

# Goat Camp Ruin Interpretive Development Project

## PROGRESS REPORT

Season 10 Operations from 10/9/21 through 6/12/2022  
Arizona State Museum Permit 2012-107ps 7/17/2012

J. Scott Wood Principal Investigator

Prepared by

**J. Scott Wood**  
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### **Excavation**

We resumed work last October, having been rained out on our original starting date in September. For the most part we continued to follow the work schedule adopted as part of our COVID-19 Protocol, working only one day every other week (Wood, 2020). Nevertheless, we continued to make progress toward implementing the goals established in the Excavation and Stabilization Plan (Wood 2012) with continued excavation work in Rooms 8, 28, and Feature 30 (Fig. 1), along with limited examination of the enigmatic new feature, 43, adjacent to Feature 30 (Wood 2021). Stabilization of the site also continued with work in Room 7. As always, this work was performed by volunteer members of the Arizona Archaeological Society (primarily the Rim Country, Desert Foothills, and Santan Chapters) under professional supervision provided by myself and Connie Darby.

Altogether we completed 12 Saturday and 1 Sunday field sessions and 3 lab sessions.

### Room 8 Complex

The Room 8 Complex is defined as Room 8 and the constructed features attached to it, namely Features 28, 29, 30, and a new feature, 43, yet to be fully defined (see below). Our previous assessment that Room 8 was constructed first with one or two rooms (28 and possibly 43) and two courtyards (29 and 30) attached some time later to form a larger functional architectural unit still holds.

This complex is the final major excavation focus of the fieldwork proposed for Goat Camp Ruin and as noted previously (Wood 2018), will likely take several more seasons to complete.

### Room 28

Following up on our intention to discover the answer to the pit and wall anomalies in the northwest corner of the room, we continued the task set in previous seasons (Wood 2019, 2021), to clear the entire floor of the room.

In doing so, in the northeast corner we encountered several more crushed pots that had collapsed into the fill with the roof fall when the room had burned, just underneath those recovered last season. Curiously, none of these sherd clusters appear to represent whole, intact vessels, but future lab work with them may alter that impression. The floor itself in this corner, however, was as barren of artifacts as it was elsewhere in the room, though we did find charred patches of the reed mat that had apparently covered most of the floor in the room.

Once cleared, it was apparent that the floor throughout the entire northwest quarter of the room had sunk. There was some evidence that the process was somewhat gradual in the form of replastering of sections of the floor, possibly to compensate for the sinking, but if so, it was to no avail. We were able to determine that the room had not been built over a previous pithouse structure as previously conjectured. In fact, the floor in the northeast corner was actually laid on sterile substrate cut into a low

rise of the ridge crest at the edge of what we consider to have been the central plaza prior to the insertion of the Room 8 complex. The northwest corner was built on fill, as suspected, but from a relatively small pit cut into that same substrate. This was apparently known at the time of construction and was compensated for (unsuccessfully, as it turned out) was shown by the presence of a large granite boulder set into the north edge of the pit prior to backfilling to help support the north wall. Further information about the nature of the pit, however, remains elusive as it was used as the entry point for a large badger sett that destroyed much of the floor in the northwest corner and part of the north wall (which will require some reconstruction in order to stabilize). The damage done by the badger was extensive, evidenced by finding about 20 additional *Olivella* shell beads from the cluster first found in the northwest corner scattered throughout the disturbed fill for more than a meter along the north wall. Given the level of disturbance, it is even conceivable that there was no previous pit before the room was built and that the badger sett itself was the cause of the collapse of the northwest corner after the site had been abandoned, in which case the large granite boulder at the base of the wall was nothing more than a fortuitous inclusion in the substrate and the replastering of the floor was irrelevant. It is hoped that as we come down on the floor of Room 8 on the other side of the west wall that we may find additional information regarding the sinking of the walls in that area.

We did not further explore the obvious dip in the west wall of the room as it would have required much more extensive excavation, but it appears also to have been caused by construction of the wall over the unconsolidated fill of some kind of pit. This dip in the wall, however, was not accompanied by any depression in the floor, suggesting that wherever the pit originated, it was primarily located outside the room.

One thing about the floor in Room 28 remains clear: it was built up to a higher level than the surface of the adjoining courtyard, Feature 29. It sits about 10 cm. higher than 29, has a ramped entry from the courtyard, and sits at a level above the base of the south, east, and west walls. The south and east walls were built at the same grade as the west wall, i.e. the east wall of Room 8; the north wall was founded higher, built on a shelf dug into the rising substrate of the ridge. The floor matched the base of the north wall. Whether the built up floor in 28 was done for some social purpose reflecting the use of the room or status of its occupants or to cover settling places in the plaza where it was built, or just to level the floor with the back wall where it was cut into the substrate, remains unknown. We will conduct additional excavation of the exterior trench along the east wall to enable stabilization and to try to determine the relationship between the room and the original ground surface of the plaza.

At this point, having cleared the full extent of the room, our excavation of Room 28 was concluded. The entire floor was exposed, cleaned, photographed, and mapped, after which it was covered in geocloth and several inches of backfill to await stabilization of the walls.

### Feature 30

We continued working on the east half of this feature in our attempt to identify a floor/surface (Wood 2021), taking it down several levels. It continues to exhibit the characteristics of a courtyard with no charcoal or daub in the fill. The amount of wall fall encountered in the north part of the unit, makes it clear that the south wall of the Feature 29 courtyard, like the east wall, was probably full height, completely isolating Feature 30 from access between the two courtyards. The other walls of 30 may not have been as tall. As we saw with Feature 29, it would appear that all of these walls were deliberately slighted to their foundations as part of the process of abandoning the site. Work will continue next season to clear the feature down to floor/surface level.

### Feature 43

This feature, identified last season (Wood 2021), appears to show the characteristics of an enclosed and roofed space typical of other rooms in the site: burned beams and charcoal fragments in the fill, burned daub typical of roof fall, and burned plaster on the wall. As noted last season, it is defined by the wall and doorway it shares with Feature 30 and the south wall of Room 8. However, based on our

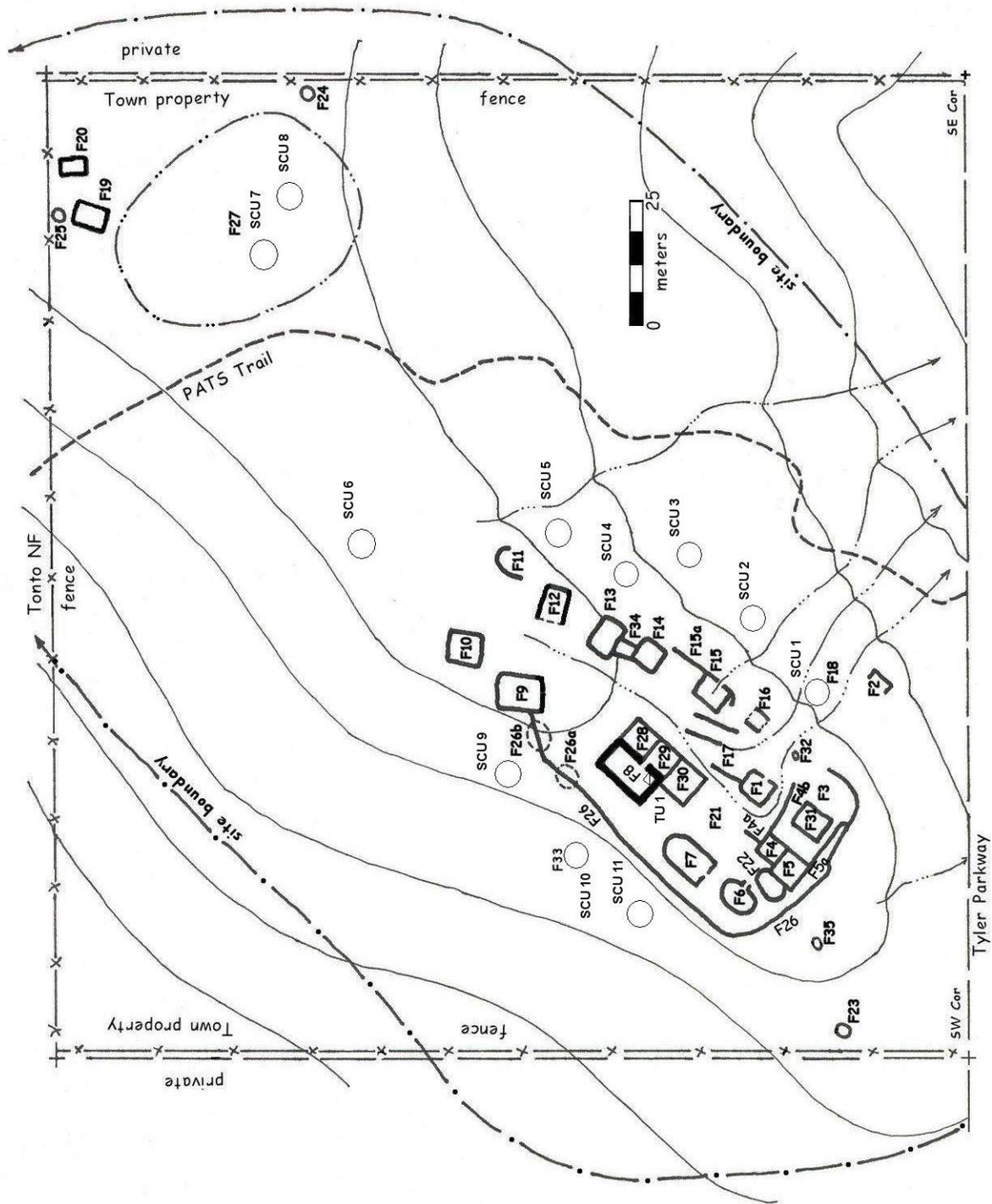


Fig. 1. Showing the layout of architectural features and surface collection units identified at Goat Camp Ruin (AZ O:11:72 ASM). Excavations in Season 9 were carried out in rooms F8, F28, and F30.

initial investigation it did not appear to have a south or west wall visible on the surface, which is largely covered in backdirt and wall rubble largely derived from an old pothole dug into the southwest corner of Room 8. This season we continued excavation of the interior trench to what appears to be floor level. The floor was found to be uneven and patchy but fairly well defined in the vicinity of the doorway into Feature 30. At the west edge of the trench we encountered a burned post in situ opposite the south edge of the doorway, less than half a meter from the wall. In order to determine whether this feature contained a hearth, we expanded the trench to the west with a 1x1 meter block opposite the doorway. The “floor” in this area was very patchy and heavily disturbed by rodent activity; no evidence of a hearth was found.

To further investigate whether this odd feature had actually been an enclosed room, we excavated a trench through the backdirt overburden extending 3 meters to the west from the well-defined end of the south wall previously exposed in the trench along the inside of the east wall of the feature. This new trench was dug to a depth below the top of what remains of the wall as it appears in the excavated portion of Feature 43 and the west half of Feature 30 and probed below that to a depth equivalent to the base of the known wall. No remains of a wall were discovered. This excavation was closed and backfilled.

Next season will see some minor work to map and clean up the interior wall trench and exposed floor and we will continue to look for additional walls, though this will be restricted to what can be seen in the limited exterior wall trenching of Room 8 when we prepare it for stabilization. Basically, this feature, with its burned wall plaster, burned roof beams, burned roof support type post, burned roof fall daub, and (at least partially) prepared floor but no hearth and only two walls remains an enigma. Unless some indication of another wall is seen intersecting with Room 8, no further work is planned for this unexpected feature, which leaves us with a problem – whatever this feature was, it was the only access into the Feature 30 courtyard.

### Room 8

Work in Season 10 was an extension of what was done in Season 9. We continued to take the fill down in levels by room quarters, completing the second level over most of the room and continuing into the third level in one quarter. This is very time-consuming given the amount of wall fall. Basically, the fill continues to reflect backfilling of the room with earlier trash as there were more of the same early buffwares and Preclassic points in the upper fill as seen previously (Wood 2019, 2021). This is clearly the result of a deliberate act at the abandonment of the structure, since it is the highest point on the site – it would be impossible for this material to have washed in by erosion. It also helps to explain the lack of any mounded early trash on this part of the site. The lithic assemblage again continues to reflect the same Apache re-occupation seen in Rooms 6, 7, and 22 in terms of the high frequency of debitage, points, and drills not seen in any of the lower levels of fill in any room excavated so far. In addition, several more Apache plain sherds were recovered, further supporting that interpretation. When work resumes, we will continue the current course of action, look for any sub-features or modifications that might reflect this later occupation along with doing some additional exterior wall exposure.

### **Stabilization**

#### Room 7

Work continued on Room 7; nearly all of the resetting and repointing of the walls of this large structure is complete.

### **Artifact Processing and Analysis**

All of the artifacts from the excavations done in Season 10 were washed and re-bagged. Rough sort analysis based on the Checklist of Pottery Types for the Tonto National Forest (Wood 1987) was completed on all of the recovered ceramics and preliminary analyses were completed on all of the lithics, ground stone, and other artifact types as well.

## Ceramics

2010 sherds were collected from excavation. Total recovery of ceramics to date now comes to 34,938 sherds: 28,907 of these are plainware (82.7%), 5,626 are redware (16.1%), and the remaining 405 sherds (1.2%) are decorated and/or imported, including imported Gila Plain, Gila variety pottery from the Salt-Gila Basin and several sherds of Apache Plain pottery. The ratios were consistent with the findings from previous seasons. The bulk of the plain and red pottery still appears to be local (Tonto Plain and Tonto Red, primarily Payson variety followed by Verde variety), though several varieties from the Sierra Anchas, Tonto Basin, and other relatively nearby central Arizona sources were also recognized during the rough sort. As many as 25 whole or partially reconstructable vessels had previously been identified from Rooms 1 and 7, nearly all of which are locally made plainware; one or two additional whole or partially reconstructable vessels were also added to that list last season from Room 28. This season has added several more from Room 28.

Similar to the numbers previously reported, 70.8% of the imported/decorated pottery was comprised of buffwares from Hohokam sources in the Salt-Gila Basin, beginning with Snaketown R/b and continuing through Gila Butte R/b, Santa Cruz R/b, and Sacaton R/b. Other decorated wares that occurred in much smaller quantities and percentages were Tusayan Whiteware (15.2%), Cibola Whiteware (5.7%), and Little Colorado Whiteware (3.4%), in that order. These percentages have remained consistent throughout. Dating from these ceramic types continues to indicate that the site was first occupied sometime between AD 700 and AD 800, given the consistent recovery of late forms of Snaketown R/b and early forms of Gila Butte R/b and the very Vahki-like appearance of much of the Gila Plain, and continued to be continuously occupied until sometime between AD 1280 and AD 1300, when the whole of the Payson area came to be abandoned.

The consistent presence of later forms of Snaketown R/b and early forms of Gila Butte R/b still suggests that Goat Camp began as either a Hohokam colony or a trading outpost in Early Ceramic Central Arizona Tradition territory. In any case, the persistence of Hohokam pottery indicates that whoever the original inhabitants of the site were, they became well integrated into the Hohokam system quickly enough and were wealthy enough to engage in some fairly wide-ranging trade, at least during the Preclassic Period. After 1150, the level of imports drops drastically, suggesting a distinct change in the political and/or economic position of the settlement, possibly reflecting the rise of the much larger Risser Ranch Ruin at the top of Alpine Heights just a kilometer to the South.

Of course, the consistent percentages of plains and reds and the various decorated and imported types are something of an anomaly. The types and percentages are largely reflective of a Preclassic period occupation, but the material has all been recovered from the fill of what are obviously later architectural features. In fact, the percentages from the last two seasons are skewed somewhat toward a higher percentage of plainware than redware. This is probably a reflection of the fact that this year's work stayed in the upper levels of fill in Room 8 which, like others on the site, exhibits an odd mix of reverse stratigraphy and post abandonment deposition. This appears to corroborate our impression that most or all of the Classic Period component of the site was deliberately razed and backfilled upon leaving by its original occupants with trash from the site that dates back to the earliest Preclassic occupation of the site, after which it was later reoccupied by Apache. Perhaps the consistency of types and percentages also indicates that most or all of that backfill was coming from the same source, namely a large Preclassic trash mound that is conspicuously absent from this part of the site.

## Lithics (general)

This year, preliminary sorting of the lithics, including projectile points and whole or fragmentary mescal knives identified 1508 flaked stone artifacts, bringing our running total to 15,404 and maintaining the same 70/30 ratio of ceramics to lithics we had last season (Wood 2021).

As in previous analyses, only a handful can be considered formal tools – projectile points, drills, and mescal knives – with very little in the way even of noticeably utilized or retouched flakes. Breakdown of this year's recovery was 0.3% cores and large core fragments, 24.4% shatter, 44.6% flakes, 30.3% debitage, 0.3% bifaces, 0.5% projectile points, and 0.1% drills, with only 1 mescal knife fragment found this year. While generally consistent with previous recoveries, the percentage of debitage nearly doubled from last year. This came primarily from Room 8 and most likely reflects the Apache re-occupation of that room as we are still in the upper fill. Further analysis may enlighten this assessment, but at the moment, the original Goat Camp lithic industry, as compared to the materials associated with the Apache occupation, continues to appear to have been expedient in the extreme with only projectile points and mescal knives being produced by local specialists or acquired by trade.

Preliminary identification of materials reinforces that assessment as it demonstrates an overwhelming (96.8%) preference for locally obtained stone, particularly the chalcedonies abundantly represented in the Mogollon Rim Gravels with a secondary preference for nearby chert sources and the still puzzling high use (12.5%) of the local siliceous limestones associated with the Rim Gravels and available on site as nodules in the ridge substrate. Indeed, the ratios of different types of materials remain largely unchanged, with more than 95% of all of the lithic material identified, with a few exceptions, available within a five mile radius of the site and much of it closer than that.

## Mescal Knives and other Tabular Tools

To date we have now recorded a total of 60 pieces comprising 10 whole tools (intact or reconstructable) and 42 fragments representing an additional 11 mescal knives and probably 2 saws. The mescal knives are almost evenly divided between rhyolite and schist (one limestone!) and the saws the same between quartzite and schist. Aside from the one limestone piece, all of this material was imported to the site, probably as finished tools, since there is very little in the way of rhyolite or schist waste material from manufacture or refurbishment.

## Projectile Points and Drills

The collection of points and drills recovered continues to grow with the addition of another 7 points and two drills, bringing the current total to 116 points, only 33 of which are too fragmentary to fully characterize, and 14 drills. This year all of the points came from the upper levels within the fill of Room 8. In keeping with the reverse stratigraphy of the fill seen in the ceramics, several of these points were very early stemmed styles common in the Preclassic.

Of the 83 more-or-less intact points, the two most common formats (at 28.9% and 30.1% respectively) remain the small side-notched triangular form with either a flat or concave base and the narrow contracting stemmed triangulars. When combined with the serrated stemmed points (three examples so far), these actually represent the largest class at 33.6%. While the side-notched points may reflect either Classic Period patterns or even Apache styles, the stemmed points all conform to patterns typically associated with Preclassic Hohokam.

The next largest class, at 22.9%, are simple triangular, split half and half between flat and concave bases. Most are small and conform to patterns common in both Preclassic and Classic Period Hohokam and Salado contexts throughout most of central Arizona. However, several of these styles continued in use well into historic times and are known to have been made by a wide variety of people throughout the Southwest, making most of them more or less non-diagnostic.

Finally, there are a few corner-notched and expanding stem points and one new lanceolate that suggest an Archaic origin; all may be points reused by later occupations, either Hohokam/Salado or Apache.

Material composition continues to follow the patterns and percentages seen previously. Most of the points and fragments (87.9%) are made of local silicates, primarily chalcedonies (58), cherts (37), and Preacher Canyon Chert, which is actually a distinctive local chalcedony (7). This distribution largely matches that of the general lithic population, in which the local silicates account for over 95% of the assemblage, the only difference being a higher preference for chert as a material for projectile points and the addition of some exotic materials like dacite (8.6%), obsidian (2.6%), and fine-grained basalt (0.9%) that are only rarely found in the general lithic population. The chalcedonies are all available within a few miles of the site. Some of the cherts, however, resemble materials from somewhat more distant sources under the Mogollon Rim to the east and include several varieties not well represented in the general population of lithics from the site.

### Quartz Crystals

One more quartz crystal was recovered this season, bringing the total to 24 intact crystals and 9 fragments, all visually identified as having come from the nearby (6 miles) Diamond Point crystal field. This one, as did the three from last season, came from the upper fill of Room 8 and so may reflect the Apache reoccupation.

### Ground Stone

Relatively few examples of ground stone were recovered this season but they conformed to the same patterns identified in previous years (Wood 2017). The most interesting aspect of the ground stone assemblage remains its material composition. Fifty-one portions of metates have been recovered to date including 18 whole, partial or reassembled metates (19 if you include the large portion of a trough metate left in the masonry pedestal on Room 7) and 34 isolated fragments. Altogether, then, a maximum of 38 individual metates may be represented, some from each excavated room but all from fill. Of the whole and partial metates, 12 are trough style, 3 are oval basins (one of which, on reflection, may not be an artifact after all), and 3 were slabs. Of the fragments, all appear to have come from trough style metates. Materials used remain largely unchanged from last year (Wood 2021). Almost three quarters of them are made of materials present either on site or within less than a mile: 50% are made of Tapeats Sandstone, 16.7% are made of Payson granite, and 10.4% are made of local limestone. The only imported materials are vesicular basalt (18.8%), sandstone (2%), and quartzite (2%).

In contrast, we currently have 97 pieces from 19 whole or reassembled manos and 79 mano fragments. The whole or reassembled manos are nearly all “two-hand” loaf shapes, relatively thin and well-worn for the most part, aside from a couple of “one-hand” oval pebble manos. The fragments are also mostly “two-hand” loaf manos, many of which show signs of continued use after being broken.

The rest of the ground stone assemblage (69 pieces) recovered to date breaks down as follows: 29 assorted hammerstones, (13 diorite and other metamorphics, 4 chalcedony, 4 limestone, 4 quartzite, and 1 basalt); 14 polishing stones (8 quartzite, 3 metamorphic, 2 hematite, and 1 basalt); 4 floor polisher/anvils (also counted as manos) including 2 quartzite, 1 sandstone, and 1 vesicular basalt; five whole  $\frac{3}{4}$ -groove diorite axes, including an unfinished blank and one that had been converted to a maul, all Classic Period Hohokam style; 4 lapstones (2 metamorphic, one fine grained basalt, and 1 quartzite; 3 grooved abraders, all of basalt; , 1 fragment of carved slate palette (surface find); 1 intact flat-ground slate plummet or pendant; 1 diorite pestle; 1 argillite (Deer Creek) pigment “core”; 1 ground blank for an argillite pendant or figurine; and 4 other odds and ends of quartzite and Tapeats that were not clearly assignable to any particular category.

The ground stone assemblage maintains the rather interesting composition seen in previous years. As noted above, the metates are few and are mostly local in origin, over 75% of them made from materials

available on or adjacent to the site. The manos, on the other hand, are both more plentiful and more expensive, as 84% of them are made of the same non-local materials identified previously (Wood 2017), namely vesicular and non-vesicular basalt (56.4%), andesite, quartzite, sandstone, and metamorphics. With the exception of a few hammerstones of local chalcedony, chert quartzite,, and limestone (of all things...), all of the other ground stone artifacts are of imported materials.

### Shell

Twenty-five whole or fragmentary shell artifacts were recovered this season, including 3 shell bracelet fragments, 21 more *Olivella* beads (from Room 28, of course), and one unidentified pendant fragment. This brings the total to 179 items of shell representing eight species that have been recovered to date. With the *Olivella* bead count now up to 65, that species now equals *Glycimeris* by percentage with both at 36.3% of the collection. Together with *Conus*, these three species now account for 93.6% of the shell recovered from the site that can be identified to genus at this time.

### Beads, Pendants, and Carvings

No artifacts in this category were recovered this season.

### Bone, Antler, and Basketry/Fiber Industries

No bone or antler artifacts were recovered this season.

### Chronological, Environmental, and Other Samples

As noted previously (Wood 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021), all but one of the enclosed/roofed rooms investigated so far burned; charcoal and burnt daub samples have been recovered from every room but 15, even from Feature 43 which may or may not be a room. As a result, we now have 73 datable samples of charcoal, including carbonized beans from Rooms 7, 28, and 31 and corn kernels from Room 7. We have decided to have samples run by Beta Analytic and are still soliciting more funding toward a goal of having at least one (preferably two or three) AMS or radiometric date from every room (depending on funding).

In addition to the radiocarbon samples, we have also collected 24 pollen and 54 float samples so far from various locations and depths. We also have a total of 36 macrobotanical samples, primarily beans and corn. Funding or a skilled volunteer still needs to be procured for their analysis.

Faunal material continues to be relatively abundant across the site; the total number of samples now at 237, still mostly dead burrowing rodents, some cooked (burnt and fragmented) artiodactyl long bones and ribs, a few turkeys(?), and the occasional bunny.

### **Time and Value**

Given our somewhat restricted schedule for Season 10, production was down a bit but we still managed to work 13 field days and 3 lab days with 28 different individual volunteers. This resulted in 899 hours of labor for a total to date of 10,779 hours that have been contributed by the volunteer staff and crew, not counting administrative time, write-up, or travel for those who are not full time Payson residents. At the current Federal standard in-kind valuation of \$28.54 per hour of volunteer labor, the Arizona Archaeological Society has contributed a minimum equivalent of \$307,633 to the project on behalf of the Town of Payson over the last ten years.

### **Some Preliminary Conclusions**

The work of Season 10 has basically reinforced the conclusions reached previously (Wood 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021), which are repeated below, with a few minor adjustments. One of the biggest surprises of Season 10 was the fact that Room 28 turned out not to have been built over an earlier structure, and that the collapse of the floor and walls in its northwest corner had more to do with an

underlying pit and/or the damage done by a long dead badger. Feature 43, stubbornly not resolving itself into a proper room with four walls and a hearth was another surprise.

Based on the architecture and ceramics we have observed so far, Goat Camp Ruin still appears to have been founded sometime around 750 AD (late Snaketown and early Gila Butte Red-on-buff pottery) by Hohokam colonists from the Salt-Gila Basin – or by local Central Arizona Tradition folk with very strong economic and cultural ties to early Hohokam settlements, probably those in Tonto Basin but possibly as a result of direct contact with the Salt River Valley. The ceramics still clearly indicate that the major outside influence or trade partner for Goat Camp was Hohokam, the next closest being the folks making Tusayan Whiteware. However, looking at all of the ceramics, lithic, ground stone, and other artifacts recovered to date, there appears to have been a clear drop off in trade with anyone after about 1150 or so. It appears that the folks living at Goat Camp were most connected when they were part of the Hohokam system during the Preclassic Period. And now it's starting to look like the site took on an entirely different role in the Classic Period and was quite deliberately closed for business before it was abandoned.

## **Outline of Work Proposed For Season 11**

### Excavation and Stabilization Work: First Priority

- Room 6 Backfill and clear excavation rubble. Clear rest of wall around the tree.
- Room 7 Complete the stabilization, backfill, reproduce granary platform on top of backfill, clear excavation rubble.
- Room 15 We still need to buttress the back wall with a ramp of rock, backfill the room, and clear excavation rubble.
- Room 22 Complete backfilling. Add capping stone to walls and checkdam the sloping entryway.
- Room 8 Continue excavation by quarters, followed by wall construction studies and stabilization. Clear the north and south walls with exterior trenching to prepare for stabilization. Room 8 will be the primary excavation focus for the season.
- Room 28 Expand exterior wall trench, followed by wall construction studies and stabilization.
- Feat. 29 Complete exterior wall trench to characterize relationship of entry to original ground surface.
- Feat. 30 Complete current excavation unit to floor.
- Room 31 Final map and backfilling.
- Room 43 Map and clean up the interior wall trench and exposed floor, backfill, clear excavation rubble.
- Room 44 Clear brush and duff, map.

### Excavation Work: Second Priority/Carryover to Next Season

- Room 1 Rebuild SE wall entry, remove stump, add capstone.
- Feature 2 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map, excavate 1m x 1m test unit (?).\*
- Features 4-5 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map, excavate 1m x 1m test units (?).\*
- Feature 17 Clear and define retaining (?) walls, map.
- Feature 24 Excavate half of this roasting pit.

Feature 26 Clear and define this presumed “retaining wall” and make surface collections along it to determine how it relates to the occupational history of the site either as an original feature or as an Apache attempt to fortify that portion of the site they had reoccupied.

Feature 32 Relocate and excavate F. 32, the slab-lined cyst, and perhaps see how it relates to the original ground surface in front of Room 1. To do this, we will need to move one of the backdirt piles from the room excavation.

Features 9, 10, 12-14, 36-39 Clear brush and duff to expose walls, map and add to master site map.

\*Additional proposed excavation work for these features may not be undertaken to compensate for unplanned additional work already performed in other units.

### Lab Work

During the upcoming 11<sup>th</sup> season, we will continue to process new artifact collections and expand our analysis of the pottery, lithics, ground stone, shell, and other material recovered to date. This effort will likely continue during the summer of 2023 after the close of the spring field session. We will also initiate radiocarbon analyses with the funding we currently have available and seek to acquire additional funds for more radiocarbon and the processing of the macrobotanical, float and pollen samples.

### Other Work

Survey/recording of contemporary and earlier sites in the Goat Camp area not already covered by FLEX or ADOT excavations. This will include compiling survey and excavation data from Risser Ruin for comparisons. Realistically, this will probably not be undertaken until the excavation phase of the project is completed.

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