paul,
Art, and Evelyn)

Unit E60 N119 is a 1.2 x 4m unit located adjacent to a compound wall running south of room E59 N123. This was designated locus 0. At the northern end of the unit, this wall abutts the exterior of room E59 N123. To the south, the wall abutts a wall from another room. Two levels were excavated in unit E60 N119, and a total volume of 1.86cm³ was removed.

Level 1 consisted of a light-brown silty stratum containing ceramics and lithics. The level was 16cm in depth.

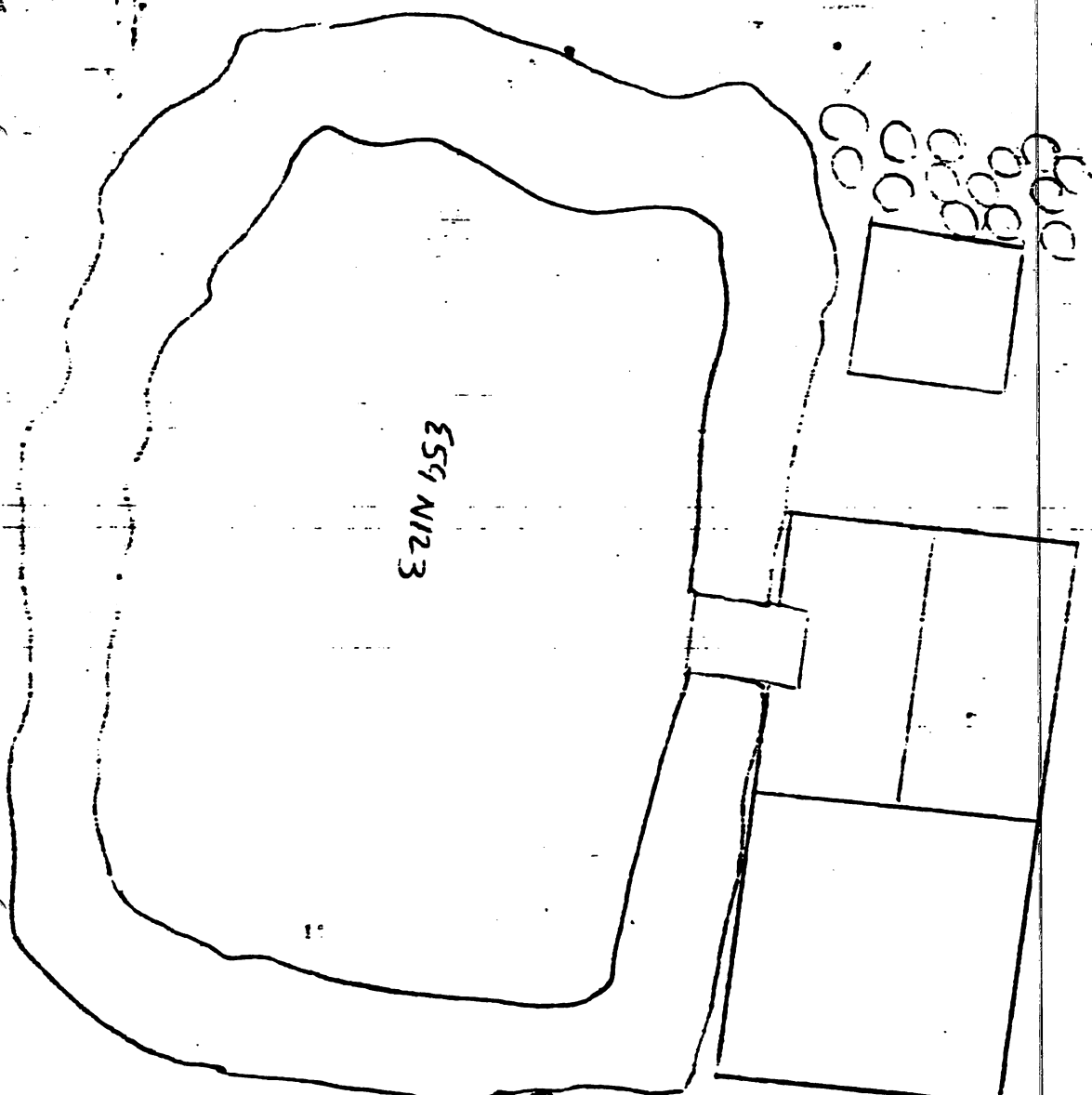
The matrix of level 2 was similar to that of 1. Ceramics, lithics, groundstone and a projectile point were recovered. At the base of level 2, a living surface was reached in which a scattering of posthole features were uncovered. Most of these features were difficult to define, as they had been disturbed by rodent activity. Loci numbers 1 through 4 were given to those postholes containing artifacts (see map in provenience notes). The remainder of postholes were assigned letter designations (A through G). All postholes are shown in the plan map.

Due to time constraints, basal elevations of these features were never taken. There is no evidence of burning in or near the postholes.

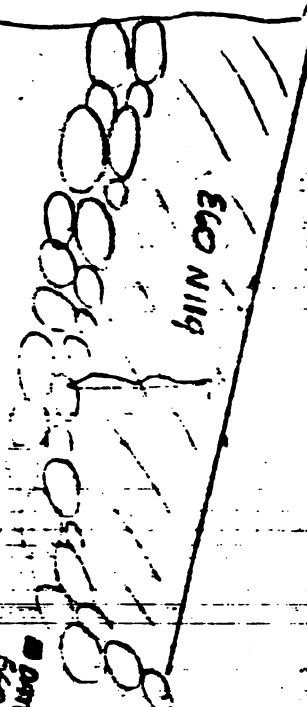
SV-SL

Eco N119

Location in Relation to ESF N123



ESF N123



Eco N119

■ DORTUM
Eco N119
Location in
Relation to
ESF N123 at
K0007 & K0008

Unit E78 N211

Date Excavated: June 24, 1986
Excavators: Owen Lindauer
Members of the Arizona
Archaeological Society

Unit E78 N211 is a 1 x 2m unit which was extended north from the northern peripheral burial area defined in 1985. A total volume of .58m³ of earth were removed during excavation. The purpose for this test unit was to encounter human remains, thus, defining additional burials. Midden fill was not screened, and the unit was excavated to the underlying sterile substrate (red clay) in a single level (1-0). Artifacts which were saved included diagnostic materials such as stone tools, ceramic rims, and both faunal and human bone. Although a single human bone was recovered, no burial pits were found.

Unit E89 N165

Date Excavated: June 27, 1986

Excavators: Michael M. Gregory
Michelle M. McClure
Robert Brubaker
Pamela Showalter
Martin Fuess
Kathleen M. McCullen
Sarah M. Fowler

Unit E89 N165, a curvilinear peripheral room in the northwest quadrant of the site, was initially excavated during the 1984 field season as the result of the probability sampling. The recovery of a relatively high proportion of decorated ceramics prompted continued excavation here in 1986.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI:

- LOCUS 0: A 1 x 1m sounding based on probability sampling; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 1: A 1 x 2m unit located directly southwest of locus 0; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 2: A 1 x 2m unit located directly south of locus 0; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 3: A 1 x 2.7m unit located directly south of locus 1; excavated in 1984.
- LOCUS 4: A 9.24m² unit located in the northeast portion of the structure; excavated in 1986, as are remaining loci.
- LOCUS 5: A portion of locus 4 (east-central) which was believed to have suffered disturbance. Only level 1 was excavated.
- LOCUS 6: A unit adjacent to the possible entryway; east of locus 0. Only level 0 was excavated to better define the wall for mapping.
- LOCUS 7: A trench running east-west through the center of the western half of the room.
- LOCUS 8: The northwest quad of the structure; subdivided following excavation of level 0.
- LOCUS 9: A pit-like depression on the east side of locus 8.
- LOCUS 10: The remainder of locus 8 after locus 9 was partitioned from it. This was excavated in two levels (1 and 2).
- LOCUS 11: A 1 x 2m unit placed in front of supposed entryway on southeastern side of locus 4; excavated in 2 levels (1 and 2).
- LOCUS 12: A trench excavated between the northwestern wall of the structure and the compound wall of the site.
- LOCUS 13: A trench excavated between the west-central wall of the structure and the compound wall of the site.
- LOCUS 14: The clay surface of locus 11; redesignated for the proveniencing of additional pollen and flotation samples.
- LOCUS 15: A dark stain in the southern portion of locus 11.
- LOCUS 16: The southwest quad of the structure.
- LOCUS 17: A small unit excavated directly southeast of locus 12

- to define a possible entryway.
- LOCUS 18: A pit which extends from the southern end of locus 4 to the northern end of locus 2.
- LOCUS 19: A posthole in the northeastern corner of locus 16.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

In 1986 the room was quartered and excavation focused on loci 4, 8 and 16. The 1984 notes indicated that the structure had burned and was later reoccupied. Excavators were careful to look for additional evidence of these events.

Excavation began in the northeastern quad, designated locus 4. After drawing a profile of the southern edge of the locus, excavation commenced. Level 1 consisted of a dark brown silty stratum which was fine in texture and contained numerous artifacts. Level 2 was a more reddish-brown medium-textured matrix, similarly containing numerous artifacts. Some evidence of burning was found in spots of the upper portion of the fill. Upon reaching a possible floor surface in the southeastern portion of the locus, a burned area (locus 19) was noted. This was later determined to be some sort of pit which extended into locus 2 and contained ashy material. Half of this pit was excavated on the last day of the field season; thus, notes for it are not extensive.

A possible floor was traced out in locus 4. This surface rose abruptly around the datum stump and gradually fell away toward the north and east.

A portion in the eastern half of locus 4 was designated locus 5 for excavation of level 1, due to apparent disturbance. Excavation proved the fill to be undisturbed, and it was rejoined with locus 4 for the excavation of subsequent levels.

Several interesting artifacts and features were found in locus 4. A large ceramic sherd was recovered from the fill. Along the north and east perimeter of the locus, upright stones were observed. Before these were recognized as possible post supports, some may have been removed in excavation. No wood remains were associated with these stones.

On the last day of the field season, two interesting features were found. A large posthole stain was observed in the northwest section of the locus. Time did not permit its excavation. Similarly, a hearth found under the tree stump which the datum rested on, could not be excavated. The location of this hearth lends support to the belief that the entryway to the structure lies in the southeastern wall between loci 0 and 11. A large upright slab of rock may be related to this doorway.

At this time it was determined that the surface we had reached in locus 4 was not actually floor, but roof fall. Once the supposed roof fall material was removed, the floor took on a much more regular appearance.

After excavating the east half of the room, two decisions were made: 1) to begin excavation along the foundation in locus 6, and 2) to begin locus 7, an east-west running trench through the center of the room's western half. This locus was dug deep enough to partially expose the outer face of the foundation

stones. This foundation ran completely around the structure and at times extended approximately a meter out from the wall. After exposing the foundation, it became apparent that the structure's outline was a mix of rectilinear and curvilinear lines.

Locus 7 consisted of a sandy light brown matrix of medium texture. This unit was excavated to trace the supposed floor from locus 4's western edge to the western wall of the room. We wished to determine if the irregularity of the surface in locus 4 would continue throughout the room or if it was due to disturbance through root action. The floor dropped away to a regular depth as the levels proceeded westward.

The most interesting artifacts encountered in the locus were a number of large potsherds (spec. #'s 15,437-41) which were tightly clustered together. These were removed from fill in level/locus 2-7, and represent a series of vessels of various shapes and sizes.

Evidence retrieved from locus 7 was an impetus for continued excavation in the room. The next quad to be excavated was the northwest area; locus 8. Only a surface clearing was done in this locus. A depression noted on the east side was subdivided as locus 9 and the remainder of area redesignated locus 10.

The depression (locus 9) appears to be a pothunter's hole. Historical artifacts were found in it. A cluster of large sherds were likewise found and provenienced (spec. # 15,089).

Level/locus 1-10 consisted of a sandy dark brown matrix containing numerous artifacts (ceramics, lithics, groundstone and projectile points). Additionally, some macrobotanical remains and radiocarbon samples were recovered. Level/locus 2-10 was of similar consistency and artifact composition.

The only area which was disturbed in locus 10 was that immediately adjacent to locus 9. Many artifacts were point-provenienced in this locus and several features were discovered. Among these features are upright slabs and post supports associated with wooden post fragments. Few of the artifacts appear to have been left on the floor surface, but were rather found in the context of fill. This would suggest post-abandonment deposition or refuse disposal.

Several possible features were investigated in the locus. Two upright rock slabs and two post supports with post remains were found embedded in a surface which was presumed to be the floor. The purpose of these slabs and how the post supports fit into the temporal sequence of the construction of the room, remain as unresolved issues. One suggestion for the purpose of the northwesternmost slab was that it was a wind deflector for an entryway. In fact, the area northwest of the slab was thought to be a possible entryway and was designated locus 11. Upon investigation, however, foundation stones were uncovered proving this to be inaccurate.

Three loci external to the structure were dug: loci 11, 12 and 13. Locus 11, a 1 x 2m unit was placed in front of the supposed entryway on the southeastern side of locus 4. This unit was excavated down to a clay surface believed to be the prehistoric living floor. Several artifacts were encountered on the surface. For artifact provenience purposes, this surface was designated locus 14. Artifacts provenienced included groundstone

and decorated ceramics. A stain observed on this surface was designated locus 15. This, however, was found to be a root stain rather than a cultural feature.

After the excavation of locus 15, emphasis on external areas shifted to the area northwest of the room; between the room and the compound wall which encloses the site.

Two loci, 12 and 13, were established northwest of the room to investigate two possible walls which were believed to link the compound wall to the room.

The strata of locus 12 was a sandy, light-brown soil of medium texture. Ceramics, lithics and animal bone were collected. Locus 13 was composed of a siltier light-brown medium-textured soil. Ceramics, lithics, animal bone and a mineral were recovered.

No cross walls were found in these units, but rather wall fall which had trapped sediments. Beneath the wall fall, midden deposits were found and excavated in locus 12 to the prehistoric underlying surface. This surface corresponded to that of the structure.

Locus 12 provided evidence that the compound wall was constructed on top of midden deposits. This would suggest that the wall was a later addition in the occupational sequence of the site. The wall appears to have been constructed such that it has two faces with rubble fill between them. After this information was ascertained, it was decided that continued excavation of locus 13 would produce no additional data. Hence, excavation in locus 13 ceased.

The final room quarter to be excavated was locus 16. Artifacts and features recovered were similar to those of locus 10. Many large ceramic fragments were found as well as large quantities of lithic artifacts. Several limestone slabs were uncovered, the significance of which is unclear. Beside one of these slabs, a nearly complete pinch pot was found (spec. # 15,307).

Embedded in the floor surface of locus 16 were several post supports with associated post remains. At the north end of this locus, a possible mealing bin was found. One mano was found associated with this and during the 1984 season, a metate blank (subsequently stolen) was found nearby.

Few artifacts in this locus appeared to be situated on the floor. Many of the large sherds recovered represent vessels with sizeable portions missing, as if they were broken elsewhere and discarded in E89 N165.

Two large post stains were observed on the floor. One was excavated as locus 19. Time constraints prevented the excavation of the second. One of these posts probably represents a replacement for the other. The post supports most likely supported secondary posts.

Little evidence has been summoned from the 1986 season to support the claim made in 1984 that E89 N165 had been burned and later reoccupied. A suggestion was made that the structure may have been enlarged at some point in its history.

During a visit to the site, Dr. A.E. Dittert Jr. (ASU Dept. of Anthropology), suggested that the room may have experienced

two continuous episodes. Based on work he had done at another site in the area, he believed that the room was expanded at some time, and that the large upright slab in the southeastern section of the room in locus 2 may be the dividing line between the older and younger section. Closer inspection of the stone foundations and room outline may provide support for or against this idea.

A wide variety of artifacts were recovered from E89 N165. Few of these were recovered from a floor surface. Although roof fall was significantly difficult to determine throughout the room, many artifacts were probably situated in fill above the roof fall. This would suggest that after abandonment, the jacal walls and roof collapsed and the structure became a refuse area.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

- 1) The entire floor of the structure should be scraped and any features observed (such as the postholes in loci 4 and 16) should be excavated and documented.
- 2) Loci 18 and 19 need to be better documented.
- 3) Documentation and flotation should be done on the hearth beneath the datum stump.
- 4) Artifacts on the northeast side of the stump must be uncovered and collected. These artifacts (decorated ceramics and a stone ball) are from locus 4.
- 5) Other artifacts covered over with fill are still in their original location (just to the north of locus 0). These include groundstone and ceramics which should be provenienced and collected.
- 6) The structure should be subfloor trenched to define any subfloor features.

Unit E97 N85

Date Excavated: July 1, 1986
Excavators: Laurene Montero
Glenn Darrington
Lynda Aldag
Lady Barrington
Kathryn Slanski
Jack Mehegan

Excavation on E97 N85, a rectilinear peripheral room in the southern plaza, initially began at the end of the 1985 field season. At this time, a small whole jar was found within a potbust in level/locus 4-4. It was believed that a burial might be associated with this, but time constraints prevented further excavation. In 1986, excavation continued in the room. A total volume of 6.7935cm³ was removed from inside the structure and 1.33cm³ of dirt was removed through test excavation outside the structure.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

- LOCUS 1: The southern half of the room; partially excavated in 1985, excavated to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 2: The northern half of the room; excavated to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 3: Inside of doorway; partially excavated in 1985.
- LOCUS 4: The western half of locus 1; partially excavated in 1985, completed to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 5: The eastern half of locus 1; partially excavated in 1985, completed to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 6: A 1 x 1m square at the northwestern corner of locus 4; partially excavated in 1985, completed to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 7: Wall clearing of room; 1986.
- LOCUS 8: Wall clearing of southeastern corner of wall to define wall extent(1986).
- LOCUS 9: Wall clearing of northeastern corner of wall to define wall extent(1986).
- LOCUS 10: Shallow pit in the northeastern corner of locus 5.
- LOCUS 11: Posthole at southeast side of locus 4(against south wall)(1986).
- LOCUS 12: Western half of locus 2; excavated to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 13: Eastern half of locus 2; excavated to floor surface in 1986.
- LOCUS 14: A 1 x 2m unit against the north wall exterior to determine northernmost extent of double wall(1986).
- LOCUS 15: A 1 x 2m unit against the west wall exterior to determine the westernmost extent of double wall(1986).
- LOCUS 16: Large roasting pit located in locus 12(against and partially beneath northern wall. Excavated to flat-lying rock at base in 1986.
- LOCUS 17: A stone-lined hearth adjacent to the doorway in locus 13(1986).

found just west of the sandstone slab in locus 13. Interestingly, a large double-ended pestle was found horizontally situated on the surface near the hearth. The ends of this pestle seemed to fit to the depressions on the sandstone slab. The association might be indicative of a grinding function.

The pit, apparently used for roasting, extended slightly beneath the north wall of the room. Perhaps this indicates an association with the earlier occupation of the south plaza area.

For the most part, artifacts inside the room are indicative of work activities. Several stone palettes, ground anvils, polishing stones and a few clay deposits seem to suggest that pottery production may have been one of these activities. In addition, numerous grinding implements may suggest food processing.

WALL CLEARING

Wall clearing in E97 N85 uncovered a double wall on the east side and especially wide sections on the north and southeast portions(see map).

Loci 8 and 9, two units located outside the room, were opened for wall clearing, locus 9 being at the northeast corner of the room, and locus 8 at the southeast. The strategy behind this was to look for possible wall abutments to other structures or features which might account for this thickness. No evident pattern emerged through clearing and without further excavation it was difficult to determine.

Loci 14 and 15, two 1 x 2m units, were then opened outside the room for additional clearing and excavation to expose basal courses of the thick section of the wall in the northeast area. Through these excavations a third row of wall stones could be seen slumping in on the original wall at the northeast corner of the room. This additional wall did not, however, continue west. Perhaps this represents some type of support feature.

In summary, I believe E97 N85 represents a habitation/work room, built slightly later than the earlier occupation of the south plaza area. The walls may have been subsequently modified. Evidence of fire and the fact that many artifacts were found to be in good working condition may indicate that the room was abandoned quickly.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

1. LEVEL/LOCUS 3-16: This roasting pit was excavated down to a large, flat-lying rock which appeared to be a lining. It would be worthwhile to lift out the rock and excavate beneath it to determine whether this is indeed the base of the pit.

2. LOCUS 3(DOORWAY): Time constraints prevented complete excavation of locus 3.

3. SANDSTONE SLAB: This feature was never removed or analyzed. Excavation should proceed around it to determine the extent of

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Excavation began with the continuation of loci 4, 5 and 6. Locus 6 was excavated to a hard-packed red clay surface which was believed to correspond to the floor surface of the southern plaza area. In loci 4 and 5, we began by surface clearing level 4 (where excavation ended in 1985) to remove surface accumulation from the intervening year. Level/locus 5-4 consisted of a dark brown silty soil with a high artifact density. This level contained an abundant scatter of artifacts which included a potbust containing several rocks. This association may represent roof fall. The stones contained in the potbust may have been used for boiling.

Level/locus 5-5 was a similar stratum containing a potbust, burned beam and several artifacts.

Level/locus 6-4 consisted of a mottling of dark brown silty soil and reddish-brown clay. A concentration of ash and charcoal occurred in the northeast corner. The level was terminated at a red clay surface which was believed to correspond to that of Level/locus 7-6. This surface, however, was slightly higher, very uneven and contained some vertically-oriented artifacts.

Level/locus 6-5 was a similar stratum to that of 6-4. In this level, a shallow pit (locus 10) was discovered in the northeast corner.

Level 7 was excavated only in locus 4. This is because after excavating locus 11 (a posthole), stratigraphy revealed that there was an even deeper, redder stratum of clay. We believed that stratum was probably the actual floor surface. Upon reaching this surface, a light scatter of flat-lying artifacts were found, supporting this belief. This floor surface extended across level/loci 7-4 and 6-5, sloping upwards considerably toward the east.

The gray area in locus 4 proved to be covering a large burned post. This was excavated as a dendrochronological sample.

All floor features and artifacts were point provenienced, mapped and assigned artifact numbers (see provenience notes).

In loci 12 and 13, a strategy was employed whereby we excavated down to where the first level of roof fall occurred in loci 4 and 5 (roughly 60-62cm below datum). This was level 1, which contained a dark brown silty soil with a large concentration of artifacts. An abundance of wall fall was removed. Toward the base of level 1, we found evidence of roof fall: abundant charcoal, burned daub and artifacts. In locus 13, the top of a huge sandstone slab containing small circular depressions (cupules?) was found in front of the doorway. We believed this to be a floor feature as the base extended well beneath level 1. The function of this stone was argued among the crew as either being used for grinding, nutting or to support the posts of some type of deflector.

Level 2 contained a good deal of charcoal, burned daub and burned beam fragments. In locus 13, numerous grinding implements were found. The base of level 2 was a hard-packed reddish clay which we believed was the floor surface. In this level, a large pit area was discovered against the north wall of locus 12 (designated locus 16) and a stone-lined hearth (locus 17) was

its base.

4. SUB-FLOOR PROBING: A systematic probing of the entire floor with an icepick or other implement should be done to detect other postholes or features.

5. WALL PROBING: Excavation between the double walls on the east side should be done to detect any postholes. This would help in determining the function of this extra wall.

6. TEST EXCAVATION OUTSIDE THE ROOM: Excavation outside the doorway may reveal additional artifacts or activity areas. Excavation between the north wall and a rock alignment which runs through the south plaza(north of the room) similarly may uncover activity areas or adjoining walls. The rock alignment could very well be an additional compound wall, separating E97 N85, from the core area of the site.

7. LEVEL/LOCUS 3-17: The stone-lined hearth was left excavated to a red clay surface. It was then covered over with plastic and dirt. An archaeomagnetic sample was never taken.

Unit E92 N87

Date Excavated: June 13, 1986
Excavators: Karen Atwell
Pamela Showalter
Andrea Hirniak
Carol Bromer
Sabrina Chase

Unit E92 N87, a 2 x 2m square, is located in the south plaza. To the east is room E97 N85 and to the west lies the burial area of 1985. This unit was opened in order to expand north from three units excavated in 1985 where a prepared surface with associated hearths and pits was identified. A total volume of 1.43cm of earth was excavated.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

- LOCUS 0 The entire 2 x 2m unit, comprised of levels 0, 1, 2, and 5.
- LOCUS 1 The western half of locus 0, comprised of levels 3 and 4.
- LOCUS 2 A possible posthole located in the north central portion of the square.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Level 0 was composed of a surface collection and the establishment of upper elevations of the unit. Level 1 consisted of the loose A-horizon material covering the unit. Level 2 revealed midden deposits. At this time a strategy was decided upon in which 10cm of the entire area was uncovered to observe the soils and note the presence of any pits. The unit was then divided in half for easier excavation. The eastern half was excavated down to a hard clay surface. This strata, level 2, contained a large quantity of ceramics and lithics. Other material classes included faunal, projectile points (2), ground stone, an argillite pendant fragment and worked stone. Upon completion of level 2, an episodal break in the midden deposit was noted. It was decided that it might be useful to divide this break into separate levels. The western half of the unit was then designated locus 1 and levels 3 and 4 were excavated.

Level/Locus 3-1 (the western half of E92 N87) approximately 12cm deep, contained artifactual material from the later midden episode. This strata was represented by a darker, more silty soil than that of the early episode. A layer of small stones extending across the unit were left in place for level 4.

Level/Locus 4-1, 19cm deep, contained artifactual material from the earlier midden episode. This strata was composed of a lighter colored soil with a higher content of clay. Numerous artifacts were found in level 4, some of which were horizontally situated on the basal clay surface. At the base of level 4, it was determined that the majority of stones extending across the unit were the result of erosional processes. The exception was a

small circular arrangement extending into the clay surface with fist to head sized rocks contained in it. This feature was designated locus 2 and excavated as level 6, since it extended beneath the plaza surface.

Loci 1 and 0 were combined and redesignated locus 0 for the excavation of level 5. Level 5 consisted of a light grey lens covering the clay surface across the entire unit. In level 5, ceramics, lithics, faunal material and argillite were recovered.

Level/Locus 6-2 was the removal of a small circular depression containing 13 rocks. The lower stones were pressed into the clay substrate. The shape and size of the pit (45cm in diameter and 23cm in depth) were indicative of a posthole.

In summary, the unit contained a thick layer of midden deposit which could be divided into episodes by color and soil type. Associated artifacts were typical of midden deposits. The presence of the posthole and daub in this midden may suggest some type of covering in the area. The daub, however, may have been a result of the collapse of room E97 N85 to the east.

Unit E111 N125

Date Excavated: July 1, 1986

Excavators: Ronna Jane Bradley
Scott Urstad
Carol G. Bromer
Gillian Flynn
Andrea Y. Hirniak
Sarah M. Fowler

Unit E111 N125 is an area of approximately 4m of contiguous wall fall, extending from a room directly east (E113 N124). This unit was judgementally chosen for excavation to determine if this feature might represent another wall paralleling that of the west wall of unit E113 N124. Unit E111 N125 is located in the west section of the core roomblock on a slope which rises approximately 40 degrees from west to east.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

- LOCUS 1: A 1 x 3.5m unit adjacent to the west wall of E113 N124; a portion of this (.5 x 3.5m) was excavated 11cm down in 1985. The remainder was excavated in 1986.
- LOCUS 2: A 1 x 3.5m unit located west of locus 1.
- LOCUS 3: A 2 x 3.5m unit comprised of loci 1 and 2 for the excavation of levels 3 through 5.
- LOCUS 4: A 5 x 3.5m unit located west of locus 3.
- LOCUS 5: A 1 x 2.3m unit located south of locus 2.
- LOCUS 6: A 1 x 2.3m unit located south of locus 1.
- LOCUS 7: A 2 x 2.3m unit comprised of loci 5 and 6 for the excavation of level 2.
- LOCUS 8: A .69 x .60m sounding located against the wall of E113 N124 in the northern portion of locus 3.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

The unit designation E111 N125 was drawn using the same datum as used in 1985 for room E113 N124 (a large stump in the southwestern corner of the room).

Initial assumptions concerning the unit were varied due to a sizeable, contiguous wall fall feature. The fall line, pointing west, suggested the possibility of a large collapsed wall from E113 N124. The remaining western wall in the room slopes in this direction. However, there was the possibility that this wall fall was a result of the collapse of an eastern wall; in which case, E111 N125 may be the interior of a structure. To allow for both these possibilities, loci were chosen in attempt to detect a south wall.

Excavation in locus 1 was resumed from that carried out in 1985. At this time, the existing .5 x 3.5m unit was extended westward another .5 x 3.5 meters.

Level 1, consisting only of the extended portion, was taken down 11 centimeters to level the locus off to an even surface. The .13 cubic meters of earth removed was made up of a light grey

sediment presumed to have been windblown. Scattered ceramics and lithics were recovered from the stratum and small traces of charcoal were included among wall fall.

Level 2 was arbitrarily established to be 20cm in depth. An increase of brownware ceramics and scattered lithics were encountered. Groundstone, charcoal, and burned faunal remains were similarly recovered. Toward the base of this level a harder, more clay-like soil was revealed. This contained small amounts of burned daub. Substantial wall fall oriented westward was encountered throughout all of level 2. Further evidence of burning was gathered from locus 1. As yet, all core rooms reveal burning.

Upon completion of the locus, we were still unable to determine the nature of the wall fall.

Locus 2, parallel to and west of locus 1, was opened to obtain a larger area for maneuvering and analyzing the wall fall. At this point, we hoped to define a possible south wall as well as reach a floor surface. Two natural levels of strata observed in locus 1 were utilized in the excavation of locus 2. Artifact proportions and quantities were similar to those of locus 1 (ceramics, lithics, charcoal and daub). A radiocarbon sample was obtained from level 2.

Loci 1 and 2 were combined and redesignated locus 3 after excavation of levels 1 and 2. Level/locus 3-3 contained an increase of roof as well as wall fall. Level 4, containing roof fall only, revealed a slope upward towards the north. In the absence of any southern wall, we believed this could be the surface of an outdoor activity area. Ceramics, lithics, charcoal and dendrochronological samples were taken from both levels.

Level 5 was excavated due to the continued occurrence of burned daub. At this point, the soil became much harder in texture and more reddish-brown in color. Faunal material, lithics and ceramics were abundant in level 5 and some flat-lying artifacts were found at its base (sherds and a projectile point). A number of dendro, flotation, radiocarbon and pollen samples were taken from level 5. Macrobotanical remains included burned corn, beans and a juniper seed. A possible hearth was detected, and a radiocarbon sample taken from it.

Locus 4 was opened primarily to outline the surface description of wall fall and to better analyze its common characteristics. A collection of artifacts was taken from within the wind-blown silt between the wall stones. Photographs were taken and an approximation of wall height was calculated based on stone sizes in a chosen contiguous association. This line of fall extended from the west wall of E113 N124 to the farther west side of locus 4, and approximated a height of 4.5 meters. This lends support to the idea of a second story.

Locus 5 was an extension south of the loci 1-3 excavations. It was expected that we would encounter a wall running west, placing our excavations inside a structure. Unfortunately, no such wall was found. Instead, this appears to be an exterior work area outside the west door of room E113 N124. Locus 5 was not surface collected due to previous disturbance from backfill. Level 1 was a deep stratum, reaching almost down to the same level as level/locus 4-3. In an attempt to quicken our

excavations, we did not screen material from this level. Diagnostic artifacts encountered in the fill were retained. This level was terminated immediately above what was believed to be a prehistoric surface, and the remaining soil was excavated later under the designation of level/locus 2-7 (when locus 6 was incorporated into it). Level/locus 1-5 was 43.5cm in depth, and a total volume of 1m³ was removed from it.

Locus 6, located directly between locus 5 and the western wall of unit E113 N124, contained an abundance of wall fall; primarily large boulders. The unit was taken out in one deep level (52cm) which extended down to just above floor surface (similar to locus 5). No screening was done, but diagnostic artifacts were retrieved. A total of 1.2m³ of earth was removed from locus 6.

Locus 7 was a combination of loci 5 and 6 reduced by nearly 31cm on either side (east and west). Level 2, the only stratum excavated in locus 7, contained material from just above the floor to the floor level. Numerous artifacts were recovered from level/locus 2-7, including bone, macrobotanical specimens, shell, projectile points, ceramics and lithics. Material was screened and pollen and flotation samples were taken.

The final days of excavation produced some interesting outside features in locus 7, and some from locus 3. In addition to a large amount of trash and artifacts, several features were uncovered. Near the northeast end of locus 7, a hearth was defined. It appeared to be bordered on the north by a large stone which projected from the wall of room E113 N124. Two postholes were also defined in the western portion of the excavated area; one in locus 3 and one in locus 7 (see map in provenience notes).

These features were found the day before the end of the field season. A rainstorm, following these discoveries, inundated them. Thus, they were never measured or properly excavated.

Features and artifacts at this final excavated level suggested a prehistoric floor surface. Further investigation here should include scraping down the surface and remapping and measuring the features.

Locus 8 is a small sounding which was put in next to the wall in the northern portion of locus 3. Its purpose was to ascertain that we were at the floor surface in locus 3. The unit produced no artifacts, sterile clay and a sandstone substrate. The locus was then terminated.

This unit has produced some interesting data on the core roomblock. Originally we believed the area we excavated to be located inside a structure. However, since no east-west walls were found, we now assume that the unit lies outside of the core roomblock.

In addition, we originally thought the wall fall which extended from the east of the unit to the west of locus 4 was produced by the collapse of two walls: an eastern wall and the western wall of E113 N124. It is now believed that the continuous wall fall represents the collapse of a single wall (the west one of E113 N124) which was tall enough to have been a two-

story structure. Apparently, when this wall collapsed, it tumbled over at once, causing wall stones to fall overlapping each other. Measurements of the overlapping stones from the east wall of the unit to the western edge of locus 4 totaled over 370cm. This figure added to the 80cm of wall height in room E113 N124 produced a figure in excess of 4.5 meters(excluding any mortar thickness) for the wall. This could certainly be a two-story structure. Perhaps future excavations can investigate this further, the area on the northern side of the doorway of E113 N124 would be a good place to start.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

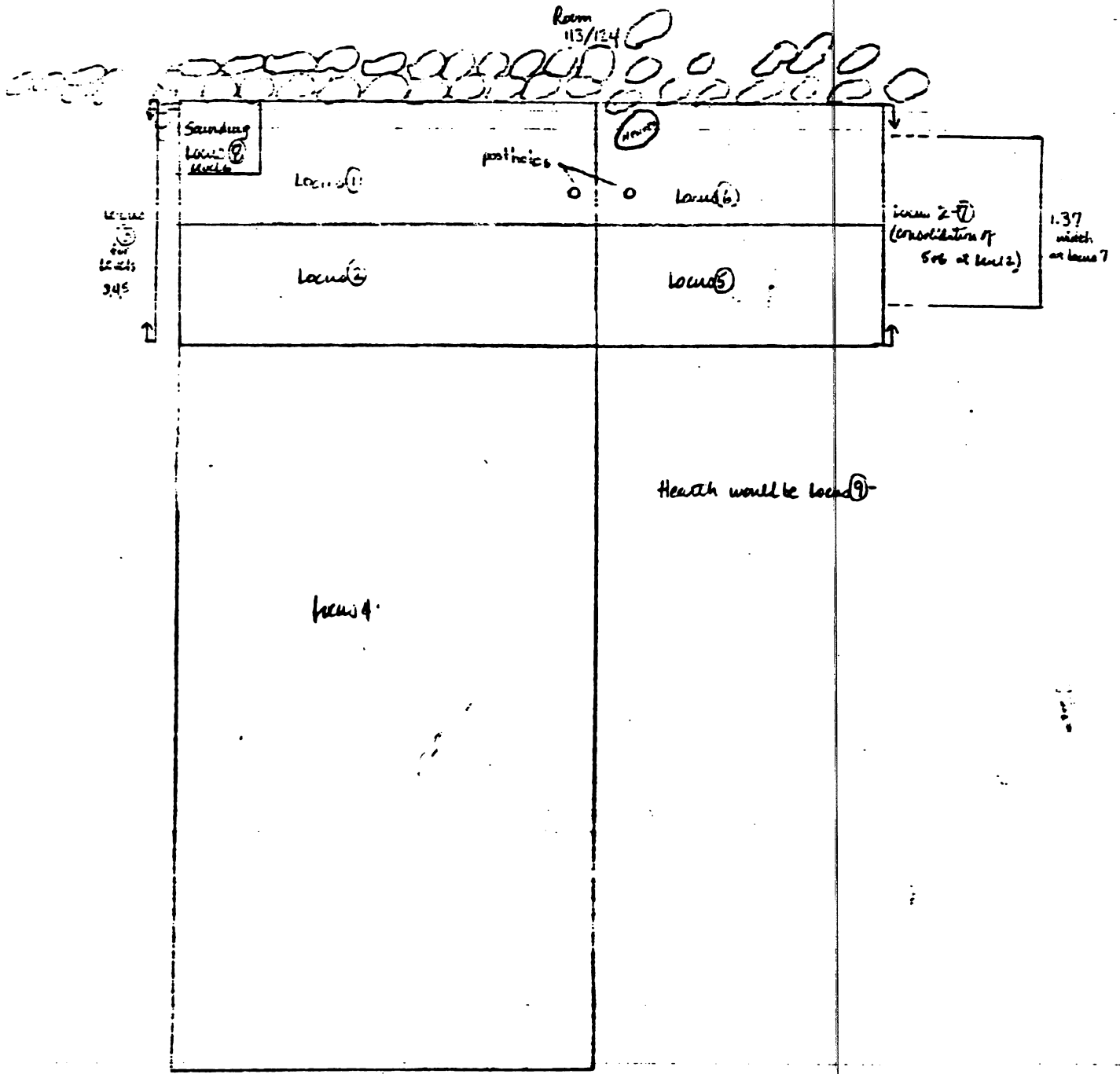
- 1) Mapping, measurement and excavation of hearth(in locus 7) and postholes in loci 3 and 7.
- 2) Scraping and probing of floor surface to detect any additional floor features.

SV-86

111 E 25 N - Location of well

7-1-8

R86



Unit E127 N112

Date Excavated: June 25, 1986
Excavators: Laurene Montero
Roz Downing
Andrea Hirniak

This .5 x 1.5m trench was judgementally selected for excavation in the core plaza to define activity and/or burial areas. The trench was originally to be 3m long, extending north-south across the plaza. It was reduced to 1.5m (south half) to avoid interference with a path created for the open-house weekend. A total volume of .26cm³ was excavated. The trench was designated as locus 1 and excavated in three levels to a depth of 54cm. No surface collection was done.

Level 1, a layer of loose topsoil was arbitrarily excavated 10cm deep to observe soils and note any features. A few ceramics and lithics were the only cultural material recovered in level 1.

Level 2 consisted of a light-brown silty soil, containing few ceramics and lithics. Level 3, a reddish-brown clay-like soil, contained ceramics, lithics, tiny charcoal fragments and an animal bone fragment. Level 3 was completed upon reaching a red clay surface of sterile strata.

No features were found in unit E127 N112.

Unit E130 N125

Date Excavated: July 1, 1986

Excavators: Owen Lindauer

Elizabeth Cooper

Eric Rhoades

Elizabeth Giarratana

Unit E130 N125, a large rectilinear room located in the central core area, was partially excavated in the 1984 and 1985 field seasons. It was primarily due to the recovery of a total of 13 reconstructable vessels on or near the floor surface that we continued excavation here in 1986. At this time, excavation focused on the remaining quarter of the room, designated locus 6. A total volume of 7.55m³ was removed from the room.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Locus 6 was excavated in 5 levels which were defined largely by inspecting the remaining profile.

Level 1, a dark brown to black stratum, contained organic matter as well as wind and water deposited sediments. An abundance of artifacts and wall stones were included, suggesting trash disposal after the collapse of roof and walls.

Level 2, a dark brown silty stratum, contained the bulk of wall stones. The matrix of this level was more compact and blocky in texture. The frequency of artifacts was lower and depositional patterns indicated fill composed of wall fall. A lack of abundant sherds and lithics at least suggests the walls collapsed at the time of or shortly after the burning of the room.

Level 3 was similarly composed of a dark brown silty soil containing wall stones, some daub with impressions and charcoal. Relatively few artifacts were recovered. The level has been interpreted as being a mix of both wall and roof fall. Several burned beam fragments were collected as dendrochronological samples.

Level 4, a lighter brown stratum containing a clay matrix, was arbitrarily excavated to 15cm in depth. The strategy behind this arbitrary level was to separate upper roof fall (perhaps containing roof artifacts) from lower roof fall artifacts (including both those suspended from the ceiling and those left on the floor). Comparatively few artifacts were recovered but the beginnings of an abundance of burned beam fragments were encountered which would extend into the next level. In addition, the tops of several vessels were uncovered.

Level 5, the last level overlying the living surface was about 21cm deep. This stratum was literally filled with charred beams and other wood fragments. Artifacts recovered included 6 reconstructable vessels, 1 hammerstone and 2 shell artifacts. A system of point proveniencing and assigning corresponding artifact numbers was instituted. Artifacts and ecofacts found "in situ" were given artifact numbers ranging from 1 to 51. These are mapped and listed in field notes. Fifty three dendro samples were recovered from 45 localities, though inspection of

the ecofact map indicates that the following are likely derived from the same log: artifacts 12 & 13; 31,32,38 & 49; 20 & 21; and possibly 15 & 16. Twenty three radiocarbon samples were recovered from 23 localities having corresponding dendro samples.

Examination of the maps will reveal significant dispersal of the dendro samples, yet most are concentrated in the 21cm just above the floor surface. The arrangement of these beam fragments suggest major beams were oriented east-west and separated from one another by less than 30cm. Smaller cross beams oriented north-south were concentrated along the east wall and appeared more closely spaced. No major post supports or post holes were discovered. This may indicate that the massive north and south walls supported the roof. The west wall appears to have been well-constructed while the east was probably the weakest of the room.

The artifacts discovered in level 5 were interspersed with roof fall material. Of all the potbusts, none appear to have been smashed directly on the floor. Most were associated with charcoal or beam fragments beneath them. Others, having interior surfaces exposed, suggest vertical drops. These patterns may indicate that storage jars were suspended from rafters. Perhaps hanging them kept them free of pests and also made floor space available for other activities.

No formal hearth was discovered but a fragment of floor which appeared to have been well fired was encountered near the center of the room. Burning embers or coals may have been brought into the room for heat and light. An ash deposit associated with this area was collected as a flotation sample.

E168 N151

Date Excavated: July 1, 1986
Excavators: Owen Lindauer
Eunice Sloan
Ruth Barth

This 1 x 2m unit was judgementally selected for excavation in the southwest corner of E168 N151, a room in the northeast roomblock. The compound wall of the site joins the west wall of the room on a perpendicular. The unit was designated locus 0 and excavated in two levels to a depth of 12cm. .24cm³ of earth was removed from the unit.

Level 0, a surface collection, produced no artifacts. Substantial vegetative growth on the surface was removed as part of this level.

Level 1, a strata of light-brown fine silty soil, yielded ceramics and lithics. These artifacts were not collected.

This unit was selected for excavation for two reasons: to determine the depth of the room and to discover whether the room had been burned. A 1 x 1m unit previously excavated outside the west wall indicated wall preservation to a substantial depth.

Excavation was not completed in locus 0 due to time constraints.

The depth of the room and possible burning remain as unresolved issues.

Unit E178 N148

Date Excavated: June 23, 1986

Excavators: Owen Lindauer

Audrie Hanson

Michael R. Martin

Phyllis South

Initial excavation in unit E178 N148, a rectilinear room in the northeastern roomblock, began in 1984 by two AAS members. Several unresolved issues prompted continued excavation in 1986. At this time, three AAS members removed a total volume of 3.49m³ from the structure.

EXCAVATION STRATEGIES

Through excavation, we hoped to determine the function of this room, its relative position in the total Shoofly occupation sequence, and the nature of architecture in the roomblock, as it compares or contrasts with that of other site components.

Previous excavation took place in locus 1, a segment running along the west wall and exposing an entryway toward the north. In 1986, excavation was centered in locus 2, the remaining area east of locus 1. In this way we hoped to expose a hearth and define the southern and eastern walls.

An inspection of the exposed 1984 profile helped us to determine the nature of stratigraphy in the room. We began with a surface collection which produced ceramics and lithics.

Level 1 consisted of a dark brown to black silt which varied in consistency from fine to compact. Wall fall on the surface was exposed, mapped and removed. It appeared that this level contained the bulk of wall fall.

An abundance of sherds, many of which were decorated black-on-white, were recovered in the level. In addition, many lithics and several projectile points were removed. Apparently, trash was introduced into the room during and after the walls collapsed.

Level 2, a lighter and more compact stratum, contained clay and cobbles. I believe the composition of the stratum indicates wall mortar which melted down from overlying wall stones in addition to some stones which are part of the natural substrate.

An informal, uneven living surface was reached at the base of level 2.

Wall trenching was conducted and the few artifacts encountered were not saved. Wall clearing was done and a drawing was made by Julie Longhill.

A single posthole was defined adjacent to the south wall. One half of the room remains unexcavated.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

1) The remainder of the room should be excavated as it may contain a hearth or other indicators of habitation.

2) A possible posthole located directly in front of the entry way on the west wall should be investigated.