Fieldwork

It was anticipated that Season 2 would see the completion of excavations within rooms F1 and F15, the exposure of wall construction and the establishment of an original ground surface for those two rooms, and the excavation of rooms F6, F7, and F22 as described in the Excavation and Stabilization Plan (Wood 2012). We also hoped to initiate or complete the stabilization treatments determined for each of these five rooms. Due to scheduling difficulties regarding the availability of professional supervision, much of that work had to be postponed to Season 3. Over a total of six days in the field with reduced crews during the fall session, the excavation of Room 1 was nearly completed and an additional two excavation units were opened up in Room 15. Both rooms were closed up for the winter in anticipation of completion in the spring, but the spring session failed to materialize owing to the above-mentioned scheduling issues.

Plans for Season 3 will be to implement the original goals for Season 2 (Wood 2013). We have expanded our pool of available volunteer supervisory staff so that we should have at least four professional archaeologists on site for each field day during the coming fall and spring sessions. This will improve both the speed and efficiency of the operation and ensure that it continues to meet professional standards.

Artifact Processing and Analysis

Due to the relatively small volume of material collected over the abbreviated field season, artifact processing was limited to two days in July and August of 2014, carried out by a small group of RCCAAS volunteers and volunteers from other AAS chapters under the direct supervision of PD Wood. All of the artifacts from the excavations done in Season 2 were washed and re-bagged. During the winter layover between field sessions for the upcoming 3rd season, we will process new artifact collections, expand our analysis of the pottery, and initiate analyses of the lithics, ground stone, shell, and other material recovered to date. This effort will likely continue during the summer of 2015 after the close of the spring field session. If funding becomes available, we will again attempt to contract radiocarbon analyses for samples taken from room F1 and any new samples that may be acquired.
Fig. 1. Showing the final locations of the Surface Collection Units (SCU) and the Test Unit (TU) in room F8. Excavations were carried out in rooms F1 and F15.
Time and Value
During Season 2 a total of 9 days were spent on the project, not counting miscellaneous administrative activities by the PI and PDs. Six of those days were given over to fieldwork with two spent in the lab processing the material recovered from the field and one was spent weatherproofing the site between sessions. A total of 660 hours were contributed by the volunteer staff and crew, not counting travel for those who are not full time Payson residents. At a conservative in-kind valuation of $20 per hour of volunteer labor, the Arizona Archaeological Society and in particular the Rim Country Chapter, contributed the equivalent of $13,200 to the project on behalf of the Town of Payson over the last year.

References
Wood, J. Scott
2012 *Excavation and Stabilization Plan for Goat Camp Ruin, Payson, Gila County, Arizona.* Rim Country Chapter, Arizona Archaeological Society, For the Town of Payson Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department, Tonto National Forest Cultural Resources Report 2008-12-58a

Wood, J. Scott