

SHOOFLY CHAPTER
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A Magnetometer Survey Of A Grid Northeast of Shoofly Village

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Abstract

The Northeast grid of the magnetometer survey conducted during the first field season at Shoofly Village was re-mapped. The results provided data for an area of promising future subsurface examination outside the compound wall of the village.

Introduction

The data recovery plan for the first season at Shoofly Village called for a magnetometer survey of three areas. The first area was located to the northeast of the site just outside the main compound wall of the village. It was chosen primarily for the surface remains which probably indicate a structure of several rooms. However, due to the unfamiliarity of magnetometer surveying procedures the data generated from this grid could not be analyzed with accuracy and was not included in the initial report. This grid was remapped following the end of the first field season at Shoofly Village.

Methods

As with the earlier survey a Geometrics Model G-826 Portable Proton Magnetometer was used. The original grid 30 meters on a side, with the axes oriented north-south and east-west was restaked. Readings were again taken at two meter intervals on rows spaced two meters apart. At every two meter interval on the grid three readings were taken, the average of which was finally recorded with a total of 256 plotted recordings. The individual rows were transected from south to north. The data recovery team consisted of Paul H. King

and myself.

A "neutral zone" was established in order to monitor instrument drift and was located approximately 10 meters from the southwest corner of the grid. Throughout the readings the magnetometer sensor was attached to a 1.90 meter (6 foot) pole which allowed for more consistent and hence more reliable readings.

Once back in the lab the base average values for a given row were determined by averaging the base average values taken in the neutral zone at the beginning and end of each row. The base average figure was then subtracted from the observed readings along the row to determine an adjusted reading. These adjusted readings were plotted as a new grid and a contour map constructed (Figure 1).

Interpretations and Conclusions

Unlike the constructed contour maps for grids two and three which utilized numbers that diverged greatly from a modal value, the northeast grid contour map plotted positive and negative values. Positive areas are indicated in blue with negative values outlined in red. In addition, the proximity of larger to smaller readings allowed for the construction of contour intervals for both positive and negative readings in certain areas.

The sudden change in polarity in the magnetic field, indicated by adjacent areas of positive and negative values are interpreted as anomalous and indicated by black lines. The contour-ed areas both positive, negative and areas combining both are also considered anomalous.

The interpretation of these anomalous areas are of course open to question. The southwest corner of the grid indicated on the map by contour intervals of several concen-

GRID 1 : NE CORNER

BEGINNING
BASE READING
50943

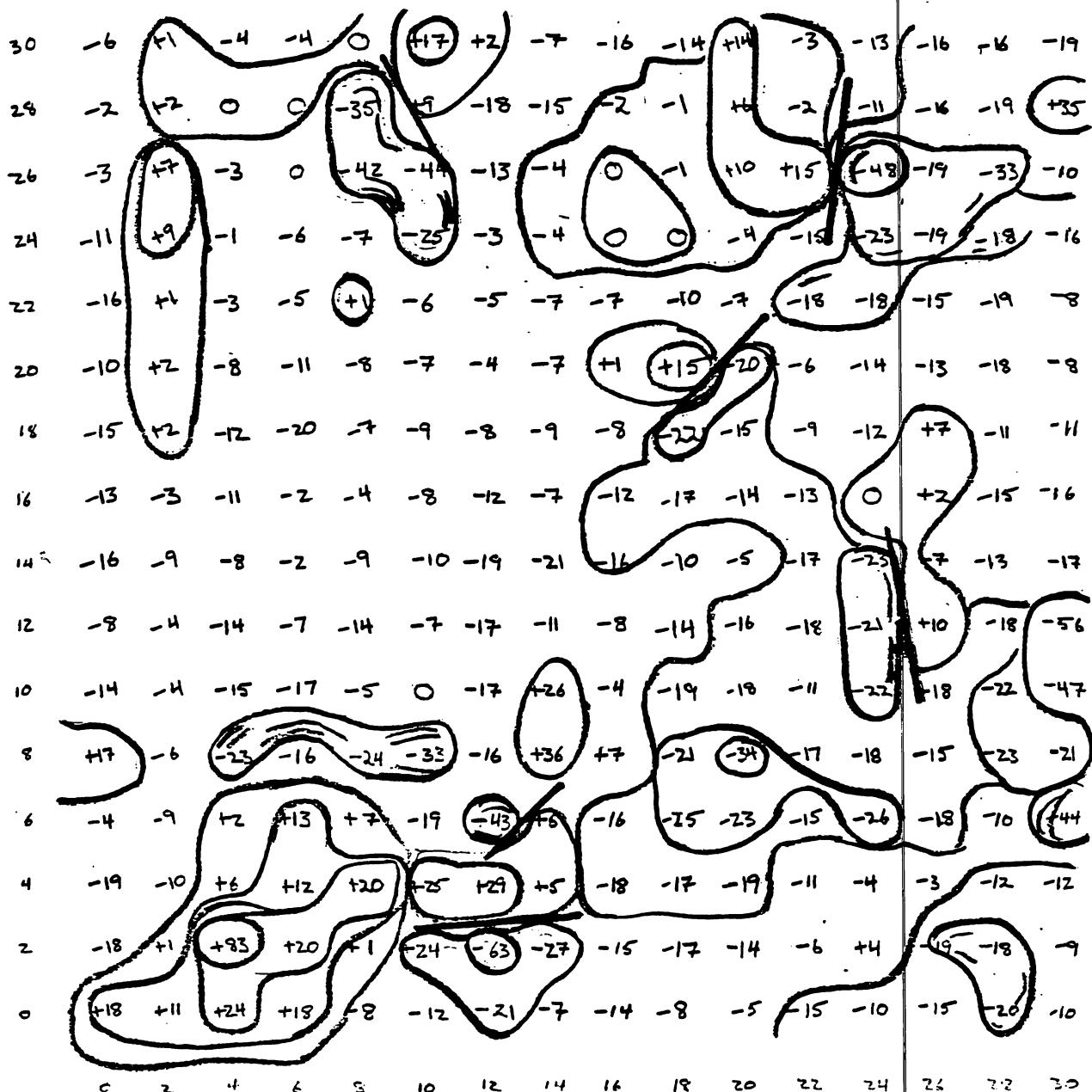
Observed - Avg. Baseline = Adjusted

951	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	Average Baseline for entire row
951	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	Actual Baseline at end of row
948	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
948	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
951	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
951	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
943	945	943	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
943	945	943	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
938	952	946	943	943	940	937	934	932	936	940	943	946	946	948	948	946	0937
944	953	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
939	953	946	943	943	940	937	934	933	936	940	944	946	946	948	948	946	0937
941	948	945	941	939	932	925	927	921	919	926	931	936	940	943	947	949	0937
938	942	938	941	934	930	918	913	917	926	925	927	933	939	935	940	940	0937
946	947	932	936	929	933	920	923	919	922	924	926	925	930	930	934	934	0937
940	*947	931	926	938	940	920	960	929	911	910	913	924	928	926	925	925	0937
971	945	923	922	919	907	5072	970	940	915	906	921	918	931	935	937	937	0937
950	948	956	950	921	5074	940	914	911	917	921	920	918	933	938	933	933	0937
935	941	952	955	963	965	5076	951	915	919	921	933	936	943	936	937	937	0937
936	952	1021	963	944	916	5074	907	918	919	922	923	928	950	943	943	943	0937
972	947	970	961	975	5075	958	912	919	928	935	937	939	946	943	943	943	0937
0	2	4	6	3	10	12	14	16	8	20	22	24	26	28	30	30	30

GRID 1° NE CORNER

N
↑

ADJUSTED READINGS



F1.7511.1

blobs is indicative of a noticeable surface rise visible in this area. This is interpreted as a house mound of several rooms. The adjacent areas of both positive and negative areas in close proximity to one another may indicate subsurface wells or perhaps burned rooms. The negative contours that are present in the east and southeast portions of the grid may denote burned areas. There is little on the surface from which to postulate what these anomalies may represent. The northern portion of the grid also has many contours of interest but little on the surface to indicate possible past areas of activity. The concentric-like contour intervals however may suggest burned structures, cremations, hearths, kilns or grimy activity areas away from the village, either Shoofly or the roomblock indicated in the southwest portion of the grid.

In conclusion, this contoured grid map provides many areas for future investigations although we cannot provide ready interpretations of what is present or what may be found. Because of the sudden change in polarity in certain areas, indicated by black lines, we feel that they represent the most fruitful areas for future excavations. Areas of concentric blobs of positive, negative or of both reading may also provide results. Isolated readings may indicate hearths, cremations or spurious magnetic anomalies. For most of these subsurface anomalies there are no surface indications, particularly for the larger amorphous ones, of what they may mean. Only trenching or individual test units will confirm whether this contour map is accurate in plotting subsurface anomalies.