

# Goat Camp Ruin Interpretive Development Project

## PROGRESS REPORT

Season 11 Operations from 9/24/22 through 6/25/2023  
Arizona State Museum Permit 2012-107ps 7/17/2012

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Prepared by

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August 10, 2023

### **Excavation**

We resumed work last 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 Room 8 and Feature 30 (Fig. 1), along with continuing examination of the enigmatic new feature, 43, adjacent to Feature 30 (Wood 2021, 2022). Stabilization of the site also continued with work in Rooms 7 and 28. 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 11 Saturday field sessions and 4 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 Feature 43, yet to be fully defined (see below). Our previous assessment that Room 8 was constructed first in this complex 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

Having completed excavation of this room (Wood 2022), our primary focus for it now is stabilization.

### Feature 30

We continued working on the east half of this feature in our attempt to identify a floor/surface (Wood 2022), bringing the entire feature down to a uniform level across the feature. Still not convinced that there was an intact floor, we explored several flat-lying stones in the north half and discovered an ashy, hardened silt layer, variably burned, just below the level we had assumed was close to floor. We cleared this and followed it across the north half of the feature, finding it to be relatively consistent and traceable but unlike the floor/surface we had uncovered in the other courtyard, Feature 29. There were burned patches and small drifts of ash along with flat-lying sherds and other artifacts, including several manos in a cluster lying directly on the floor/surface. However, it was uneven and did not show the multiple laminae of silt and artifacts seen in F 29, and appeared to be little more than the natural ground surface with a short history of human traffic and artifact deposition. It seems so far, basically, to have been in use for a much shorter period of time than Feature 29. It is also considerably lower

than the built-up floor in F 29, also suggesting that it was constructed some time later. We will continue to clear the rest of the floor in the upcoming season.

### Feature 43

As noted previously (Wood 2022), we began this season by continuing to clean up the initial interior wall trench and by attempting to trace any further remnant of the “missing” south and west walls. This had become something of a priority for our understanding of the room, if that’s what it was, since there was a good doorway connecting it to the courtyard F 30 which has no exterior entryway; unless we could find another way in to Room 43, that room and its attached courtyard were only accessible to and from each other. Probing at the exterior southwest corner of Room 8 quickly located the remains of the west wall, abutted to the exterior of Room 8 and buried under a few centimeters of pothunter backdirt (from the pothole in the southwest interior corner of Room 8). We cleared a narrow trench along the top of this wall and followed it south along the same alignment as the west wall of Room 8. Curiously, the top remaining course of the wall, almost at grade where it met Room 8, quickly began diving downward. By the time it had reached its projected junction with where the south wall should have been it was nearly a meter deep and well below the base course of the remnant wall continued from F 30 that formed the southeast corner of the room – and this is just the remaining top of the wall; we have yet to excavate to its base. To see if there was an actual connection, we reopened the original south wall trench and took it down to the level of the west wall. What we found, surprisingly, was the intact foundation of the south wall, well below the base of the wall stub in the southeast corner. Neither the south nor the west wall yet shows any clear indication of a doorway to the outside. There was a gap between the squared off end of the surface wall stub and the “new” buried south wall that may have been an entry into the house from the south, but a pit appeared to have been dug through the original floor at that point which, along with some apparent displacement of the rocks in the buried wall, has complicated matters; more exposure and dismantling of the buried south wall will be necessary to try to sort this out.

With the discovery of the buried walls by trenching along with the partial exposure of what appears to be a pot bust in the trench wall at what seems like the top of the roof fall level – something we saw plenty of in Room 28 – it has become clear that F 43 is an enclosed, roofed space that we would typically call a room, but an odd one with many questions: where is the external entry? Where is the hearth? Why is the south wall so deeply buried relative to the east wall and floor? To answer these questions and to understand the nature of the room and its place within the Room 8 Complex, we began excavating the portion of the room west of the initial wall trench in standard 20 cm. levels in order to clear the room and expose its entire floor and remaining walls. That activity will continue in Season 12.

### Room 8

Work in Season 11 was an extension of what was done in Season 10. We continued to take the fill down in levels by room quarters, completing the third level over most of the room and continuing into the fourth level in one quarter. This is very time-consuming given the amount of wall fall. But as we come down through the base of Level 3 into Level 4 we appear to be passing through the demolition level into the roof fall as the amount of wall stone starts to lessen and the fill becomes mottled with burning, daub, charcoal stains, and burnt roof beams.

Basically, the fill continues to reflect backfilling of the room with earlier trash, clearly the result of a deliberate act at the abandonment of the structure. There were more of the same early buffwares and Preclassic points in the fill as seen previously (Wood 2019, 2021, 2022) but as we completed Level 3 we noted a much higher percentage of the earliest buffware types – Snaketown and Gila Butte. This suggests that Room 8 was being backfilled with some of the earliest trash deposits on the site and so may have been the last feature retired before the site was abandoned. The lithic assemblage seemed to follow a similar pattern with a concentration of the earliest stemmed point styles in the lower parts

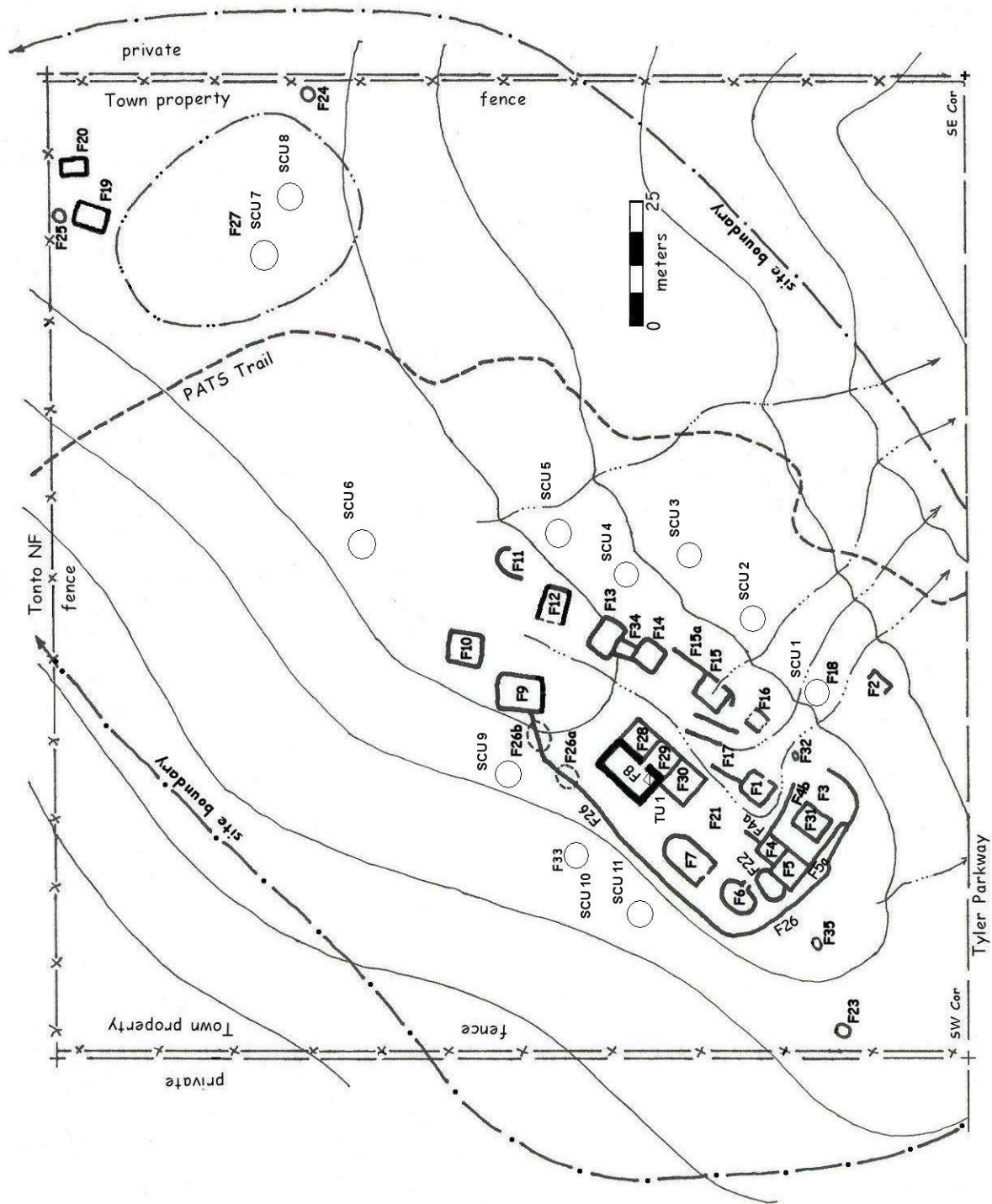


Fig. 1. Showing the layout of architectural features and surface collection units identified at Goat Camp Ruin (AZ O:11:72 ASM). Excavations in Season 9 were carried out in rooms F8, F28, and F30.

of the demolition level. An unprecedented 15 points came from the bottom of the demolition zone/top of roof fall interface, 7 of which were very early stemmed forms. Other aspects of the lithic collection at these levels - assuming that the trash fill was from the earliest occupation of the site – suggest that the original lithic assemblage was not as expedient as it later became, with higher percentages of cores and debitage suggesting that the early lithic industry at Goat Camp included more on-site production and, if the very fine early style points are any indication, more time and skill being devoted to production of specialist manufactures.

When work resumes, we will continue the current course of action, working our way down through the thick roof fall layer to the floor.

## **Stabilization**

### Room 7

Work on Room 7 was completed along with drainage contouring and the laying of an initial stretch of the interpretive trail to divert runoff around the structure.

### Room 28

Stabilization of this room was begun, starting with the resetting and repointing of the south wall and entrance. Given the considerable damage done to the north wall by our formerly resident badger and the juniper stump that still needs removal, this room will take some time to complete. Fortunately, drainage into the room should not be a problem.

## **Artifact Processing and Analysis**

All of the artifacts from the excavations done in Season 11 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

3112 sherds were collected from excavation. Total recovery of ceramics to date now comes to 38,050 sherds: 31,845 of these are plainware (83.7%), 5,747 are redware (15.1%), and the remaining 458 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 more or less consistent with the findings from previous seasons, but as we get into the lower levels of Room 8 the ratio is skewing towards plainwares and there is the higher frequency of very early decorated types mentioned above. Both of these trends support the idea that the room fill is coming from much earlier trash deposits. 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). To date as many as 30 whole or partially reconstructable vessels have been recovered from Rooms 1, 7, and 28, nearly all of which are locally made plainware.

Similar to the numbers previously reported, 71.6% 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 (5.2%), and Little Colorado Whiteware (2.9%), 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.

We did have two small ceramic surprises this year. One was the recovery of a single sherd of Pinto Polychrome, possibly the latest type found on the site so far, dating to just the abandonment period, 1280-1300. The other was the recovery of a small fired clay Preclassic Hohokam human figurine head from the fill in Room 43.

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 three seasons are skewed somewhat toward a higher percentage of plainware than redware. As noted above, this is probably a reflection of the fact that this year's work took us into the deeper levels of fill in Room 8 which, like others on the site, exhibits an odd mix of reverse stratigraphy and post abandonment deposition. Once again 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 2124 flaked stone artifacts, bringing our running total to 17,528 and maintaining roughly the same 70/30 ratio of ceramics to lithics we had over the last several seasons (Wood 2021, 2022).

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 0.6% cores and large core fragments, 18.3% shatter, 41.1% flakes, 39.9% debitage, 0 bifaces, 0.2% projectile points, and 1 drill, with only 1 mescal knife fragment found this year. While generally consistent with previous recoveries, the percentage of debitage increased again from last year. This came primarily from Room 8 but we are now well below the Apache re-occupation of that room. Further analysis may enlighten this assessment, but at the moment, assuming that the trash fill in Levels 3 and 4 was from the earliest occupation of the site, the original Goat Camp lithic industry, as discussed above, was not as expedient as it later became – though we still lack any kind of tools other than projectile points that would suggest local specialists or a more widespread use of formal tools.

Preliminary identification of materials continues to demonstrate an overwhelming (95.2%) 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 (now up to 16.4%) 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 61 pieces comprising 10 whole tools (intact or reconstructable) and 43 fragments representing an additional 12 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 27 points (almost four times as many as last year!) and one drill, bringing the current total to 143 points, only 41 of which are too fragmentary to fully characterize, and 15 drills. This year most of the points came from the lower demolition levels and upper roof fall within the fill of Room 8. Others came from the fill in Room 43. 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 8 intact and eleven classifiable fragmentary points found this year 4 were simple triangular with concave bases, two were simple triangular with flat bases, two were convex triangulars, and eleven were early Preclassic Hohokam style stemmed points, several of which were of exquisitely detailed manufacture.

Of the 102 more-or-less intact points recovered to date, two of the most common formats remain the small side-notched triangular form (23.5%) with flat or concave bases and the small simple triangulars, split half and half with either a flat or concave base (24.5%). However, the narrow stemmed triangulars, especially when combined with the serrated stemmed points (three examples so far), actually represent the largest single class at 38.2%. Eleven more of these were found this year, 7 from the deep fill of Room 8. While the side-notched points may reflect either Classic Period patterns or Apache styles, the stemmed points all conform to patterns typically associated with Preclassic Hohokam. Interestingly enough, now that we are into the deep demolition layer fill of Room 8, the side-notched points, especially those of apparent Apache manufacture, are no longer in evidence.

The simple triangulars are mostly 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.

Though none were found this year, there are also a few corner-notched and expanding stem points and one 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 (96.5%) are made of local silicates, primarily chalcedonies (72), cherts (46), nearby Hardscrabble dacite (12), and Preacher Canyon Chert, which is actually a distinctive local chalcedony (8). 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 than in the general lithic population and the addition of some exotic materials like obsidian (2.1%), 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

No quartz crystal was recovered this season, leaving the total at 24 intact crystals and 9 fragments, all visually identified as having come from the nearby (6 miles) Diamond Point crystal field. The lack of crystals this year may reflect the fact that we are now well below the Apache reoccupation of Room 8.

## 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-two 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 35 isolated fragments. Altogether, then, a maximum of 39 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 two years (Wood 2021, 2022). Three quarters of them are made of materials present either on site or within less than a mile: 50% are made of Tapeats Sandstone, 15.4% are made of Payson granite, and 9.6% are made of local limestone. The only imported materials are vesicular basalt (17.3%), sandstone (1.9%), and quartzite (1.9%).

In contrast, we currently have 108 pieces from 24 whole or reassembled manos and 84 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 (70 pieces) recovered to date breaks down as follows: 32 assorted hammerstones, (13 diorite and other metamorphics, 4 chalcedony, 4 limestone, 4 quartzite, 3 chert and 1 basalt); 16 polishing stones (10 quartzite, 3 metamorphic, 2 hematite, and 1 basalt); 5 floor polisher/anvils (also counted as manos) including 2 quartzite, 2 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, 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 about 90% of them are made of the same non-local materials identified previously (Wood 2017), mostly medium grain non-vesicular, some vesicular basalt, and a few examples each of 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

Thirteen whole or fragmentary shell artifacts were recovered this season, including 7 shell bracelet fragments, 1 more *Olivella* bead (from Room 8 for a change), one whole *Conus* tinkler and a fragment of another, and three unidentified fragments. This brings the total to 193 items of shell representing eight species that have been recovered to date. With the *Olivella* bead count down from last year, when we finished Room 28, to total 66 (34.2%), *Glycimeris* is again the most common species by count at 74

(38.3%). Together with *Conus*, these three species now account for about 85% of the shell recovered from the site that can be identified to genus at this time.

### Beads, Pendants, and Carvings

One small, round, polished serpentine bead 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, 2022), 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. As a result, we now have 77 datable samples of charcoal, including carbonized beans from Rooms 7, 28, and 31, with 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 253, 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**

During Season 11, we worked 11 field days and 4 lab days with 44 different individual volunteers. This resulted in 1076 hours of labor for a total to date of 11,855 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 \$31.80 per hour of volunteer labor, the Arizona Archaeological Society has contributed a minimum equivalent of \$376,989 to the project on behalf of the Town of Payson over the last eleven years.

### **Some Preliminary Conclusions**

Pretty much all the work done this last season was focused on clearing down through levels of demolition fill in Rooms 8 and 43 with some work on the floor of the courtyard feature 30, so not a lot of new insight into the history or use of the site leapt out; hopefully that may change as we start getting to the floors of 8 and 43. We did gain some insight into the sequence of “ritual abandonment” that took place, in that it now appears that Room 8 may have been the last feature demolished and backfilled, based on the consistently early Preclassic fill we encountered as we got down to the roof fall levels. Obviously, we will be looking more closely at that in the upcoming season.

Otherwise, the work of Season 11 has basically reinforced the conclusions reached previously (Wood 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022), which are repeated below, with a few minor adjustments. One of the biggest surprises of Season 11 was the fact that Feature 43 turned out to be a proper room with four walls, though there are still issues with identifying the actual exterior entry and hearth location.

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 12**

### Excavation and Stabilization Work: First Priority

- Room 6 Backfill and clear excavation rubble. Clear rest of wall around the tree.
- Room 7 Reproduce granary platform on top of backfill, add more 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 Continue stabilization and wall construction studies. Expand exterior wall trench, clear excavation rubble and add backfill.
- 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 Complete excavation of room to floor, begin stabilization, 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 12<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 2024 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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