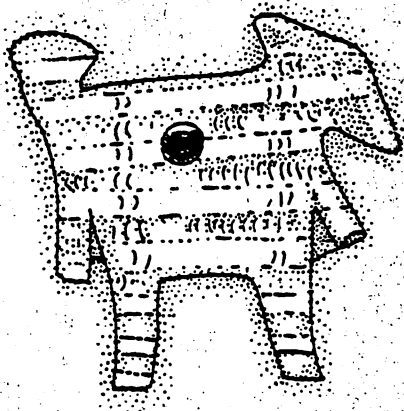


**A Preliminary Report on  
The 1987 Field Season  
at  
Shoofly Village**



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**THE 1987 FIELD SEASON AT SHOOFLY VILLAGE**

**A Preliminary Report Submitted to  
The Tonto National Forest and  
The State Historic Preservation Officer of Arizona**

**DRAFT**

by

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## INTRODUCTION

This is a preliminary report on the 1987 field season at Shoofly Village. Excavation was conducted by the Arizona State University (ASU) Department of Anthropology under the direction of Dr. Charles L. Redman. The field season consisted of a total of five weeks of excavation and involved undergraduate and graduate students from universities throughout the United States. The 1987 excavations were guided by a research design submitted in March of 1987 (Redman et al. 1987a), which was a continuation of the original research strategy (Redman 1984) incorporating modifications in response to specific questions raised by previous research at Shoofly.

This report does not include the final results of our 1987 field season, but presents a preliminary discussion of the architectural units excavated and the results of initial analyses of artifacts recovered during the season. The structure of the report is as follows: 1) background information on previous research at Shoofly Village and in the surrounding region, 2) research goals and interpretive objectives for the 1987 season, 3) data recovery strategies, 4) preliminary results of excavation and laboratory analysis and 5) preliminary interpretation of our findings. This initial report will subsequently be followed by a monograph which includes a more thorough description of the entire four years of excavation at Shoofly Village. The results of a number of special studies of artifactual and ecofactual material categories will be integrated into one interpretive scheme concerning the prehistoric adaptation of the Shoofly people.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS AT SHOOFLY VILLAGE RUINS

The site of Shoofly Village is easily accessible, and has been visited intermittently since it was abandoned approximately 800 years ago. Occasionally people who frequent the site pick up artifacts from the surface, and others are simply intrigued by its large size and complex architecture. Fortunately Shoofly has not been extensively pot-hunted, and the integrity of sub-surface deposits is generally pristine.

Shoofly Village is located on the Payson Ranger District of the Tonto National Forest, and lies geographically in a dissected transitional zone between the Colorado Plateau and the Basin and Range Provinces (Fenneman 1928) at an elevation of 5240 feet. Precipitation of approximately 20 inches per year falls mostly between June and October (Sellers and Hill 1974) yielding an abundant and diverse biotic resource base. The geology of the area is complex, featuring basalt and sandstone outcrops on the site and nearby formations of limestone, chert, and granite, producing a good variety of accessible building and toolmaking materials for the occupants. Some of the soils are well-developed and hold moisture moderately well (Broderick 1973), with good potential for supporting native and agricultural plant growth.

The first serious work at the site was done in 1975 by ASU (Most 1975; Dittert 1975). At that time surface collections were made and the first map of the site was drawn. In 1984 a large scale, long term research and training project was initiated by ASU (Redman 1984) in cooperation with the Tonto National Forest.

The problem orientation that guided the Shoofly project during the initial excavation seasons was to gain an understanding of a series of basic issues of subsistence, settlement chronology, and activities conducted at the site and to focus on two specific interpretive issues -- the nature of interregional interaction and the organizational structure that would support an aggregation of this magnitude. Pertinent to the interregional interaction issue, it became evident after the first excavation season that intrusive artifacts (ceramics, lithics, shell, obsidian) were not very common at Shoofly Village. In particular, intrusive decorated ceramics were very limited. The paucity of non-local artifacts was interpreted to indicate that Shoofly was not a node in an interregional trading network, and was in fact a somewhat isolated local aggregation. As a result of the lack of evidence for intensive participation in interregional interaction, our research efforts were focused upon the second goal: understanding site structure.

Site structure was investigated in three stages. Stage I explorations were devoted to monitoring site-wide depositional and architectural patterns. A detailed map was drawn of surface indications of architecture and thirty-five 1x1 meter test excavation units were selected on the basis of a systematic, stratified, unaligned sample that insured even coverage over the entire site. This produced data for inferences about the use of space, nature of deposition, degree of preservation, and density of artifacts and ecofacts. The information necessary to address interpretive issues was gained in part, but due to the small size of the sampling units the conclusions reached were only tentative and required more extensive excavation exposures.

The site map generated during 1984 and subsequently improved upon during later field seasons (Figure 1) indicated that several groups of associated structures were present. In the center of the site are a series of contiguously joined rectilinear rooms which were designated as the core roomblock. Surrounding the puebloan-style core rooms along the perimeter of the site are more rectilinear and curvilinear structures, and this area is called the periphery of the site. Structures in this area are primarily free-standing houses (although some contiguous dwellings are present), which are often grouped in clusters and joined by walled enclosures.

In order to explore differences and similarities in the architecture across the site, the Stage II excavation used seven initially-defined architectural groupings as a basis for selecting excavation units. One by two meter trenches were located judgmentally within selected structures. Stage II exploration provided additional information on corresponding associations of artifacts, ecofacts, and features and initial understandings of the nature of the different building traditions and overall site structure.

Finally, Stage III excavation which was initiated in 1984 and increasingly pursued in subsequent seasons involved a focus on judgmentally selected areas for the purpose of addressing specific interpretive questions. This included

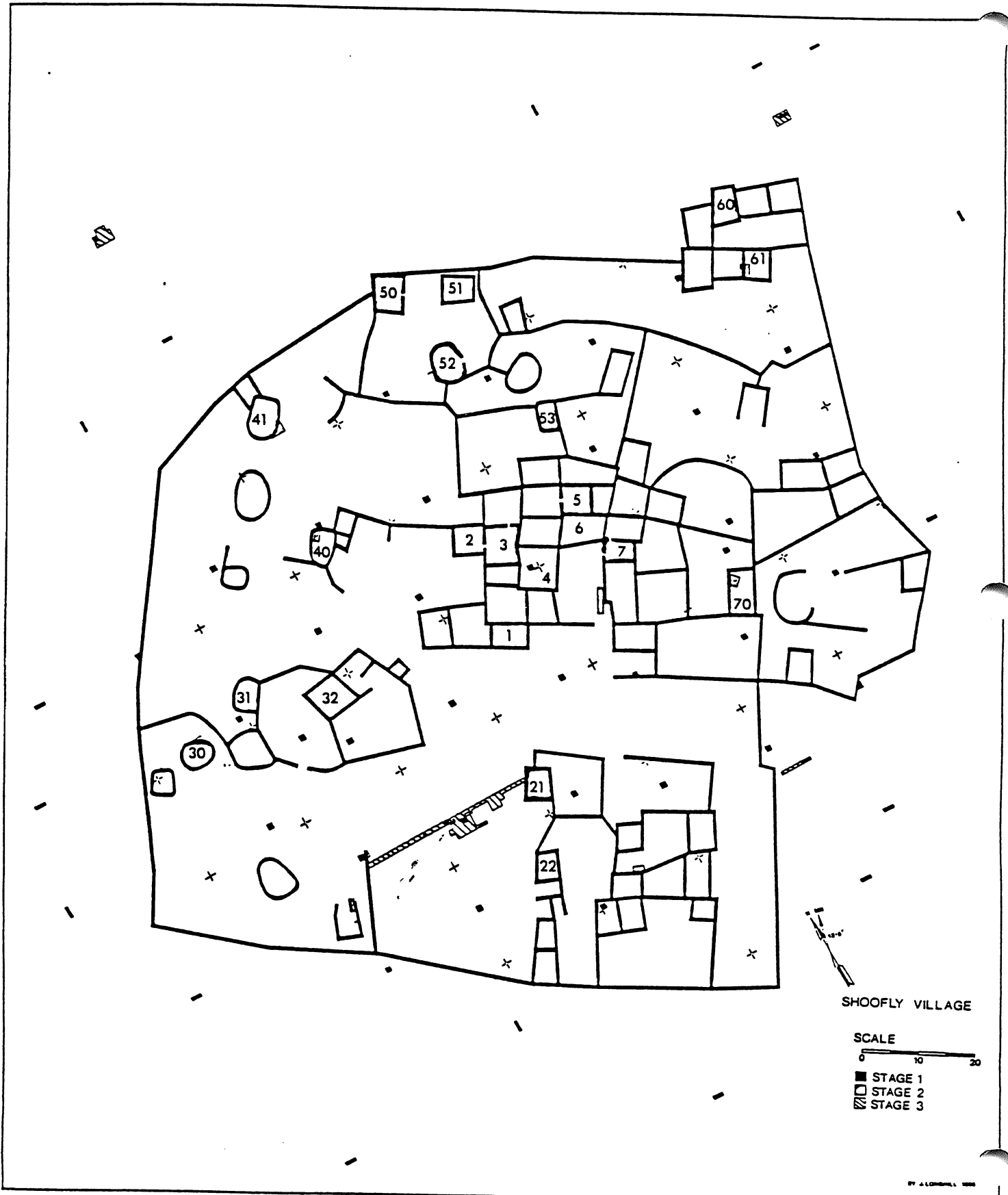


Figure 1. Map of Shoofly Village

extending Stage II test units in several rooms and extramural areas as well as initiating new excavation areas. For example, one room (#51) in the northern part of the site was found to contain unusual artifacts (grooved axes of argillite and basalt, polishing and rubbing stones, projectile points) and what appeared to be a flagstone floor of local limestone. Subsequently, excavations in Room 51 were expanded from the initial 1x2 meter unit to include the entire room in order to determine the character of the floor and to recover the range of artifacts that occurred within the room.

The excavations of the 1985 and 1986 field seasons maintained the three-phase excavation strategies of the original field season, but were also concerned with gaining additional information on site-wide patterns. Randomly placed .5 by 2 meter trenches were excavated outside of the compound wall, and judgmentally-placed hand trenching operations were initiated in an open plaza area in the southern portion of the site (south plaza) in an effort to disclose the presence of middens, burials, or hidden features. Middens were encountered both inside and outside the compound wall. Within the compound wall in the south plaza area several exterior features were discovered including hearths, shallow pit structures, and associated activity areas. The stratigraphic relationship of these features with nearby architecture indicated they pre-dated the construction of surface masonry rooms.

Additional excavation of rooms originally tested in 1984 was conducted in 1985 to further explore variability among architectural groupings. Initial excavation units were expanded in a rectangular room from the core area (#7) which contained a large metate. Room 7 was completely excavated in 1985, but floor features were not uncovered during that season. A room in the northern periphery (#52) where two superimposed hearths were discovered was also excavated in its entirety in 1985. During the second season a vast amount of data pertaining to subsistence was recovered from burned rooms located in the core area (Room #3 in particular), and a large number of artifacts were obtained from excavations in the middens in the south plaza and outside of the compound wall.

The 1986 field season continued in the spirit of the Stage III excavations with a focus on judgmental units. Rooms from previous seasons were more completely excavated, in some cases to obtain inventories of reconstructible vessels (Room 5) or other categories of artifacts (Room 41). In other instances, excavations were expanded to expose architectural patterns of wall construction and modification (Rooms 31 and 21). Contiguous excavation of areas outside of rooms was initiated in the western periphery near Room 31, and in the south plaza to define exterior walls and uncover activity areas. During this season, the early character of the south plaza was confirmed with additional instances of stratigraphically superimposed features. Charcoal from Room 21 produced one of the earliest radiocarbon dates we have at Shoofly, AD 925  $\pm$ 70 (Table 1). At the same time, results of C14 dates taken from other portions of the site such as Room 52 on the northern periphery (AD 997  $\pm$ 100) and Room 5 in the core area (AD 984  $\pm$ 90) indicate early occupation also. Other radiocarbon dates obtained in 1986 are also from core rooms, but date to later time periods (Room 3, AD 1133, 1136, or 1156  $\pm$ 50; Room 7, AD 1223  $\pm$ 50).

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE PAYSON AREA

The Payson area has been a region of substantial archaeological activity within the last five years mainly due to the growth and development of the town of Payson and other towns nearby such as Star Valley and Pine. This increased activity has occurred because the Tonto National Forest has entered into a program of land exchanges which mandate the identification and mitigation of cultural resources in advance of the transfer of Forest land to private ownership.

The earliest surveys were for reconnaissance, centering mainly on large sites (Olson and Olson 1954; Peck 1956). Other surveys (Kelley 1969; Hammack 1969) were conducted as contracts for Federal or State agencies in specific locations. A range of smaller sites was described in these reports. Surveys conducted by ASU began in 1975 under the direction of A.E. Dittert, Jr. This and other surveys (Tjaden 1978; Lightfoot et al. 1977; Dittert 1976) further identified the range of sites in the Payson area. Most habitation sites were generally small ranging from one to several rooms, and constructed of local masonry which appeared as low wall outlines on the surface. Related to these early surveys, independent research efforts focused upon gaining a better understanding of some of the low density artifact scatters in the Payson area (Abbott 1981), and variability of lithic artifacts in the region (Stafford 1979).

Tonto National Forest Archaeologists have conducted numerous cultural resource clearance surveys recording hundreds of sites within the Payson region, and several interpretive reports have resulted (Wood: 1983a, 1983b, 1987). This extensive, long-term program of inventory is constantly increasing our understanding of site variability and has aided in the recognition of the long period of occupation and diverse cultural affiliation of Payson area sites.

Additional significant advances in knowledge of the Payson region have been gained through the excavation of sites that occur on land that is exchanged by the Tonto National Forest. Initial projects conducted by ASU (Redman and Hohmann 1986) produced information on a wide range of site types and artifact inventories for the Payson area. Prehistoric occupation was characterized as 1) groups present prior to AD 1150 and 2) those living in the area after AD 1150. The early division is based upon the presence of Hohokam traits such as distinctive plainware and buffware ceramics, house-in-a-pit architecture, and cremation burial. Sites falling into the second period of occupation, between 1150 and 1450 AD are associated with agricultural pursuits, as indicated by the presence of terraces and fieldhouse structures adjacent to inferred field networks. Also, these sites are distinctive by their more substantial architectural features, such as contiguous surface masonry rooms and compound enclosures. In the later period intrusive ceramics derive only from regions to the east and north of the Payson area and inhumation is used for disposal of the dead.

Ideas concerning temporally related changes in settlement systems (Redman and Hohmann 1986) were hypothesized before the first sequence of C14 dates was available. The acquisition of dates in 1986 (Table 1) and investigation of more sites has created the need for revision of the original chronological scheme. As a result of recent work in the Payson area from

Table 1. Radiocarbon and Archaeomagnetic Dates from Shoofly Village.

RADIOCARBON DATES				
Sample #	Room	Spec. #	Years B.P.	Calibrated Age AD*
WSU 3487	Room 52 (E123 N158)	7520, S.V. Level 1-10	1030 ± 100	997 ± 100
WSU 3488	Room 7 (E134 N114)	8316, S.V. Level 6-9	810 ± 50	1223 ± 50
WSU 3489	Room 3 (E113 N124)	8162, S.V. Level 4-1	900 ± 50	1133, 1136, 1156 ± 50
WSU 3490	Room 21 (E97 N85)	6357, S.V. Level 4-5	995 ± 70	1005, 1006, 1156 ± 70
WSU 3491	Room 5 (E130 N125)	7554, S.V. Level 3-4	1065 ± 90	984 ± 90
Beta 23118	Room 22 (E91 N70)	17319, SV Level 2-6	650 ± 70	1296 or 1375 ± 70
Beta 23120	Room 51 (E129 N174)	20156, SV Level 5-15	1030 ± 100	997 ± 100
Beta 23121	Room 5 (E130 N125)	19035, SV Level 7-15	260 ± 80	1648 ± 50
Beta 23122	Room 7 (E134 N114)	19209, SV Level 6-30	790 ± 50	1257 ± 50

ARCHAEOMAGNETIC DATES			
Sample	Site	Provenience	Date
1	Shoofly	E87 N81, hearth South Plaza	A.D. 680-800; A.D. 835-1025; A.D. 1300-1450
2	Shoofly	Room 3 (E113 N158) Wall	none possible
4	Shoofly	Room 52 (E123 N158) Later hearth	none possible
5	Shoofly	Room 52 (#123 N158) Earlier hearth	A.D. 680-800; A.D. 900-1025; A.D. 1300-1450

\* Stuiver and Becker 1986



mitigation of land exchange parcels, a further refinement of the Payson area chronology which is based upon radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, and ceramic cross-dating techniques is currently underway (Hohmann and Redman 1987). This will be subject to further modification as more knowledge is gained from the 1987 Star Valley mitigation project (Redman et al. 1987b). A total of thirty-seven C14 samples from the Star Valley sites and Shoofly Village are currently being analyzed.

## RESEARCH GOALS FOR THE 1987 SEASON

The research goals for the 1987 field season at Shoofly Village were not changed greatly from those originally stated in 1984, we maintained an interest in subsistence, settlement chronology, and the nature of activities occurring at Shoofly Village, but focused upon gaining an understanding of site structure. The growing data base from this and other sites in the surrounding area enhanced our ability to place Shoofly within a regional perspective. With an increase in our knowledge of overall site structure we hoped to address the phenomenon of aggregation which occurred at the site, to monitor the unexpectedly high variability discovered in architectural patterning, and to understand relationships with other sites in the area.

In order to address questions concerning relationships between individual and groups of structures at Shoofly several issues were of importance, including the function of rooms as represented by the artifact assemblages and features, the chronology of various portions of the site, and the building sequence of rooms in each architectural grouping. In order to answer these questions, investigation of horizontal and vertical relationships of rooms and features in several areas was planned, as well as searching for floor and subfloor features. Acquisition of materials for absolute dating of specific portions of the site was also an important component to address site structure this season.

## DATA RECOVERY STRATEGIES

Strategies for the recovery of data in 1987 were ordered according to their priority, and divided into three groups of tasks that entailed some new work, but in areas of the site where excavation units already existed. To maximize our chances of understanding prehistoric activities at Shoofly and to uncover groups of architecture appropriate for public viewing, units were placed in areas where excavation had been conducted previously in order to obtain intensive rather than extensive coverage of the site.

1) Portions of rooms left unfinished from previous years were targeted for completion. The 1986 field season terminated before we had excavated the entire floor in these rooms. In 1987 we planned to finish excavations and subfloor the rooms in order to discover earlier occupations if they existed by searching for subfloor features. (Rooms 41, 5, 21)

2) Sub-floor testing of rooms completely excavated was conducted in order to identify subfloor features or evidence for earlier phases of occupation.

These rooms had been completed in previous seasons, but questions remained concerning the few floor features found, and whether lower cultural deposits were present. (Rooms 7, 3, 51, 50)

3) Attempts were made to answer questions regarding the nature of the compound wall. Excavation efforts focused on defining the mode of construction of the wall, and clarifying its relationship and contemporaneity with structures located near it. An area in the northwestern portion of the site between the compound wall and Room 41 was chosen for excavation in order to explore spatial and chronological relationships between the two areas.

4) New rooms and exterior test units were targeted for excavation, but these were located near other excavated units so that particular areas were intensively investigated rather than initiating data recovery from new areas of the site. Portions of the site which were of particular interest were rooms and exterior areas near Room 31 and 21 and midden deposits outside the compound wall in the southeastern part of the site.

## RESULTS OF THE 1987 EXCAVATIONS

Following the data recovery strategies outlined above, work was continued in rooms which were not completed in previous years, others were subjected to sub-floor testing, and work was begun in three additional rooms. Several potential activity areas were investigated outside of structures, and excavations were continued in the middens east of the core roomblock.

### Continued Room Excavations

A total of three rooms, two from the periphery and one from the core were left unfinished from the 1986 season, and these were completed and subfloored in 1987. Each produced a substantial amount of information, and the results of our preliminary analysis are described in more detail below.

#### Room 41 (89/165)

This is a curvilinear room measuring approximately 5.6x4.2 meters in size and situated on the northwestern periphery of Shoofly, near the compound wall. A randomly placed 1x1 unit in Room 41 was initially excavated and expanded in 1984 (Duennwald: 1984 Unit Summary), and a large number of groundstone artifacts, intrusive ceramics, and features were recorded. What was believed to be two occupation surfaces were defined at that time. Excavation of the room as a whole began in 1986, and it has proven to be one of the most difficult to understand but one of the most fruitful in terms of artifact recovery. Room 41 contains two sequential occupations. In 1986, the upper floor was excavated revealing several stone-lined post supports, pits, and a clay-lined hearth (Figure 2) (Gregory: 1986 Unit Summary). An extremely large number of artifacts were taken from the upper levels, including several potbusts, groundstone, faunal remains, lithics and ceramics. Two upright posts were found in situ, and submitted for radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating. Exterior excavation units indicated that a deep

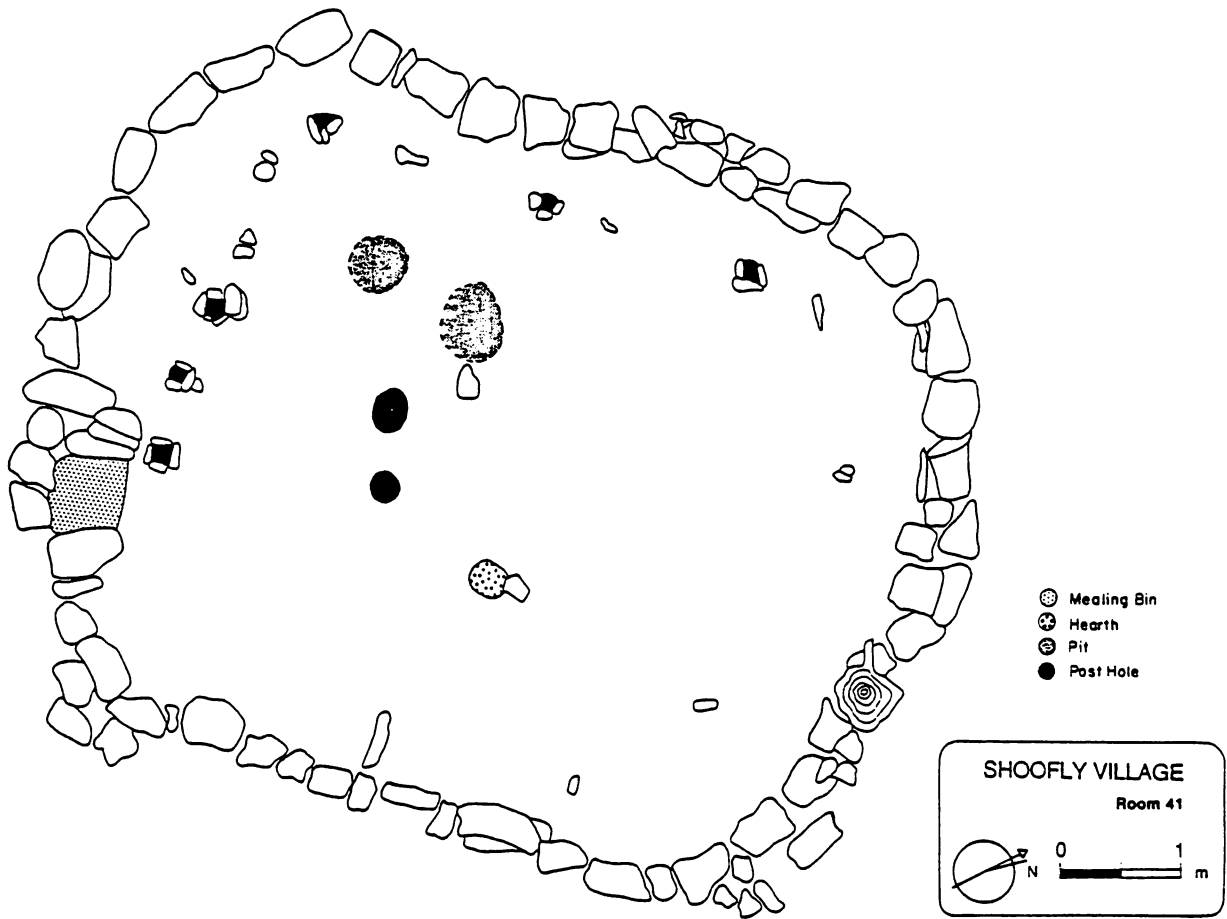


Figure 2. Room 41 at Shoofly Village Illustrating the Later Occupation of the Room.

midden lay between the northeastern portion of the room and the compound wall, and that it and the northern portion of the room wall may have been built on previous midden deposits. We returned to this room in 1987 in order to further investigate the nature of the midden and the earlier deposits which lay below the first floor. The earlier structure was supported primarily by wooden posts. The lower floor contained 30 post support features, pits and a hearth (Figure 3) (Atwell: 1987 Unit Summary). The post support holes average about 30 centimeters in diameter and are oriented around the perimeter of the room in a sub-rectangular pattern approximately 20 to 40 centimeters apart. The posts did not burn in place in the room, but appear to have been pulled, with the holes capped when the second floor was re-surfaced.

The lower floor of the room is separated from the later one by as much as 25 centimeters of burned debris in some areas of the room, but this discreet layering does not extend over the entire floor. The features from the early and later floors, such as the post supports and the hearth, almost overlie each other, being positioned in similar places within the room. Their appearance is quite different because the early post features are large holes which had been filled, whereas the later ones were sunk into the clay floor and lined with small stones for stability. The earlier hearth was lined with stones and very different from the later clay-lined hearth. It has been suggested that the early room was a smaller wooden structure with a perimeter lined by large posts, without masonry wall architecture (Atwell: 1987 Unit Summary). However, it is not altogether clear at this point when the masonry walls were constructed nor the type of building techniques used. The masonry wall of the room is located from 5 to 50 centimeters from north to south above the lower floor and is composed of a single-coursed circle of stones positioned along the perimeter. The doorway faces to the southeast, and the early floor had two posts located on each side of the doorway, but these were then removed and replaced with an upright slab during the refurbishing event. Trash deposits are present below the northern walls of the room with the masonry architecture constructed on top of previous midden debris, but it is unclear at this point what the relationship is between the earlier floor and the midden and masonry architecture. If the midden was present when the structure was originally built, then a house-in-a-pit type of construction technique may be represented for both occupations. However, if the midden was the result of the first occupation and the masonry walls are associated with the second structure (Atwell: 1987 Room Summary) then two very different types of building techniques were used.

Analysis has been completed for the majority of the artifacts from Room 41, and some preliminary data have been compiled. This room has by far the largest number of lithics, ceramics, and groundstone found in any room at Shoofly Village, but artifact density data which takes into account the volume of dirt removed from the room is not yet available. Therefore, only the total number of artifact categories and their percentages are presented for each room at this time (Table 2) and this data does not necessarily reflect the true volumetric density of the artifacts present. Room 41 produced over 15% of the total number of lithics recovered from four years of excavation at the site. It contained 11% of the total ceramics and 14% of the groundstone. This room and its exterior activity areas also feature the largest number of decorated

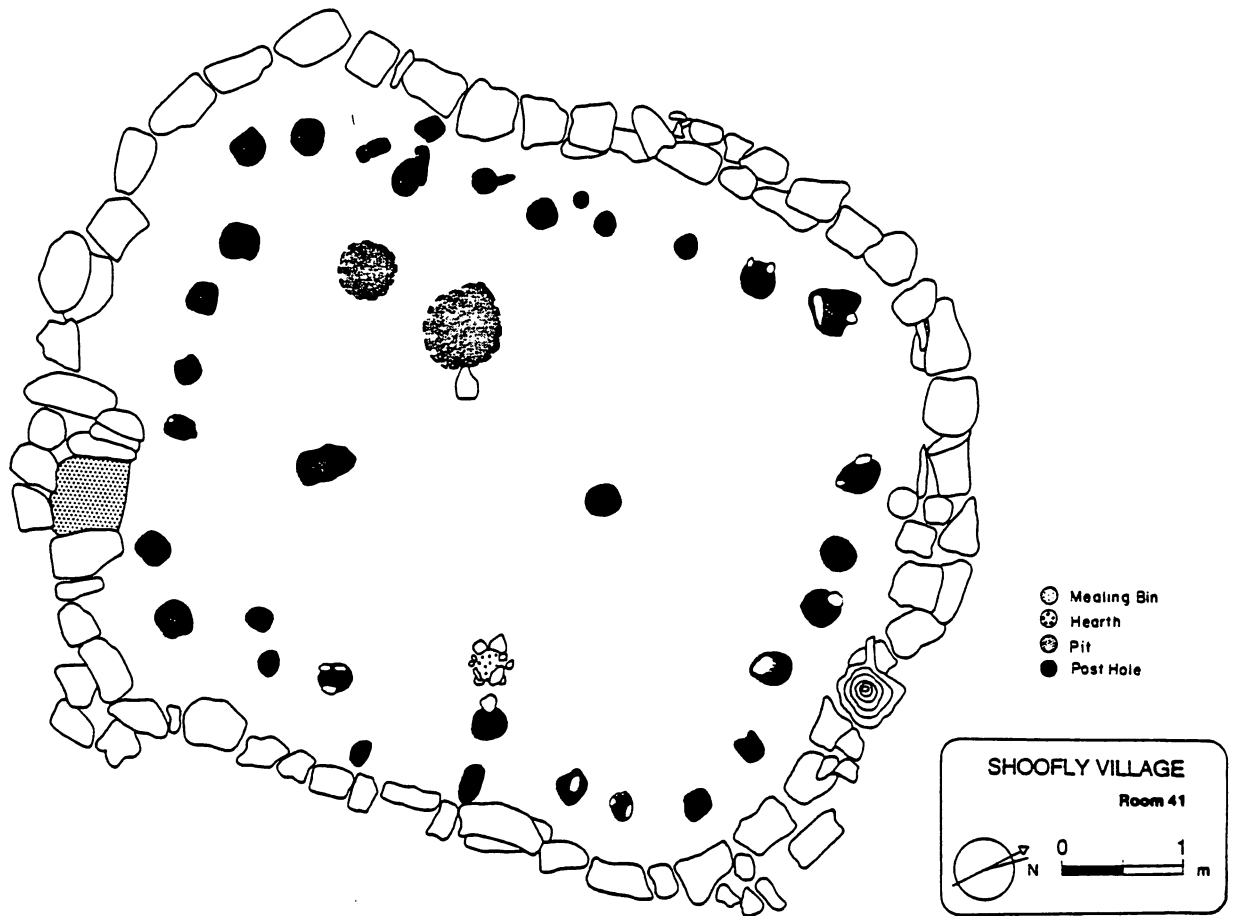


Figure 3. Room 41 at Shoofly Village Illustrating the Early Occupation of the Room.

Table 2. Total Number and Percentages of Lithics, Ceramics, and Groundstone Removed from Rooms, 1984-1987.

Room	Unit	Lithics		Ceramics		Groundstone	
		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
1	111/110	404	0.90	4079	1.79	8	1.08
3	113/124	1424	3.17	10645	4.68	19	2.55
5	130/125	987	2.19	12128	5.33	20	2.69
6	125/121	149	0.33	1096	0.48	1	0.13
7	134/114	1678	3.73	10202	4.48	67	9.01
21	97/085	1995	4.43	12568	5.52	73	9.81
22	91/070	778	1.73	4889	2.15	11	1.48
30	49/121	309	0.69	523	0.23	12	1.61
31	59/123	1273	2.83	3676	1.62	20	2.69
32	76/114	514	1.14	2844	1.25	17	2.28
41	89/165	6786	15.08	25544	11.22	107	14.38
50	117/173	1644	3.65	6307	2.77	32	4.30
51	129/174	1410	3.13	3433	1.51	32	4.30
52	123/158	1213	2.70	6469	2.84	41	5.51
53	133/142	604	1.34	1931	0.85	8	1.08
61	178/148	412	0.92	2387	1.05	6	0.81
Totals		21580	47.97	108721	47.78	474	63.71

wares for any of the rooms (140), but they made up only .5 % of the 25,544 ceramic sherds from the room. The majority of the artifacts from Room 41 were found at the level of the upper floor, with counts decreasing at the lower floor level. It is unclear at this point exactly what this high artifact density means, but it may reflect extended occupation of the room for a long period of time. The high density could also be the result of intensive artifact manufacture and use, or trash dumping activities. At present we have no dates for this room but charcoal for radiocarbon dating has been submitted, as well as archaeomagnetic samples from the hearth.

#### Room 5 (130/125)

This is a rectangular room (Figure 4) measuring approximately 4x5 meters, and is located in the core roomblock. Room 5 has been one of the most productive in terms of artifacts, particularly with ceramics. Over fifteen potbusts were noted throughout the levels, a large number of burned beams which were taken for dendrochronological samples, and a substantial amount of carbonized plant remains. Massive quantities of wall stones were removed during excavation. It is unclear at this point whether or not this room contained an upper story. The substantial nature and height of the walls and the large quantity of cultural fill and wall fall which was present within the room support the argument for the presence of two stories, however the stratigraphy of the fill within the room does not show two separate episodes

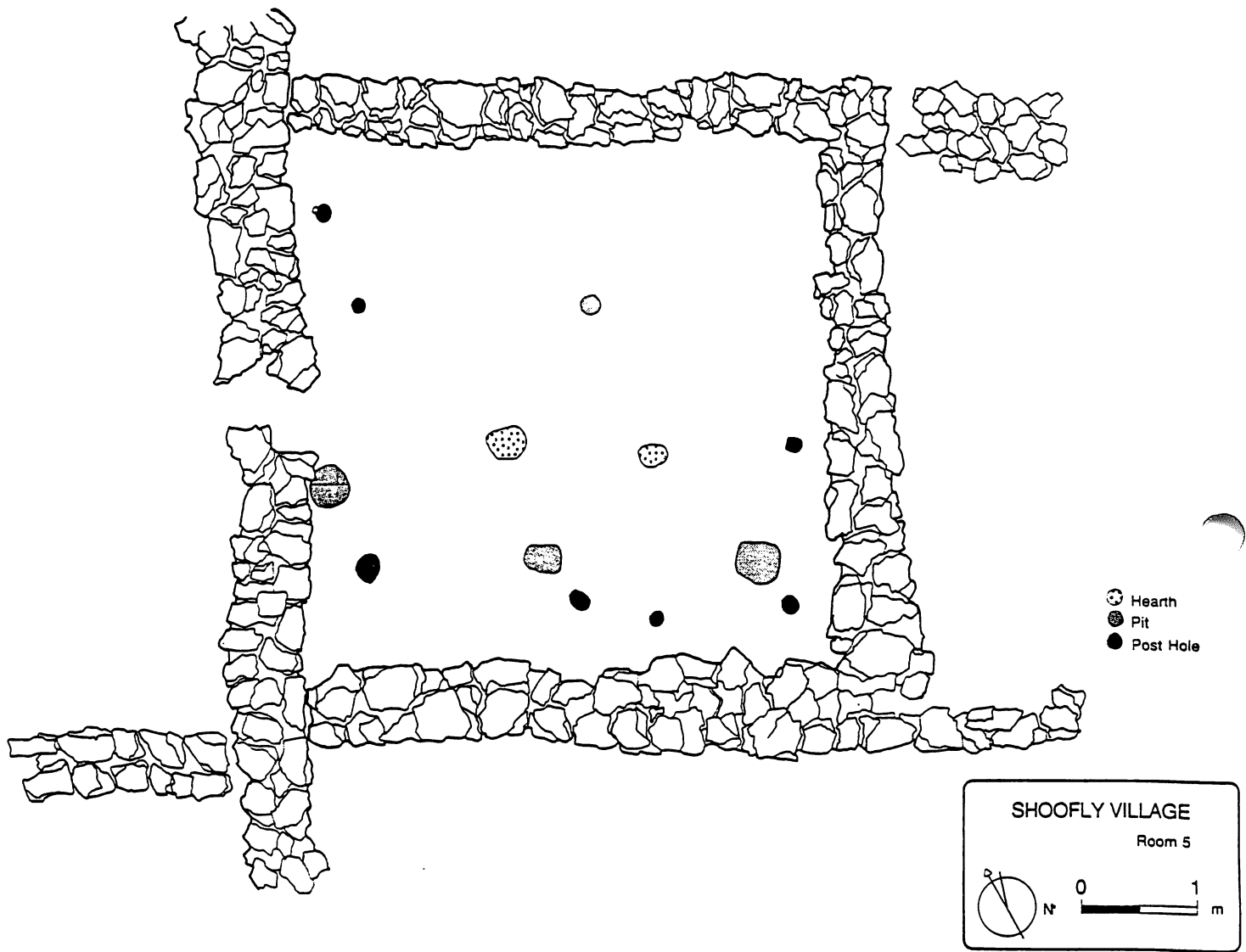


Figure 4. Room 5 at Shoofly Village.

of roof fall (Lindauer: 1986 Unit Summary). This is typical in other rooms in the core area as well (Room 3, Room 6), where the stratigraphy shows no definite breaks between two layers of roof fall (Henss 1985 Unit Summary; Meyer and James 1987 Unit Summary), but other evidence supports the idea of a second floor.

Excavation in Room 5 was begun in 1984 during our initial field season, and after four years the floor and several associated features were unearthed. During the 1984 season only a small portion of the room was excavated, but in 1985 the excavation unit was expanded and a large number of intact reconstructible vessels were discovered on what was believed to be the floor. Decisions were made to expand our excavations to include the entire room in 1986, and a number of additional broken vessels were uncovered. They were found at different depths in the room fill, but some were sitting on a burned layer which was originally believed to be the floor. The excavations in 1987 revealed that this layer extended downward approximately 10 centimeters before floor features were actually found. The reason for the differences between the levels of the reconstructible vessels and floor features could be due to several factors. One possible explanation is that some of the pots may have been suspended either from the ceiling (Lindauer: 1986 Unit Summary) or from racks or wooden shelves just above the floor. There is also the possibility that some of the pots were associated with rooftop or second story floor activities, since several had burned debris below them.

At the floor level, twenty features were recorded including post support holes with and without posts, hearths, burned areas, pot rests, and pits (James: 1987 Unit Summary). A total of nine posthole features were found. One featured the remains of a large central post support hole, which measured 30 centimeters in diameter. The post was not in place, but appeared to have been removed and the hole filled and capped over with clay. It was situated three to five centimeters lower in the floor zone than the other postholes and was probably associated with an earlier floor. The remaining postholes were associated with the upper portion of the floor zone and several contained pieces of charred and uncharred posts. Most of these were located along the perimeter and in the corners of the room, spaced at fairly regular intervals.

Two hearths were found in Room 5 and several burned loci which may have been the result of cooking or heating activities. The larger hearth which was positioned in front of the doorway of the west wall measured 80 centimeters in diameter and had been re-lined at least three times. Archaeomagnetic samples were taken for dating purposes. Another small hearth located in the southern portion of the room contained burned corn cupules.

At least two occupational phases are indicated by the floor features. An earlier floor contained the central support post, a central hearth, and several pits. At some time the entire room appears to have been remodeled, the central support post was removed, and the floor and hearth resurfaced. New, smaller post supports were then placed in corners and at mid-wall around the room, and other features placed in the floor (James: 1987 Unit Summary). Room 5 had one of the earliest radiocarbon dates acquired thus far (AD 984  $\pm$ 90), but according to building patterns evident in the architecture it does not



appear to have been the earliest room constructed in the core. Rooms to the west and south were built first, and Room 5 was added later by construction of the north and east walls. Sub-floor testing indicated that no earlier occupations were present and cultural debris did not extend under the massive room walls. The walls are primarily of double-coursed sandstone with basalt used as foundation stones. Limestone was used as chinking in the wall and may have been used to cover portions of the roof since large flagstones of this material were noted in the roof fall layer.

Approximately 5% of the total number of ceramics from the site were found here, but only 2% of the lithics and 2% of the total groundstone. Sixty of the 12,128 ceramics in the room (.5%) were decorated. A substantial amount of macrobotanical material was removed from the various levels. Charred corn, beans, squash, and juniper seeds were noted in the upper levels (Level 3-6), and corn, cheno-ams, and juniper seeds were recovered from a vessel in a lower deposit (Level 4-4). Charred corn and cheno-ams were found in levels just above the floor (5-6) (J. Miller 1987), and charred corn was taken from one of the hearths on the floor itself. Since some botanical remains are found high in the room stratigraphy it may reflect the use of the roof or a second story room for storing these goods.

#### Room 21 (97/85)

This room is a rectangular structure measuring approximately 6x4.5 meters and is located on the southern periphery of the site (Figure 5). Excavations were begun in 1985 (Henss: 1985 Unit Summary), continued in 1986 (Montero: 1986 Unit Summary), and completed in 1987 (Montero: 1987 Unit Summary). A large number of floor features were discovered in 1986 and 1987, and from their placement it appears that at least two separate episodes of occupation were present, one of which may not have been associated with the room itself. The artifacts in the upper levels of the room were fairly numerous, with several potbusts and other types of artifacts present in roof-fall material. This may have been a result of dumping activities after the room was abandoned, but alternatively it could also represent utilization of the roof for some activities.

Below the roof-fall layer were two well defined floor zones. The uppermost floor is characterized by a large number of flat-lying artifacts such as palettes, anvils, pestles, polishing stones, and lithics and ceramics. A roasting pit, a large sandstone slab with small circular depressions, and a hearth were also found at this level. In 1987 excavations below this floor were initiated, and more features were recorded. Small postholes, a second large roasting pit and several smaller pits were noted. Charred beans and corn were recovered from one of the small pits.

The floor zones and associations of features in this room are very complex, and it appears at this point that only a stone-lined hearth, a large stone feature located near it, and some of the pits and postholes are associated with the room occupation. The hearth in Room 5 is rectangular and lined with stone slabs. Near it is a large stone slab which had small circular cupules or depressions on its upper surface. The function of this stone is unclear at this time, but it could have been associated with some type of food

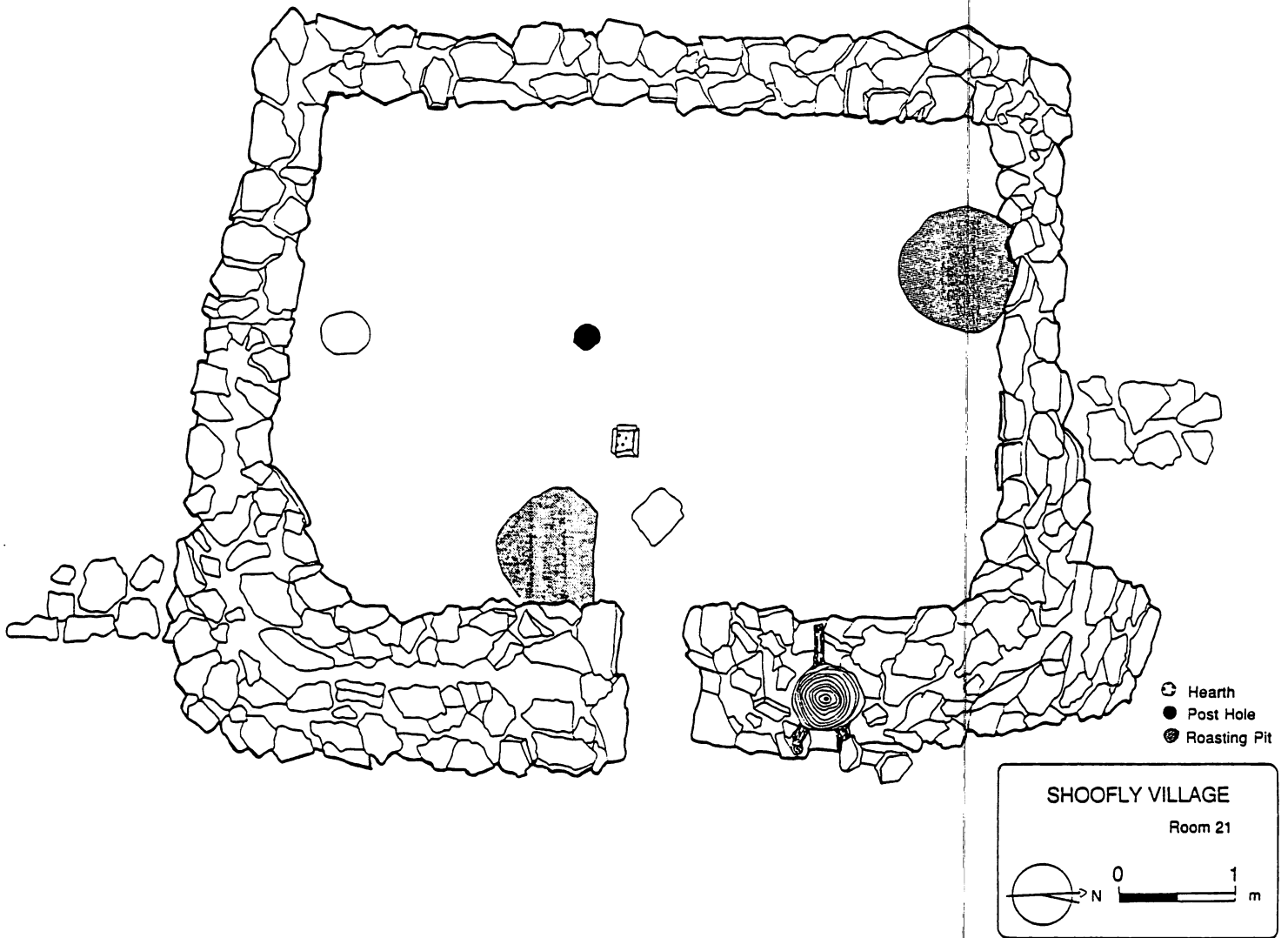


Figure 5. Room 21 at Shoofly Village.

processing activity. Alternatively, it may have served some purpose in ceramic manufacturing since items such as polishing stones, anvils, palettes, and some clay and tempering materials were noted here as well.

Other features such as two large roasting pits and several small postholes are part of an earlier occupation surface associated with outside activities. Excavations to the west of the room in the south plaza have revealed the presence of an extensive midden which is underlain by a clay-packed surface with open hearths, a possible lean-to structure, and associated pits. Since the wall stones of Room 21 are built on midden fill and pits lie below the wall and even undercut it, it appears that the lower surface is associated with the early occupation of the south plaza rather than the room. When the structure was built, the two roasting pit features were plastered over with clay as the floor was prepared (Montero: 1987 Unit Summary). Sub-floor testing below the lower floor revealed the sterile red clay substrate indicating that we had reached the limit of cultural deposits.

The walls of this room are built almost entirely of basalt, and are unique in their construction techniques in that they are four courses wide in some places. The northern, southern, and western walls are double-coursed for the most part, but the eastern side is very wide, with four courses of stone. The thick coursing extends around the north and south corners of the east wall forming buttressed corners, but give way to two courses about midway on both the north and south walls. This type of construction is seen in only one other structure at Shoofly, Room 22 which is immediately south of Room 21. The doorway in Room 21 is placed in this eastern wall, and contains a large vertical slab in the walkway which served as a step or doorjamb.

Material cultural remains were abundant at Room 21. Over 5% of the total ceramic assemblage was recovered here, 4% of the lithics and 9% of the total groundstone. The 12 intrusive decorated sherds made up .1% of the total 12,568 ceramics from the room. Radiocarbon dating has placed the time period of this room at AD 1005, 1006, or 1020  $\pm$ 70 years, and another sample is currently being analyzed from the lower deposits associated with the outside activity area.

#### Subfloor Excavation in Previously Completed Rooms

Several rooms which had been excavated in past years were subjected to sub-floor testing in 1987, in order to explore for sub-floor features and earlier cultural deposits. In some of these structures (Room 3 and parts of Room 7) the floor had been reached and excavated, and our test units ascertained the presence or absence of cultural material below. In other rooms (Room 50, 51, and portions of Room 7) the floor had not been reached in the original excavations and no hearths or post support features had been recorded. The subsurface testing provided us with a wealth of information about the floors of the rooms and characteristics of sub-floor deposits.

#### Room 7 (134/114)

This room, located in the southeastern portion of the core area, was

begun in 1984 and what was believed to be the floor of the entire room was reached in the 1985 season. Its size (approximately 4.5x3 meters) (Figure 6) is small compared to other rectangular structures in the core area, but the walls are constructed similarly, with a predominance of double-coursed sandstone and some limestone and basalt. Construction of this room was begun after other rooms were built to the east and north, according to wall abutment patterns. After the east and north walls were built, this room was added by constructing the west and south walls (Miller and James 1987). One doorway is present, and it opens to the west. We have obtained radiocarbon dates from charcoal in the beams of the roof, and this confirms a fairly late date relative to other rooms (AD 1223  $\pm$ 50 years).

The 1984 season's excavation of a small portion of the room resulted in recovery of several potbusts, faunal remains, and a number of groundstone artifacts including a sizable metate. The metate was not situated on the floor of the room, but was found among beams in the roof fall approximately 5 to 10 centimeters above the floor zone and basal foundation stones (Coinman 1984 Unit Summary). Even though quite large, it could have been originally situated on the roof of the structure along with other groundstone items, alternatively it may have been the result of dumping activities in the room after abandonment. In 1985 we returned to Room 7 and the entire structure was excavated (Eshbaugh: 1985 Unit Summary). In portions of the room the floor zone was reached, but no features were recorded. A sub floor test unit was also placed along the east wall, revealing a substrate of red clay just below the floor in that portion of the room.

In 1987 several loci in the room were investigated further, and we found features and cultural deposits below what was originally believed to be the floor and evidence for several distinct sequences of occupation (Miller and James: 1987 Unit Summary). The uppermost level contained features and artifacts which were associated with the room itself, including a small hearth, several pits, and what may have been a central support posthole. Below were surface features which represent activities prior to the construction of the room, such as sheet trash which extends under the west wall, terminating at the north wall. Associated with the earlier activities are other features which were dug into the midden fill, including roasting pits, an ash pit, trashpits, and a cooking hearth. Subsequently, these features were then covered with trash, and the surface leveled off to form the room floor.

The artifact patterns recorded in the 1984 and 1985 excavations indicated a high percentage of groundstone artifacts and faunal remains. It was suggested that the rooftop may have served as a food processing area which was accessible from several of the adjoining two-story rooms, explaining the high density of groundstone in the roof-fall level. Additionally, it was postulated that the room may have been used as a dumping area after collapse (Coinman: 1984 Unit Summary) since a high number of animal bone was recovered from the upper levels of the unit. Overall artifact distributions indicate that Room 7 contained over 4% of the total number of ceramics from the site, and of these 10,202 sherds, 28 or .3% were decorated. Lithics from the room made up 4% of the overall total and the groundstone was abundant at 9% of the total assemblage.

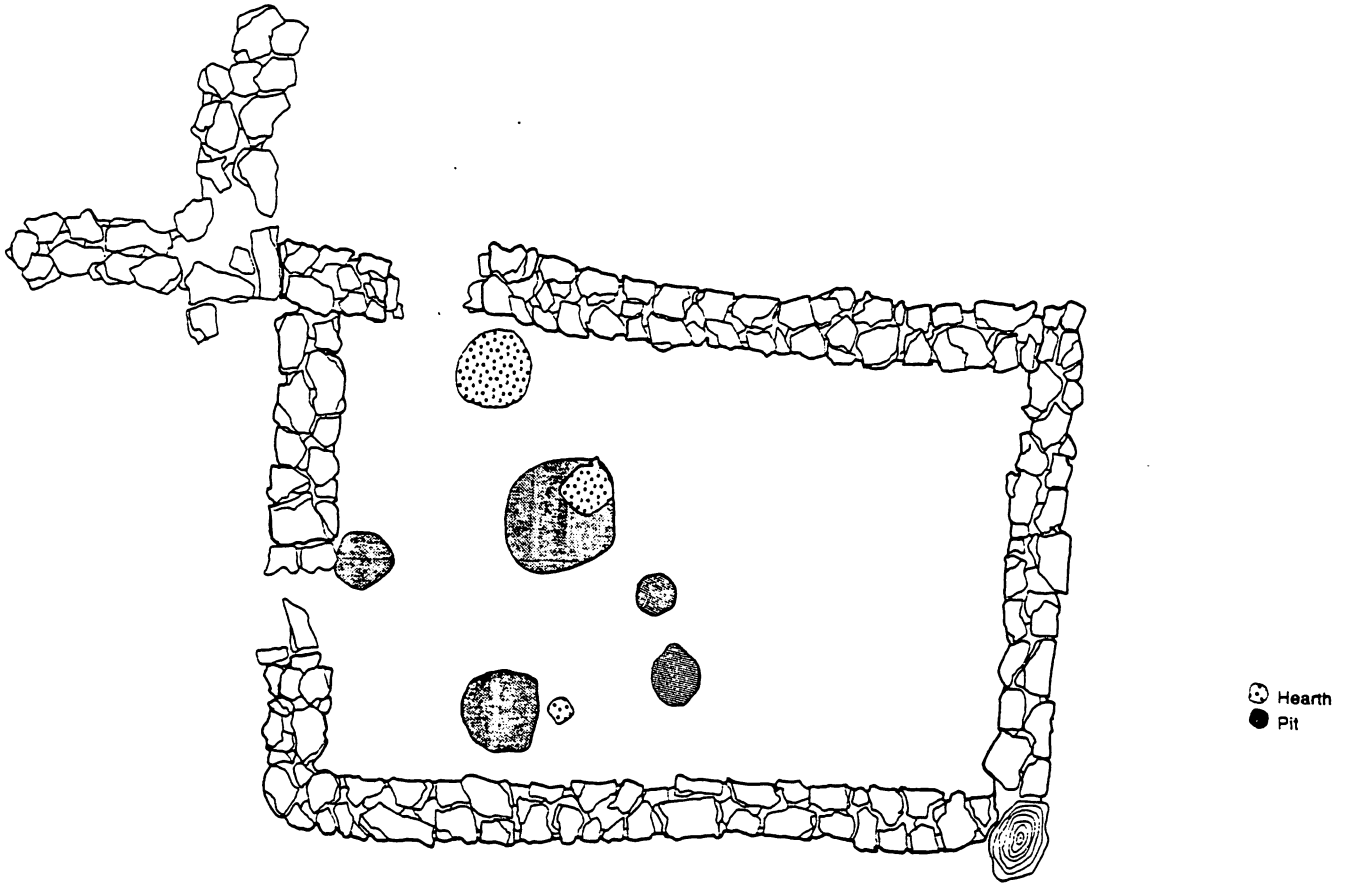


Figure 6. Room 7 at Shoofly Village.

### Room 3 (113/124)

Only one-quarter of this room was excavated down to the floor level, and this was done primarily during the 1985 season (Henss: 1985 Unit Summary). Room 3 is a very large rectangular room which measures approximately 6.9x5.5 meters (Figure 7) and is located in the western portion of the core area. In 1984, a small test unit was placed in the southwestern portion of the room and this produced a reconstructible vessel with a number of charred beans and corn kernels. During the 1985 season the unit was expanded in order to dig a sizable portion of the room, again producing a large number of macrobotanical remains, broken pots, and charred beams for dating. The floor area which was exposed did not contain a lot of features, but an unlined hearth and an ash-pit were found as well as a large upright support post. The subfloor unit excavated in 1985 was placed in the center of the room (parallel with the eastern wall of the excavation unit) and exposed the central support post, which was not removed due to time constraints. This was subsequently taken out in 1987 for dendrochronological dating. An undulating sterile substrate lies directly beneath the floor zone and there is no evidence of earlier activity areas.

Room 3 is one of the largest rooms at Shoofly Village, its walls are primarily of sandstone laid in double courses, with some basalt and limestone. A doorway opening to the exterior is situated on the west wall, and during excavation in 1987 two support posts on either side of the doorway were discovered. Originally the doorway facings had been plastered with clay, covering the upright posts. They were burned on the upper portions, but the bottoms of the poles which measured approximately 10 to 15 centimeters in diameter, were uncharred.

Room 3 lies on the western edge of the contiguous core rooms and has been radiocarbon dated to AD 1133, 1136, or 1156  $\pm$ 50 years. The large amount of fill and wall fall within the room, the current height of the walls, and their substantial construction are suggestive of a two-story dwelling. Stratigraphic profiles of the fill however did not define two distinct layers of roof fall, although roof debris is quite extensive (Henss: 1985 Unit Summary). Excavation conducted in an exterior area (which was originally believed to be Room 2) located to the west of Room 3 (Bradley: 1986 Unit Summary) uncovered a line of wall fall which fell intact from the west wall of Room 3 west almost five meters. Measurements of the stones in the line of fall indicated that the wall originally exceeded a height of 4 meters. This would be more than adequate for a two-story structure. Data from the excavations suggest that the roof or upper story may have served as a storage area. The large number of potbusts and charred macrobotanical remains from the upper levels above and within the roof fall indicate that some food was being kept in pots on the roof or upper floor (J. Miller 1987).

Artifact density in this room is fairly substantial, with over 4% of the total number of ceramics from the site found here. Of the 10,645 sherds only nine (.08%) were decorated. Room 3 contained 4% of the total lithics and 3% of the groundstone from Shoofly Village.

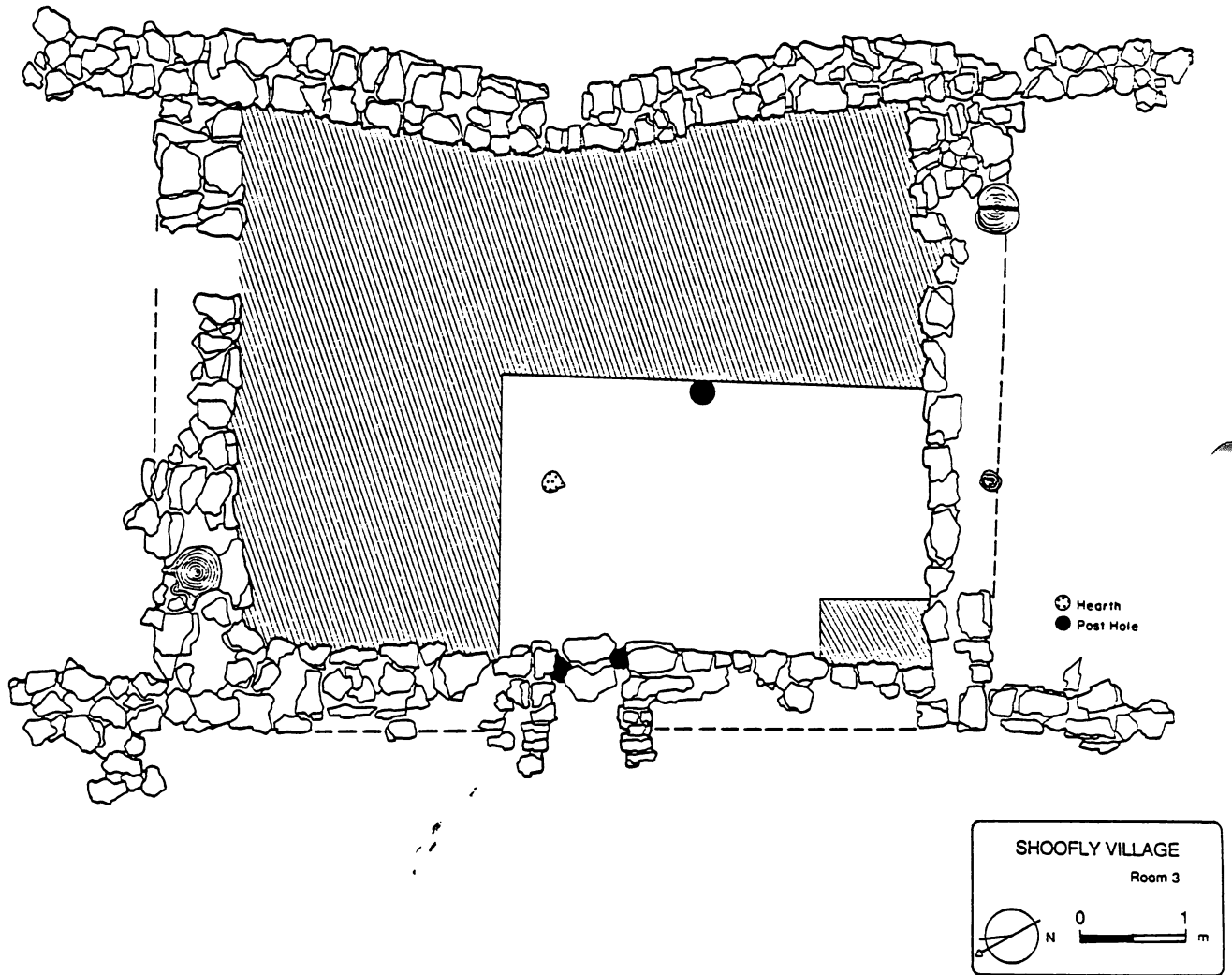


Figure 7. Room 3 at Shoofly Village.

## Room 51 (129/174)

This is a sub-rectangular room measuring approximately 4.5x6 meters in size (Figure 8) which is located on the far north periphery of the site near the compound wall. Excavations of this room were done in 1984, (Lindauer: 1984 Unit Summary) but few floor features were found. An extensive variety of artifacts were recovered however, including axes (one of which was argillite), mauls, small manos, polishing pebbles, anvils, projectile points, and a ceramic bowl containing stalagmites or stalagmites. At the floor level a series of large limestone flagstones were discovered which covered portions of the northwestern corner of the room.

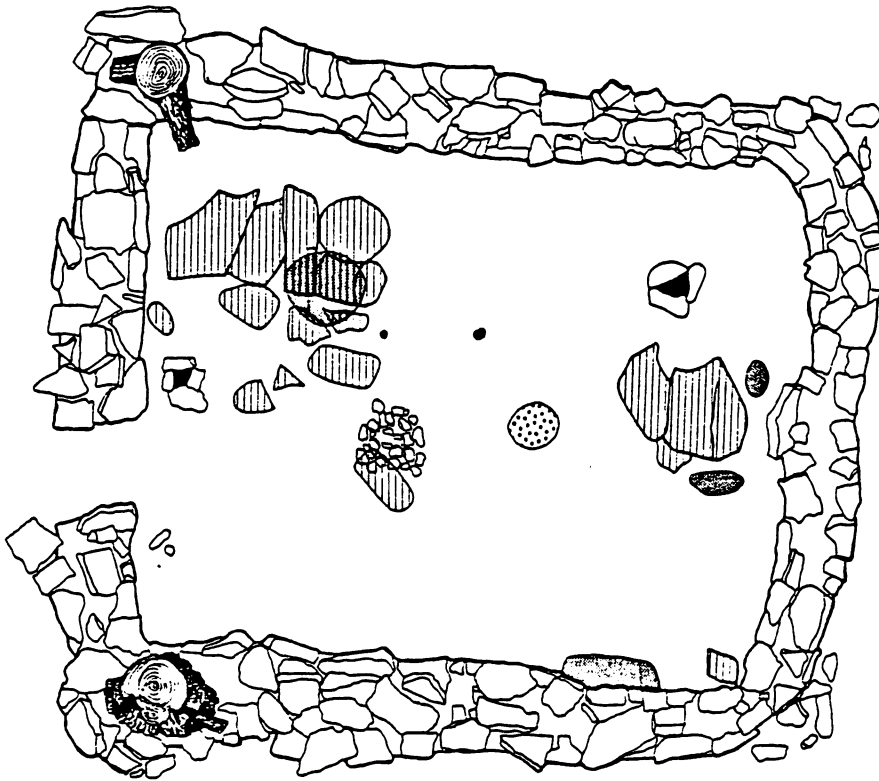
In the 1987 season, after clearing the intrusive fill out of Room 51 a subfloor test unit was placed in front of the door of this room in order to explore the depth of cultural deposits and expose any features which might be present. Cultural debris extended downward and several features became visible. A total of eleven features were defined including five pits, two hearths, and four post supports. Two stone-lined post supports frame the doorway which lies in the southern portion of the west wall, and two post holes were recorded which parallel the north and south walls. Most of the pits also parallel the walls, but one was found in the central portion of the room. Several pits contained artifacts, one in particular was filled with stones. Both of the hearths were located in the central portion of the room and each had been packed with large stones which were lodged into their walls.

This room is constructed primarily of double-coursed sandstone materials with some basalt as well. The doorway was defined during the 1987 field season and faces to the west, aligning with the doorway in adjacent (but not connected) Room 50 (117/173). The walls consist of only two to three remaining courses and judging from the stone removed from the room, were probably not originally full height. Although considered to be a fairly early structure, groundstone artifacts were used as building stones. Therefore Room 50 has to be later than at least some of the other occupations at the site.

A wide variety of elaborate artifacts were recovered from Room 51. Caches of small biscuit manos, pottery anvils, polishing pebbles, argillite and basalt 3/4-grooved axes, mauls, projectile points, and a ceramic bowl containing stalactites or stalagmites were recovered in various locations throughout the room. The large number of uncommon artifact types placed in caches around the inside wall perimeter, made this room somewhat unique at Shoofly. Overall, the artifacts which were recovered include 4% of the total number of groundstone artifacts and 3% of the lithics. One percent of the total ceramic assemblage was recovered from Room 51 and of the 3,433 sherds, 16 (.46%) were decorated wares.

One radiocarbon sample was recovered and dated to AD 997  $\pm$  100. The hearths from the 1987 season did not have adequate firing to make archaeomagnetic samples practical.





- Limestone
- ▨ Hearth 1
- ▩ Hearth 2
- Pit
- Post Hole

SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
Room 51

0 1 m

Figure 8. Room 51 at Shoofly Village.

### Room 50 (117/173)

Room 50 is a rectangular room (Figure 9) located in the compound wall on the north side of the site. The room is believed to be earlier than the compound wall since it is abutted by it on the room's northwest wall and northeast corner. Double coursed sandstone is used for the walls and the doorway opens to the east, directly facing the doorway of nearby Room 51. The substantial nature of the walls and the ephemeral post supports indicate that the wall may have been the major support for the roof in the room.

This room was initially excavated during the 1985 field season (Eshbaugh: 1985 Unit Summary), but no features were found and hence we suspected that the floor zone had not been reached. In the 1987 season we began by excavating a 1x2 meter unit in front of the doorway, and came upon a stone-lined hearth indicating the floor. The rectangular units within the room were then expanded into the south-central portion of the room and uncovered a stone-lined post support. No other features were noted on the floor, and no burning within the floor zone was noted.

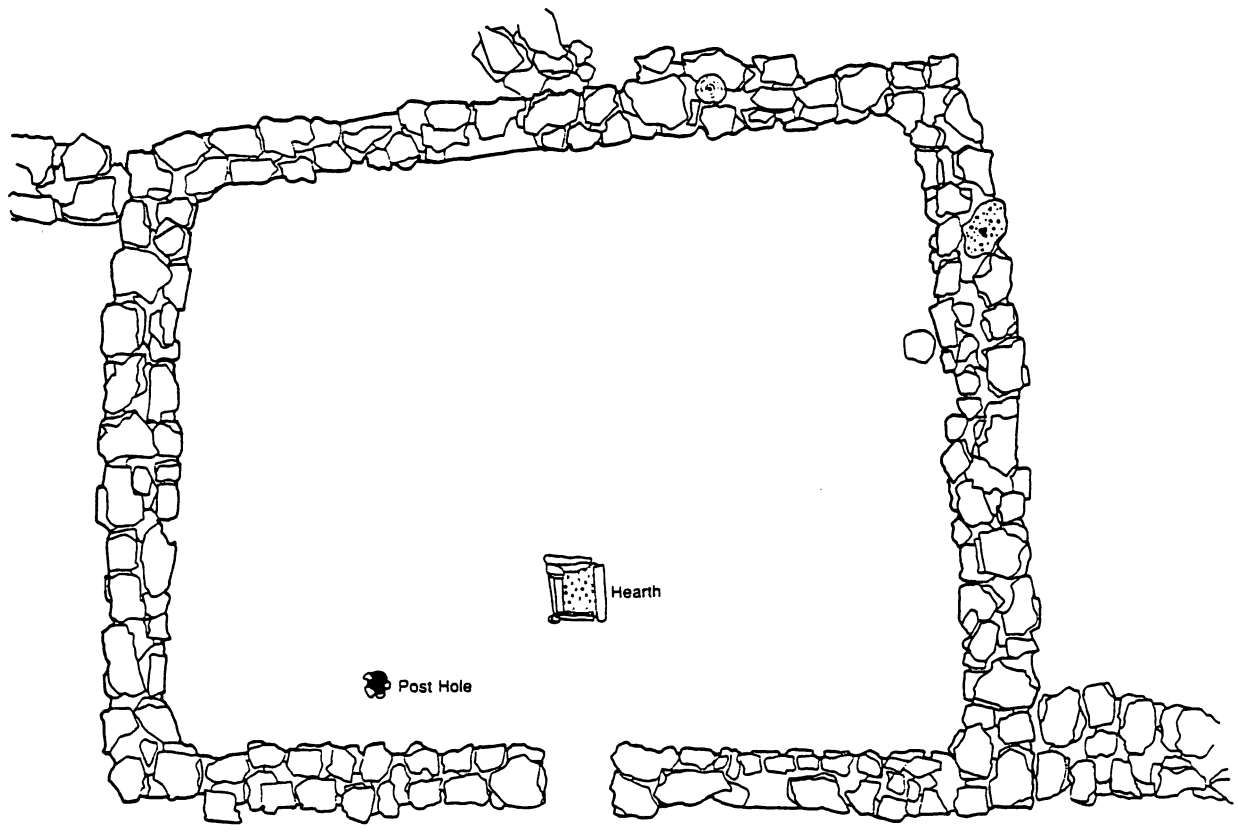
The overall artifact distribution in this room is about average, with over 2% of the total number of ceramics being represented. One decorated sherd was found, (.01 %) out of the total 6,307 sherds. Three percent of the total number of lithics and 4% of the groundstone were found in Room 50. There was a notable lack of artifacts on the floor, with most of them occurring in the upper levels of the room.

### New Rooms Started in the 1987 Season

In addition to completing excavation in rooms from the previous seasons and sub-floor testing others, we began excavations in three new rooms in 1987. None were excavated completely, but some valuable information was obtained nevertheless. The rooms were chosen specifically because they had the potential to answer specific research questions we wished to understand. Room 22 was connected to Room 21 by a wall, and we had questions relating to the relationship between them, and overall structural similarities. Room 32 was part of a compound group (59/123) which was excavated in 1984 and 1986, and this was targeted in order for us to gain information concerning relationships between the two rooms, and it was located midway between the compound wall and the core and could produce valuable information on the areas between these extremes. Finally, the unit to the south of Room 5 was chosen for excavation in order to release pressure on the wall it shared with Room 5 (to keep the wall from falling in and for future stabilization purposes), and for its potential for telling us about the neighboring room.

### Room 22 (91/70)

Excavation of this room was initiated in 1987 (Montero: 1987 Unit Summary). It is located south of Room 21 (97/85) in the southern sector of the site, with what was initially believed to be an adjoining compound wall connecting the two rooms. The eastern half of the room was dug down to floor level and extensive wall-clearing was done around the entire perimeter.



SHOOFLY VILLAGE  
Room 50

A north arrow pointing towards the top-left 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 unit 'm' at the end.

Figure 9. Room 50 at Shoofly Village.

This room is rectangular in shape and approximately 3x5 meters in size (Figure 10). Similar to Room 21, the walls are composed primarily of basalt, and are double-coursed on the western wall. The entire eastern wall is constructed of four courses of stone which buttress the northeast and southeast corners of the room. The doorway is located in this wall as well. The northern wall also has four courses but these narrow to two at the northwest corner, whereas the four courses on the southern wall extend only halfway across and then narrow to two. At present we have no explanations for the four-coursed walls found in these two rooms and can only hypothesize that the extra courses provided needed support for these particular walls.

An abundance of wall fall, burned daub, and charcoal were recovered from the levels above the floor and charcoal was recovered for radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating. The floor of Room 22 was irregular but a layer of burned debris extended across portions of it, marking the contact between roof material and floor. A large amount of clay was present in the roof-fall indicating that the walls and roof probably contained a substantial amount of mortar. A central hearth was uncovered about a meter west of the doorway. This was a clay-lined feature which extended into the clay substrate approximately .15 meters. Archaeomagnetic samples were recovered for dating purposes, and in the process an earlier hearth was discovered, indicating that at least one remodeling episode took place. The only other features were a possible potrest near the wall and several potbusts on the floor. Subfloor testing of Room 22 produced no artifacts and sterile clay was reached almost immediately below floor.

Artifacts found within the room include fauna, groundstone, ceramics, and lithics. Considerably less groundstone was found here than Room 21, 1.5% of the total assemblage as opposed to 10%. Two percent of the ceramic assemblage from the site was recovered in the room and 45 (.9%) of these were decorated wares. One percent of the total lithics from the site were found in Room 21.

#### Room 32 (76/114)

One-quarter of this room was excavated in the 1987 field season (Howell: 1987 Unit Summary). This is a large curvilinear room measuring roughly 5x6 meters in size with single coursed walls of sandstone and some basalt (Figure 11). It is located on the western periphery of the site approximately midway between the core area and the compound wall. Construction techniques and the overall style of the building is very similar to Room 41 (89/165), with a single coursed curvilinear wall, a house-in-a-pit type of construction, and large post supports lining the perimeter of the room. The shape of the room is somewhat unique at Shoofly Village, because the eastern portion contains a protruding doorway creating the appearance of an antechamber type of feature.

The floor of the structure produced seven post support features and one upright post in situ. The features averaged about 20-25 cm in diameter and were lined with chinking stones on the inside edges. Most of these were about 10 cm deep extending into the sterile substrate. Radiocarbon and dendrochronological samples were taken from charred posts and beams for

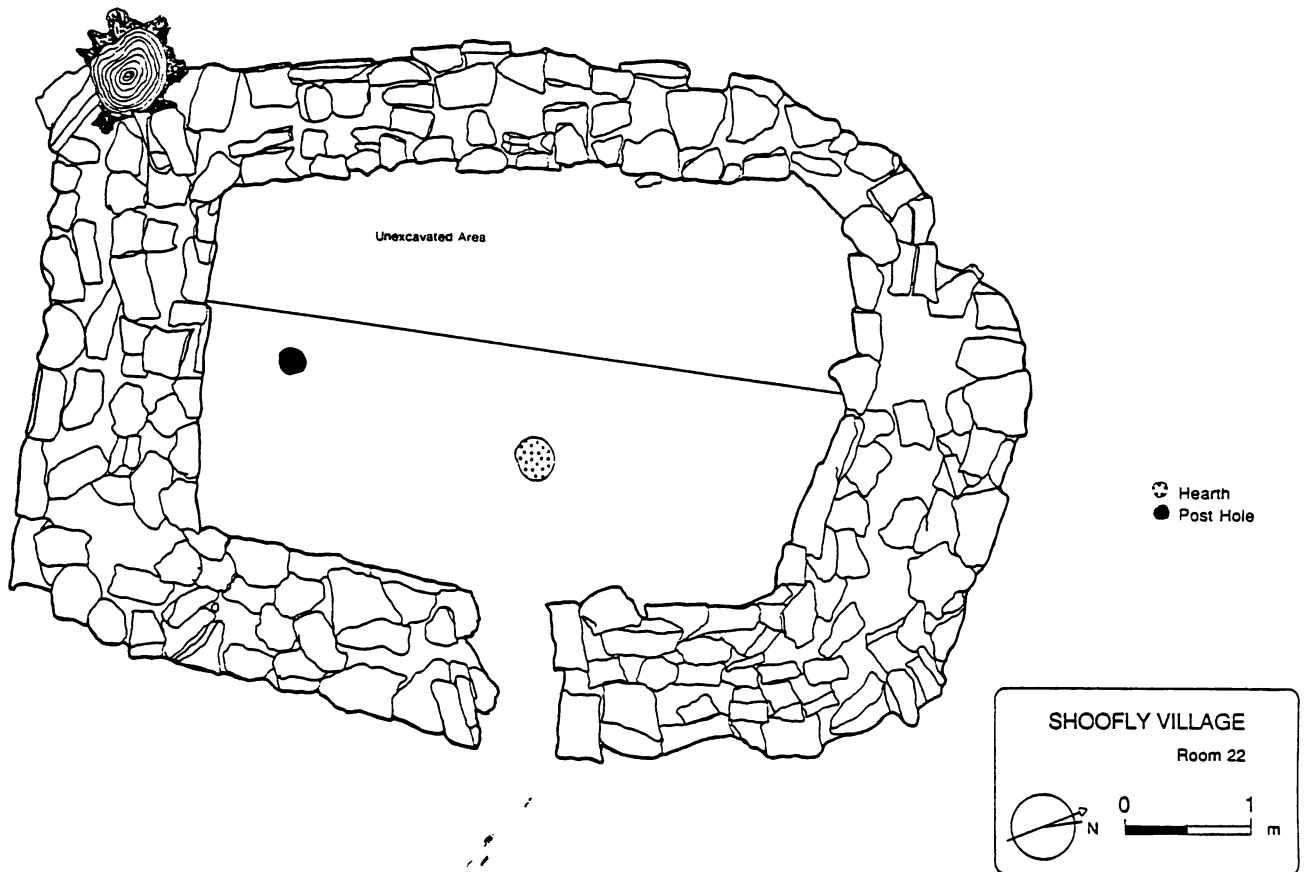


Figure 10. Room 22 at Shoofly Village.

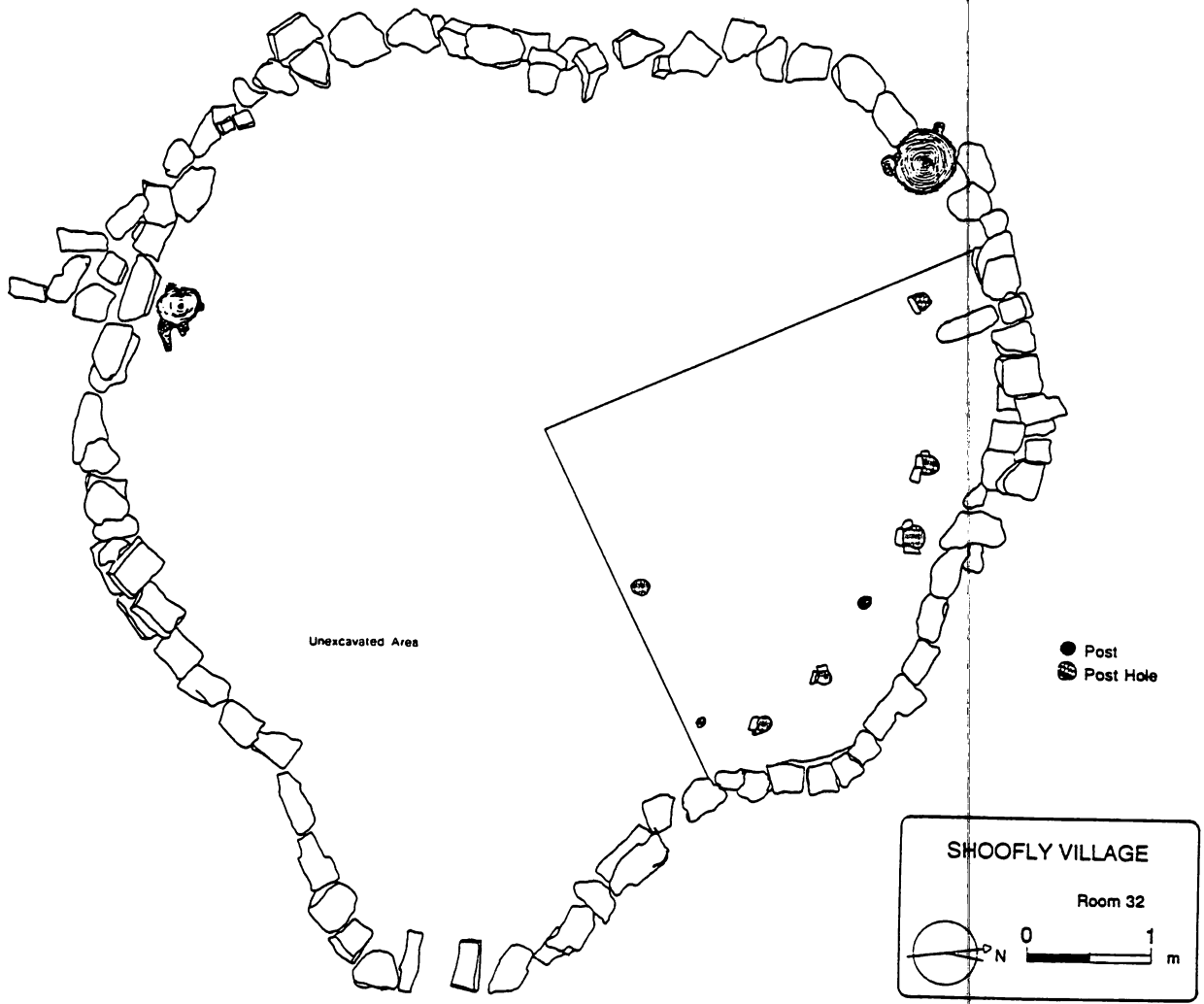


Figure 11. Room 32 at Shoofly Village.

dating purposes. Subfloor excavations produced very few artifacts and confirmed the presence of sterile clay immediately below the floor.

The artifacts from this room were very interesting, with a 3/4 grooved maul, worked argillite, groundstone, an anvil, several reconstructible vessels, lithics, faunal remains, and ceramics. Overall, slightly over 1% of the total number of lithics were found here and 2% of the groundstone. Of the 2,844 ceramic sherds, 27 (.9%) were decorated.

#### Room 6 (125/121)

This excavation unit consists of a 1x2 meter unit placed in the northwest corner of Room 6 (Meyer and James: 1987 Room Summary). The long portion of the unit parallels the east-west wall shared by Room 6 and Room 5, and was strategically placed in order to remove pressure from the crosswall as well as to gain an insight into the stratigraphy and nature of Room 6.

Historic disturbance was noted in the western half of the unit at about .4 meters below the surface, and it appears that portion may have been disturbed by pothunters, similar to the southwestern 1/4 of the room. A variety of artifacts were recovered including faunal remains, ceramics, lithics, charred beams which were taken for radiocarbon and dendrochronological purposes, shell and stone ornaments.

Several features were discovered in this small unit, including a stone-lined pit and a posthole. These were both located on the floor of the room which lay at about the same level as the floor of Room 5 to the north. Profiles were drawn of the room stratigraphy in order to address the construction of two-story structures in the core rooms. Although a final interpretation of the stratigraphy is not complete at this point, the current height of the walls and the general nature of the fill of the room are suggestive of a two-story dwelling.

#### Excavation Outside of Rooms

Several open exterior areas were excavated during the 1987 field season, including units in the northern periphery near the compound wall, units placed in a midden just outside the compound wall in the southeastern periphery, and areas just outside Room 22 (91/70) in the southern periphery (Figure 10). These were initiated for different reasons and data will be used to address several questions which are specific to each area.

The units placed in the northern part of the site near the compound wall used the nearby room provenience for identification purposes, and were designated loci for Room 41 (89/165). Units were placed just inside and outside of the compound wall in order to characterize its morphology and size, methods of construction, and primarily to ascertain whether or not it had been built on midden fill or on the clay substrate. In 1986, it was argued that the compound wall was built on midden fill and hence was later than the nearby room. Our excavations this year show that the wall was placed on a clay surface, and that no midden material lies underneath. The construction was

primarily a rubble-core technique, with smaller stones in the mid-portion of the wall and larger more substantial rocks used for the edges. The wall averages about 1-1.5 meters in width, and is primarily of basalt although sandstone occurs in varying frequencies along the length. Height has been hard to estimate, but it was probably from one to two meters tall.

During investigation of the compound wall two burials were excavated between Room 41 and the compound wall. Both were children, one was less than a year old and the other was approximately 10 years old. They were interred parallel to the compound wall underneath the clay surface outside the room. It is believed they were buried before the midden accumulated on this surface. In addition, a second infant was found next to the older child, but this burial was within the midden and was not excavated due to time constraints (Atwell: 1987 Burial Summaries).

A substantial number of excavation units were placed in the southeastern midden area outside of the compound wall. Digging was done by the public who were visitors at the open house held at the end of the season. This area was begun in 1986 during Open House, and many of the units were continued (since they were not completed) and several new ones were started. They produced a large number of artifacts including ceramics, lithics, groundstone, ornaments and faunal remains. In a unit just within the compound wall the presence of posthole features suggest the presence of what may be an early house floor, but the unit needs to be further expanded in order for this to be investigated (Atwell: 1987 Burial Summaries). In addition, two burials were discovered, one of which was excavated. This was an adult male who had been interred and later disturbed by intrusive pits in and around the skeleton, scattering and removing many of the elements. Another burial was found directly underneath the male skeleton, but was not excavated due to time constraints (Atwell: 1987 Burial Summaries).

Finally, other exterior excavation units were placed around Room 22 in the south periphery. These units paralleled efforts to define the walls of the room and the connecting wall between Room 21 and 22. The prehistoric surface was buried deeply in many of these areas, and the units produced a high number of artifacts. Our efforts to define a connecting wall between the two rooms were not successful. An extensive amount of wall fall was present and no wall faces which could be followed were uncovered. It appears that what we originally thought was a connecting wall was the wall of a structure which was located between the other two rooms. Due to time constraints this was not investigated further.

### Public Participation at Shoofly Village

Throughout the four years of the project, we have conducted an annual Open House so that the public can come and view the site, our current discoveries, and learn more about archaeology. This year's attendance was overwhelming, with over 2,200 people visiting the site in two days. A number of exhibits and talks were presented covering topics which included an Introduction to Shoofly Village, What is Archaeology, How Ceramics are Made, and The Production of Stone Tools. Interpretive signs were placed at stations



throughout the walkways over the site, and visitors were urged to talk with the students and ask questions about the rooms they were digging. One of the main attractions was the Public Dig where visitors were invited to listen to a brief talk on digging methods, and then participate in excavation under staff supervision. An interpretive exhibit was displayed by the Tonto Forest Archaeologists, and the Payson Archaeological Society participated by helping with the parking, the welcome table, and an exit booth.

Through the four years of the Open House we have seen a major attitude shift in our visitors, and each year they have been more receptive about what we are doing at Shoofly and toward archaeology in general. We have conveyed to many of the local people the importance of conserving our cultural resources, and they appreciate what we are doing at the site, and what the site will become in the future with the planned interpretive park. We feel that we have made great progress in building links between the public and archaeology, and have found that by reaching out to the public through efforts such as the Open House, attitudes can be changed and local awareness and involvement can be positively stimulated.

### SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

The 1987 field season at Shoofly Village has been very productive in furthering our understanding of site structure, and the information we gained has changed our perspective to a certain degree. Previously, many of the rooms had not produced features such as hearths and post holes, and the data we recovered this year has changed our ideas about the formerly "featureless" rooms and provided a more complete picture of their composition and function. In addition, several rooms now show similarities and differences between their features and architecture. Room 21 and 22 are very similar architecturally, with four-coursed eastern walls, buttressed corners, and basalt as the primary building material. Their features however are quite different, with Room 21 having a stone lined rectangular hearth as opposed to the circular, clay-lined one in Room 22. Similarly, the hearths in Room 50 and 51 are different, with Room 50 having a stone-lined rectangular hearth and clay-lined firepits in Room 51. These rooms share some similarities in their architecture and their doors open into each other, suggesting that they may have been contemporaneous and occupied by groups who shared the same work areas.

The discovery of features in the core rooms has given us a better idea of the room function and of previous occupation of the area. In Room 5 a large number of features were revealed this season, with several postholes, hearths and pits present. The depth at which the floor features were located indicates that many of the pots may have been sitting on racks within the room or hanging from the ceiling. In addition, some found at higher levels may have been sitting on the roof or upper floor of the room. Since a large amount of burned debris was found underneath some of the pots, it is clear that they were resting on something besides the floor surface. Features such as the central post in the room indicate that a major remodeling episode occurred, where the roof was rebuilt and the floor re-surfaced, covering over some of the older features and placing new ones in different positions. Posts in the later floor were smaller and situated around the perimeter of the room, as

opposed to the large central post of the earlier floor. This type of pattern was also noted in the remodeling of Room 41, where large posts were replaced by smaller ones. This may indicate depletion of large wood in the area, or something of this nature.

In Room 7 features which were associated with the room were found, including a hearth, several pits, and a central support post. In addition we found evidence that earlier use of the surface below the floor had occurred, before the room was constructed. The early features indicated that this particular area was used for trash dumping, and cooking and roasting activities before the room was constructed. In addition, hearths and pits that relate to the room occupation were also discovered. Our understanding of the artifacts found in the upper levels is still not complete at this point, but a large number of groundstone items were recovered from roof-fall levels, indicating that either the room was used as a trash area after abandonment or the roof was used for certain specialized activities such as grinding. As analysis proceeds we hope to be able to address these questions and derive more firm interpretations.

In a manner similar to some of the other structures, Room 41 contains an early component, but it appears to be associated with an earlier room rather than earlier extramural activities. The construction techniques are different from other rooms at the site in the use of numerous large wooden beams placed around the perimeter for roof support. We would believe this room to be unique except for our excavation of Room 32 this year. Here we found similar building techniques, with ephemeral stone walls surrounding a floor which had been dug into the surface and was lined with large post support holes. These two structures may reflect yet another type of house form at the site.

To date we have a number of different types of structures represented at Shoofly Village. The core rooms are large, rectangular, contiguous structures which may have had second story rooms above them (Rooms 3, 5, 6). Other rooms in the core were built later (Room 7), and their rooftops may have been used as activity areas where grinding or other types of tasks took place. Contiguous rooms are found elsewhere at Shoofly, a northeastern roomblock on the periphery and a southern roomblock also appear to have rooms which share walls. A number of different free-standing rooms surround the core area, some of which are connected with walled enclosures. One type of room is a house-in-a-pit structure with a floor which is dug into the surface. The masonry walls surround the perimeter of the room, but are not substantial and may have only been a meter or less in height. This type of room construction features a large number of post holes which flank the perimeter of the room. Rooms 41 and 32 are built in this style. Somewhat similar to this is are ovoid to subrectangular structures such as Room 52 and Room 31, with shallow floors and low-lying walls which were probably not full height. Rooms 50 and 51 are built in somewhat similar styles, but their features and location of the doorways are vastly different. Room 30 represents another style, that of a circular-shaped room with very ephemeral wall stones lining its perimeter. Finally, the rooms near the south plaza (Rooms 21 and 22) have very substantial two and four-coursed walls which were probably full height, and are sub-rectangular in shape.

Further analysis of the artifacts and their relationships vertically and horizontally within the site may allow us to provide a better, more cohesive summation of the results of our excavations. Currently, the groundstone is being studied in more detail, and more intensive investigation is being carried out on the ceramics as well. Macrobotanical, pollen, and faunal studies have not been completed at this point. In addition to completing the 1987 analysis of artifacts and ecofacts, incorporation of the entire four years of excavation data will undoubtedly allow us to make better interpretations than have been offered in this preliminary report, and will affect many of the preliminary ideas we have put forth. This will be submitted in a monograph which is targeted for completion in late spring of 1988.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1987 Archaeological Field School was conducted under the direction of Dr. Charles L. Redman. Ronna J. Bradley served as Field Director. Owen Lindauer initially worked on this site as Field Co-Director before beginning to deal with contract work on the Star Valley sites. Crew chiefs included Karen Atwell, Todd Howell, Steven James, and Laurene Montero. The lab directors were first Pam Showalter, followed by Tammy Stone. Mary Carroll was in charge of data base management. Their efforts, the students' contributions, as well as the contributions and comments by individuals who have worked on this project in the past, have made the results and interpretations presented in this report possible.

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