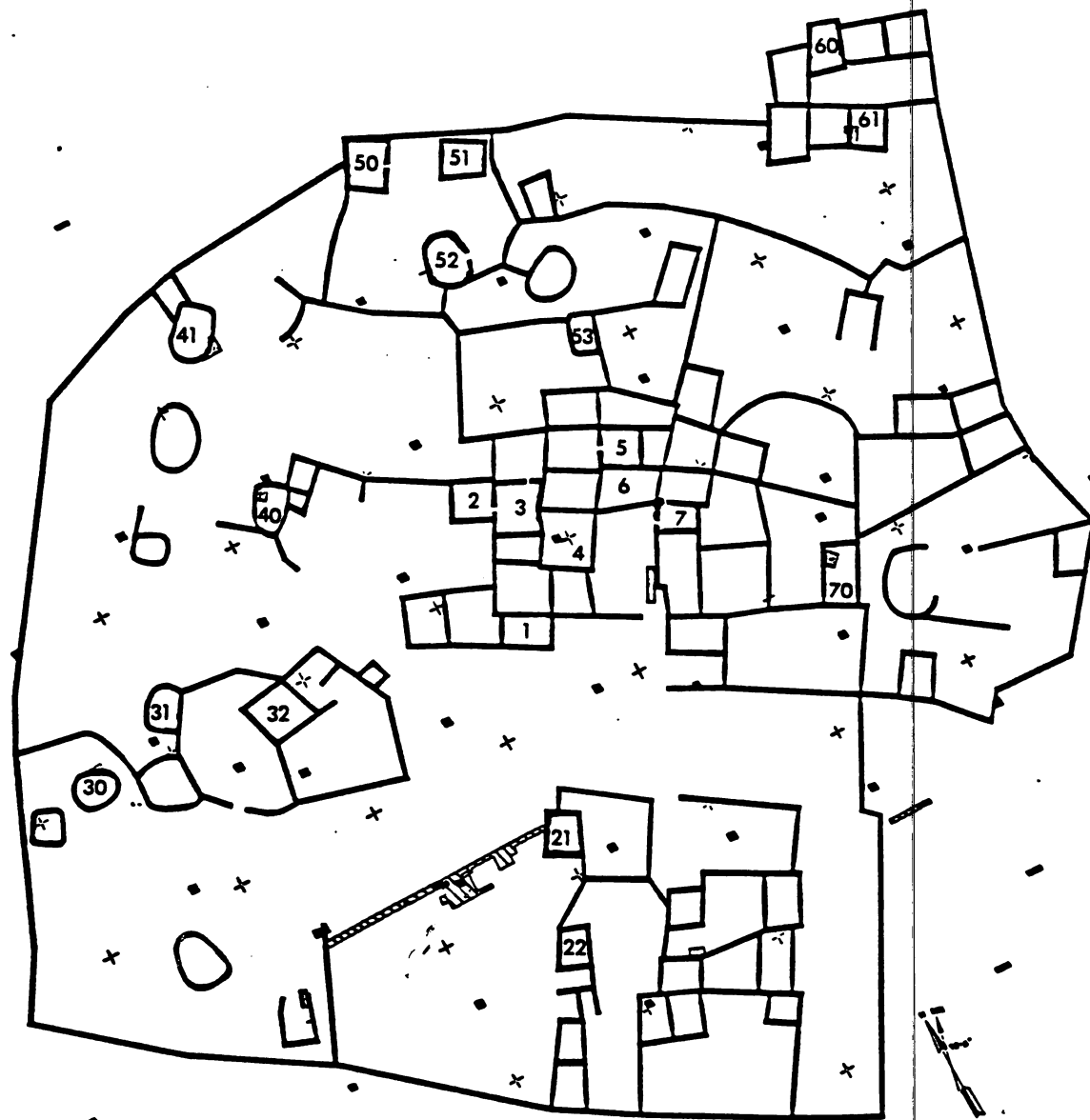


Shoofly Village Ruins
1987
Excavation Summaries

SHOOFLY CHAPTER
ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 1013
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SHOOFLY VILLAGE

SCALE



- STAGE 1
- STAGE 2
- ▨ STAGE 3

BY ALUMINUM 1985

Figure 1. Map of Shoofly Village

PAYSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITION 1987
EXCAVATION UNIT (ROOM) SUMMARY FORM

Site: Shoofly Village

Rm 32

Unit: E76 N114

Name: Todd L. Howell

1. History of Deposition -

This room was excavated for the the first time in the 1987 field season. Originally, one half of the room was to be excavated but, because of time constraints only one quarter of the room was excavated. The east half of the room (Locus 0) was surface collected (Level 0). The remainder of the work performed on room E76 N114 took place in the northeast quarter of the room, Locus 1 (with the exception of wall clearing).

Level-locus 1-1 is a natural level that averaged 3 cm in depth. Level 1 differed from the level below it in terms of color, primarily. The texture of the two soils was very similar. Level 1 is probably aeolian and alluvial in depositional nature.

Level-locus 2-1 is a natural level averaging 18 cm in depth. The presence of two pot busts, a 3/4 grooved maul, a sandstone mano, and a probable burned roof beam would indicate that this level consists of roof fall, primarily, with these tools and vessels having their original place of discard on the roof or hanging on the

walls.

The deeper portions of Level 3 are "floor zone" material. No positive indications of a single floor was observed; instead the "floor zone" was identified on the basis of floor features (post-holes and a single burnt, in situ post) as well as the discovery of sterile soil in the sub-floor trench (Level-locus 4-2). In fact, Level-locus 4-2 was established to test the depth of the remaining cultural deposits. In 4-2 sterile, red clay was observed only about 2 cm below the surface of the level.

All other level-loci with a level 4 designation are post-hole features, which were given a separate level-loci designation. Seven post-hole features and one in situ upright beam were observed, all but one paralleling the outer wall. Six of the seven post-holes were excavated. All of the post-holes along the wall, including the in situ upright beam exhibited supporting chinking stones that occur only on the inner side of the post-hole (or post). All of the post-holes are dug into the sterile soil and are quite deep.

2. Walls - Completed form attached.

3. Floor - As discussed above, the floor was not readily identifiable. There was no change in either texture or color that would indicate its exact depth.

Also discussed earlier are the post-hole features

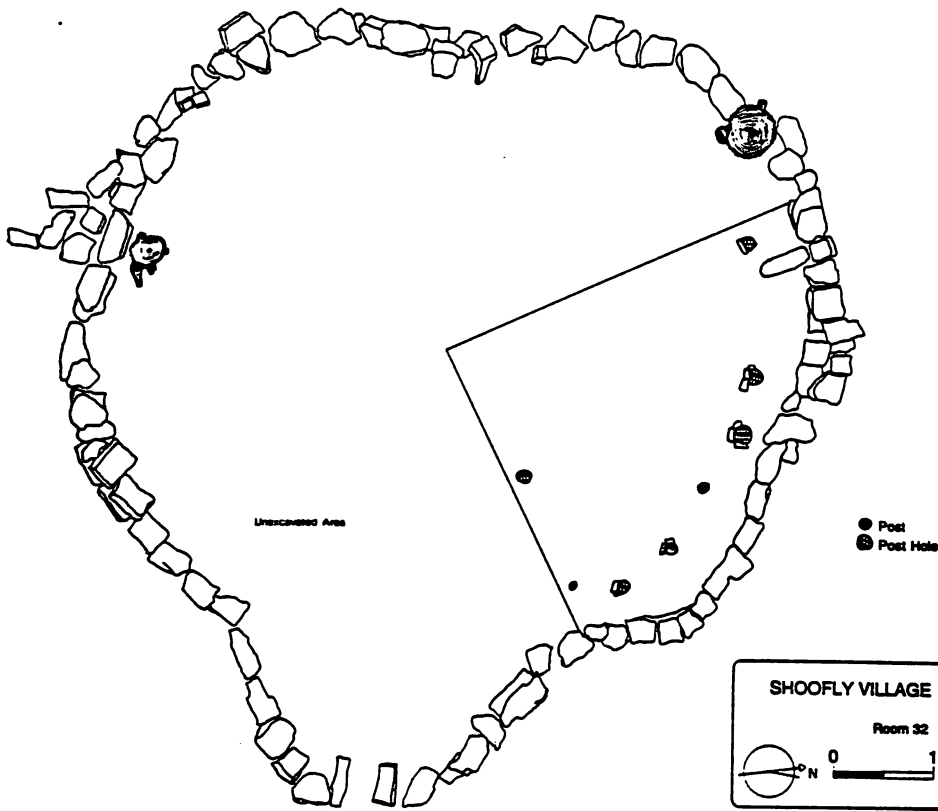
associated with the floor. These post-holes are rather large; probably averaging over 10 cm in diameter. Chinking stones were present with all of the post-holes that paralleled the wall. These chinking stones were located only on the inner side of the post, i.e. the side that faces the interior of the room.

4. Features - The only features discovered in this room were the previously-mentioned post-holes. These post-holes all were designated level 4 (indicative of being sub-surface, or into sterile soil). The post-holes that were excavated include level-loci 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, and 4-8. The size of the post-holes that parallel the wall was relatively uniform; about 10 cm in depth and 20-25 cm in diameter.

5. Artifacts- Because of the presence of a "floor zone," the procedure of separating out and designating floor assemblage from level 3 is difficult. The pot busts found were located near the top of level three. Therefore, the likelihood of these being from the roof or hanging on a wall is probably high. The 3/4 grooved maul was also found rather high in level 3, meaning that it probably was not part of the floor assemblage. A "pottery anvil" was collected from nearby the only in situ, charred post in the room. Its placement suggests that it was being used as a chinking stone and may be not related to room function.

No other explicit trash concentrations were observed. Again, the inability of the excavators to exactly determine the

floor, or even the floor zone, for that matter, inhibits the making of inferences concerning room function, based on a floor assemblage.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 32

0 1 m

N

Unit summary E89 N165, Room 41

During the 1987 field season the excavations were continued from the previous year. This involved cleaning the entire room surface which was given locus 20 level 3. This separates all of the work from the previous year. Since it was believed that the floor had been reached over the entire area the context for Level 4 was given BF (below floor). This context is inaccurate since most of the material removed was actually part of the floor clay. This should be taken into consideration when artifacts from level 4 are analyzed. This earlier occupation floor clay should be considered separate from level 2. The context would more appropriately be flr2.

When the mixed deposits left from erosion over the winter were cleared, a set of large posthole stains were visible. By the end of the season 30 postholes were defined along the perimeter of the room along with 3 additional post depressions. One deep central posthole was found in the northern half of the room and a post depression in the southern half. This central post depression may actually be part of the later occupation and not the earlier occupation. Twenty of the postholes were excavated. They are all approximately 30cm indiameter and 15-20cm deep spaced 30-40 cm apart.

The majority of these postholes are very close to the position of the stone post supports of the later structure. All of the early occupation posts were pulled and replaced by post supports. Some of chinking from the earlier posts such as that in locus 30 served as part of the supports for the rebuilt structure.

The doorway was rebuilt for the later occupation. Two postholes were found associated with the earlier structure on either side of the doorway. These posts were removed and replaced by an upright slab on the south side though it is possible that the post served as the means to hold the slab vertical.

Hearths: Two hearths were exposed this year. The earliest is a small stone lined structure with a very shallow basin. It is oxidized orange in color. The later hearth is much larger, lies west of the earlier hearth, and is sitting 25cm higher. It is a much more elaborate hearth with a clay plaster and a large burned sandstone rock that was used as a brace or prop at the hearth's edge.

Other features: Six other features were given locus designation inside of the room. These consist of:

1. locus 25 which is a pit containing burned material that actually goes out underneath the northeast corner
2. locus 42 a large shallow pit similar to 25 in content that is directly in front of the doorway. It does not go under the east wall
3. locus 47 is a shallow depression that could be a pot rest associated with the later occupation. It is too high for the earlier occupation
4. locus 31 is a floor depression that is associated with both occupations. From the change in shape from small to larger, it appears to have been remodeled for the second occupation

5. locus 49 also shows remodeling from the first to second occupation. The earliest feature is a pit of fair size that contained fire cracked rock but the pit itself was not occupied. The base of this feature contained a pure yellow sand. The second occupation placed a large flat rock in the pit and then sealed it in forming a stone based depression that was slightly offset from the original pit

6. locus 43 is a strange feature that was designated locus 9,10 last year. From the outline of this pit at the base, the conclusion is that this pit is not a potter's pit but is where a tree probably grew and was torn, blown, or burned down. radiating grey lines like spokes of a wheel were visible all around this feature. There is a good likelihood that a pit was originally in this location from the darker artifact containing dirt at the bottom. Portions of two postholes were removed by this feature.

List of locus designations in E89 N165 for 1987

- 20 entire room area
- 21 NW quarter of room
- 22 NE quarter of room
- 23 cross section of compound wall
- 24 south half of room
- 25 depression with burned material running under wall in the NE quarter
- 26 posthole
- 27 posthole
- 28 posthole
- 29 posthole with chinking still remaining
- 30 posthole with vertical slab chink of basalt
- 31 floor depression
- 32 hearth of second occupation
- 33 posthole
- 34 posthole
- 35 posthole
- 36 posthole
- 37 posthole
- 38 depression
- 39 posthole with chinking
- 40 post depression
- 41 doorway cleaning
- 42 pit east of hearth
- 43 pothunter's depression, tree depression or whatever
- 44 posthole
- 45 central post south half
- 46 profile trench - subfloor
- 47 pit? potrest? in southwest quarter
- 48 posthole
- 49 pit in southwest quarter
- 50 burial in locus 23 next to compound wall
- 51 floor associated with stone-lined hearth of first occupation
- 52 stone-lined hearth of first occupation
- 53 posthole
- 54 pit of uncertain function probably door post
- 55 1 x 2 meter unit in midden abutting the compound wall on the north end
- 56 posthole
- 57 posthole
- 58 posthole
- 59 posthole
- 60 posthole
- 61 burial in locus 55 along compound wall
- 62 extension to west for burial (3-61)

Structure descriptions

Early structure

The first structure was a wooden structure 5.6m long and 4.2m wide consisting of 30 posts in a rectangular pattern with curving corners. Four of the posts outline what appear to be an 80cm wide entry alcove in the center of the east wall. The posts of the structure are spaced 20-40cm apart and were set into the sterile subsoil to an average depth of 25cm. The posts were an average diameter of 30cm. Besides that gap that forms the entry there is a one meter wide space between the posts in the northwest corner. It is possible that this could have been another opening but it is impossible to state this as a certainty. A hearth is placed in front of the eastern entry which substantiates it as a doorway.

The interior of this structure had five internal features. One of these five features was a central support post in the northern half of the room (locus 28). A second central support post would seem to be indicated but the area where it might be was not cleaned down to the first occupation floor. A small stone-lined hearth was located in front of the eastern entry. This hearth (locus) had an internal diameter of 20cm and a depth of 12cm. The stones are 8-15cm in length and with and 5cm thick and overlap in two courses. The hearth is oxidized and so is the floor associated with it (locus)

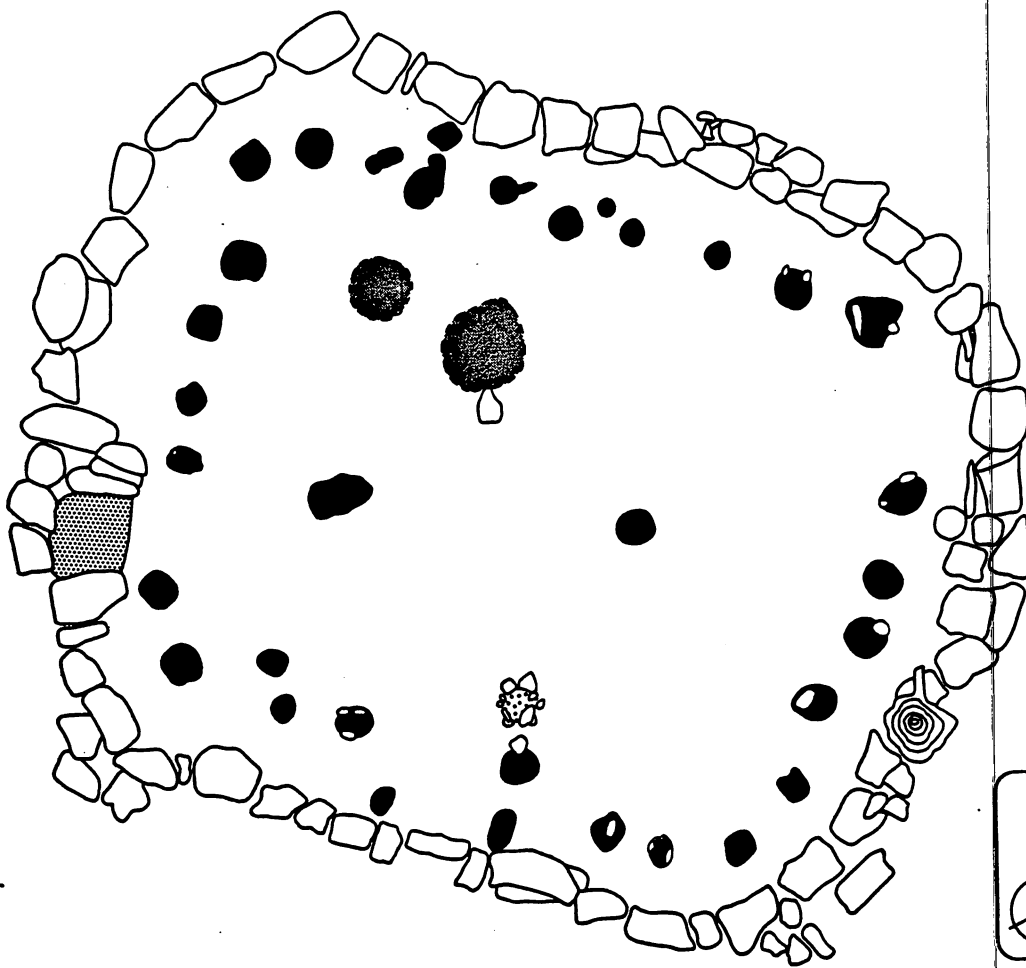
In the southwest quarter of the structure are the three remaining internal features suggesting that this area may have been used as an activity area. A floor depression 80 x 70 x 10cm is the largest (locus 31). A large stone was plastered into the eastern edge of this depression, possibly to use as a prop for different items. The second largest feature (locus 47) is a pit 55 x 45 x 27cm located southwest of locus 31. This feature might have been a storage pit but that is difficult to prove. The one interesting characteristic of this pit was a 5-10 cm layer of pure yellow sand at the bottom. The function of this sand is unknown, but it has been suggested as a clay tempering material. The final internal feature is a pit 50 x 30 x 12 cm located east of locus 49. This pit could have been used for a potrest or for storage.

This early structure is not associated with the stone walls that are present. The stone walls are associated with the stone-lined post supports. The size and number of posts associated with the first structure would have made the use of stone walls redundant. The layer of trash fill under the north, east and west walls support the contention that the stone walls are later construction.

At this point it is necessary to discuss three features that have dubious associations. These pits were defined during excavation of the earlier structure but their association with it can not be determined. Locus 25 is located in the northeast corner and continues underneath the stone wall associated with the later occupation. Two of the post associated with the early structure appeared to cut through it suggesting that this pit predates the early structure. The contents are mainly a mixture

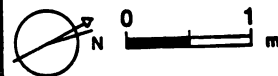
of burned and unburned trash. The second dubious feature is locus 42 which is located in the area of the entry of both structures. It stops at the stone wall which is also the external edge of the alcove post. Three of the earlier posts are within its limits. This pit like feature 25 was filled with burned cobbles and trash. The ash lense covering the southeast portion of the earlier floor covered this feature which would suggest that it is associated with the earlier structure. The posts of the earlier structure go deeper than this pit so they could have been standing during the time this pit was open, but why it would be in this location is unknown.

The third feature is located in the northwest quarter and was noted during last year's excavations. There was historic material found in it suggesting modern disturbance. There is also a radiating pattern of grey lines visible from the center of this pit which might suggest a tree was pulled from this location. At the bottom of this pit is a dark organic stain that may not be associated with the historic disturbance, but with the prehistoric occupation. The historic pit removed the upper portions of two of the postholes and the lower organic stain. If this organic stain is a prehistoric pit feature there is no way to determine which occupation to which it is associated.



- ⊗ Mealing Bin
- ⊛ Hearth
- ⊙ Pit
- Post Hole

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 41



Room 22, E 91 N 70 Unit Summary
Shoofly Village

July 27, 1987
Laurene Montero
Excavators:
Jessica Marcus
Josh Piker
Bong Won Kang
Frank Garcia
Rob Reichmann
Karin Kroenke
Charlyne Merrill
Jay O'Sullivan

This structure is a rectilinear room in the southern periphery of the site, just southwest of room 21. The 1987 field season marks the first excavations at this unit.

We began excavation by surface clearing the interior of the structure (level/locus 0-0). Grass, weeds, and shrubs were pulled and a surface collection of artifacts was taken.

The room walls were then cleared on the interior and exterior (level/locus 0-1). Wall clearing revealed a severely slumped and eroded wall on the west and a double wall on the three remaining sides which was also slumping inward a great deal. Satisfactory exterior faces were uncovered on the west, east and north walls. The corners and the south wall, however, required much effort and proved to be highly disturbed. A tree stump in the southwest corner was most likely responsible for disturbance there. At the doorway on the east wall, the double wall was most clearly seen to contain a rubble fill between the walls. Several manos were found within this. Wall clearing produced a great deal of artifacts. Among these were ceramics, lithics, worked bone, a quartz crystal, a tabular tool, groundstone and polished stone. This double wall is similar to that of room 21. It is equally perplexing as well. An interesting aspect of this wall is that the outer wall appears to contain a predominance of basalt, while the inner wall appears to be mostly sandstone. This poses many new questions since it was originally thought that basalt was used in earlier construction at the site. At room 22, at least, the basalt was added later.

A 1 x 2m unit was excavated at the exterior of the room against the northeast corner where a possible north-running wall was thought to abut the room wall. A surface clearing and one 10 centimeter level were done in this unit producing lithics and ceramic artifacts. No abutting wall could be defined, but rather a great deal of wall fall was found. The unit was discontinued and wall clearing resumed.

At the doorway, another 1 x 2m test unit was excavated in four ten-centimeter levels (0-3) and one natural level (4). Throughout these levels, the soil became increasingly clayey and compact. Artifacts recovered included ceramics, lithics, groundstone, and several deer phalanges. Wall fall was abundant throughout. The doorway, at first, appeared to be quite narrow; the sides being lined with some vertical upright slabs. Closer inspection, however, suggested these were actually fallen wall stones. After removal of these stones, the entrance took on a

much more regular appearance(60 centimeters across).

A burned wood fragment found in level 3 was collected as a radiocarbon sample, as it was too fragmentary to take as a dendro sample. From the base of the last level(4), flotation and pollen samples were taken. At the west edge of this unit, where it abutted the room interior, excavation went down to sterile clay. A good profile of the lower room stratigraphy could be seen in which large burned wood fragments(beams?) were situated less than two centimeters from the sterile clay.

The interior of the room was then divided into halves by a line running 22 degrees east of true north. This was subdivided, producing a north and south quadrant. We began by labeling the north quadrant locus 2 and excavating it in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels. This was difficult as there was an immense number of fallen wall stones inside the room. Levels, thus, vary in depth on the average. The matrix of levels 1-4 was a dark brown medium-textured silt.

Level 1 contained a large number of huge wall stones, many lithics, ceramics and faunal material. A jasper drill was found in this level. Evidence of disturbance was suggested by a spent bullet found in this fill.

Level 2 contained large cobbles and boulders, ceramics, lithics and faunal material. An abundance of burned wall mortar was found along the interior of the north wall and near the doorway. Some flat limestone slabs were found in the vicinity of the doorway in this and lower levels. These may be lintels which were part of the doorway.

Level 3 contained pebbles, cobbles and boulders; ceramics; lithics; faunal remains; a gizzard stone and a projectile point. A good deal of the soil contained burned daub and charcoal. A large quantity of unburned clay was found firmly attached to the walls and could only be removed with difficulty with a railroad pick. A canine mandible found in this level may suggest disturbance.

Level 4 contained increasing amounts of burned daub and burned roof beam fragments. In addition, two potbusts were found. Many artifacts were found in this level, several of which were point-provenienced for the purpose of documenting possible roof fall assemblages(see provenience notes for additional information). A burned possible post was collected as a dendro sample.

Level 5 was excavated as fill immediately above the floor. This level contained much charcoal, ceramics, lithics and faunal material. At the base of the level, a highly irregular floor surface was found but was bumpy and uneven, sloping upwards toward the north wall. Many ashy areas were probed to determine if they were postholes or pits. None proved to be anything more than floor irregularities.

For locus 6, the southeast quad, natural levels which were defined in locus 2 were used for excavation. Level 1 was a very deep level(approximately 34 centimeters) and was composed of a dark brown sandy silt. Numerous ceramics and lithics were recovered from the level as well as faunal material and some charcoal for radiocarbon dating. This stratum was brought down to a level which contained an abundance of burned wood(possibly

beam fragments), daub, and an increase in whole artifacts.

Level 2 was approximately 14 centimeters and was composed of a similar soil, although containing more ash. At the base of this level a well-compacted clay floor surface was found with several potbusts and manos on it. Among many depressions in this surface, two appear to be potrests. In one, vessel #3 was found. This floor surface was similarly bumpy and irregular as in the northeast quad.

A small circular hearth, level/locus 6-5, was found in the south area of locus 2, approximately 1.2 meters from the entryway. This was excavated and profiled and an archaeomagnetic sample was taken from it. The fill of the hearth was a dark brown silt containing some charcoal and lithics. The sides and base of this hearth were extremely burned and almost as firm as well-fired ceramic.

After the archaeomagnetic sample was taken from this hearth by Mike Yeatts, a second earlier hearth was discovered around it. This was excavated and profiled as level/locus 7-7. The fill was a reddish-brown silt which contained some sherds. No archaeomagnetic sample was taken from this as it was believed that the range of dates from this and the later hearth would be so close as to be indistinguishable by this method.

Subfloor testing of room 22 was done with a 1m x .5m unit which was placed with its short axis against the north wall near the unexcavated west half of the room. Eleven centimeters of a reddish compact clay were removed. No artifacts were found within this level. This was actually the sterile clay substrate and was very difficult to remove. Based on the depth and composition of this test unit, I do not believe any further surfaces or features would be found in the remainder of the excavated portion of the room.

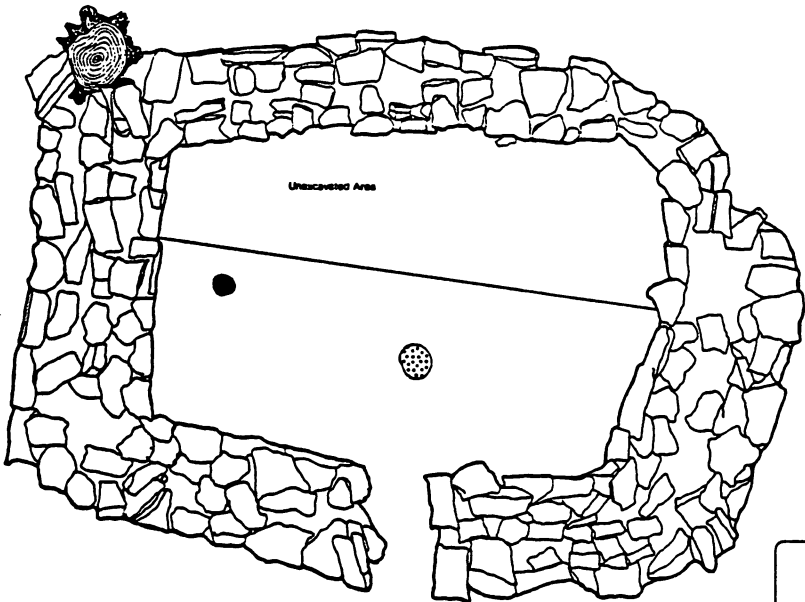
Artifacts and features in room 22 are typical of what is usually termed a habitation room. Activities such as food preparation, cooking, some small scale tool manufacture and other such activities of daily life are subsumed under this term.

One of the most distinctive features of the room is the double wall which is unique to this room and room 21. This may represent extra support for the structure or may be attributed to aesthetics. In either case, it is unique to the eastern half of both rooms. I am inclined to believe its function to be more for support as it represents a good deal of extra work yet very little in the way of artistry. Its placement on the east side of the room may be related to prehistoric climatic factors.

This room is also different in that the amount of wall mortar found inside the structure is considerably higher than in other rooms in the immediate vicinity. This is probably related to better preservation and the fact that the walls slumped inward, causing mortar to melt down from between stones.

The sterile clay beneath the room floor is much more moist and redder in appearance than that found at the base of room 21, just north of it. This may be due to slope wash and water settling as the natural grade slopes downward toward the southwest. In addition, the fact that room 21 had been excavated over a period of three years while room 22 was excavated only one field season, may account for drying out in room 21.

Unresolved issues in room 22 include the complete excavation of the west half of the room and some exterior excavations to determine the surface the structure was built upon.



☉ Hearth
● Post Hole

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 22

0 1 m

Room 21, E 97 N 85 Unit Summary
Shoofly Village

July 27, 1987
Laurene Montero
Excavators:
Louisa Morris
Tracy Swanson
Brad Ensor
Jessica Marcus
Bong Won Kang
Josh Piker

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

LOCUS 7: Wall clearing, level 0
LOCUS 5: Southeast corner of room, level 7
LOCUS 4: Southwest corner of room, levels 8 & 9
LOCUS 12: Northwest corner of room, level 3
LOCUS 13: Northeast corner of room, level 3
LOCUS 16: Roasting pit of locus 12, level 4
LOCUS 3: Doorway, level 2
LOCUS 19: Burned post in locus 12, level 5
LOCUS 35: Small pit with 2 postholes in it, level 4
LOCUS 20: Small pit near doorway, level 8
LOCUS 18: Roasting pit in locus 13, level 4
LOCUS 52: Subfloor test unit(1 x 2m), level 8
LOCUS 53: Small pit in locus 5
LOCUS 21: Small pit in northeast corner, locus 13, level 5

POSTHOLES

LOCUS/LEVEL: 51/4, 31/10, 32/4, 29/10, 30/10, 28/5, 27/5, 22/5,
26/5, 39/8, 42/8, 47/10, 45/4, 46/4, 36/8, 37/8, 38/4, 40/9,
33/4, 31/10, 32/5, 34/5, 41/5, 44/5, 43/4, 48/8, 50/4

Excavation in room 21 initially began in 1985 and was resumed in 1986 at which time a floor surface was defined for the entire structure. The surface found contained several flat-lying artifacts, a stone-lined hearth, a large grinding stone(or stone anvil), postholes, a burned post, a roasting pit and a small shallow pit. This floor surface was found to slope upwards toward the north.

Artifacts were suggestive food processing and possibly pottery manufacture(manos, rubbing stones, polishing stones). One of the most puzzling features of room 21 is a double wall which begins toward the centers of the north and south walls and runs east up to both sides of the doorway.

Several unresolved issues from 1986 were addressed in the 1987 field season. These included:

- 1) The excavation of locus 3, the doorway.
- 2) The excavation of a large flat stone which lined the roasting pit
- 3) Subfloor testing for additional surfaces and/or features.
- 4) Floor probing for postholes and pits.

The 1987 excavations began with a scraping down of the entire floor to remove accumulations of silt from the intervening

year. The room was again divided into four quadrants (the same loci as in 1986) and each was taken down one or two additional levels to redefine the floor.

Floor redefinition produced additional artifacts which had most likely eroded out from the surface and were subsequently mixed with aeolian sediments. This stratum was characteristically silty, reddish-brown in color and fairly well-compacted. At the base of this stratum in the northern half of the room, a reddish-brown compact surface with many burned areas was uncovered. In locus 12 a large burned post was uncovered, designated locus 19 and removed for a dendro sample(#17121). A wood sample was also taken from this.

Also found in locus 12 were several small circular postholes. These formed an arc-shaped pattern.

In locus 13, additional similar postholes were found as well as another large roasting pit(locus 18). This pit was surrounded by several of the postholes, one of which contained a mano and two rocks as supports. The pit was filled with charred and fire-cracked rocks, soot, and charcoal. Burned wood fragments were found scattered around the edges at roughly 1601.13 MASL. The first 10-15 centimeters of the pit's edge was a well oxidized red clay lens. Beneath this was charcoal and then unfired red clay. This pit might have contained a wooden and stone rack where the wood fragments were found. This would restrict intense burning toward the upper portion of the pit while charcoal and soot would accumulate at the base. Postholes may be related to a rack or spit feature located above the pit for suspension of some cooking item.

A small pit (locus 35) just southeast of the hearth was found to contain some charred corn kernels, one bean and two postholes. Another shallow depression located in the northern edge of the locus was excavated(locus 21) but was found to have most likely been an irregularity in the floor surface.

In the southern half of the structure, loci 4 & 5 were taken down further to remove additional deposition due to the downward slope of the room toward the south.

More postholes were located in these loci. Also a pit defined in 1986(locus 10) was found to extend beyond the supposed edges. This was redesignated locus 20 and excavated to completion.

A similar burned reddish-brown clay surface was reached at the base of these levels. In locus 4, an area in the northern portion of the unit was removed to below the floor surface and was found to protrude from this. In the southwestern area of locus 4, a dark soil containing much organic material was found to extend down indefinitely. This was not a pit, but was centimeters lower in elevation than the floor surface. This was found to most probably be midden fill which was used to level the floor as compensation for its extreme slope.

It became evident after scraping down to the floor that the surface was actually beneath that found in 1986. This second floor surface differed from the previous one in that it was more burned, contained more features and lacked in-situ artifacts. I believe that the lower surface was earlier and that the upper surface was actually a final resurfacing, or rather the last

episode of the notorious "floor zone". After this last episode the structure was abandoned leaving many artifacts in-situ.

The roasting pits posed a dilemma. Were they actually associated with the room occupation or were they part of a previous, south plaza occupation? Practical reasons such as inadequate ventilation lead me to doubt their association with the room itself. Yet these pits were found within the floor zone. To better understand the sequence of events the roasting pit against the north wall (locus 16; 1986) was reexcavated to the large flat slab of stone at its base. The stone was then removed and the portion of the pit which lie beneath the wall was taken back several centimeters. At the very base of the pit, an oxidized edge was followed upward roughly 5 centimeters. This lay several centimeters beyond the wall. From the remainder of the north edge of the pit many charred stones were pulled, but additional fill was not removed as it was as firm as cement. It was felt that evidence was conclusive enough to place this feature in an earlier occupation without further excavation. In addition to this evidence, the removal of an infant burial against the exterior west wall of the room revealed that the room was built directly on top of the south plaza surface (see Karen Atwell's summary for excavation in the south plaza, 1987).

The doorway of the structure was finally excavated as level/locus 2-3. Fill was removed to a sterile clay surface which was characteristically more moist and firm than that inside the room. This is probably due to the fact that it was covered over with nearly 20 centimeters of fill for two years longer than the rest of the surface in the room, preventing its drying out to that extent.

An interesting feature in the doorway is a large flat-lying vertically oriented slab of sandstone which is located roughly 25 centimeters from the interior of the room and extends from one side of the doorway to the other. This slab is embedded in the sterile clay. Its function may have been to prevent rainfall from washing into the room or perhaps the surface was built up east of the slab to function as a step down into the room. This cannot adequately be determined as the fill east of the slab did not differ from that west of it.

The final excavation procedure for room 21 was a 1 x 2m subfloor test unit which was placed against the south wall in the central area of the room. This level (8) was a reddish-brown medium-firm clay which contained many artifacts. Scattered flotation and pollen samples were taken from the level. At the base of the level, sterile clay was found along with outcropping of the sandstone bedrock beneath. In the northeast corner of the unit, a small pit was found (redesignated as locus 53). This lay against several large slabs of bedrock. It contained some charred macrobotanical remains as well as ceramics and lithics.

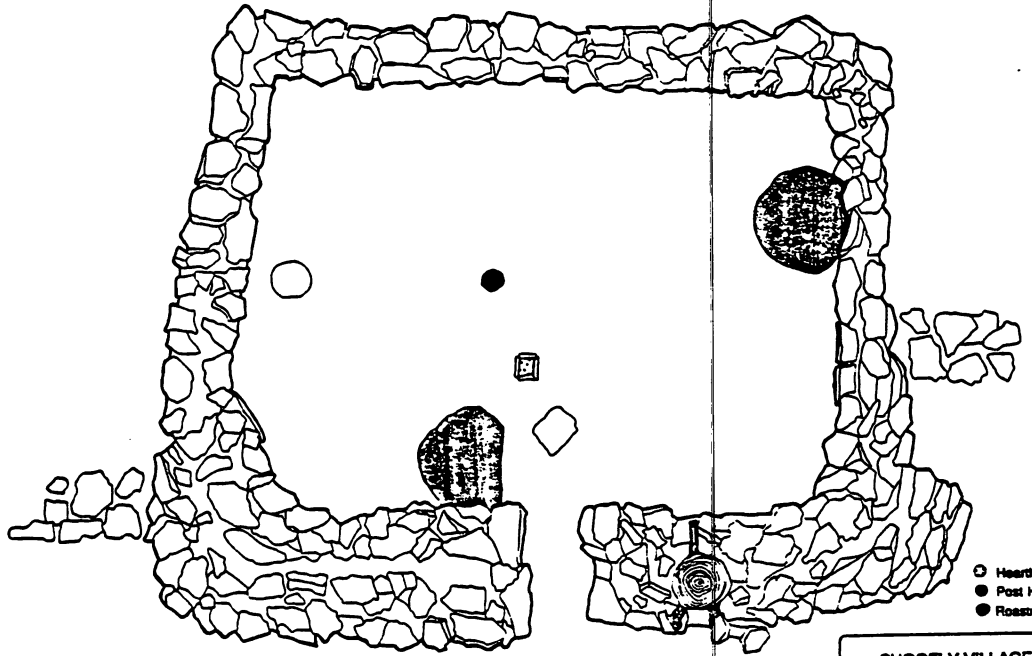
In conclusion, room 21 appears to have been built upon the south plaza surface over two roasting pit features. These were plastered over with sterile clay as the floor was prepared and were only evident through charred rocks which protruded through the floor in some areas.

Small postholes found in the earlier room floor surface probably represented ephemeral room features such as drying

racks or looms. It is difficult to determine if they were actually associated with the south plaza occupation or the structure itself. The only evidence there is for their association with the room context is their very visible existence in the room floor surface as blackened spots. The postholes which surround the roasting pit(locus 18) were less blackened and are probably associated with it(south plaza). Postholes in the southeast quad(locus 5) are less well-defined and may actually be rodent burrows or small depressions from fallen wall stones. Nearly all postholes featured on the attached plan map were profiled and their contents' collected for flotation.

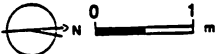
A general understanding of the function of the structure and its placement in the southern periphery sequence has been gained through excavation since 1985. Unfortunately this habitation/work activity room, as all others at Shoofly, will be backfilled. One very basic and puzzling issue is that of the double wall on the east side of the room. This was never actually probed as was suggested in 1986. Its function may have been for additional support, but this remains unproven.

*Please see summaries for 1985(R. Henss) and 1986(L. Montero) excavations for further information.



- Hearth
- Post Hole
- Roasting Pit

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 21



A north arrow pointing to the right, labeled 'N'. Below it is a scale bar with markings at 0 and 1, labeled 'm'.

PAYSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITION 1987
EXCAVATION UNIT (ROOM) SUMMARY FORM

SITE: Shoofly Village

Unit: E113 N124

Name: Todd L. Howell

1. History of Deposition-

The room designated E113 N124 had been excavated during previous seasons of fieldwork at Shoofly to very near the floor surface. Perhaps mistakenly, the level and locus numbers used during the 1987 season at E113 N124 were extensions of the level and loci designations that had been given during prior excavations. In other words, because the last level number used in prior excavations was 8, the first level designation for the 1987 excavations was 9. Fifteen loci were defined in prior years' work, therefore, the first locus number used is 16.

Level locus 9-16 included the entire horizontal area exposed in previous excavations. It consisted of intrusive fill, of water and aeolian transport. A good deal of wall slumping had occurred, but this material was removed without any attempt to conserve artifacts. No conservation was made of the artifactual remains from the wall slump because of the lack of precise provenience information.

Most of the remaining excavation took place in a 1 x 2.4 meter trench (Level 10, loci 17 and 18). Level

10, locus 17 was designed as a sub-floor trench. However, it became apparant that some of the material being excavated still consisted of intrusive fill and floor zone material. Virtually all of the artifactual material originated in these areas. Red, sterile clay was exposed throughout locus 17, thus performing the task established for the locus. The eastern portion of the trench was excavated under a separate locus because from the notes of previous excavations it was discovered that this area had been trenched to subfloor. Therefore, probably most, if not all of the fill excavated resulted from wall slumping. Locus 18 was excavated down to sterile, red clay. Also uncovered in locus 18 was a fairly massive roof support beam in situ. At its greatest diameter this post was 23 cm. Two dendrochronological samples were taken from the post, as well as a carbon-14 sample. The post was chinked with small rocks and was placed in a pit that contained cultural fill, i.e. sherds, in fairly great quantity. The red clay stratum was littered with naturally-occurring sandstone rocks.

Two additional loci were defined in locus 17: loci 19 and 20. Locus 19 was a small, kidney-shaped depression filled with an ashy matrix which was

collected for floatation analysis. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. This feature is interpreted to be non-cultural in nature. It is most probably a depression left from a rock or root which subsequently was filled by water and wind transported material. Locus 20 is interpreted as being a cultural feature. At first it resembled a hearth; a rough ring of small stone around an area of ash and charcoal. After further investigation, it was decided that the feature was most probably a post support. Locus 20 occurs on a line with the large post found in locus 18 that runs perpendicular with the western and eastern walls of the room.

2. Walls - Architecture form completed and included in notes.

3. Floor - No definite floor was uncovered in E113 N124. This may be due to the fact that previous excavations had already unearthed the floor, or floor zone. Surely, part of a floor zone was excavated. This assumption is based on the existence of flat-lying artifact, primarily sherds, which were observed. However, there was never an abundance of flat-lying artifacts. Two features, Loci 19 and 20, were discovered, one being in probable association with the

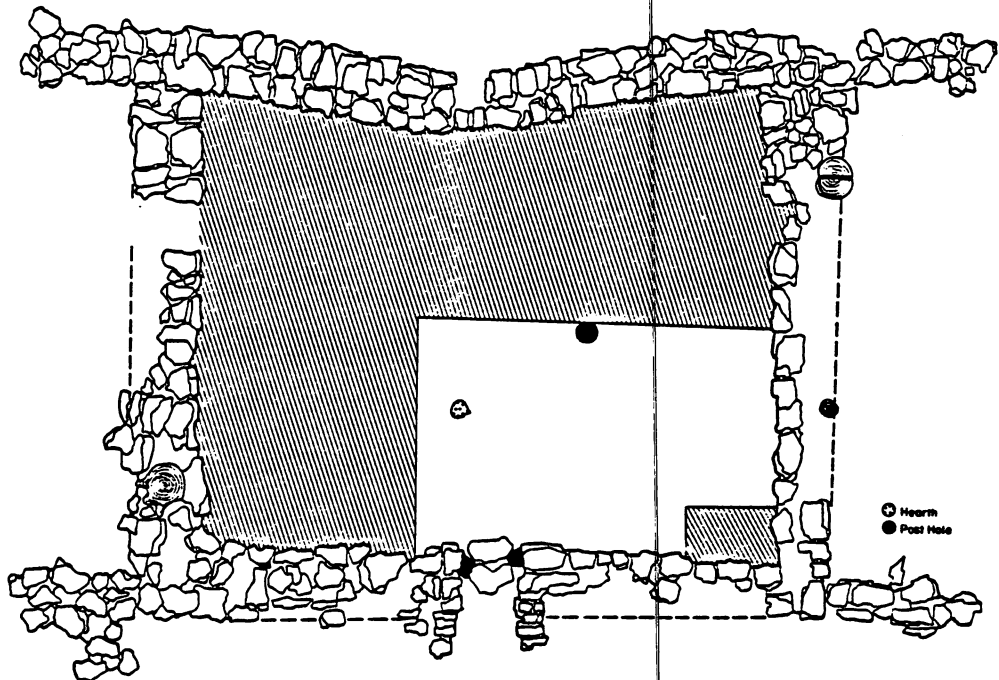
floor (Locus 20). Both are discussed below and in the previous section.

4. Features - Four room features were discovered. One, identified as Locus 19, is probably not cultural and will not be dealt with further. The remainder are: Locus 20, a probable post support feature, the large post uncovered in Locus 18 and two upright beams located on either side of the doorway (Locus 21). Locus 20, previously mentioned as a post support, contained few artifacts. One mano fragment and some ceramics were recovered. The size of the ring of stone was about 45 cm, and the grey area inside was about 20 cm in diameter. As mentioned in the previous section, this feature, along with the large post in Locus 18, form a perpendicular line in relation with the east and west walls (and a parallel line with the north and south walls). The large post in Locus 18 extended 18 cm below the floor surface and was placed in a pit in the floor. Within the pit, the post was chinked with large sherds and cobble-sized stone. The post itself was partly charred, but a majority was still wood.

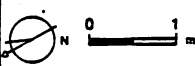
The doorway area was designated as Locus 21 for the 1987 season. It was investigated because two upright posts were discovered on either side of the doorway, just outside of two threshold blocks and just

inside of the extant walls. Dendrochronological samples were taken from both upright posts and a carbon-14 sample was taken from the northern-most post. The doorway was also investigated in order to make an interpretation of the structure of the doorway itself. From the observations obtained, it appears as if the doorway was not complex; no building material, i.e. wing walls, were attached. The doorway simply consisted of a break in the wall. Two threshold stones are extant at the bottom of the doorway. Occupants would have had to step over these stones to gain entrance to the room.

5. Artifacts - No pot busts or trash concentrations were discovered during the 1987 excavation of room E113 N124. The artifacts that could be associated with the floor assemblage were meager, and unfortunately were not collected separately. The most valuable information to result from the 1987 excavation was a better definition of the doorway, and the potential for dating. Good carbon-14 dates were obtained as well as large dendrochronological samples. The interpretation of room function will rest, primarily on the information obtained from previous years' excavations of room E113 N124.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 3



0 1 m

PAYSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITION 1987
EXCAVATION UNIT (ROOM) SUMMARY FORM

Site: Shoofly Village

Unit: E117 N173

Name: Todd L. Howell

1. History of Deposition -

This room had been excavated in prior years and the purpose of the 1987 excavations was to explore the floor more thoroughly, find floor-related features and to test sub-floor. Therefore the history of deposition for the material excavated in 1987 is not complex. The following level-loci included only obtrusive fill: 4-4; 4-5; 4-6; 5-10. The floor zone was investigated in the following level-loci: 5-4; 5-9; and 5-11. A very small sounding was placed where a previous sounding was noted to have been placed. This sounding was designated 4-7 and was placed on the north side of the remaining testimonial, adjacent to the west wall. A slab-lined hearth was discovered and given the level-locus designation 5-8. In level loci 5-4, 5-9, and 5-11 the excavations were taken down to sterile red clay, completely excavating the floor zone. Typically, the floor zone was 7 cm deep and contained flat-lying sherds throughout its depth (but never and any great profusion). We posit that the floor zone was deposited through water transport of daub material from the

structure itself. Rainfall would be the transporter of material from the walls and roof of the structure and could therefore cause the accumulated build-up of such a floor zone phenomenon.

Only two floor features were discovered; a slab-lined hearth and a post support. Both give some indication as to the depth of the floor zone. The hearth extends below the floor zone by about 17 cm. The post support rests within the floor zone.

2. Walls - Architecture form completed.

3. Floor - The floor was very difficult to identify.

The fill above the floor was the same color and texture of the floor zone itself. Two pieces of evidence that support the presence of the floor are 1) the extant flat-lying sherds, and, 2) the two floor features discovered. Charcoal flecks were observed also in the floor zone, but these are not viewed as very compelling evidence as this material is rather easily moved. As mentioned above, the floor zone averaged 7 cm in depth.

4. Features - A slab-lined hearth was discovered, about 1.1 meters directly in from the doorway. It was lined on all four sides by outward flaring basalt and sandstone slabs. In the corners smaller rocks were used to complete the rectangular shape of the hearth.

A roundish, probably shaped rock was removed from near the center of the hearth. In relation to the depth of the hearth itself, the rock was quite high; level with the slabs exhibiting the lowest elevations. This rock was roundish with a relatively flat top and bottom. This rock may have served to support ceramic vessels. From its placement (relatively high elevation inside the hearth), we posit that if it was used as a vessel support, this occurred relatively late during the occupation of the room. After removing this shaped rock, the hearth was half excavated in order to profile the hearth. Below the shaped stone an ashy zone was observed and collected for flotation.

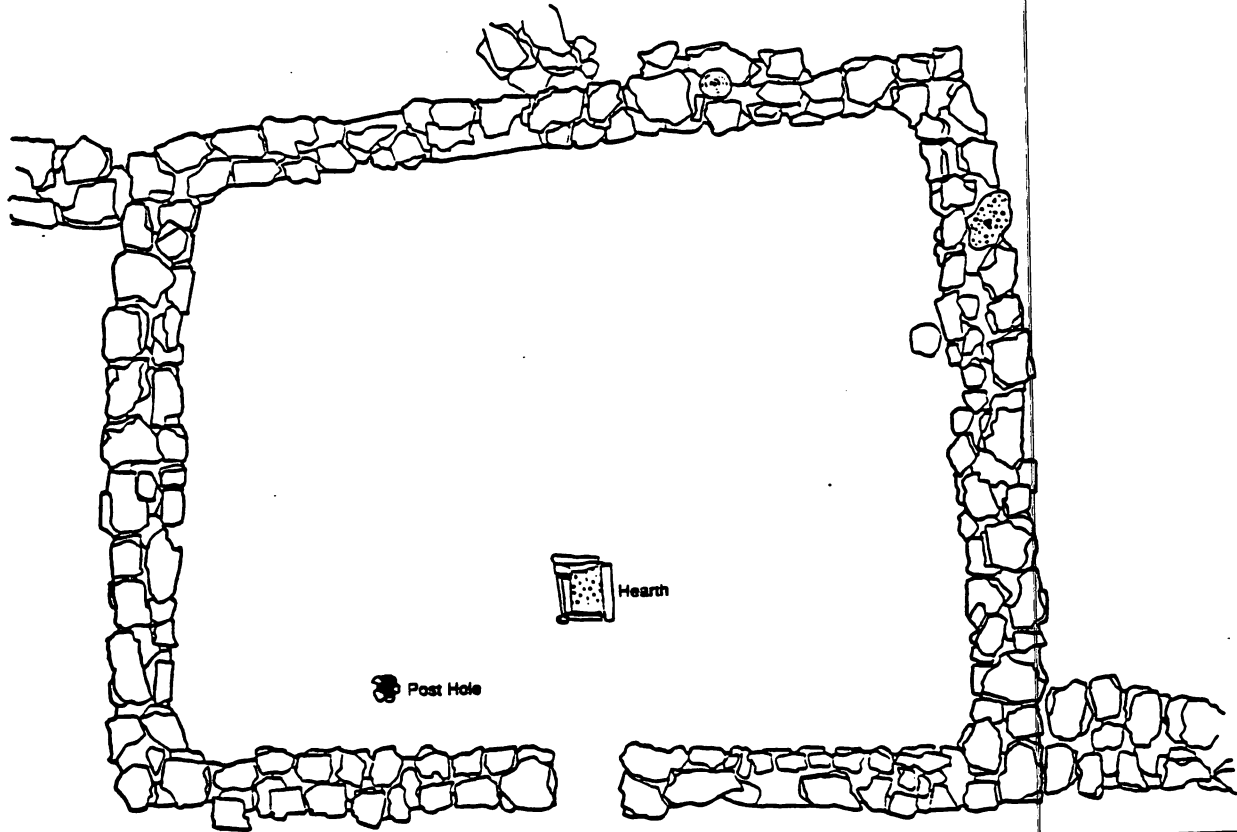
The only other floor feature found occurs in level-locus 5-9, in the southeastern portion of the room. This feature is a post support and consists of three small, upright stones that form a box shape. All three are slightly outflaring. In addition to the flotation sample recovered from the interior of the hearth, a second flotation sample was taken from the area immediately to the east of the hearth.

Excavation in this room was halted because the equation of effort input outbalanced the information obtained. That is to say that because few floor features were being discovered, the resources spent did

not yield enough information.

5. Artifacts - No potbusts or trash concentrations were observed in room E117 N173. Floor assemblages were relatively meager. As mentioned, flat-lying sherds did occur, but never in proliferation. No ground stone was recovered from the floor zone. Lithic debris was light as were faunal remains.

Based on this meager amount of information, a discussion of room function is necessarily highly speculative. The presence of the hearth, along with its possible vessel support stone, might indicate the room was used strictly for habitation. The dearth of groundstone is surprising, however. The room's location, in relation to the compound wall, may be a bit of useful information. It was being contemplated prior to excavation that room E117 N173 and room E129 N174 were rooms that guarded the entrance to the site via the compound wall. However, no opening in the compound wall could be discerned.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 50

A north arrow pointing towards the top right of the plan, with the letter 'N' below it. To the right of the north arrow is a scale bar with markings at 0 and 1, and the letter 'm' at the end, indicating a length of 1 meter.

Figure 9. Room 50 at Shoofly Village.

Room 6, E125 N121
Shoofly Village 1987
Room Summary

Nathan Meyer
Crew chief: Steve R. James
Excavators: Christine Ward
Patti Winter
Arthur Lussier
Nathan Meyer

A 1 x 2 meter trench was placed along the south side of the common wall separating rooms 5 and 6. The trench ran from east to west and abutted the northwest corner of the room (6). The purpose of the inquiry was two fold: to relieve the pressure of the soil from the common wall and to ascertain if room 6 was of two stories or one.

Work on the trench began with surface clearing and the removal of rocks not integral to the surface soil. Work progressed in 20 centimeter splits for 6 levels. At this point, a natural level was noticed (the upper surface of the floor zone) and the final level (7) was excavated as a natural stratigraphic level, ending at the contact with subfloor clay.

Firm evidence of historic disturbance was encountered in the western third of the 1 x 2, in the form of Coca-Cola bottle glass, opaque (milk bottle) glass, and small bits of foil and plastic. This material disappeared at 40 centimeters below the surface, however. Reviewing the profile of the finished 1 x 2 meter unit, it seems possible that this disturbance continued deeper. Due to the presence of this historic material as well as the lack of wall fall in the western third of the unit, a decision was made starting with level 4 and ending with level 5, not to screen soil from this portion of the unit.

Collections from the 1 x 2 included the usual ceramic, lithic, and faunal remains. We also took flotation samples (2), one from the southeast corner at approximately 15-20 centimeters below the surface and again from the feature fill of a subfloor pit. Although the very fragmentary remains of beans were hard to identify, we took three dendrochronological samples: one from level 5, and two from level 6. Other, more unusual finds included shell and stone ornaments, and a partial potbust located at 1.37 meters below datum in the southeast corner.

Noteable were two floor features: one posthole (level-locus 7-2) and one pit (level-locus 7-1). The positioning of the posthole closely resembles some of those from room 5. It's structure (specifically the mounding of clay around the post) is very much like level-locus 7-33 of room 5. This along with the level at which the partial potbust was found offer our best parallels to room 5.

A profile of the south and east walls of the trench was drawn. Though not completely understood, it seems certain that the profile provides no direct evidence for two stories. The profile sequence appears to be: F. A dark-brown surface layer (possibly the remnants of pothunters' backfill from the southern part of room 6?), E. Rock fall (wall fall?) and medium-brown soil, C. A light-brown clayey layer with many charcoal and daub inclusions, B. A dark-brown to black layer of burnt material (roof fall?) and soil which produced 2 dendrochronological

samples, A. The floor zone, H. Subfloor clay. The nature of the burnt material might suggest a slow, thorough fire, hence, the lack of large beam fragments yet much scattered charcoal. The profile may, thus, indicate the firing of a one-story structure, perhaps some period of silting in (layer C), wall collapse (layer B), further silting and also, perhaps, backfilling (layer A). The two large pockets of dark-grey/black, fine silt material between layers E and C are most likely rodent burrows (though there is no conclusive evidence).

It should be noted that though the profile provides no conclusive evidence for two stories, previous excavations in room 5 may indicate a second story of rock wall from room 6.

This room was excavated by Nathan Meyer, Christine Ward, and Patti Winter. The profile was drawn by Nathan Meyer and Art Lussier.

The unit summarized here is a 1 x 2 meter trench opened* to both relieve pressure from the partially collapsing south wall of room 5 and also to pursue inquiry into the architectural design of the core area. Specifically, the trench will help answer questions on the number of stories in room 6. The trench runs roughly east to west along the south side of the shared wall of rooms 5 and 6, and originates in the corner of this wall and the west wall of room 6.

Work on the trench began with surface clearing and the removal of rocks not integral with the surface soil. Work progressed in 20 centimeter splits for 6 levels at which point a natural level was noticed, becoming level-locus 7-0.

From level-locus 1-0 on, evidence of burning was available in the form of burnt daub. This burning along with organic material accounted for the dark soil. It was also noticed that the southeast corner was of a harder soil. Evidence of disturbance was in the form of historic glass remains (as well as small flecks of foil and plastic). As the plan for this level shows, rocks were distributed over the entire 1 x 2 meter trench, but do concentrate towards the northeast corner.

Level-locus 2-0 provided first evidence of charcoal as well as daub. As plan views indicate, rocks were concentrated in the eastern half of the trench and evidence of historic intrusion (opaque fragment of milk bottle) came from the western half of the trench. Soil change came in this level with the introduction of various daub spots, including unburnt orange pieces. As observations on rock fall and historic disturbances seem to indicate a disturbed, perhaps potted hole, in the western half of the trench, we abandoned screening in that area starting with level 4.

Level 4 evidenced the end of the wall fall. Burnt material increased, but was still not sufficient for a dendrochronological sample.

Level 5 included a substantial soil change that ran along the southern edge of the trench in the eastern half of the 1 x 2 meter unit. This varied from between 25-40 centimeters in width and 10-15 centimeters in depth. Due to the similar nature of the eastern half and western half of the trench, and our believed proximity to the floor zone, we resumed 100% screening with level 6.

Level 6 contained several potbusts in the southeast corner of the unit. Their provenience was suggestive of similar finds in room 5. Near the 120 centimeter mark, a major soil change, covering the entire 1 x 2 trench, was found. Charcoal and daub were super-abundant there, with the dark brown/black burnt soil and an orangish clay-like soil spread randomly throughout the level.

*in room 6.

Level 7 was the floor zone. It was approximately 12 centimeters in depth, but modulated significantly. Artifacts were predominately horizontal (70-80%) and dispersed throughout the level. Subfloor sterile clay indicated the end of the floor zone. Two features were discovered: level-locus 7-1, a pit, and 7-2, a posthole.

Dendro samples (3) were taken, as well as one flotation sample. A profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn.

Rm 51

PAYSON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITION 1987
EXCAVATION UNIT (ROOM) SUMMARY FORM

Site: Shoofly Village

Unit: E129 N174

Name: Todd L. Howell

1. History of Deposition -

The primary objectives faced in this room, since it had been excavated in previous years, was to identify floor features, examine the floor zone more extensively and to test sub floor. This room was entirely excavated down to sterile soil.

The first task undertaken was to sweep intrusive fill that had accumulated and to remove it from the room. As with many of the peripheral rooms excavated this season, the floor was difficult to define. All of the excavation during the 1987 season in this room consisted of removing the floor zone or of excavating floor features discovered.

A total of 14 loci were defined. All are located on the attached Summary Map of Features and Loci. Below is a list of these loci, along with a short description:

Locus 5: arbitrary 1 x 2 m, location opens directly in front of the doorway, contains a post support and part of locus 18 (a pit feature).

Locus 6: arbitrary 1 x 2 m, parallels locus 5, but extends to the north and east of same. Contains two small post hole features (1 & 2), as well as portions

of loci 15, 17, and 18 (hearth and pit features).

Locus 7: arbitrary 1 x 1 m, located as an extension of locus 5; to the east. Contains portions of loci 15 and 18.

Locus 8: L-shaped unit in the northwestern part of the room. Contains a post support, loci 9 and 10, as well as a part of locus 17.

Locus 9: natural unit within locus 8, a pit structure adjacent to the west wall and nearby the door.

Locus 10: located entirely in Locus 8; a re-excavation of a previously (and sloppily) dug subfloor test (1984).

Locus 11: arbitrary unit encompassing roughly the eastern 1/3 of the room. Contains loci 12, 13, and 14 (all pit structures) as well as part of loci 15 (a hearth).

Locus 12: natural unit (cultural feature) located entirely in locus 11; filled with cobble-sized rock and quite shallow.

Locus 13: shallow, pit-like structure, containing highly distinct soil and a moderate artifact count; dug to just below the end of the floor zone.

Locus 14: located entirely within locus 11, a small, shallow depression below the floor zone, is the locus of a cash of three grinding stones (two pottery anvils, one "biscuit mano").

Locus 15: a clay-lined hearth, unusual in that it had been tightly packed with stone; is centrally located in the eastern 1/3 of the room.

Locus 16: arbitrary unit in the southwest portion of the room, following the southern wall; contains no features.

Locus 17: a small pit structure split in location by loci 6 and 8; contained darker soil, and continued below the level of the floor zone.

Locus 18: centrally-located hearth structure, packed with fist-size stone.

From the list of features listed above, there are five pit structures (excluding hearth structures). Four of the pit structures are located along walls. None appear to extend under the walls, however. Therefore I believe the pits to have been in use sometime during the occupation of room E129 N174. A functional interpretation of the pits along the walls is that the pits were utilized for storage. No explicit storage areas, or rooms at Shoofly have been discovered as yet. Perhaps this pit-against-the-wall method was more widely utilized at the site. One problem, however, is that none of the pits is particularly deep.

2. Walls - Architecture form completed.

3. Floor - The floor was difficult to define. Floor features did indicate the elevation of its presence. Two post support features were discovered near the doorway; two small post holes (< 5 cm) were found in the north-central portion of the room (features 1 and 2, locus 6). As mentioned above, several pits, probably for storage and two hearth features, were located within the room. Some flat-lying sherds were found, but never in large numbers.

The character of the floor was not much different than from what was deposited immediately above it. It

consisted of a yellowish silt, with some clay content.

4. Features - There are 11 features that will be discussed below; two are post supports, two are post holes, two are hearths, and five are pit structures.

The two post supports frame the doorway, but not in a clean, symmetrical manner. The southern post-support, in locus 5 is just inside the doorway and the north post-support is just outside of the doorway. Both are about 30 cm from the western wall. The south post-support has as a support stone a fist-sized core, made of local chert, and consists of only three stones (one upright). The northern post-support is more substantial than the south one; having two upright stones. This more substantial post-support is also adjacent to locus 9, a pit structure. It may be that the two are related, although I believe the two post-support features acted to frame the doorway.

The two post-holes discovered are very small: less than 5 cm in diameter. They form a line that roughly parallels the north and south walls, as well as loci 18 and 15, the two hearths. They contained no artifacts; only a dark, high-organic soil.

Locus 17 is the only pit structure, notwithstanding the hearths, that does not occur along

a wall. It is a fairly deep pit that contained a moderate amount of ceramics and a slightly darker soil. Its' function is difficult to ascertain. It has an irregular shape: it is roundish, but the slope varies fairly dramatically from the east to the west sides.

Loci 9, 12, 13, and 14 are all pits along walls. Loci 9 and 14 resemble each other in their linear shape. However, Locus 14 is much more shallow than Locus 9 (3 cm to 7cm deep, respectively). Both were identified by their distictively dark, high-organic soil. Niether contained an immense amount of artifacts. Locus 14 did, however, contain a small cash of small ground stone: two fairly large pottery anvils and a "biscuit" mano that were found adjacent to each other in the western-most part of the feature.

Locus 12 is a shallow pit structure (6 cm) that was identified, not on the basis of a different soil matrix, but because of the presence of a grouping of fist-sized stones that continued below the floor zone. It's outline is defined by the extent of these stones. Some sherds, a few of them large, were collected from this locus. Only half of this feature was excavated in order to see the profile of the feature. The shape of this feature is a half oval.

Locus 13 is a shallow pit structure which contains

two deeper parts. Few ceramics or lithic were recovered from this feature. One large mammal bone was collected as well as a piece of shell. The feature was identified by its' distinctive darker soil matrix.

Locus 15 is a clay-lined hearth that was packed, apparently in deliberate fashion, with fist to head sized stones. I say deliberate fashion because the stones were too tightly packed to have occurred that way by natural means. The mouth of the hearth is round (35 cm in diameter); its' profile would exhibit a U or V-shape (28 cm deep). It is considered to be a hearth based on 1) the similarity to other hearth structures at Shoofly; 2) the presence of red, apparently burned clay that, albeit incompletely, encircles the feature, and; 3) the presence of a large amount of charcoal (which was taken for carbon-14 dating). Two flotation samples were also taken from the hearth. A quartz crystal was also recovered from the hearth. The location of this hearth does not follow the pattern that has been found to exist at Shoofly, that is, the location of hearths 1.1 meters, just in front of the doorway.

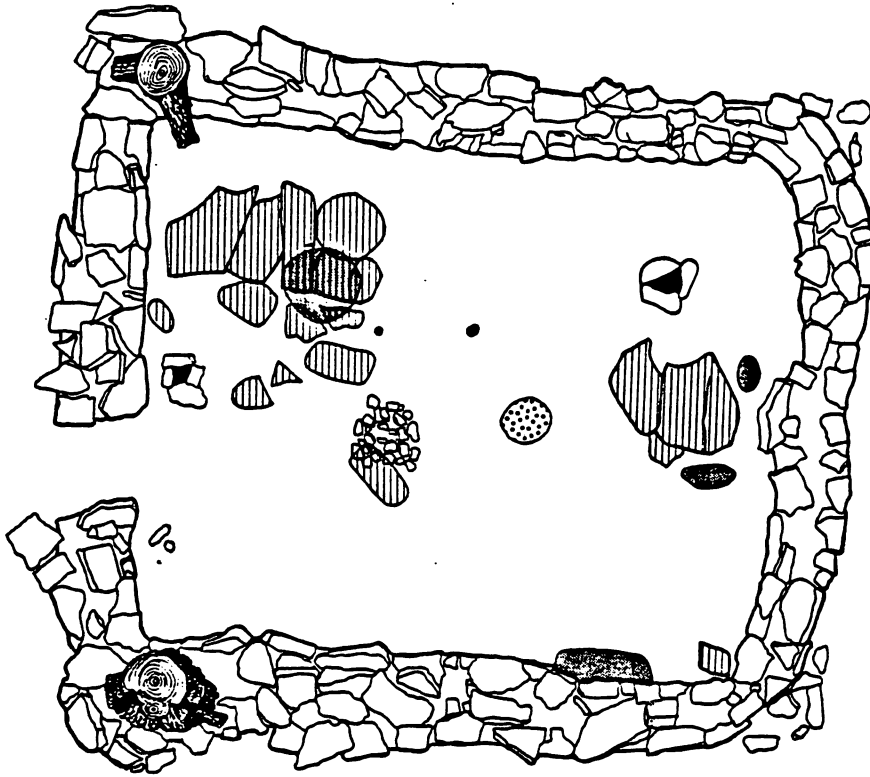
A secondary hearth, Locus 18, is centrally located in room E129 N174. It is about 50 cm in diameter. In

some ways it resembles a roasting pit. However, the ubiquitous, fist-sized rock that is found in this feature are not sufficiently altered through thermal stress to warrant this interpretation, i.e. the rock is not "fire-cracked." It may be that the rock was placed there after the feature was used, through cultural, not natural transformations. Like the other hearth (Locus 15) the rock is tightly packed and appears to have been placed there deliberately. A fairly large number of ceramic sherds were recovered from a small area that was excavated. Perhaps this feature was, at one time, a regular hearth which was then used as a central post support. Because of time restraints this feature was not completely excavated to this investigators' satisfaction, and therefore the interpretation of the functional aspects of the feature are speculative.

5. Artifacts - The total artifact assemblage of this room is different from other rooms at Shoofly. Several items that may be related to ceremonial activities were recovered. Particularly interesting are the pit structures in the floor and below the floor in room E129 N174. There are four pits, of varying depths, that are found along the walls of this structure. An educated guess would be that these are storage features of some kind. Of these four pit structures however,

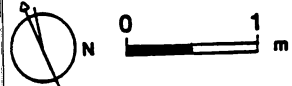
Locus 14 may not be a pit structure. Its' depth was not great and it may be that it is not a cultural feature at all. On the north end of this pit, though, three small groundstone objects were found clustered together. These objects were: two "pottery anvils" of slightly different sizes, and one "biscuit mano." The cache of these objects might indicate that Locus 14 was indeed a storage structure, in spite of its relative shallowness.

The location of the doorway may also be significant. It faces another room, E117 N173. In fact, the doorways of the two rooms face each other. It was earlier believed that these two rooms may have guarded the entrance to Shoofly Village. Subsequent wall clearing efforts revealed that no opening in the outer compound wall exists between the two rooms.



- ① Limestone
- Hearth 1
- ⊕ Hearth 2
- Pit
- Post Hole

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 51



ROOM 5 (E130/N125):
UNIT SUMMARY FOR 1987 FIELD SEASON

Steven R. James

July 1987

INTRODUCTION

Excavation of Room 5 (E130/N125) during the 1987 field school season at Shoofly Village Ruins (AZ 0:11:6(ASU)) focused on locating internal features within the floor zone and determining the constructional sequence of the room. This reflects a slight shift in the research design formulated prior to the field season (Redman et al. 1987) but is consistent with our attempt to develop analytical models toward excavations and patterning at the intrasite level (Redman 1987). The present analysis of internal features in Room 5 and elsewhere for Room 7 (Miller and James 1987) represents a preliminary step toward intrasite pattern recognition that extends beyond distributions of excavated artifacts, a method more commonly used in intrasite analyses (see references in Redman 1987:250).

Room 5 had been excavated throughout the previous three field seasons (1984, 1985, and 1986) down to what was considered to be the floor. The 1986 excavations had uncovered a substantial number of charred beams representing roof fall from when the core area had burned. Various reconstructable ceramic vessels were also found among the burned debris (Levels 4 and 5) and were thought to represent vessels suspended from the ceiling inside the

room (see Lindaur's Room Notes for 1986). Directly beneath the roof fall, a floor layer was encountered (Level 6) which still contained burned materials and broken ceramic vessels.

The earlier excavations in Room 5 and in other core rooms of the pueblo had uncovered no internal floor features, and these rooms were viewed as being essentially devoid of hearths and other features. Rooms 5 and 7 also were considered to have been completely excavated. Based on these previous investigations, we initially thought the work in Room 5 would be limited in scope and mainly consist of cleaning off the floor and excavating a trench to determine the nature of subfloor deposits (Redman et al. 1987). It soon became apparent, however, that this room was not lacking in floor features, for by the end of the fieldwork, 20 such features including remains of wooden posts, postholes, hearths, and trash pits were located within the floor zone.

Before describing the results and interpretations, the discussion turns to a summary of methods used during the excavations.

METHODS

The majority of the work in Room 5 involved trowel scraping the floor zone in search of features and the excavation of those features. Although this activity was time consuming, it was well worth the effort. Some shovel scraping was performed in the northeast portion and elsewhere in the room during the final days of excavation. Nearly all deposits from the room were passed through 1/4 inch mesh screens.

On some occasions an entire student crew of 5 to 7 members was engaged in troweling, screening, and note taking. A list of field crews and their initials (for determining who excavated a particular feature or unit as indicated on level-locus forms and excavation bags) is provided in Table 1. Two different crews excavated in Rooms 5, 6, and 7 during the season. I thoroughly enjoyed working with all of them and hope they profited from the experience as much as I did.

Both arbitrary excavation units and features were recorded through the use of a sequential level-locus numbering system (cf. LeBlanc 1976). Excavation data for these units and features were described in detail on recordation forms designed for the Payson Archaeological Research Expedition (PARE).

Horizontal and vertical controls in Room 5 are tied into the grid system for the entire site. Datum coordinates from which all elevations for the room were taken during the 1987 fieldwork are E132.6/N123.8 at an elevation of 1603.51 meters above sea level. This datum is not permanent, as it consists of a nail driven into a juniper root that protrudes near the top of the south wall of Room 5. Further, it should be noted that this datum differs from the one used in the 1986 excavations because the earlier datum consisting of a wooden stake had fallen over since last year. The change in elevational datums between the two years did not affect depth measurements to any degree and appear to be internally consistent with perhaps about ± 3 cm of error.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Twenty-eight loci numbers were assigned in Room 5 during the 1987 excavations. Twenty of these are internal room features present within the floor zone (Level 7), seven are arbitrary excavation units, and one locus number was later combined with an arbitrary unit. Rather than describe each locus in detail, a summary of these is provided in Table 2. Elevations and volumes for arbitrary excavation units and features are shown in Table 3. A list of ornaments and other artifacts by provenience which were found in situ within the floor zone is contained in Table 4. The discussion focuses on stratigraphy (excavation levels), features, and constructional phases inferred for Room 5.

Stratigraphy

Three levels are recognized in the room during the present investigations: Levels 6, 7, and 8.

Level 6. Level 6 represents a contaminated layer of roof fall and floor fill mixed with redeposited soil (ave. 8 cm thickness). Since the room had been left open during the intervening seasons of fieldwork over the past few years, a layer of recent soil had accumulated on the exposed floor, the result of rainfall washing dirt off the walls, wind action, and trampling from earlier excavations. Thus, Level 6 contained prehistoric debris which was contaminated with recently deposited soil. This was particularly evident when a modern shotgun and .22 shell and an expended .22 bullet were recovered in Level 6, the result of some vandalism which occurred at the site last year. This level was trowel scraped across the entire room and screened as the first task of

our 1987 work (Level 6-Locus 7) in order to create a fresh working surface.

Level 7. The floor zone of Room 5 was assigned as Level 7. This anthropogenic soil is a light to dark brown, hard-packed sandy clay containing an abundance of pottery sherds and charcoal fragments. Minor amounts of lithic, faunal remains, plant macrofossils, and other cultural debris were also recovered from Level 7. All internal features in Room 5 were found in this level. Prehistorically, most of these features were dug from Level 7 into the subfloor clay of Level 8.

Another characteristic of Level 7 is that elevations for some features in the northeastern corner of the room tend to be higher than elsewhere on the floor since it slopes slightly downward from this direction. As a result, the subfloor clay (Level 8) also occurs higher in the northeastern corner.

Although the 1984-1985 excavations mentioned the possibility that a white clay floor was present along the western wall near the doorway, no evidence was found to support this. The floor in Room 5 is unprepared. This does not preclude the possibility that a thin layer of fresh soil was spread on the floor sometime after the initial occupation in order to "clean" the room and cover existing living debris.

Many potsherds and other artifacts were lying flat within the floor zone of Level 7 and are considered to be the result of prehistoric human trampling within the room. Trampling is an aspect of site formation processes that has been observed archaeologically, ethnoarchaeologically, and experimentally in a

number of cases (e.g., Behrensmeyer et al. 1986; Gifford 1978; Gifford and Behrensmeyer 1977; Gifford-Gonzalez et al. 1985; James 1986; Stockton 1973; Yellen 1977). This process usually involves the downward displacement of cultural materials into the underlying soil. Depending upon the substrate, a layer or "zone" of occupational debris 10 cm or more in thickness may be created by trampling.

Another aspect of trampling within the floor zone of Level 7 can be related to the duration of occupation and the burning of Room 5. Preliminary observations of faunal remains during the excavation of Level 7 indicate that some animal bones are unburned. This evidence suggests that these faunal remains and other cultural debris were buried within the floor zone and, thus, were shielded from the conflagration which destroyed this and other rooms in the core area. It further indicates the room was in use for some, as of yet, undetermined length of time prior to the fire.

As with Level 6, some modern debris was uncovered within the upper portion of Level 7 near the doorway along the west wall of Room 5. These materials consist of several small, rusted nails which were found upright in situ in the ground at 1.26 meters below datum (1602.25 masl) while digging an arbitrary unit (Locus 18). Since this area was excavated in 1984-1985, these nails are inferred to be from this earlier work and indicate the amount of dirt that had accumulated along the west wall in the past few years. Prehistoric features (e.g., trash pit 7-27 at 1602.23 masl) were, however, found in this area only a few centimeters

below the extent of the previous years' excavations!

Level 8. This level is a reddish-brown clay with angular gravels (up to fist-sized) that directly underlies the floor zone (Level 7) throughout Room 5. The existence of Level 8 was established by the excavation of a 2 by 0.9 meter trench (Level 8-Locus 14) through Level 7 in the east central portion of the room. In standard soil nomenclature, Level 8 would most likely be considered the B Horizon. It is a virtually sterile soil unit with only minor amounts of cultural material found in the first few centimeters below the contact with Level 7. The presence of cultural materials in Level 8 is the result of trampling and the vertical displacement of artifacts into desiccation cracks that form within the clay. Level 8 is often referred to as the subfloor clay in the level-locus notes. Further, this reddish clay soil unit is present in Rooms 6 and 7 and probably exists under much of the core area.

Floor Features

Twenty cultural features were recognized and excavated in the floor zone of Room 5 during the 1987 season. Deep features, particularly postholes, hearths, and trash pits, were dug into the subfloor clay (Level 8) from the floor level by the prehistoric inhabitants. Several shallow features were contained within the floor zone or were just on top of the subfloor clay, e.g., a small hearth (Locus 10), two burned areas (Loci 11, 23), a pot rest (Locus 16), and a charcoal stained area (Locus 21). Summaries of feature descriptions and their elevations are

provided in Tables 2 and 3.

Postholes and Posts. Structural features consisting of postholes and wooden posts form the largest category, accounting for 50%. These include four postholes (Loci 17, 22, 24, 26), one of which contained a projectile point (Locus 22); a shallow posthole filled with the charred remains of a post (Locus 13); a posthole containing a cache of polishing stones (Locus 19); the basal remains of two wooden posts (Loci 20, 29); and a large posthole (30 cm dia; Locus 33) within another pit (Locus 34). The large posthole represents a central support post for the roof as discussed below. Other postholes and posts are also part of the roof supports and some relate to later internal room modification. Several of these were present at the time of the fire.

Trash Pits. Three circular pits (Loci 27, 31, 32), ranging from 37 to 46 cm in diameter and 7 to 14 cm in depth, were filled with sherds, stones, and other cultural debris. These are inferred to be trash pits. Elevations at which these features first were encountered within the floor zone (1602.23 and 1602.18 meters) indicate they were used and filled prior to the fire, which is evident about 10 to 12 cm higher in the floor deposits.

Initially, these features may have served as storage pits and were subsequently filled with refuse. Alternatively, the pits could have been dug for the express purpose of trash disposal during periodic sweeping of the room (cf. Rice 1985:46; Schiffer 1983:691-692). A more detailed analysis of the contents of these pits may better discern their function.

Cooking and Heating Features. Two hearths (Loci 10, 15), one

burned area (Locus 23), and possibly a charcoal and ash stained area (Locus 21) relate to cooking and heating activities performed in the room. The central hearth (Locus 15) is 80 cm in diameter and is actually composed of at least three overlapping hearths indicating modification and reuse. This was determined during archaeomagnetic sampling of the hearth by Mike Yates, a graduate student at ASU, and later confirmed by the author.

A burned area (Locus 23) near the central hearth probably stems from dragging cooked items out of the fire which would have brought charcoal out with them or perhaps deliberate raking of the coals into this area. This feature was also hard-packed with small pieces of ceramics and other debris. Given its location near the entry way, this area would have been subject to considerable trampling and compaction from anyone moving in and out of the room. As an after thought, Locus 12 (a feature later combined with arbitrary unit 7-8) would have represented the same phenomenon and was probably a continuation of Locus 23; however, this was not exactly lucid at the time of excavation.

Other Features. The remaining features uncovered in Room 5 are a little more ambiguous. These are a potsherd concentration (Locus 9), burned area (Locus 11), and possible pot rest (Locus 16). Locus 9 is a thin scatter of potsherds (2 cm thick) found high in the floor zone between 1602.31 and 1602.29 meters elevation. This is about the level of the floor when the room burned. The sherd concentration may represent a downward displacement of the broken ceramic vessels found within the burned roof fall in 1986 (Lindaur 1986).

Similarly, the burned area (Locus 11) occurs directly below the sherd concentration and was initially considered to represent a patch of burned roof fall. This burned area, encountered at 1602.29 meters elevation, is within the area in which several burned roof beams were collected in 1986 (Artifact Nos. 10, 11, 19) and about 1 cm below one of them (No. 11, 1602.30 meters) (see Lindaur's 1986 sketch plan for dendro samples).

On the other hand, Locus 11 was found to extend down 9 cm to a point directly above the subfloor clay indicating that there would have been very little accumulation of the floor zone in this area along the east wall prior to the fire. This does not seem likely given what was found in other portions of the floor. Preliminary analysis of macrofossils have also shown that corn kernels are present among the charcoal from this feature (Miller 1987). Taken together, this evidence is suggestive of a shallow cooking feature rather than merely a burned patch of roof fall. The matter is confused even further by the presence of a turquoise bead found on the bottom of the feature at 1602.20 meters elevation (Table 4). Additional analysis of its contents may help determine the nature of this feature.

Locus 16 is a shallow depression, 2 cm in thickness and 10 cm in diameter. The top of the feature occurred at 1602.26 meters elevation in Level 7 and appears to be just above the subfloor clay (Level 8). The depression is tentatively inferred to be a pot rest associated with an adjacent small hearth (Locus 10).

Room Construction Phases

From the presence of internal room features, wall architecture, and other aspects of the excavations, at least two constructional phases can be hypothesized for Room 5. Absence of cultural debris beneath the four walls indicate that the room was erected during the earliest phases of construction in the core area. This is in direct contrast to our 1987 findings in Room 7 (E134/N114) which exhibits midden debris underneath the footings of one wall, indicating that this room was constructed after the core area had been occupied for some length of time. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 853 \pm 90 from Room 5 (Redman et al. 1987:7) attests to the early occupation.

Phase I. The inferred sequence of wall construction is that the west wall containing the doorway into Room 5 was built first. This was followed by a wall on the south which abuts the west wall. The north wall could have been erected simultaneously. The east wall, which contains smaller blocks and is more crudely constructed than the other three walls, was built last. The poor construction used in the east wall may suggest to some that Room 5 was completed later than adjacent rooms to the south and west, with the east and north walls only being added later as the pueblo grew. However, the absence of trash underneath the footings of any of the walls argues against such an interpretation.

Building materials for the walls consist predominately of roughly shaped course-grained sandstone blocks interspersed with some basalt and whitish-gray limestone. The footings for the walls are large, unmodified basalt boulders.

The use of footing trenches for wall construction has been noted at some prehistoric pueblos (e.g., Kin Kletso in Chaco Canyon [Vivian and Mathews 1964:36] and not at others (e.g., Carter Ranch in eastern Arizona [Rinaldo 1964:19-20]). No footing trenches for the walls were visible from our excavations in Room 5 at Shoofly. On the other hand, since the basal footing stones of basalt were placed directly upon and into the top of the subfloor clay (probably the B Horizon), this suggests that the existing ground surface (A Horizon) and vegetative cover was probably cleared where the walls were laid in order to level the surface and provide a firm foundation. Whether or not the interior of the room was cleared down to the subfloor clay (Level 8) could not be determined but seems unlikely. Thus, the lower portion of the floor zone within Room 5 (Level 7) which is now an anthropogenic soil unit is inferred to be the original A Horizon when construction and occupation in the core area began.

The configuration of interior features in the room during Phase I can be determined to some extent based on our 1987 excavations. A large posthole (Locus 33) found in the floor zone in front of the west doorway represents a central support post for the roof. The trench or pit (Locus 34) within which the post was set appears to relate to placement of the post during initial room construction.

Based on the occurrence of a central support post found in "Ruth's Room" earlier in the season, I suspected that a similar post should be present in the center of Room 5 and had looked for it on several occasions but without any success. By chance, I

observed the posthole after work had ceased in the room on the last day of digging. The posthole appeared on the floor as a nearly perfect circle about 30 cm in diameter. Upon excavation, it became apparent that the posthole had been placed within an oblong trench or pit and dirt packed around the post which had since been removed leaving a symmetrical posthole. Only small pieces of charcoal were present in the posthole fill which was otherwise quite clean and contained little in the way of cultural debris.

The posthole was encountered at 1602.20 meters elevation, about 12 cm below where the burned floor level most likely existed in this portion of the room, as inferred from the depth at which the central hearth (Locus 15, 1602.32 meters) was first observed (see Table 3). Since nothing remained of the post and the posthole was not visible higher up in the floor zone, this evidence suggests that the post either had deteriorated and/or was removed sometime prior to when the room was burned. The latter event seems the most probable.

Phase II. This phase involved changes in the internal structure of roof support posts in the room and other features. It is this arrangement of features that are present when the room burns.

The central support post as discussed above is most likely removed during this period since at least 10-12 cm of floor deposit accumulates over this feature before the conflagration. In order to remove the central support post and still leave the outline of a posthole, the post would have to be lifted out

vertically. This implies that perhaps the roof was remodeled at this time. Examination of ethnographic and ethnoarchaeological sources may supply some insight for remodeling activities and might even establish the length of time a prehistoric pueblo roof in such a climate as Payson could be used before repairs and modifications are needed. On the other hand, construction of a new roof in Room 5 may be related to other building activities in the core area, maybe even the second story which is thought to have existed in adjacent Room 6.

Once the central support post was removed, smaller posts in the corners of the room (as indicated by postholes) and along the walls would have served as roof supports, several of which were in use at the time of the fire. One of the upright wooden post bases (Locus 29) found on the northern side of the room was charred on the very top. This charring was most likely sustained during the fire which only burned the exposed portion of the post while the basal portion buried in the ground was protected. In contrast, the other wooden post (Locus 20) appeared to be unburned. This suggests that the post may have been broken off at an earlier time and could have been replaced by the charred post found in a shallow posthole (Locus 13) which probably burned in the room fire.

The charred roof beams and daub impressions recovered during the 1986 excavations provide a glimpse into what the roof may have looked like in Phase II. Major roof beams apparently were oriented east-west about 30 cm apart with smaller cross-beams running north-south (Lindaur 1986). The beams may have been

either juniper or pine (note: further analysis is needed as to which species). It is not known if the beams extended over the walls (i.e., viga style) into adjacent rooms or were flush with the top of the walls. Of course, this might depend upon whether contiguous rooms were occupied simultaneously with Room 5. Given the presence of hearths, a smoke hole for ventilation probably existed above the center of the room. There is little information, however, on these aspects of roof construction one way or the other at the present. Once again, models from ethnographic and archaeological data need to be derived in order to provide an understanding of the range of variability that might be expected in this area (cf. Gilman 1987).

Aside from structural aspects, several features within the floor zone had fallen into disuse by the time of the room fire. These include the three trash pits which, based on their elevations, were covered by about 10 cm of floor accumulation below the burned level. By contrast, the central hearth was modified at least three times during its use in Room 5. The uppermost hearth, first encountered at 1602.32 meters elevation, appeared to have been filled with charred debris from when the room burned.

Status of Room

Room 5 was backfilled on July 2, 1987, with clean granitic soil from the Payson area.

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Table 1. Rooms 5, 6, and 7 Excavation Crews in 1987.

Name	Initials
<u>First Crew, June 2-16</u>	
Steven R. James (Crew Chief)	SRJ
Chris Harper	CLH
Adam Hyman	ALH
Nathan Meyer	NM
Astrea Milam	LAM
Tereba Togola	TT
Christine Ward	CGW
Patty Winters	PTW
<u>Second Crew, June 17-July 2</u>	
Steven R. James (Crew Chief)	SRJ
Gary Bernklow	GB
Frank DiAna	FD
Amy Donohue	AD
Arthur Lussier	AL
Nathan Meyer	NM
Heather Miller	HM

Table 2. Descriptions of Arbitrary Excavation Units and Features by Level-Locus Numbers for Room 5 (E130/N125), 1987 Excavations (see Floor Sketch for Locations).

Level	Locus	Feature	Context*	Description
6	7	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Cleaning and scraping of floor zone over all of Room 5
7	8	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Unit (3.16 by 3.06 m) excavated in SE portion of Room 5; encompasses Loci 9 to 13, 15 to 17, and 19
7	9	Potsherd Conc.	FLR	Potsherd concentration on top of burned area (Locus 11)
7	10	Small Hearth	FF	Small, unlined hearth (25 cm dia) with charred corn kernels that sits directly on top of subfloor clay
7	11	Burned Area	FF	Burned charcoal "patch" perhaps related to roof fall or cooking
7	12	----	--	Combined with 7-8
7	13	Posthole	FF	Small (19 cm dia), charcoal filled hole, possibly a burned post
8	14	Arbitrary Unit	BF	2 by 0.9 m trench into subfloor clay (Level 8) along east wall
7	15	Hearth	FF	Three overlapping hearths near center of Room 5 (80 cm dia)
7	16	Pot Rest?	FF	Shallow depression (10 cm dia), possible pot rest for vessels
7	17	Posthole	FF	Posthole (15 cm dia) in SE corner of Room 5
7	18	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Unit in SW portion of room; includes area in front of doorway in west wall
7	19	Posthole/Cache	FF	Cache of polishing stones and possibly tempering material placed within a posthole (13 cm dia)
7	20	Wooden Post	FF	Base of wooden post (20 cm dia) uncovered along south wall
7	21	Charcoal Stain	FLR	Charcoal & ash stain (60 by 21 cm), against west wall in SW corner

Table 2. (Continued).

Level	Locus	Feature	Context*	Description
7	22	Posthole	FF	Posthole (22 cm dia) containing proj. pt. in SW corner of room
7	23	Burned Area	FLR	Hard-packed burned area (76 by 52 cm) with charcoal patch NW of central hearth (7-15)
7	24	Posthole	FF	Shallow posthole (20 cm dia) in NW corner of room
7	25	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Unit dug in NW portion of room
7	26	Posthole	FF	Posthole (15 cm dia) in 7-25 near west wall and west doorway
7	27	Trash Pit	FF	Pit (37 cm dia) containing sherds and rocks along west wall just south of doorway
7	28	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Unit dug in north central portion of room
7	29	Wooden Post	FF	Base of upright wooden post (11 cm dia), charred on top, in SE corner of 7-28 near argillite pendant
7	30	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	Unit dug in NE corner of room
7	31	Trash Pit	FF	Trash pit (46 cm dia) of sherds and other debris dug into subfloor of room near center of south wall
7	32	Trash Pit	FF	Trash pit (46 cm dia) dug into subfloor in SE corner of room
7	33	Posthole	FF	Large posthole (30 cm dia) which served as central support post
7	34	Posthole Pit	FF	Elongated pit (85 by 50 cm) dug for the placement of central support post (7-33)

* Context: FLR=Fill immediately above floor and floor itself;
 FF=Fill of feature; BF=Below floor

Table 3. Elevations and Volumes of Arbitrary Excavation Units and Features by Level-Locus Numbers for Room 5, 1987 Excavations.

Level	Locus	Feature	Context*	Elevation (MASL)		Thick- ness	Vol. (cu m)
				Top	Base		
6	7	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	1602.40	1603.32	.08	1.780
7	8	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	1602.31	1602.26	.05	.480
7	9	Potsherd Conc.	FLR	1602.31	1602.29	.02	.001
7	10	Small Hearth	FF	1602.33	1602.26	.07	.012
7	11	Burned Area	FF	1602.29	1602.20	.09	.119
7	12	Combined with 7-8					
7	13	Posthole	FF	1602.30	1602.26	.04	.011
8	14	Arbitrary Unit	BF	1602.26	1602.18	.08	.144
7	15	Hearth	FF	1602.32	1602.18	.14	.070
7	16	Pot Rest?	FF	1602.26	1602.24	.02	.002
7	17	Posthole	FF	1602.36	1602.16	.20	.004
7	18	Arbitrary	FLR	1602.31	1602.21	.10	.513
7	19	Posthole/Cache	FF	1602.29	1602.20	.09	.001
7	20	Wooden Post	FF	1602.24	1602.02	.22	.007
7	21	Charcoal Stain	FLR	1602.23	1602.21	.02	.003
7	22	Posthole	FF	1602.24	1602.12	.12	.006
7	23	Burned Area	FLR	1602.22	1602.19	.03	.011
7	24	Posthole	FF	1602.24	1602.17	.07	.002
7	25	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	1602.29	1602.18	.11	.340
7	26	Posthole	FF	1602.24	1602.18	.06	.001
7	27	Trash Pit	FF	1602.23	1602.09	.14	.015
7	28	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	1602.28	1602.23	.05	.082
7	29	Wooden Post	FF	1602.23	1602.04	.19	.002
7	30	Arbitrary Unit	FLR	1602.29	1602.21	.08	.224
7	31	Trash Pit	FF	1602.18	1602.11	.07	.015
7	32	Trash Pit	FF	1602.23	1602.14	.09	.015
7	33	Posthole	FF	1602.20	1602.04	.16	.011
7	34	Posthole Pit	FF	1602.20	1602.04	.16	.045

* Context: FLR=Fill immediately above floor and floor itself;
FF=Fill of feature; BF=Below floor

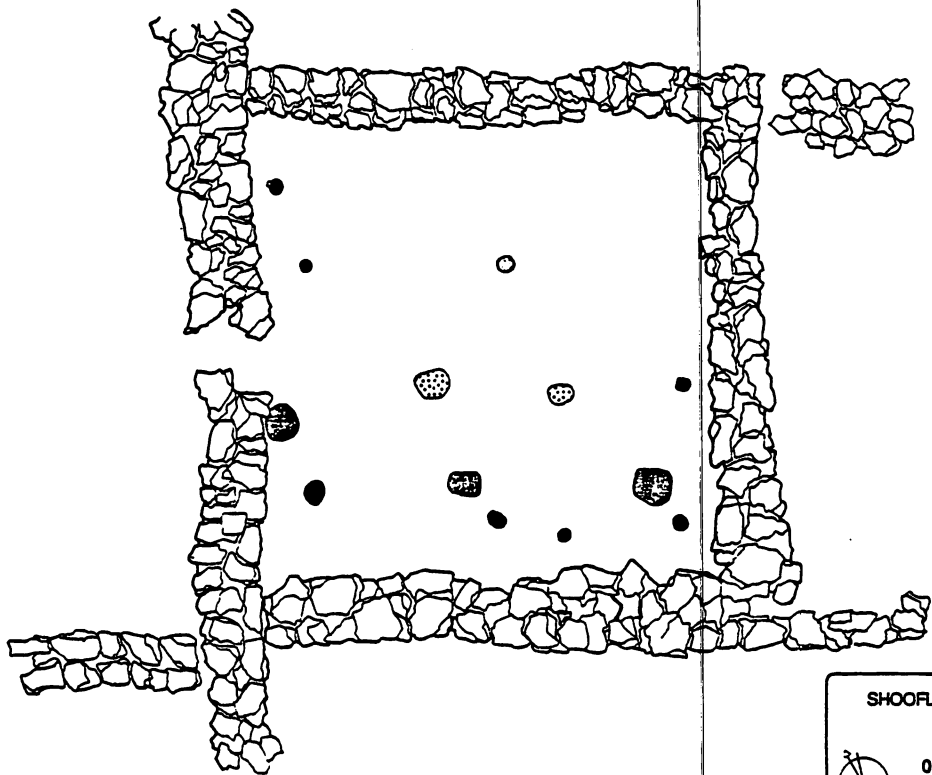
Table 4. Provenience of Ornaments and Other Aritifacts Found in the Floor Zone (Level 7) of Room 5 in 1987.

Artifact	Spec. No.	Level/ Locus	MBD	Elevation (MASL)
Pottery Anvil	19001	7-8	1.23	1602.28
Argillite Ring	19008	7-8		
Shell/Bone Bead*	19006	7-8		
Turquoise Bead**	19022	7-8	1.21	1602.30
Turquoise Bead	19023	7-11	1.31	1602.20
Two Shell Beads & Turquoise Frag.	19064	7-18	1.26	1602.25
Turquoise Frag.	19065	7-18	1.26	1602.25
Argillite Zoo- morphic Pendant	19096	7-28	1.28	1602.23
Proj. Point	19084	7-22	1.33	1602.18
Polishing Stones	19063	7-19	1.22	1602.29
Bead	19079	7-23	1.29	1602.22
Black-on-red Sherd	19119	7-25	1.30	1602.21

MBD=meters below datum; MASL=meters above sea level

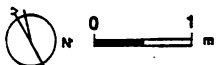
* Another shell bead (Art. No. 50) was found in the same vicinity along east wall in 1986 at 1602.53 meters elevation.

** A shell pendant (Art. No. 34) was found 22 cm higher in the same vicinity along east wall in 1986 at 1602.52 meters elevation (Lindaur 1986)



- ⊙ Hearth
- Pit
- Post Hole

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 5



A north arrow pointing upwards, labeled 'N'. To its right is a scale bar with markings at 0 and 1, labeled 'm'.

Room 7, E134 N114
Shoofly 1987

Heather M.L. Miller &
Steve R. James

DESCRIPTION OF LOCI

LEVEL	LOCUS	ELEVATION (M.B.D.)		DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
		BEGINNING	ENDING		
6	23	1602.86	1602.68	.18	1 x 2 m arbitrary excavation unit. located in front of west doorway.
6	24	1602.83	1602.78	.05	1 x .8 m arbitrary excavation into south wall, directly to south of locus 23.
6	25	1602.78	1602.72	.06	Small, unlined hearth, 20 x 20 cm by 4 cm deep (similar to 7-10 in room 5). Locus 25 is excavated into subfloor clay and probably relates to use in room 7.
6	26	1602.43	1602.19	.24	Pit-charcoal filled; pit is located in doorway and partially underlies the northern foundation stone for the doorway. This feature was excavated through midden trash into sterile subfloor clay; doesn't relate to room 7.
6	27	1602.88	1602.73	.15	Arbitrary excavation unit in NW portion of room 7. Level 6 contains mostly midden debris below floor zone in this area. Loci 28, 31, 33 are within locus 27.
6	28	1602.85	1602.71	.14	Hearth with ashy layer and basal hearth stone. Excavated through midden trash to just above sterile subfloor clay-

6	29				relates to room 7.
6	30	1602.84	1602.38	.46	Combined with 6-27. Large pit filled with charcoal. Excavated through midden fill into subfloor clay- relates to pre-room use.
6	31	1602.84	1602.76	.12	Unlined hearth in 6-27. excavated into midden debris- appears to relate to use in room 7.
6	32	1602.48	1602.34	.14	Pit(trash?) in 6-24 which was excavated through midden trash into subfloor reddish-brown clay. Adjacent to hearth 6-25. Relates to use in room 7.
6	33	1602.75	1602.68	.07	Thin ash layer (1cm thick) in unit 6-27 along west wall; on top of sterile subfloor clay.
6	34	1602.76	1602.61	.15	Possible trash pit excavated through midden debris into sterile subfloor clay-probably doesn't relate to room 7.
6	35	1602.81	1602.69	.12	Small pit containing charcoal, a minor amount of ceramics, and small chinking stones. Feature was excavated into subfloor clay and relates to room 7.
6	36	none taken			Arbitrary excavation unit which was partially and hastily excavated at end of 1987 field season to determine extent of midden trash in central portion of room. Locus 35 and 37 are within locus 36.
6	37	1602.81	1602.67	.14	Small trash pit excavated into subfloor sterile

clay and relates to
use in room 7.

Summary of Room 7-E134 N114
Shoofly Village, 1987

The space enclosed by room 7 appears to have undergone the following constructional phases (from earliest to latest):

1. East wall, then north wall constructed.
2. Use as a midden (sheet trash) area.
3. Plaza area with outside cooking features
4. (Possible) later plaza use.
5. Room 7 constructed and occupied (west and south walls built).

Phase 1: East and North Walls Built

The wall construction sequence in room 7 plays a major role in determining the phases of use in this area. The west wall is the earliest. A sheet trash layer extends beneath this wall, but does not occur below any of the other walls. It is probable, however, that the south and west walls were constructed at the same time, as the southwest corner is tied or bonded.

Because the trash scatter does not extend as far as the south or east walls, it is of no help in relative dating for these structures. The trash does reach the north wall, but does not extend below it. The north wall foundation trench seems to have been excavated down into the sterile soil. This indicates that the west wall (and also the south wall) was built some time after the north wall.

This sequence is supported by the fact that the west wall abutts the north wall, and the latter abutts the east wall. The complete order of construction is, therefore, most likely: east wall first, then north wall, and finally the west and south walls.*

The east wall (the oldest wall) appears to extend beyond the room both to the north and to the south, and was, perhaps, originally part of a larger room or room block to the east. Perhaps it lined one side of a large plaza. The north wall (next oldest) also extends beyond room 7, to the west, probably forming the north side of a plaza or, perhaps, built to enclose a room to the north of room 7.

NOTE: The north wall contains a break that was defined as a doorway in 1985. Close examination of this break, however, would seem to indicate that this break is more likely to be due to some form of wall collapse (perhaps due to pothunting). The edges of this opening are jagged, with alternating courses extending, rather than the even edges constructed for the doorway in the west wall. Also, two complete courses of stones are still in place across the base of the break in the north wall.

*The southeastern corner is blocked by the witness block for the room as well as a large juniper stump, so verification of wall sequence using this corner is not possible.

Phase 2: Use as a Midden (sheet trash area).

The corner formed by the construction of the northern and eastern walls was initially used as a midden area. This layer of sheet trash was deepest in the northwest corner and extended under the west wall, but was only packed into the north wall. The north wall itself was dug into sterile soil, predating the midden phase. Time did not allow for the determination of the full extent of the midden. It seems likely that it covered only the northwest corner of the room area (roughly, the region encompassed by level-locus 6-27), and was deepest to the northwest (at least 10 centimeters thick), thinning to only a few centimeters thick across the southwestern edge and the center of the space enclosed by room 7. The depth to the west is such that the west wall begins almost a full course above the north wall base.

This midden fill layer had at least two phases of deposition, which could not be separated except on the basis of features dug into the midden. Those pits dug into this earlier, phase 2 midden during phase 3 (level-loci 6-26, 6-30, 6-33, and 6-34) were subsequently covered over either by later midden deposits or deliberate cultural filling. (See phase 4.)

Phase 3: Plaza Area with Outside Cooking Features

A number of features were dug into this midden fill. Due to the combination of excessive size, awkward placement, and an upper surface below the "floor" surface level, these features are believed to date from prior use of this area as an outdoor plaza cooking area rather than associated with the space as a room.

Locus 26 is a pit, .37 meters in diameter and .24 meters in depth. It was filled with charcoal chunks lying cross-grained within the pit, indicating that the charcoal was probably not from a burned post in situ. The charcoal contents were surrounded by and covered with rocks.

This pit was dug through the midden sheet trash into sterile clay. It was located immediately in front of the west doorway; in fact, it partially underlay the northern foundation stone for this doorway. Therefore, this pit was in use before the space was enclosed as a room. This feature probably functioned as a roasting pit for vegetable and/or animal food preparation.

Locus 30 is a large-scale version of locus 26, with sloping rather than vertical sides. It is an 80 centimeter in diameter pit (at the top) which extends down at least 46 centimeters, to where it is about 60 centimeters in diameter. The bottom 17 centimeters of the pit are filled with almost pure charcoal, indicating use as a large roasting pit.

This pit is much too large to have been in use inside of a room. The stratigraphic sequence would tend to indicate pre-room usage as well; the pit was dug through the midden sheet trash into sterile, red, gravelly clay. This gravelly clay appears to have been thrown up to the east of the pit, where it overlies the thin edge of the sheet trash in the center of the room space. This whole area (pit plus sterile soil scatter) was then overlain

by a layer of trash and debris only one or two centimeters thick, which was probably related to room use. (See Phases 4 and 5).

Locus 33 is simply a one-centimeter thick ash layer overlying the sterile sub-floor clay. It is immediately adjacent to locus 26, and was found just underneath the midden sheet trash of 6-27. It most likely was the site of an ash-dumping episode from cleaning out a hearth or pit. As it is under the midden, which extends under the west wall, 6-33 cannot be related to room occupation.

Locus 34 is possibly a trash pit, dug through the midden trash into the sterile sub-floor stratum and filled with sherds, some bone, and much charcoal. As it is located only half a meter in front of the doorway in the west wall, this pit most likely predates the room occupation. Lack of time prevented excavation of this locus to define its edges and base. It is possible that this was another roasting pit like 6-30 or 6-26.

NOTE: Locus 29 was originally set apart from 6-27 as a separate feature, since the soil texture and presence of sherds seemed to indicate the start of a possible pit or hearth. However, with further excavation, an undulating level of sterile red clay was reached. Believing that locus 29 was nothing more than a disturbed section of 6-27, the artifacts from 6-29 were combined with those from 6-27, and locus 29 was collapsed into locus 27.

A similar strategy was used for locus 30. Upon further excavation, however, locus 30 was found to indeed be a feature—a very large roasting pit. Locus 30 was simply capped with a thick layer (about 5 cm) of trash and cultural fill. It is quite possible that 6-29 is a feature of some kind that was capped with sterile soil. Backfilling prevented further investigation of 6-29.

More about this trash and cultural fill cap layer can be found in the discussion of phase 4. This layer covered all of 6-27 and the loci contained within it.

Phase 4: Later Plaza Use

The excavation of arbitrary level-locus 6-27, the northwest corner of room 7, was undertaken primarily to determine the extent of the trash scatter which appeared during "sub-floor testing" in 6-23. After clearing a few centimeters of soil from the surface of 6-27, we came down on a well-packed soil layer containing many large, flat-lying sherds. This layer corresponded with the upper edges of both hearths discovered within this locus (6-28 and 6-31), and this combination was taken as evidence of a surface.

NOTE: This surface should have ended level 6, the sheet trash layer below it designated level 7, but the 1985 sub-floor sounding had already been named level 7. Our sub-floor test would then have had to be level 8 or 9, and it was decided that this lack of correlation in number between two "parts" of layers that were the same unit would be too confusing. Therefore, all of the material we excavated had to be designated as within level 6.

Locus 28 is an ash-filled hearth which was 54 centimeters in diameter. It contained almost no charcoal. The feature is a

shallow bowl with a large basal hearth stone (perhaps a pot rest). The hearth was dug through midden trash to just above the sterile clay.

Locus 31 is another hearth, but with more charcoal than ash, and with steeper, heavily oxidized sides. It was dug into the upper trash fill of roasting pit 6-30.

Immediately below the flat-lying sherd level, and to a small extent intermingled with it, was a region of vertical and tilted sherds, charcoal flecks and streaks, ash scatters, and small rocks. This comprised the later sheet trash layer detailed under phase 2.

The flat-lying sherd surface could represent the lowest floor within the floor zone of room 7. In this case, the trash layer below it capping the previous features (loci 26, 30, 33 and 34) might be cultural fill deliberately laid down to even out the floor in the western end of the room, and on which the west wall was built. Loci 6-28 and 6-31 would, therefore, have been in use within the room as hearths and would fall under phase 5 (no phase 4 would exist in this case).

I (HMLM), however, am a little uncomfortable with this explanation. Locus 6-31 could probably be a room hearth. It is only offset from the doorway line of ventilation by 40 centimeters. On the other hand, 6-28 is in just about the worst position for a room hearth. The smoke would have had to escape through the doorway. (This has been the case in most other rooms with hearths. However, it is possible that a smokehole was used in these cases).

The other alternative, then, is that this surface of sherds and hearth edges is an outside plaza working surface from a later phase similar to phase 3. The layer of trash immediately below could just be trash accumulation from the use of the area, along with deliberate filling of the pits. If this latter suggestion is correct, at some point, the activity use of this plaza corner changed so that smaller hearths (6-28 and 6-31) were needed rather than large roasting pits.

Phase 5: Room 7 Constructed and Occupied

The last two walls to be built, as stated above, were the west and south walls. These were probably built at the same time to form room 7.

The 1985 excavation crew believed they had found the occupation floor surface of this room. The features uncovered during the course of the 1987 "sub-floor testing", however, indicate that the 1985 floor was probably only the top of a "floor zone" such as has been found in several other rooms this season.

The initial excavation of arbitrary unit 6-23 led to the discovery of a sheet trash layer a few centimeters thick which extended across the unit and under the west wall. Unit 6-24 was then set up to see if the trash layer extended under the south wall. Unfortunately, the trash scatter does not reach the south wall, but fades out about half a meter from it. The excavation of 6-24 led to the discovery of a small hearth (6-25) and a trash

pit (6-32).

Locus 25 is a small hearth (about 20 cm in diameter and only 4 cm deep) excavated directly into the subfloor clay.

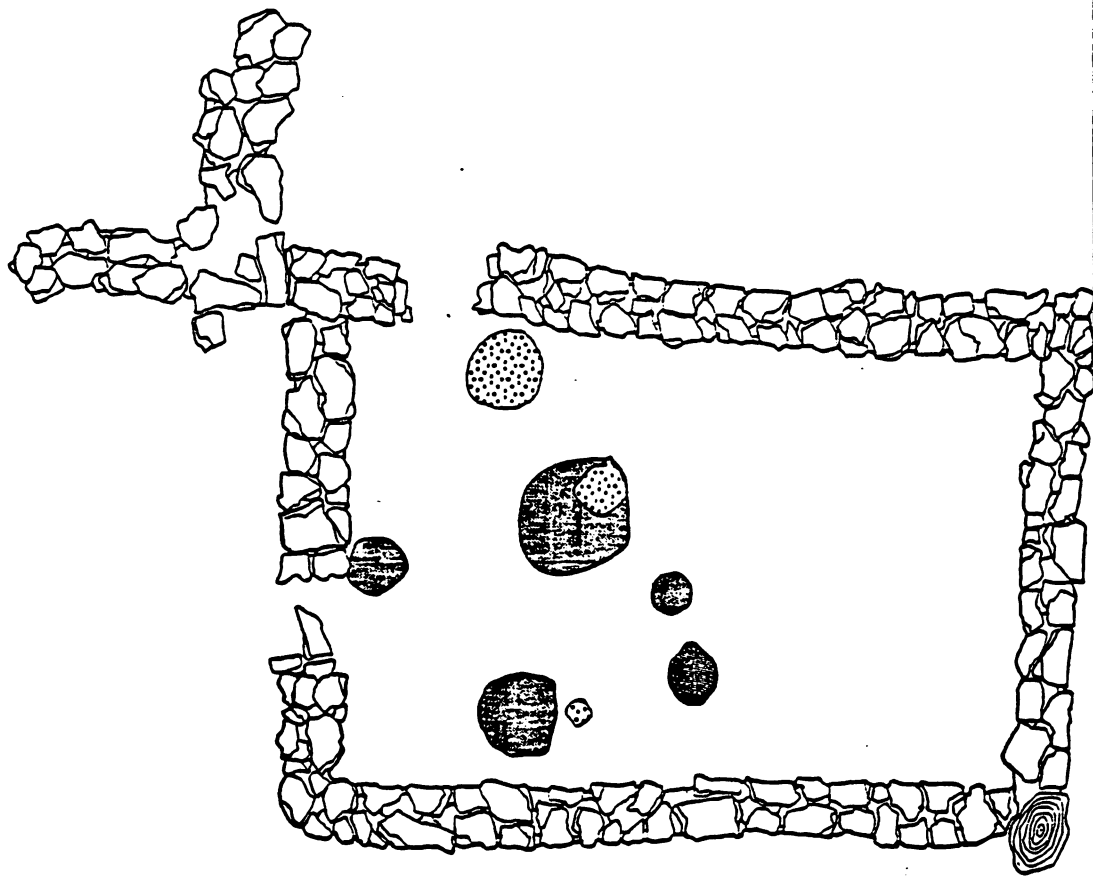
Locus 32 is a 60 centimeter in diameter pit containing abundant charcoal and sherds. It was not completely excavated due to time constraints, but appeared to be 14 centimeters in depth with sloping sides, and was excavated through the thin trash layer into sterile subfloor clay.

On the last day of excavations, arbitrary level-locus 6-36 was scraped over to quickly delineate the extent of the trash scatter. (Level-locus 6-36 is the region from the eastern edges of 6-27, 6-23, and 6-24 to the edge of the subfloor trench dug on the eastern end of the room in 1985). The upper trash scatter extends across most of this entire unit, but is only one to two centimeters thick. Just before leaving, we found two small pits (6-35 and 6-37) dug directly into the subfloor clay within 6-36. Neither of these were completely excavated.

Locus 35 is a small pit, 30 centimeters in diameter and 12 centimeters in depth. This contained, for the most part, decomposed charcoal, a few large sherds, and small chinking stones. This may possibly have been the post hole for the central roof support.

Locus 37 is most likely a small trash pit, 35 centimeters in diameter and 14 centimeters in depth. It contained a number of sherds, charcoal flecks, several lithics, and several small rocks.

These four features (loci 25, 32, 35, and 37) are believed to be related to the occupation of the room itself, as they were generally only a centimeter or two below the exposed surface, and were mostly dug directly into sterile subfloor soil. The thin sheet trash layer extending over the region detailed here is probably part of a zone of occupational debris, or rather part of the "floor zone".



☐ Hearth
● Pit

SHOOFLY VILLAGE
Room 7

0 1 m

Figure 6. Room 7 at Shoofly Village.

Public Dig Unit Summaries

E141 N64

This 2 x 2 m unit is located outside of the compound wall in a midden deposit. It was excavated in 1986 to level 2 and reopened in 1987. More of level 2 was removed. At the termination of excavation the midden was still present but appeared to be changing to a darker, more compact soil. This change was also noted in E147 N64. This unit was arbitrarily not culturally terminated.

Artifacts consisted of ceramics, lithics, faunal, shell, groundstone, polishing stone, projectile point, worked bone, and a quartz crystal. Like the other units opened in this midden, there appears to be a lot of material and many exotics. Ceramics contained plainware, black-on-white and black-on-red.

The unit was designated locus 0 which contained three levels;
0 - surface collection,
1 - removal of A horizon duff,
2 - midden deposit.

Volumes 0-0 :	.00 m ³
1-0 :	.12 m ³
2-0 :	.88 m ³

total	1.06 m ³
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There are two 2-0 forms because a new one was started in 1987 to keep the data from 1986 and 1987 separate.

No profiles or pictures of this unit were taken.

This unit was not backfilled.

E143 N71

This 2 x 2 m unit is located outside of the compound wall in a deep midden deposit. In 1986 three levels were completed, these included a surface collection, A horizon removal, and one level into the midden. In 1987 a fourth level was completed and a fifth one started. This last level was terminated at the end of the public dig.

A large quantity of artifacts were recovered from this unit. These included ceramics, lithics, proj points, shell beads, worked and unworked bone, groundstone, and a ceramic object. The deposit from the entire unit is a silty dark grey brown. Level 4 was started when a layer of flat lying artifacts was uncovered and a slight change in texture corresponded.

This unit was designated locus 0 and contained levels;

- 0-0 : surface collection
- 1-0 : A horizon removal
- 2-0 : midden deposit; terminated arbitrarily
- 3-0 : midden deposit; terminated culturally
- 4-0 : midden deposit; terminated arbitrarily

Volumes

- 0-0 : .00 m³
- 1-0 : .00 m³
- 2-0 : .20 m³
- 3-0 : .60 m³
- 4-0 : .32 m³

Total 1.12 m³

This unit was not profiled or photographed. The walls and floor was partially backfilled due to the depth of the unit.

E145 N64

This 2 x 2 m unit was opened adjacent to E147 N64 to provide more space for public diggers. We also wanted to see if the midden change that appeared in E147 N64 continued. The unit did not get deep enough to answer that question. Only the NW corner went down any depth and that was due to an artifact cluster. Most of the unit had 3 to 5 cm removed while the NW corner had 14 cm removed.

Artifact consisted of ceramics, lithics, and faunal.

This unit was designated locus 0 and contained levels;
0 - surface collection
1 - midden deposit

Volume

0-0 : .00 m³

1-0 : .16 m³

total .16 m³

Unit elevations from highest to lowest point 1602.94 to 1602.80.

No profiles or photographs were taken.
This unit was not backfilled.

E147 N57

This 2 x 2 m unit is the southernmost unit opened in the public dig area. It is outside of the compound wall in the midden deposit. In 1986 Locus 0 was opened and level 0 and 1 were removed. (Note that there is a problem with the elevations taken for 0-0 and 1-0.) Level 2 was started in 1986 and finished in 1987. In this level a large quantity of rocks were exposed in the southeast portion of the unit. This concentration is made of rocks of all sizes including some that could easily be wall rocks. A change in soil color and texture was noted and level 2 was terminated culturally. A map of the concentration was made at the base of the level. Level 3 revealed another layer of rocks that could be part of a wall remnant. The soil in the unit is slightly more clayish. There are stones visible on the surface outside of this unit which could be more wall remnants. This level was terminated arbitrarily at the end of the public dig. No final determinations were made about the rocks, but I believe that this is either wallfall or that actual wall remnant from rooms that have been buried by trash deposits.

Levels for locus 0-

- 0-0 : surface collection
- 1-0 : A horizon removal
- 2-0 : midden deposit
- 3-0 : midden deposit or wallfall

Volume:

- 0-0 : .00 m³
- 1-0 : .12 m³
- 2-0 : .28 m³
- 3-0 : .28 m³

This locus was not profiled, photographed or backfilled.

Locus 1; E145 N57

This 2 x 2 unit was opened adjacent to locus 0 to provide more dig space for visitors. A total of approximately 6 cm was removed across the unit. The unit was terminated at the end of the public dig and is in midden deposits. Artifacts consist of ceramics, lithics, faunal, and projectile points.

Levels for locus 1

- 0-1 : surface collection and A horizon removal
- 1-1 : midden deposit

Volume

- 0-1 : .12 m³
- 1-1 : .08 m³

This locus was not profiled, photographed or backfilled.

Total volume for both loci .88 m³

E147 N64

This 2 x 2 meter unit is outside of the southeast compound wall in a midden deposit. In 1986 two levels were finished and another started. The third level (2-0) was finished in 1987 and level 3-0 started. This level was terminated mid-level because of time factors.

Level 2 contained a dark grey midden deposit with a fair quantity of artifacts. Level 3 was started when a hard dark reddish clay was uncovered across the unit showing evidence of burning; this burning did not correspond to a living surface, but to a deposit from the collapse or cleaning of a burned structure. After removing some of this material in the sw corner in search of sterile subsoil a mano was found. The mano recorded at 40 cm BD may be sitting on a floor above sterile clay, but that is uncertain. There could be more deposits below the surface at 40 cm. The clay covering the mano contains a large quantity of charcoal and appears to be burned. This area was first thought to be a possible hearth area, but the burning presently is not confined to one area. It is the consistency of melted/burned daub but the closest wall presently considered viable is in E147 N57 five meters south. The quantity of artifacts dropped drastically in this level which is also indicative of a change in deposits. There could easily and very likely is a buried activity area or ramada or room in this area that was covered over by trash. The depth of the midden in this area could easily be covering walls.

This unit was designated as locus 0 and contained 4 levels;

- 0 - surface collection
- 1 - A horizon duff
- 2 - midden deposit (two forms; 1 for 1986 and 1 for 1987)
- 3 - burned clay/ daub deposit from unknown source.

Volume

0-0 : .00 m³
1-0 : .12 m³ approximate due to lack of sufficient measurements
2-0 : .36 m³ (1986)
2-0 : .16 m³ (1987)
 (.76 m³) total
3-0 : .28 m³

total 1.2 m³

This unit was not profiled, photographed, or backfilled because upper level staff did not consider it to be important with the end of the fieldschool time constraints.