

COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

SUBJECT: Goat Camp Master Plan Revision (PATS)

MEETING DATE: November 6, 2008

PAYSON GOAL: NEW: EXISTING: X

ITEM NO.:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE: NA

SUBMITTED BY:

AMOUNT BUDGETED: 0

Rick Manchester 
Parks and Recreation Director

SUBMITTAL TO AGENDA
APPROVED BY TOWN MANAGER

EXPENDITURE REQUIRED: 0

CONT. FUNDING REQUIRED: 0



EXHIBITS (If Applicable, To Be Attached):

1. REVISED Goat Camp Plan (with executive summary of changes)
2. Site Stewardship CDR—November 16, 2006
3. Resolution 2242—Management of Goat Camp Rim Site by the Arizona Archeological Society

POSSIBLE ACTION:

1. Request action to approve and adopt the revised Goat Camp Master Plan.

SUMMARY OF THE BASIS FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

The revisions in the revised Goat Camp Master Plan are minor and basically amend the original master plan to focus on a smaller scale of interpretive development, minimal excavation and stabilization, and an increased emphasis on preservation.

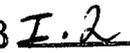
The "public archaeology" participatory interpretation program proposed in the original Goat Camp Master Plan has been changed to include a more limited passive program that is currently approved as part of the Payson Area Trails System (PATS) grant application.

This revision also includes the site stewardship role for the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society (RCCAAS), which was approved via a CDR by the Payson Town Council in November 2006.

The revisions have already been approved by SHPO.

PROS:

1. The original Goat Camp Master Plan, was adopted by the Payson Town Council in 1997, contained plans for development and excavation that no longer are reflected current plans for the site. The State Historical and Preservation Office did not approve or adopt the original master plan. Without SHPO's approval the project is not eligible to complete work at the site.

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COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

2. This action will allow the town to be eligible for grant funding. The town is approved by the State for a Heritage Fund Grant for this project.

CONS:

None

PUBLIC INPUT (if any):

Previous council meetings, Trails Task Force meetings and work days, Parks and Recreation Board meetings.

BOARD/COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS (if any) (give dates and attach minutes):

The Parks and Recreation Board will be meeting on October 29th to develop a recommendation. Verbal report will be available during the November 6th, 2008 Council meeting.

FUNDING:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------|
| Account Number: | Title: | Amount: \$ |
| Account Number: | Title: | Amount: \$ |
| Account Number: | Title: | Amount: \$ |
| Account Number: | Title: | Amount: \$ |
| | | Total Cost: \$ |

CFO: _____ Date: _____



TO: Rick Manchester, Parks and Recreation Director

FROM: Mary McMullen, Trails & Outdoor Recreation Coordinator

DATE: October 21, 2008

RE: Executive Summary of Revised Goat Camp Master Plan

In response to a request from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as part of the AZ State Trails Heritage Grant approval process for the Goat Camp Ruins, a revised Goat Camp Master Plan was generated by Scott Wood, US Forest Service Archaeologist, in August 2008. The original Goat Camp Master Plan was adopted by the Payson Town Council in 1997. However, this original plan was never put into action.

The differences between the original and revised Goat Camp Master Plans are relatively minor and are listed as follows:

- Original master plan focused on major interpretive development, restoration and excavation of ruins, while the revised master plan focuses on a much smaller interpretive development, minimal excavation and stabilization per SHPO current requirements.
- Original master plan did not include the Payson Area Trails System (PATS) as part of the site development and interpretation, along with a connector trail going through the site, while the revised master plan does.
- Original master plan included a “public archaeology” participatory program, while the revised master plan includes a more limited, passive program.
- Original master plan was never approved by SHPO, while the revised master plan was approved by SHPO in September 2008.

Adoption of the revised Goat Camp Master Plan by the Payson Town Council is essential in order to proceed with the protection and development of the Goat Camp Ruins site.

**A MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
GOAT CAMP RUIN
PAYSON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Originally prepared by

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Margaret "Peg" Davis

Cultural Resource Group
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
Western Regional Office

and

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Ryden Architects, Inc.
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January 13, 1997

Revised and Updated

By

J. Scott Wood

Forest Archaeologist
Tonto National Forest

For The

Town of Payson
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July 2008

This plan was originally funded with the assistance of a USDA-FS Rural Development Grant.

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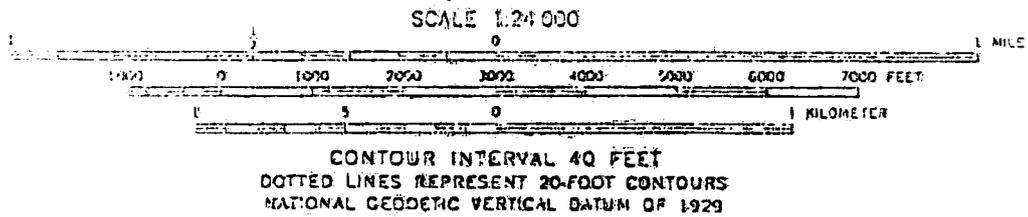
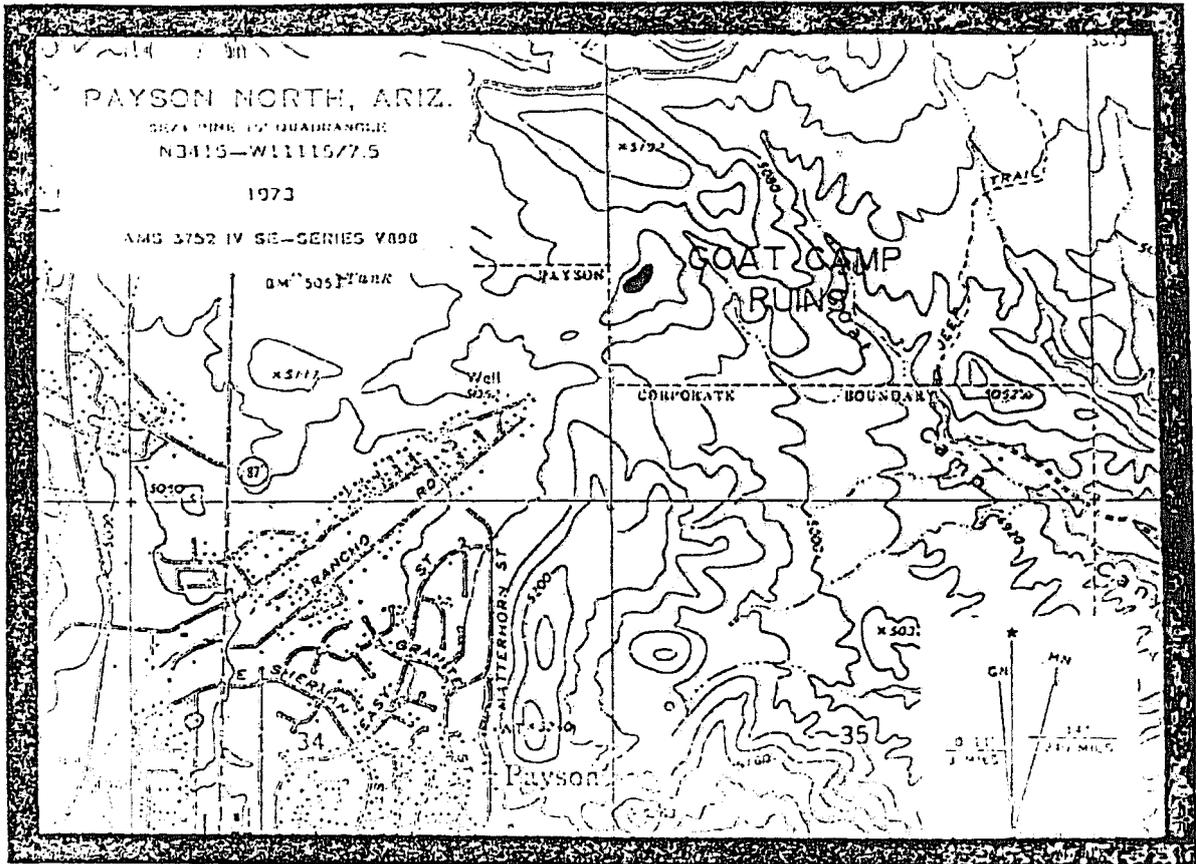


Figure 1. Locational Map of Goat Camp Ruin

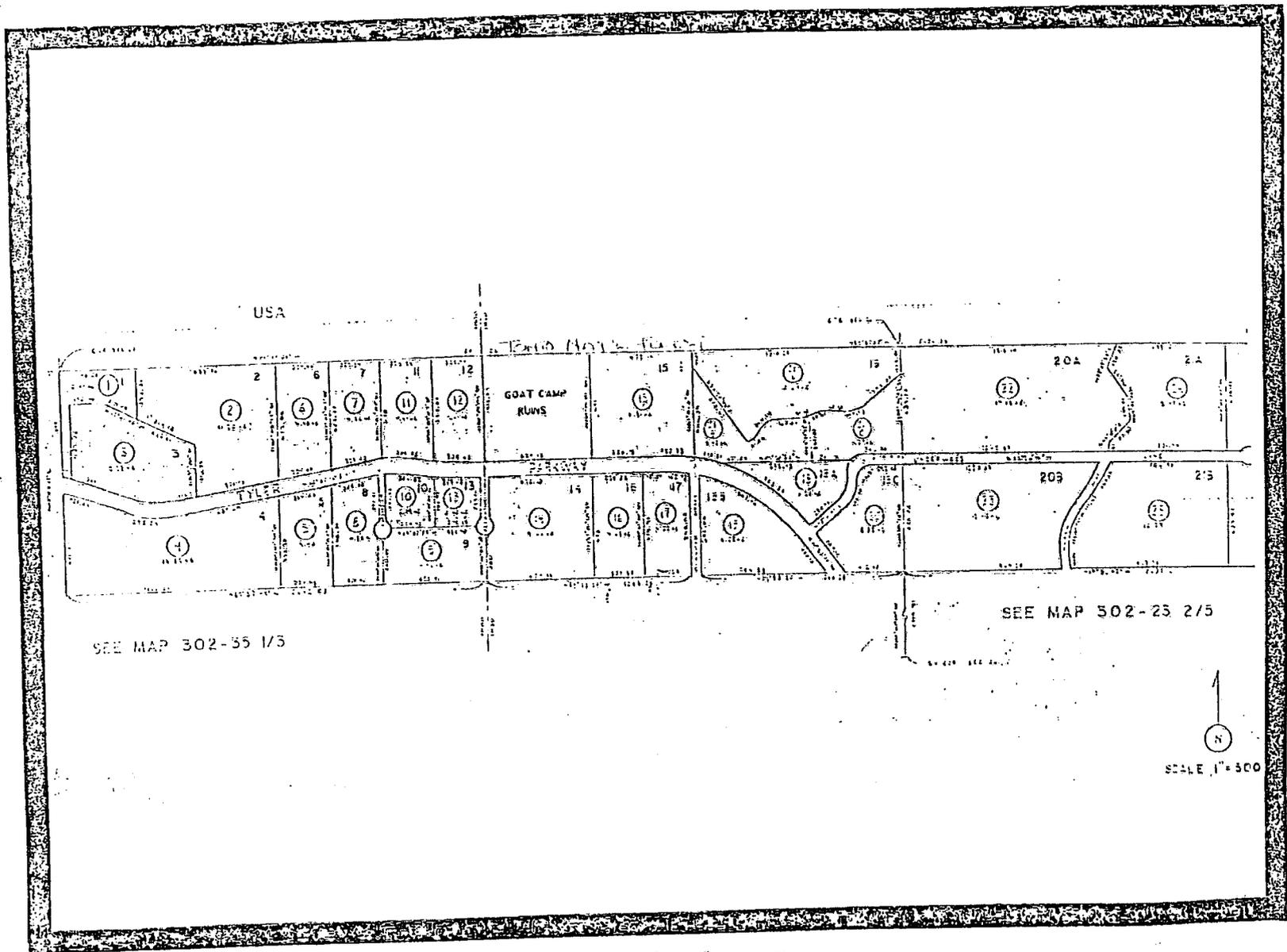


Figure 2. Locational Map of Tyler Parkway and Surrounding Property.

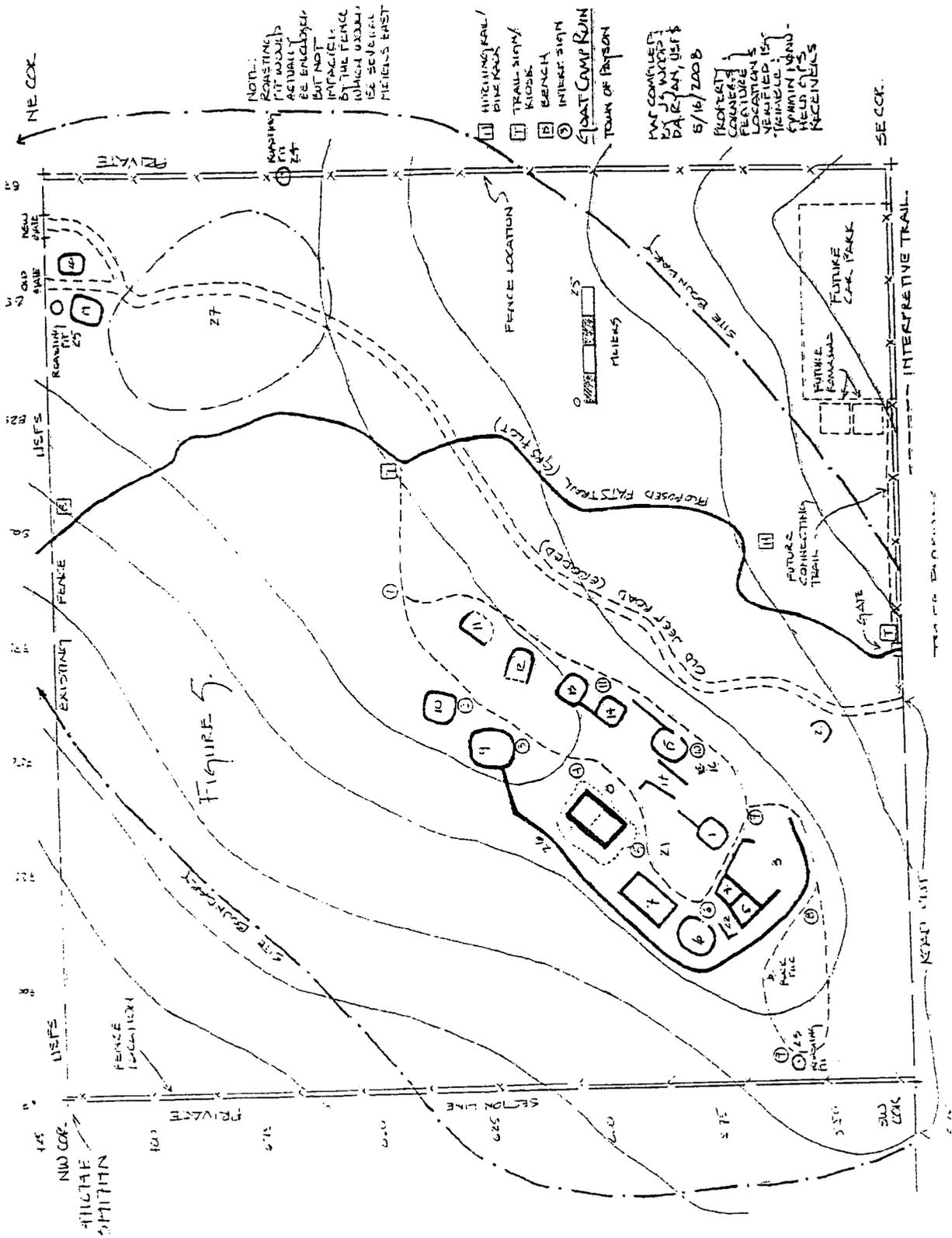


Figure 5. Site Map of Goat Camp Ruin: Interpretive Trail, Sign Loci, and Parking Lot

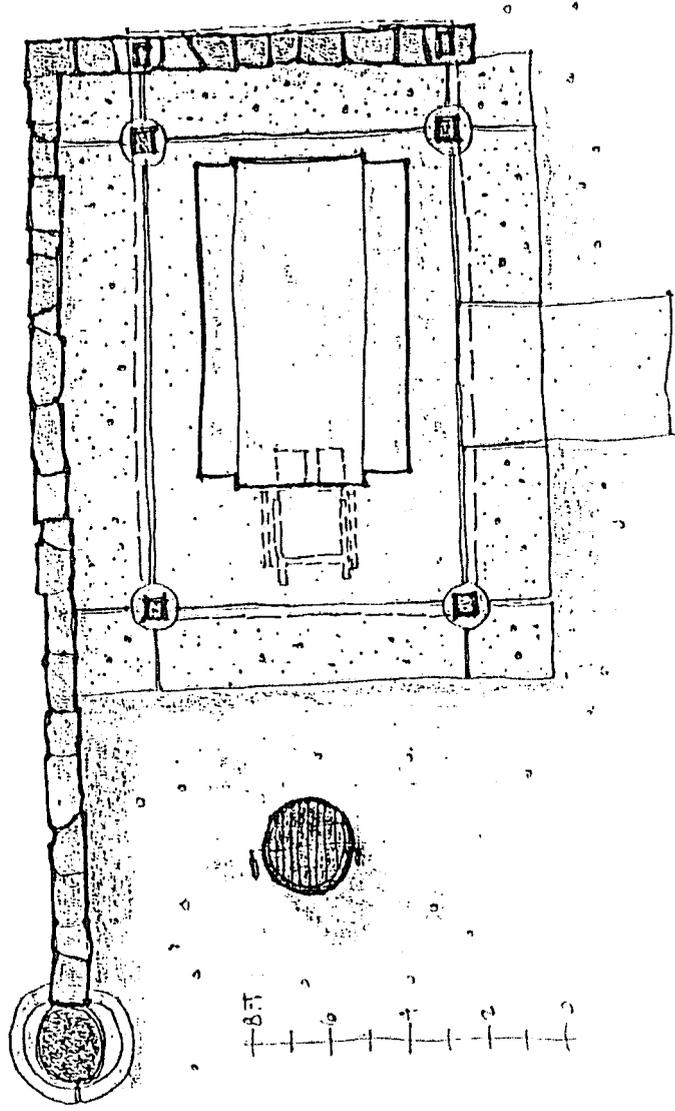
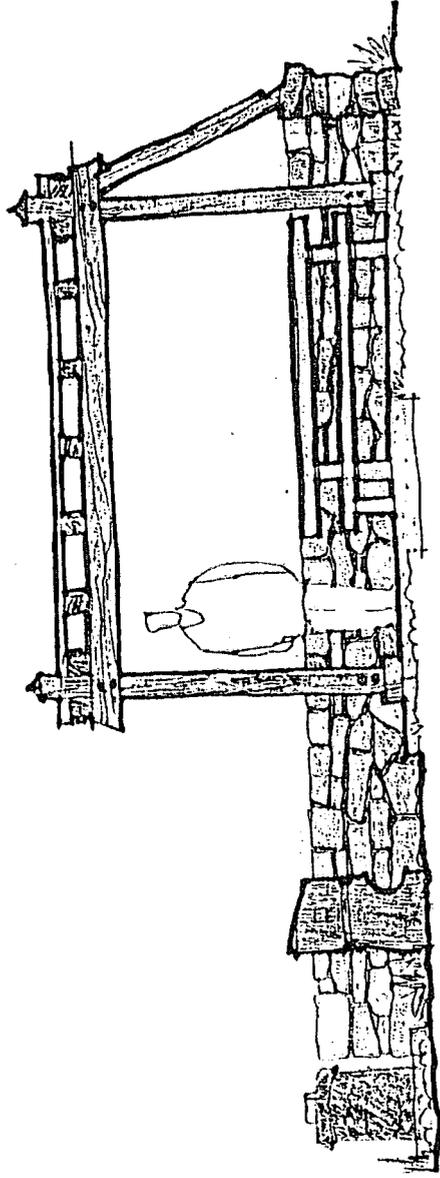


Figure 6 Plan View of the Proposed Picnic Ramadas at Goat Camp Ruins
Archaeological Park and Profile of the Proposed Picnic Ramadas
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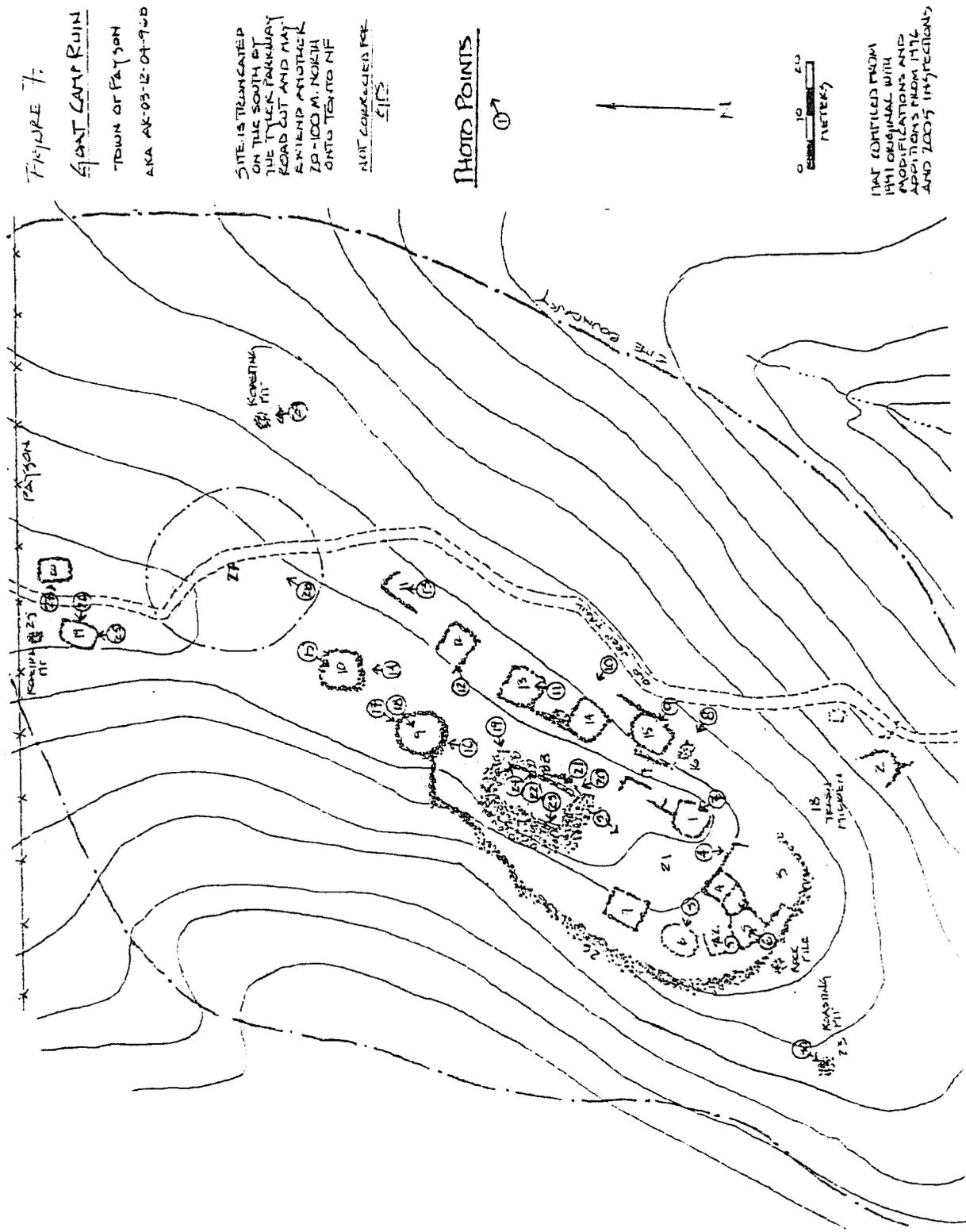


FIGURE 7:

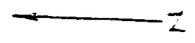
GOAT CAMP RUIN

TOWN OF PATSON
AKA AK-03-12-04-900

SITE IS TRUNCATED
ON THE SOUTH BY
THE TYLER PARKWAY
ROAD CUT AND MAY
EXTEND ANOTHER
20-100 M. NORTH
ONTO TERNING NE
NOT CONNECTED FOR
SITE

PHOTO POINTS

①



MAP COMPILED FROM
1941 ORIGINAL WITH
MODIFICATIONS AND
ADDITIONS FROM 1976
AND 2007 INSPECTIONS

Figure 7. Goat Camp Ruin: PhotoPoints

PART I GOAT CAMP RUIN

Goat Camp Ruin, located within the Town of Payson, Arizona, is a relatively small but well preserved prehistoric village containing 18-20 surface rooms with stone masonry foundations and jacal walls, a central plaza, a number of small stone retaining walls and check dams, a large, partial enclosing retaining wall, an earlier (buried) pithouse component, and several roasting pits that are probably Apache. The site originally measured approximately 300 meters by 160 meters and was occupied at more or less the same time as Shoofly Village, a nearby archaeological site developed by the US Forest Service (USFS) as a public heritage recreation area. Goat Camp Ruin is mostly owned by the Town of Payson; however, the Tonto National Forest still owns and manages the northern extent of the site complex. The Town proposes to develop this site into a small interpretive archaeological park and point of interest along the Payson Area Trail System (PATS) in order to provide public interpretation and protect and preserve it for future generations.

The site was occupied by Native people that archaeologists assign to the Payson sub-tradition of the widespread Central Arizona Tradition, sometime between A.D. 850 and 1280. It has been known to the historic and modern residents of Payson since the 1880s and got its name from nearby Goat Camp Creek, an area used historically by local goat ranchers to water their flocks. It was first scientifically recorded as site number AR-03-12-04-968 by the USFS in 1991 just north of what was then the corporate boundary of the Town of Payson. It was acquired from the Tonto National Forest through a Federal Land Exchange in 1994; small "test" areas within the site were excavated by Arizona State University prior to that as part of the mitigation for that exchange. The area available for park development consists of an undivided parcel of approximately six (6) acres on the north side of Tyler Parkway. This area is zoned residential on large lots of similar size. The Town parcel is bordered on three sides by private land and on the north by the Tonto National Forest. Some construction has been undertaken in the area but it remains semi-rural in character and heavily wooded, providing very effective vegetative screening between houses and all around the Town parcel. Upon entering the Town parcel to visit the ruin it is as if you were already on the Forest. Indeed, without interpretation, the average visitor standing in the middle of the ruin would have no sense that it is other than a natural landscape; even the long-established Alpine Heights residential area south of the Parkway is difficult to discern through the trees.

Stewardship of the site is provided by the Town and the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society (RCC/AAS) by agreement with the Town, with assistance from the Tonto National Forest acting as agent for the Town for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, per a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Town, the Forest, and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under which Tonto National Forest retains "lead agency" status regarding the site for the purposes of Section 106 consultation with SHPO.

This plan describes the resources of the Goat Camp Ruin site and directs its development as an interpretive park. Initial development will be limited and will focus on local residents and visitors but over time, as funding becomes available, Goat Camp Ruin will be connected to other points of interest around Payson as part of the PATS and may begin to attract destination visitors to Payson as part of a larger cooperative interpretive and recreational program with the Tonto National Forest that will include the developed site of Shoofly Village, Houston Mesa Campground, and several USFS trails that connect them. Visitor experiences proposed for the site include both a self-guided interpretive trail and a public program that may include incorporation into local school curricula and guided tours by knowledgeable members of the RCC/AAS. Eventually, a small

parking/picnicking facility immediately north of Tyler Parkway may be added to accommodate increasing visitor interest.

Both the Town and the private sector will participate in the development of selected park facilities; through its stewardship agreement, the Town expects to rely heavily on RCC/AAS for implementation, monitoring, and maintenance of the property. All phases and aspects of this project anticipate a significant volunteer program to conduct the necessary excavations and stabilization activities, build and maintain the trail, and install and maintain the interpretive signs. All archaeological excavation and stabilization will be conducted primarily by both local and statewide members of the Arizona Archaeological Society, under the direct supervision of a qualified professional archaeologist who will be responsible for designing, implementing, and documenting these activities. Technical assistance will be available from the Tonto National Forest, particularly in the area of Section 106 compliance. Protection of the site will be provided by a physical barrier (vehicle-resistant fencing with controlled access portals around the parcel perimeter) and by periodic monitoring by RCC/AAS after the manner of the Arizona Site Stewards. Law enforcement will be provided by the Payson Police Department.

THE NATURAL SETTING

Goat Camp Ruin is located within the pinyon-juniper woodland below the escarpment of the Mogollon Rim. This major geological feature not only divides Arizona basically in half, but provides a range of various environmental settings which, in turn, provided prehistoric people who lived here with a wide range of different natural resources. Both the Town of Payson and the site itself are located within a sub-Rim area that has been termed the "Payson Basin," basically the area between the Mazatzal Mountains in the west and the headwaters of Tonto Creek in the east.

Generally, the Payson Basin can be characterized by high, open mountains and sediment filled basin lowlands; elevations range from 4,800 feet to 5,600 feet above sea level. Major drainages tend to flow south to southwest. Steep slopes generally occur at mesa edges or along deeply entrenched drainages. Most of the gently sloping land is found within the sediment-filled basin lowlands and on the uplands located in the northeast quarter of the basin.

Vegetation varies significantly throughout the Payson Basin, a characteristic that made it particularly attractive to hunters and gatherers. Overall, the region can be characterized as an ecotone or transition zone with woodland, chaparral, and grassland being the dominant plant communities in the lower elevations (after Lowe 1972). Ponderosa pine forest dominates the higher elevations. Goat Camp Ruin itself, at an elevation of about 5,140 feet, is characterized by an eclectic mix of Pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*), Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), alligator juniper (*Juniperus clepeana*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), scrub oak (*Quercus turbinella*), Emory oak (*Quercus emoryi*), Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), manzanita (*Artostaphylos* sp.), catclaw (*Acacia greggii*), prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), and various species of yucca (*Yucca* sp.). Many of these plant forms, coupled with the many wild grasses and forbs, would have formed a large and divergent natural resource base of both foods and medicines for the Payson Native populations. No plants identified either on-site or immediately offsite appear on any Federal or State list of threatened or endangered species.

This plant community supports an equally diverse animal community including elk, whitetail deer, mule deer, bear, lion, coyote, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, squirrels, turkey, chipmunks, skunks, gophers, and raccoons. Numerous other small mammals, birds, and reptiles also inhabit this area. This diversity of wildlife also had a lot to offer the Payson Native populations.

There are also a variety of geological resources in the area. In particular, chert and quartzite suitable for producing chipped-stone tools, sandstone and limestone suitable for use as building materials, and both fine and coarse grain basalt suitable for producing grinding stones for processing plant foods, heavy duty flaked stone cutting tools, and hammerstones for making other tools. In summary, it is apparent that the environmental zone which characterizes the Payson Basin provides a diverse resource base for human occupation.

However, it is also characteristic of the Payson Basin that none of these resources occurs in such abundance as to support a human population of any size on its own. As a result, like most prehistoric people in the American Southwest, the former residents of Payson utilized a mixed economy split in varying degrees from year to year between wild plant resource gathering, hunting, and farming – at least until all of these strategies would have failed during the great drought of the late 13th century that appears to have caused the wholesale abandonment of the region for over 200 years.

THE CULTURAL SETTING

It is not known what the prehistoric people of the Payson Basin called themselves but they are called the "Payson Tradition" by archaeologists who see them as a local development within a larger cultural network of linguistically and culturally related people living throughout central Arizona. This phenomenon, stretching from west of Prescott to as far east as Whiteriver, is called by the rather prosaic name of "Central Arizona Tradition" (CAT). The CAT appears to have developed indigenously sometime during what is called the Archaic (pre-pottery) Period, roughly 1300-8,000 years ago. Local traditions developed out of that larger context in the Payson, Prescott, Verde Valley, Tonto Basin, and Phoenix Basin areas as the scattered hunters and gatherers began to coalesce into increasingly permanent settlements to take up agriculture and, later, pottery manufacture, new technologies introduced into the Southwest from Mexico. The Payson Tradition people also acquired a lot more from the south, specifically from their linguistic cousins from the Phoenix Basin that we know today as the Hohokam. Indeed, it appears that the Payson area was colonized to a certain extent by Hohokam from the lower Verde Valley from as early as 750 or 800 AD to about 1000 AD. After acquiring Hohokam technology, architecture, and various other cultural traditions over the course of several generations of close relations, by the mid 9th century the Payson Tradition people had clearly joined the Hohokam regional political and economic system. It was within that context that Goat Camp Ruin began to develop some time around 850 AD.

There is a considerable amount of archeological research on the Payson region that is available to draw on to develop the interpretation of Goat Camp Ruin. Most of the early work was done by the Forest Service, under contract to ADOT for highway work, and by Arizona State University which operated a field school at Shoofly Village in the 1980s (e.g., Jeter 1978; Lightfoot et al 1977; Henderson n.d.; Green and Effland 1983; Stafford 1979; Tjaden 1978; Kelly 1969; McAllister and Wood 1981; Wood 1983a, 1983b, Redman 1984, Redman and Hohmann 1986, Hohmann and Redman 1988, Redman 1993, Howell 1994). After ASU lost interest in the area, the Forest Service continued to conduct archaeological surveys and after a while, new excavation projects were undertaken in the area, notably for the Tonto Apache Land Exchange (SOURCE!!!!) and a continuing investigation sponsored by ADOT along the SR 260 corridor east of town (SOURCES!!!!) which is continuing to provide a great deal of information on the prehistory of the area, especially regarding the entry into and settlement of the Basin by the Tonto Apache.

THE CONDITION OF GOAT CAMP RUIN

Goat Camp Ruin was first scientifically recorded by Michael Sullivan of the Tonto National Forest in October of 1991. It was re-recorded by archaeologists from ASU as part of a major survey conducted for a proposed federal land exchange in February 1992. (see Allison and Ohnersorgen 1992). The site was subsequently test excavated by ASU during 1993 (see Howell 1994).

The visible surface expression of the site (Figure 3) consists of a series of small masonry and jacal houses, a number of small retaining walls and checkdams, and a central structure (Feature 8) of more substantial construction than any other building on the site. The main cluster of structures is partially enclosed by a large, low retaining wall (Feature 26) which extends around the western and southern edges.

Most of the structures are clustered in the southwestern portion of the site but there are two outlying detached rooms (Features 19 & 20) near its northeast boundary. In between those rooms and the rest of the surface architecture is an area (Feature 27) devoid of any surface structures but with a relatively high density of artifacts. The earliest ceramics identified on the site, including several varieties of Hohokam painted pottery, and fragments of stone tools made from materials found only in the lower Verde and Agua Fria River areas come from this part of the site, indicating that there is an earlier component to the occupation and more than likely a small cluster of buried pithouses.

Several other features within the site are also of note. Within the southern portion of the masonry house cluster is an open plaza (Feature 21) defined by the arrangement of the houses. In addition to being a likely focus for many village activities, it also appears to have served as the site's cemetery. Finally, there are three small roasting pits (Features 23, 24, & 25) at the outer edges of the site, two of which remain open, i.e. their central pit was not filled in after use. None of them are associated with any diagnostic artifacts (so far) and they appear not to be contemporary with the rest of the structures on the site. These three features appear to represent a reoccupation of the site by Apaches, centuries after the prehistoric village had been abandoned.

The overall condition of the site is fair to good. It has suffered some erosion on its east side, despite all the retaining walls, and some of the structures are partially disrupted by vegetation growing on them, despite the fact that a lot of brush and lower limbs of trees were removed as part of the LBA mapping program in 1995.

Another existing condition at the site which must be considered is the presence of the remains of a jeep road/trail. Now heavily eroded and disappearing back into the landscape, it appears to have done very little damage to the site. More recently, however, ATV trails have appeared at the northwest edge of the site. So far they have done little direct damage to it but vehicular access into the site boundary should be eliminated as soon as possible to prevent this activity from spreading.

In 1993 three rooms were test excavated by ASU as part of the land exchange mitigation (Howell 1994). These units were backfilled but improperly compacted and they are now currently eroding. By far, however, the biggest impact to site integrity has been vandalism. Recent observations combined with the findings of a damage assessment conducted in 1988 have identified at least 24 potholes going back several decades in and around the masonry structures. In addition, the plaza shows signs of many naturally filled in and partially healed over potholes, suggesting that the cemetery was extensively looted in the past (Figure 4). The most recent inspection of the site (2008) revealed no new vandalism.

PART II

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Cultural attractions in and around Payson related to the archaeology of the area are relatively few: Shoofly Village on the Tonto National Forest, the Rim Country Museum in Payson, and Tonto Natural Bridge State Park. Development of Goat Camp Ruin will add significantly to the interpretive opportunities in the area.

GOALS FOR DEVELOPMENT

There are four principal goals for the development of Goat Camp Ruin. These are:

1. First and foremost, the long-term management of Goat Camp Ruin for the protection and preservation of cultural resources that are important to both the general public and the scientific community,
2. The development of an on-site interpretation and education program integrated into the PATS,
3. The development of off-site visitor awareness of the significance and value of cultural resources in general and in the Payson area in particular, leading to the development of a sense of stewardship among the residents of and visitors to Payson, and
4. The integration of the surrounding natural resources into the interpretive aspect of the site's cultural features, maintaining the natural setting of the site during the development of on-site facilities and integrating a general sense of environmental awareness and a conservation ethic into the interpretive message.

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERPRETIVE POTENTIAL

The interpretive and recreational potential for Goat Camp Ruin is substantial, especially if developed in conjunction with the Payson Area Trail System.

Site development would require minimal efforts and funding to create the initial park facility: fencing the parcel, establishing trails, and installing identification and interpretive signs. In this initial phase the site will be left in essentially its existing condition, though a limited amount of additional brush and tree removal and periodic vegetation management will enhance the interpretive potential of the site and reduce the continuing disruption of features.

Subsequent developments will include the construction of a small parking lot and trailhead, excavation and stabilization of masonry features that are at risk from erosion or that might pose a hazard to public safety in their current condition, and expansion of the interpretive program with more exhibits and additional lines of interpretation for the native plants and other resources within the park.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The primary goal of the interpretive program is to present Goat Camp Ruin in as natural a setting as possible with minimal intrusion from facilities, including interpretive media such as signs and exhibits, so as to both preserve as much of the site as possible and enhance the sense of discovery felt by the visitor. Nevertheless, the development of any archaeological site for public interpretation necessarily involves compromises between the need to make changes to the site and its environment to accommodate visitors and the need to protect and preserve the resource.

Such site development activities include (1) facility development, including stabilization and repair and the excavations necessary to support that activity; (2) landscape modifications, including trail construction, erosion control, and sign installation; (3) visitor impacts; and (4) additional archaeological investigations.

Facility development at Goat Camp Ruin will be carefully evaluated for possible impact resulting from construction activities by both a professional archaeologist and an environmental planner prior to the actual start of work. If a previously unidentified cultural or natural resource is encountered during these preconstruction examinations, the construction program should be so revised as to accommodate the new situation. And, as directed in the MOA, any action with a potential for impact must be compliant with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act prior to implementation.

PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

Development of the site requires a number of different activities, some of which can be undertaken simultaneously while others must occur in sequence. These activities have been organized into eight phases to be implemented over a multi-year period:

- I. Initial brush clearing and general mapping of surface features and boundaries (done).
- II. Construction of a vehicle-resistant fence around the parcel.
- III. Construction of an access trail from Tyler Parkway into and through the Goat Camp Ruin parcel to connect with USFS trails as part of the PATS system and laying out an interpretive trail from the PATS trail into the main architectural core of the ruin.
- IV. Clearing and delineating an interpretive loop trail through the ruin, originating from the PATS trail.
- V. Development and placement of interpretive exhibits or trail stations and an accompanying brochure/trail guide.
- VI. Stabilization and repair of the ruins, beginning with a detailed map of all surface features and limited excavations necessary to prepare for the stabilization work.
- VII. Construction of a parking lot adjacent to Tyler Parkway with associated visitor facilities.
- VIII. Upgrading of initial interpretive exhibits and continuing maintenance of the site and its facilities.

As noted, some of this work has already been accomplished (Phase I). Other Phases need not be sequential but will be pursued as funding becomes available or as the need arises. During the initial stage of development (Phases I – III) the site will remain in its current condition, but it will eventually need some work, especially as word of the park spreads and visitation increases.

Several of the facilities and activities planned for the site will necessarily impact the cultural resource to varying degrees. Proper planning and placement is, therefore, of paramount importance in order to minimize the overall level of effect and retain a high degree of site integrity. To ensure that protection and preservation remain at the forefront of planning, a qualified professional archaeologist will review all planning and implementation within the parcel, directly supervise all excavation and stabilization of the ruin, and monitor all construction activities in the parcel. In addition, the Town will request review at all stages by the Tonto National Forest Archaeologist in order to ensure consistency with the plan and compliance with both the MOA and Section 106.

ADDITIONAL PLANNING, REPORTS, AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

Several of these activities will require additional planning, documentation, and/or Section 106 consultation. The development of interpretive media for the site (Phase V) will require the preparation of a final Interpretive Plan (a draft plan is included here as Appendix B). A Stabilization and Repair Plan will also be prepared for the activities identified as Phase VI. This plan will address the specific needs for stabilization and repair, identify the locations requiring it and the specific methods to be applied in each location, including any excavations needed as preparation. This plan will also include a mitigation/data recovery plan to resolve any issues related to the impacts derived from all of these activities. This plan will require Section 106 consultation with SHPO. Upon completion of the excavation, stabilization, and repair work a report documenting that activity will be prepared. Included in that report will be a Monitoring Plan with a schedule for periodic inspection of the ruin and its repairs that will identify routine maintenance procedures that can be performed as part of the monitoring effort.

PARK BOUNDARIES

As Figure 2 illustrates, the park parcel is bounded on two sides (east and west) by private land that either has been or will be developed for residential use. As a good neighbor, park facilities will be located or at least vegetatively screened in such a way as to minimize visual and auditory intrusions into these properties. Tyler Parkway bounds the south side of the parcel and will provide its primary public access (initial development calls only for the PATS trailhead to be located adjacent to the road, utilizing the wide shoulder below the road cut as a makeshift parking area; subsequent development will include a small parking area outside the road prism and inside the parcel boundary). The land at the north boundary of the parcel is entirely Tonto National Forest. USFS manages this area, including the northernmost portions of the Goat Camp Ruin site. An alternative but strictly non-vehicular access into the parcel will be provided by the connection of the PATS trail to the USFS trail system. The entire six acres which constitute the park parcel (Figure 5) will be fully utilized for proposed park development, either for facility construction or as protected and preserved areas of natural environment (e.g. green belt, audiovisual screening). The entire park boundary – except that section along Tyler Parkway adjacent to the road cut – will be fenced in such a way as to prevent vehicular incursions.

PARKING AND ENTRY

Access to the proposed Goat Camp Ruin archaeological park will be limited to the two formally designated entrances noted above. The PATS entry trailhead along Tyler Parkway will be located about midway along the south boundary of the parcel. As funds become available a formal parking area will be developed in the southeast corner of the parcel outside the archaeological site boundary. Because of the limited space available (Figure 5), this facility will necessarily be small, probably accommodating no more than 6-8 cars at one time on an unsurfaced lot at the same level as the existing road shoulder. It would be accessed directly from the road, and connected to the PATS trailhead with a short secondary trail running parallel to the Parkway. Construction of this initial parking facility would be minimal, involving little more than clearing vegetation and laying in fill. As funds become available, future expansion might include enlarging the parking area, curbing and paving the surface, and adding another interpretive kiosk, picnic ramadas, and a toilet. This would necessarily encroach upon the site boundary, at least into an area characterized by a sheetwashed scatter of surface artifacts. These developments will, of course, be subject to Section 106 compliance and possibly, in the case of an expanded parking/picnicking area, a mitigation program for any identified impacts to the site.

Circulation within the Park will be restricted to pedestrian trails; no vehicular roadway will be permitted within the park boundary and the existing jeep trail will be abandoned and allowed to continue its return to nature. The primary artery, the PATS trail, passes through the parcel and out onto the National Forest. The interpretive trail will be a loop bringing visitors back to the PATS trail from which they can return to their cars or continue on into the Forest. The development of interpretive trails, signs, and other facilities will be undertaken with special attention given to environmental, cultural, and visual concerns in order to harmonize with both the cultural and natural landscape. Interpretive signs, exhibits, kiosks, etc. will be located only along defined trails and kept as unobtrusive in size and color as possible. Topographic modification of the site to reduce trail grade for erosion control will be kept to a minimum.

Both the PATS and interpretive trails will consist of cleared natural tread, unpaved and untreated by chemical stabilizers or mineral augmentation. Steeper grades susceptible to erosion will be water-barred using staked juniper logs. Based on USFS experience at the Sears-Kay Ruin interpretive site, which has hosted thousands of visitors annually since 1994 on minimally defined, natural surface trails on similar soils, no appreciable impact to Goat Camp Ruin is expected from this kind of construction for many years. Should periodic monitoring and annual inspections identify a potential for increasing runoff and erosion, protective measures will be evaluated and implemented following Section 106 compliance.

Other non-trail related facilities that might appear intrusive or out of character with the nature of the archaeological site (e.g. picnic ramadas, toilets, benches, trash cans) will be sparingly introduced and restricted primarily to the southeast corner of the parcel. As far as feasible, the designs for such facilities will harmonize with both the natural and cultural setting, recalling late Payson prehistoric architectural styles. An example of how one such structure, a picnic ramada, might look has been prepared by Don Ryden (Figure 6) utilizing building materials that follow the visual expression of late prehistoric architecture in a manner similar to what has been created by the Forest Service for the Shoofly Village interpretive site.

UTILITIES

Underground electric, water, and sewer service to the parcel are currently available. While lighting is not an issue (see below), future development may include toilet facilities that, depending on their design, may require electricity. Should funding become available for a toilet, it should be possible to connect with the Town water and sewer systems, in which case a water fountain should also be possible. If for some reason it is not (e.g. water shortages in the Payson area), a less expensive vault or composting toilet may be acceptable. Composting units often require electricity to run ventilation fans; this can be supplied from grid or through the use of solar panels.

OPERATING PLAN

Considering both the safety of the visitor and the location of the park within a residential area, operating hours will be limited to daylight only. No other hourly, calendric, or seasonal restrictions are anticipated. Until trash receptacle and pickup are added to the parking lot area, the site would be signed “pack it in, pack it out.”

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL PLAN

The interpretive program for Goat Camp Ruin will combine three primary interpretive techniques: trailside signs, a site brochure, and on-site volunteer personnel to conduct occasional group tours to appeal to a wide range of visitor interest and knowledge.

Trail side signs placed at interesting features throughout the site would be brief, graphic, and contain the basic information to explain the various phenomena to a general audience. A printed trail guide/brochure available on-site, at the Town Parks and Recreation Department office, Chamber of Commerce visitor center, Payson Ranger District Office, local realtors, and other participating local retail stores in Payson, will provide support for the on-site interpretation and provide information expanding on that available on the trail side exhibits. It will contain a map of the site and the loop trail and additional information that can place the site in an expanded local and regional context, and it can function as a souvenir. On-site volunteer tour guides from RCC/AAS will serve as a third level of interpretation, providing scheduled guided tours and conducting other public events on-site.

The initial phase of interpretive development will be minimal. On-site interpretive signs will be limited to introductory/identification information on kiosks at the trailhead and PATS/interpretive loop trail junction. Along the interpretive trail points of interest will be identified with numbered Carsonite signs keyed to the trail guide/brochure. As funding becomes available in the future, this system will be replaced by actual wayside exhibits.

GENERAL INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The level of experience at which Goat Camp Ruin will be presented to the public will be that of discovery, allowing the visitor to encounter the ruin at their own pace and in a more or less "natural" state, with minimal stabilization, no reconstruction, and only enough vegetation removal to address issues of presentation visibility and visitor safety. The model for this program is the one used successfully at the Tonto National Forest interpretive sites of Shoofly Village and Sears-Kay Ruin over the last 14 years.

Emphasis will be placed on daily life at Goat Camp Ruin, its changes through time, and its relationship to other sites in the surrounding area, especially Shoofly Village. Topics will include the identity and origins of its occupants, its place in time, social units and organization, architecture, technology and economy, including both local subsistence and trade, and the management of cultural resources. The interpretive stations at the site will be situated at vantage points selected to obtain and view specific features selected to relate to one or more of these topics.

The interpretive loop trail will allow the visitor to move through the central residential complex, with stops at various rooms and other features (Figure 5). The main part of the interpretive trail will only address issues of who lived at the Goat Camp Ruin and when and what the prehistoric occupants of this site did for a living, and larger interpretive issues such as social divisions and local and regional economic systems. Further, it will indicate various relationships and interactions with surrounding groups within the region, perhaps even leading to discussions of the relationship between Goat Camp Ruin and Shoofly Village. One of the small roasting pits will also be included on a secondary loop as an opportunity to interpret the Apache occupation of the area. The interpretation will also address the probability of an earlier site component which will lead directly to discussions of change and growth at the site and for the region, but the pithouse area will not be included along the trail. Likewise, the two outlier rooms along the Forest boundary will not be incorporated into the interpretive program, although interested visitors will likely seek them out using the site map, thus enhancing their sense of discovery.

A subtheme for the interpretation will address the preservation and management needs of this and all archaeological sites. The interpretation will stress the differences between pothunting and professional investigation and will discuss the role that archaeology plays in providing insights into different cultures and lifeways. Included within this interpretive scheme will be a discussion of vandalism and the damage resulting from pothunting in order to foster respect for archaeological sites and a sense of communal ownership and stewardship responsibility.

THE INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

The initial development of Goat Camp Ruin is proposed to conform to the natural terrain of the site with minimal landscaping or site modification. Regrettably, then, the site will not be handicapped-accessible. Both Federal and State regulations regarding handicapped accessibility recognize that outdoor, natural and cultural recreational facilities/trails may not always be able to attain the preferred grade/slope, especially if the creation of such a trail system would significantly alter, impair, or impact adversely the natural and/or cultural feature being displayed/interpreted. The initial Goat Camp Ruin entrance sign will indicate that Shoofly Village Archaeological Site is fully handicapped accessible. Should funding become available in the future a design study will be undertaken to relocate or modify the PATS and interpretive trails and evaluated for effect through Section 106 consultation.

In its initial phases, at least, the interpretive trail will have a natural tread surface delineated by clearing rather than construction and by the placement of the interpretive sign markers. Defined tread will be no more than one meter wide. Any water bars necessary on steeper slopes will be constructed of staked juniper logs with no excavation.

Two major entrance signs and 11 interpretive trail signs will be placed along the trail; it is currently anticipated that it will take the visitor 45 to 90 minutes to complete the trail starting from Tyler Parkway. A draft exhibit plan with suggested topics and narrative for each of the stations on the trail is presented as *Appendix B*.

The initial development plan calls only for numbered stations keyed to a trail guide/brochure; as soon as funding becomes available for design and construction, these will be replaced with on-site wayside exhibits. These will most likely be fabricated from etched anodized aluminum similar to those in place at Shoofly Village. These signs require little or no maintenance and have a life span of over ten years. They are also highly vandal resistant.

EXCAVATION

Goat Camp Ruin was subjected to limited archaeological testing by Arizona State University in 1993 (Howell 1994). This work was limited to five small units, three inside Features 1, 8, and 12, and two in the open areas of the plaza, Feature 21, and between Features 4 and 6 (Figure 4). Future excavations under this plan will be limited to work in support of stabilization and will be detailed in a subsequent Stabilization and Repair Plan to be appended to this Master Plan.

These excavations will be designed to expose features for stabilization and interpretation and recover any data displaced by such excavations in a scientific manner. They will also be designed to affect no more of the site than is necessary in order to preserve as much of the underlying undisturbed cultural deposits as possible.

Indeed, relatively little excavation work need be undertaken. Most of the features are suitable for interpretation at the discovery level of development in their present state. Pending the results of

the Stabilization and Repair Plan analysis, only three architectural units have been selected. These are the room on the south side of the plaza (Feature 1, tested by ASU), the central structure (Feature 8, also tested by ASU), and the southernmost of the row of houses on the east side (Feature 15). The first two of these structures were tested by ASU, and suffer from both pothunting and erosion. In the case of Feature 1 erosion as a result of exposure from vandalism is disturbing and removing cultural deposits from inside the room. Feature 8, probably the most severely vandalized structure on the site, has suffered the loss of interior deposits due to erosion resulting from the destruction of one of its walls. The last structure, Feature 15, was not previously tested by ASU but is suffering the same effects, especially as a small gully has begun to form leading into the exposed, open doorway and is rapidly eroding the contents of the room. A detailed analysis of the situation will be prepared for the Stabilization and Repair Plan but it is expected that excavation will recover what information is still contained in the remaining undamaged deposits within these features and prepare them for stabilization. Such excavation will be undertaken as a professional scientific data recovery project designed and supervised by a qualified professional archaeologist using volunteer labor. Needless to say, the Town will rely heavily on the trained and certified members of RCC/AAS to provide this labor force. Collections from this effort will be curated at the Rim Country Museum.

STABILIZATION AND MAINTENANCE

Goat Camp Ruin is planned as a local community asset, designed primarily for the use and enjoyment of Payson area residents. This focus will help to generate a sense of ownership and stewardship within the community which, combined with relatively low levels of visitation and size of visiting groups, reduces the need to "harden" the site unnecessarily. This, in turn, allows us to keep the site in something like its "as found" condition to maintain the interpretive theme of discovery. That is not to say, however, that the ruins can be expected to last indefinitely under visitation or that the present condition of all of its features is conducive to either long-term preservation or interpretation. It will require some level of stabilization and repair.

Before outlining these stabilization needs, it is important to define the differences between stabilization, repair, and reconstruction. *Stabilization* refers to maintaining site features as they exist once exposed by excavation without any rebuilding or modification. It also includes terrain modifications to correct drainage problems and recontouring previous disturbance (e.g. backfilling potholes). *Repair* refers to the fixing of exposed features with slight modification to the exposed areas, such as capping or reinforcing exposed foundations. Neither stabilization nor repair includes any form of reconstruction, which refers to actual rebuilding of prehistoric features to duplicate their original prehistoric state. That would defeat the whole theme of discovery in any case.

Both stabilization and repair are needed. All such activities carried out on the site will be planned and directly supervised by a qualified professional archaeologist and, again, the Town will rely heavily on the trained and certified members of RCC/AAS to provide the labor force.

Much of the stabilization work to be undertaken at Goat Camp Ruin will consist of removing unwanted vegetation that either threatens the structural integrity of architectural features or obscures them from view. This will also constitute a major aspect of site maintenance over the years. The second priority will go to backfilling and recontouring potholes (Figure 4) and cleaning up loose wall fall. These loose stones will be removed only from areas where the visiting public will be directed to walk, to ensure both the safety of the visitor and the safety of the site. Where appropriate, they will be replaced into the wall or feature they appear to have come

from. If identifying their origins is problematical, they may be used for repairing checkdams and retaining walls to improve water management and erosion control as there are also some issues with drainage and erosion from gully formation, especially on the east side of the main architectural group where, as noted above, they are threatening to erode the walls and interior contents of several rooms. This issue will be addressed in the initial stages of stabilization by repairing several original checkdams and retaining walls and the installation of additional checkdams of similar construction farther down the gullies. These new checkdams will be located as far from view of the interpretive trail as possible to avoid giving the impression that they are part of the original architecture of the site.

Later stabilization efforts at the site will need to be assessed after the interpretive program has been implemented as part of a long-term, continuing condition monitoring process.

Once stabilized, the most significant maintenance problems at Goat Camp Ruin will probably be related to moisture. Stabilized and repaired features at the site will be checked frequently for erosion from water runoff, wall fractures, and surface drainage problems during the snowy winter and rainy summer seasons. Interpretive trail wear will be checked and repaired where necessary using sterile fill from the northwest corner of the parcel.

Plant growth will be another major maintenance consideration. In areas where stabilization and repair have not been undertaken, natural plant growth can be left alone. Those portions of the site which have been stabilized and/or cleared of any vegetation will be maintained in the same condition. To suppress the introduction of noxious and invasive species any fill material brought onto the site from outside the parcel will be treated with a pre-emergent herbicide approved by the Forest Service. As well, since Goat Camp Ruin will function as a gateway onto the Forest, the Town will coordinate its weed suppression activities with the Payson Ranger District.

Finally, all stabilization, repair, and maintenance activities will be documented to facilitate continuing monitoring of site conditions.

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APPENDIX A

MAPS, FEATURES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

- Figure 1. Location of Goat Camp Ruin.
- Figure 2. Platted Boundaries of the Goat Camp Ruin Parcel
- Figure 3. Goat Camp Ruin Site plan with Cultural and Property Boundaries
- Figure 4. Goat Camp Ruin Site Condition Map
- Figure 5. Goat Camp Ruin Interpretive Site Plan
- Figure 6. Plan and Profile View of Proposed Picnic Ramada
- Figure 7. Site Plan with Photo Points
- Figure 8. Photo point 1. South edge of site, truncated by Tyler Parkway road cut
- Figure 9. Photo point 2. Central plaza/cemetery from the north
- Figure 10. Photo point 3. Room 6 from the plaza (east)
- Figure 11. Photo point 4. Walls and rooms at the heavily vandalized south end of the site
- Figure 12. Photo point 5. Buried wall between rooms 5 and 6
- Figure 13. Photo point 6. Room 5 from the south, heavily vandalized
- Figure 14. Photo point 7. Room 1 from the SE, eroding into a gully
- Figure 15. Photo point 8: Retaining walls and Room 15 from the south
- Figure 16. Photo point 9: Doorway into Room 15 (eroding at head of gully) from the east
- Figure 17. Photo point 10: Retaining walls and Room 14 from the east
- Figure 18. Photo point 11: Room 13 from the south, vandalized
- Figure 19. Photo point 12: Room 12 from the SW, heavily vandalized
- Figure 20. Photo point 13: Partially buried Room 11 from the south
- Figure 21. Photo point 14: Room 10 from the south
- Figure 22. Photo point 15: Interior of Room 10 from the north
- Figure 23. Photo point 16: Room 9 from the south
- Figure 24. Photo point 17: Room 9 from the north
- Figure 25. Photo point 18: Interior of Room 9 from the north, heavily vandalized
- Figure 26. Photo point 19: Room/structure 8 from the NE (entire structure heavily vandalized in the past)
- Figure 27. Photo point 20: Room/structure 8 from the SE
- Figure 28. Photo point 21: Room/structure 8 from the SE: construction detail, south end of east

wall

Figure 29. Photo point 22: Room/structure 8 from the SE: construction detail, middle of east wall

Figure 30. Photo point 23: Room/structure 8 from the E, vandal-disrupted interior west wall

Figure 31. Photo point 24: Room/structure 8: vandal-disrupted NE corner

Figure 32. Photo point 25: Room 19 from the south

Figure 33. Photo point 26: Room 19 from the east

Figure 34. Photo point 27: Room 20 from the west

Figure 35. Photo point 28: Central part of Preclassic locus, suspected of containing pithouses

Figure 36. Photo point 29: Northeast roasting pit (Apache)

Figure 37. Photo point 30: Southwest roasting pit (also Apache)

Table 1. Features identified on the site plan (2008 mapping by D. A. Ryan and J. S. Wood, USFS)

1. Masonry and jacal room with attached retaining walls; heavily vandalized in the past and eroding. Tested by ASU.
2. Partial masonry and jacal room on the slope below the main ruin; heavily eroded.
3. Partially enclosed courtyard bounded by the primary retaining wall (F. 26); evidence of past pothunting.
4. Masonry and jacal room with wing wall partially enclosing F. 3; vandalized.
5. Masonry and jacal room apparently connected by walls to F. 4; vandalized.
6. Oval jacal room with low masonry foundation; detached, but enclosed within the primary retaining wall (F. 26). Pothunted, but not extensively.
7. Rectangular jacal room with low masonry foundation; detached but enclosed within the primary retaining wall (F. 26). Pothunted, but not extensively.
8. The central structure on the site, very heavily damaged by pothunting. It appears to be one large room, perhaps two, built of full masonry (lots of displaced wall fall) on a double-row foundation of large imported and dressed Tapeats Sandstone blocks. Tested by ASU.
9. Detached masonry and jacal room with wing wall attaching it to the primary retaining wall (F. 26). Vandalized both in the past and relatively recently.
10. Detached masonry and jacal room; vandalized both in the past and relatively recently.
11. Partial (buried?) jacal room with low masonry foundation; appears to be undisturbed.
12. "Carport" style detached masonry and jacal room; east half pothunted. Tested by ASU.
13. Semi-detached masonry and jacal room with a wing/retaining wall connecting it with F. 13; pothunted in the past.
14. Semi-detached masonry and jacal room with a wing/retaining wall connecting it with F. 14; pothunted in the past.
15. Detached masonry and jacal room with associated retaining walls; extensively pothunted in the past. Gully erosion headcutting has exposed a doorway and is working its way into the cultural deposits within the room.
16. A cluster of building-material sized rocks that may represent a structure of some kind or displaced wall fall from excavations in F. 15.
17. Rough retaining walls of unsorted stone; eroding.
18. Trash midden, as defined by ASU. Extensive trash deposits are actually found on both sides of the ridge.
19. Detached masonry and jacal room, lightly pothunted.
20. Detached masonry and jacal room, heavily vandalized.
21. Central plaza and cemetery. Some relatively recent potholes in evidence, but it appears to have been thoroughly looted in the past. Tested by ASU.

22. Partially buried masonry foundation for a jacal room between F. 5 and F. 6.
23. Roasting pit, possibly Apache.
24. Roasting pit, possibly Apache.
25. Roasting pit, possibly Apache.
26. Primary retaining wall along the ridge crest. Eroded and collapsed today it appears never to have been built as a proper wall but rather as a loosely piled alignment of unsorted boulders (some of which are quite large) on its south end across the top of the ridge and as a sort of rip-rap/revetment along the top of the slope on the west side. Disrupted by vandalism in places.
27. High density artifact scatter with various early ceramic types and other materials indicating the presence of buried features, probably including pithouses. No surface structures, no pothunting; minor surficial damage and erosion associated with an old jeep trail (closed for the last 15 years).

In addition to the numbered features identified above, there are several miscellaneous piles of rock and possible, partial alignments visible throughout the site that, owing to being obscured by vegetation or vandalism, have not been identified as features on the site plan but which merit further study and may prove to be structural if they were ever to be tested.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT INTERPRETIVE PLAN FOR GOAT CAMP RUIN

The interpretation of Goat Camp Ruin is designed to provide the visitor with an exciting and nearly unique perspective: discovery. By keeping development and landscape modifications to a minimum, visitors will be allowed to "discover" the site on their own as they walk the trail. This same philosophy formed the basis for the interpretive development of Shoofly Village by the Forest Service, but it will be better implemented at Goat Camp Ruin: Shoofly is located on the open top of Houston Mesa and has had the bulk of its tree cover removed. The visitor can stand on the high point of the ruin and see the whole thing. That, combined with the rather obvious paved, handicapped accessible trail, diminishes that sense of discovery considerably. Goat Camp Ruin, on the other hand, even after stabilization treatment of vegetation will retain nearly all of its tree canopy cover intact. It will still remain somewhat "hidden" and, for the most part, in its "natural," self-stabilized condition. At any given point along the interpretive loop, visitors will only be able to see portions of the site; as the trail enters from the junction with the PATS trail isolated rooms are the first features to be encountered, first one, then two, then another until the visitor is drawn in as much by curiosity to see "what's next" as by any intellectual interest in the site itself. Of course, the sense of discovery and the ability to draw visitors into the site by curiosity must be balanced against the needs for stabilization, exposure of enough of the structural remains to make the visit interesting, and the physical safety of the visitor, but the nature of the setting and the architectural remains lend themselves well to achieving both goals.

A key aspect of such an interpretive model is the use of media appropriate to the setting that focuses on themes and information that also draw visitors into the site, answer the questions they would naturally ask upon making a discovery of their own and then expand upon that information to give them a sense of connection to the people that once lived there.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

When the average person visits an archaeological site, the first two questions they frequently ask are "How old is it?" and "Who lived here?" If they can be drawn into the site, more questions arise: Where did they come from? Where did they go? How did they make a living? Building from this natural human curiosity, effective interpretive programs strive to relate the physical remains of the site to the people who once lived there using themes and topics that visitors can relate to in their own lives. To achieve this goal, the interpretive program at Goat Camp Ruin will explore the relationship between the visible architectural remains and the social development of the prehistoric Payson people and the ties between both of those to the natural environment and how all of those relationships changed over time.

Using these themes will both address the natural questions of visitors and provide an overall interpretive framework within which larger issues can be addressed, such as the prehistoric social and economic structure of the Payson area, interactions between the Payson folk and their neighbors, and how all of these people fit into the larger natural and cultural landscape of the region.

A secondary theme concerns the methods, goals, and importance of the science of American archaeology, and the management and preservation methods applied to archaeological sites, particularly how such non-renewable resources can be preserved for the future. Some of these

topics may prove difficult to address in the initial implementation of the interpretive program but will be more fully developed as the program matures and additional interpretive opportunities are incorporated. Some of the additional opportunities that will be pursued include articles in the local newspapers, volunteer guided tours, public lectures and presentations at the Rim Country Museum, and tie-ins with other interpretive programs in the area, especially the USFS program at Shoofly Village.

The themes and topics that will be developed in the interpretive program for Goat Camp Ruin are as follows:

Theme 1: Prehistoric Settlement and Change in the Payson Region

In the context of this theme we will address who the prehistoric Payson people were, when they occupied Goat Camp Ruin, and the technology they used to survive in this distinctive natural setting. We will address how they may have affected their natural environment and how changes in that environment affected their history. We will also address the role of the cultural environment, recognizing that changes in the archaeological record also reflect social and/or economic changes unrelated to any variation in the natural environment.

Subthemes:

1. Who lived here? The prehistoric Payson people of the Central Arizona Mountains
 - A. "Ethnic" identity and general culture history of the region and the Payson Basin
 - B. Dates of occupation at Goat Camp Ruin
 - C. Settlement systems in the Payson Basin
2. How did they live here? Survival in the Mountains.
 - A. Economy of Goat Camp Ruin; available resources and modes of production
 - (1) Water as a critical resource: survival and agriculture
 - (2) Plants, animals, and other resources provide food, clothing, tools, shelter
 - (3) Trading to acquire non-local resources
 - B. Technology: tools, crafts, architecture/construction, cooking, storage
 - C. Social organization
 - (1) How were people organized to exploit this environment given their types and levels of economy and technology
 - (2) How were they organized relative to other social needs such as family, group identity, and integration
 - (3) Reflections of social organization in architecture: family vs. communal areas
3. What was the relationship of Goat Camp Ruin to other local and regional communities?
 - A. Settlement types and distribution in the region including changes over time
 - B. Relationships between Goat Camp peoples and other local and regional populations, as evidenced by architecture and material culture, especially trade goods

Theme 2: Archaeological Site Protection and Management

We will inform visitors and the residents of Payson in general that archaeological sites are a limited but important resource and how archaeologists discover information about past cultures and lifeways. We will describe how vandalism is a constant threat to the existence and integrity of these scarce, fragile cultural resources and how agencies, archaeologists, and the public can work together to preserve cultural resources for the future and protect them from vandalism with an emphasis on how the public can play a vital role in these preservation/protection programs..

Subthemes

1. Interpreting prehistoric lifeways
 - A. Archaeological methods for identifying past behavior and the limitations of those methods
 - B. Goat Camp Ruin as an example of how those methods are utilized
2. Preserving the past for the future
 - A. Site preservation and conservation
 - (1) Archaeological and historic sites as non-renewable resources
 - (2) Managing sites as a resource
 - B. Site protection
 - (1) Vandalism
 - (a) Effects
 - (b) Methods of prevention and protection
 - (2) Natural destruction (erosion, etc.)
 - (a) Effects
 - (b) Methods of prevention and protection
3. How the public can participate in these efforts

METHODS AND MEDIA

The primary focus of the interpretive program for Goat Camp Ruin will be the on-site visitor experience of walking the trail and being able to see the archaeological site in person, in its more or less natural setting. A secondary focus, in many ways just as important if not more so, will be a parallel program presented in off-site venues.

Given the limitation in space necessary for an effective exhibit based program, the on-site interpretation of Goat Camp Ruin will focus primarily on the topics identified in our primary theme. These are the topics most closely related to the site itself and that address the kinds of questions most visitors ask when viewing an archaeological site. It is in the context of the off-site program that the greatest emphasis on our secondary theme of archaeological site protection and management will be made.

ON-SITE PROGRAM

After the construction of PATS and interpretive trails, the first facilities to be installed in the park will be two trailside kiosks. One of these will be located at the PATS trailhead along Tyler Parkway and will contain information primarily about the trail and its connections to the Forest and points beyond but it will also inform the visitor of the presence of Goat Camp Ruin with an

invitation to visit. The second kiosk will be located at the junction of the PATS trail and the interpretive loop trail and will provide more specific information on accessing the site. The initial on-site development of interpretive media along the loop trail will most likely involve the use of numbered Carsonite trailside markers keyed to a printed trail guide/brochure. The method and medium were selected to begin the program simply because they are cost effective and allow a rapid program start-up. Carsonite posts with number labels are inexpensive, readily available, and easily installed by being driven into the ground with a simple post pounder. An effective trail guide/brochure with (or without) graphics and screened photographs can be prepared quickly and produced cheaply in large quantities in a simple two- or three-fold format on ordinary copier paper. These would be provided on-site at the entry kiosk on the PATS trail and at those locations participating in the off-site program (see below).

As funding becomes available, the self-guided interpretive trail will be equipped with on-site interpretive signs or wayside exhibits that will provide specific information related directly to that the visitor can see at that location. This form of exhibit has proven highly effective in the past, but it has limitations. You can only put so much information on an exhibit and you can only place so many exhibits before overwhelming the site to the point that visitors can't see the site for all the signs in the way. The context is compromised and the sense of discovery is lost. For this reason only 11 exhibits will be placed on site along with the park entry kiosk at the Tyler Parkway trailhead and the site entry kiosk at the trail junction.

The exhibit medium selected for Goat Camp Ruin is one that is in wide-spread use in Arizona: photo-etched anodized aluminum plaques mounted on vandal-resistant steel posts set in concrete. The overall color scheme for these exhibits – dark brown for the mounts, natural aluminum graphics on a dark bronze background for the plaques – is subdued and does not intrude on the natural setting of the site. This same medium is also in use at Shoofly Village and many other interpretive sites in the Southwest.

The trail guide/brochure will not be abandoned at this point, though it will be upgraded to include some of the graphic themes and illustrations from the wayside exhibit. It will continue to play an important part in the program, both as an on-site experience souvenir and as a key element in the off-site program

OFF-SITE PROGRAM

The off-site interpretive program for Goat Camp Ruin will be flexible, situational, and involve a variety of media and venues. Its primary focus will be to engage the community in its archaeological heritage and in the development of Goat Camp Ruin itself as part of the Town's Parks and Recreation program, and to increase public awareness of the value of heritage resources and the methods used to study, protect, and manage it. This program will be initiated by the use of articles in the local newspapers informing area residents of the project and accompanied by articles written by local or otherwise associated archaeologists about Goat Camp Ruin itself and how it came to be developed as a public asset. Temporary exhibits will be prepared for display at the Rim Country Museum and the trail guide/brochures will be made available at the Museum, the Parks and Recreation office, the Chamber of Commerce visitor Center, the Payson Ranger District Office of the USFS, and such other commercial or other enterprises in town as want to participate. As other opportunities arise, volunteer guided tours, public lectures and presentations at the Rim Country Museum, and tie-ins with other interpretive programs in the area, especially the USFS program at Shoofly Village will be incorporated. The Town will rely heavily on its partnerships with RCC/AAS and USFS for the implementation of this part of the plan.

THE INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

The self-guided interpretive loop trail through Goat Camp Ruin has been laid out (Figure 5) as a primary loop, beginning and ending at the PATS trail junction. There is also a secondary partial loop at the far end of the primary loop accessing an isolated feature. This layout allows the trail to maintain a fairly level grade throughout and avoids crossing any walls or features. It also skirts those parts of the central plaza that have been most heavily vandalized, staying instead on a rocky natural ledge. As a result, issues with erosion and site disturbance have been minimized. This allows us to use an approach to trail construction similar to that used by USFS at the Sears-Kay Ruin interpretive site on Tonto National Forest. The trail will be minimally developed and add little or no new disturbance to the site. In fact, it will be more cleared more than constructed since it largely follows existing user-defined paths and elk trails. The tread, therefore, will be the natural ground surface, at least until such time as use monitoring indicates that plating the tread with compacted decomposed granite or other material may be necessary to control erosion. However, in the 14 years since the Town acquired the site and it has been informally monitored by both RCC/AAS and USFS personnel, no significant degradation of the surface of these trails has occurred, despite both increased visitation and several severe storms with significant local flooding events.

The tread will be established at a width of no more than four (4) feet to keep disturbance to a minimum and still allow two people to walk side by side or pass. Since the site has already been determined not to be handicapped accessible, these dimensions will be more than adequate. In those areas where the grade appears sufficient to allow runoff to develop gullies, simple juniper log water bars will be staked in place without excavation.

It is recognized that interpretive trails often dissipate in large, open areas and Goat Camp Ruin is not expected to be an exception. However, this will present no problem since the only area where this may happen is the central plaza. While the trail is routed around it to avoid concentration of activity, the area has been extensively disturbed by vandalism and, after stabilization, remaining buried deposits will be well protected from occasional, random, and dispersed foot traffic.

DRAFT NARRATIVES FOR INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS

The following draft narratives represent the basic elements of information and interpretation to be presented at each of the entry kiosks and wayside exhibits and/or interpretive stations described in the trail guide/brochure. Final design of these elements will be developed as funding becomes available and will include illustrations similar in style and composition to those at Shoofly Village. The narratives may vary somewhat from what is presented here as new information about the site is discovered as a result of additional archaeological research in the Payson area or from Tribal consultation – or as a result of better editing. Some changes will also be required once the wayside exhibits are in place.

The kiosk information signs described here refer only to the archaeological site and its visitation. Other signs, especially on the Tyler Parkway entry kiosk, will describe the PATS trail, identify it as non-handicapped accessible and describe trail conditions and the need for wearing sturdy shoes and carrying enough water, etc.. They will also discuss the connections that trail will make to Forest Service trail on the other side of the park, including the potential to hike all the way to the Shoofly Village interpretive site on the Houston Mesa Road just east of the Mesa Del Caballo subdivision.

ENTRANCE KIOSK SIGN 1: TYLER PARKWAY TRAILHEAD**WELCOME TO GOAT CAMP RUIN TOWN PARK**

Goat Camp Ruin is a prehistoric village occupied between 850 and 1280 A.D. An interpretive trail will lead you throughout the site – it takes off a short distance up the PATS trail. This site and facilities are part of the Town of Payson Parks and Recreation Department, and therefore, subject to Town Ordinance 444, Section 4. Park hours are from sunrise to sunset.

ENTRANCE KIOSK SIGN 2: INTERPRETIVE TRAIL JUNCTION**GOAT CAMP RUIN INTERPRETIVE TRAIL**

Goat Camp Ruin is an archaeological site, the remains of a small prehistoric Indian village of about 18-20 houses built by local Native people related to the Hohokam archaeological culture of the Phoenix Basin. It began as a small settlement of pithouses some time around 850 AD. It is not known how long this settlement was occupied but after several hundred years, by which time the pithouses were probably abandoned, buried, and no longer visible, new houses were built nearby on the surface with stone masonry foundations. At its height, between 50 and 100 people may have lived here. This new village was in turn abandoned some time before 1280 AD, possibly as a result of a major drought in the late 14th Century. Centuries later still, a new people moved in, the *Dilzhée*, also known as the Tonto Apache. The trail will take you through the heart of the masonry village and return here. Please take a brochure. It will act as a trail guide. As you walk the trail, signposts will refer back to the brochure to provide information about the site and its various structures.

Feel free to take photographs but please leave the site as you find it so that others may continue to enjoy it after you leave. The trail will take about 45 minutes to complete at a leisurely pace.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 1**THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE**

The land under the Mogollon Rim provides an abundance of natural resources – pinyon and oak trees provide nuts and acorns, agaves and yuccas provide both food and fiber, and the manzanita and prickly pear offer sweet fruit. Deer, rabbits, and wild turkey can be hunted here for meat, bone, antler, and feathers, and a wide variety of stones for making tools can be found in every drainage. With enough rainfall, corn and other Native crops can be grown along many of the local streams and on top of broad mesa tops like Houston or Buckhead by collecting rainfall runoff with stone terraces and check dams.

However, back then, just as today, water was the critical resource in all of Arizona – without it you would have had to move somewhere else or die of thirst and starvation.

The Payson area may have been occupied by Native people as early as 10,000 years ago by nomadic hunters and gatherers. Later Native folk who lived here were related to the more famous Hohokam prehistoric people of the Phoenix Basin. Also starting out as hunters and gatherers, by 700 AD or so they began to settle into small homesteads and farming villages from which they continued to farm, hunt, gather wild plant foods, and trade with other people in central Arizona until they were forced to leave during the Great Drought of 1275-1300 AD.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 2**DISCOVERY**

The stones at this location seem to look out of place, don't they, not like what you would expect from Nature. That's because you are looking at the archaeological remains of a prehistoric house. The walls, made largely of wood and mud, have melted away, trees and brush growing in their place. All that remains above ground are the tumbled lines of stones from its short masonry foundation.

As you look around you may also see some of the artifacts these people left behind – their tools were made of stone, bone, wood, and pottery and fragments of them can still be seen on the ground today.

You are seeing this ruin just as an archaeologist would see it discovering it for the first time.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 3**ARCHITECTURE**

Construction methods at Goat Camp Ruin were relatively simple. For the later houses, like this one, local stone was gathered and laid up in rough courses with mud mortar to form a short wall to act as a foundation. The upper parts of the walls were framed with juniper posts and filled in with a heavy mud plaster, a technique known as *jacal*. Roofs were made up of crossed logs, poles, and brush resting on posts and the tops of the walls and were covered with a thick layer of more mud. Most of the timbers used at here were probably juniper cut locally with stone axes.

The earliest houses at Goat Camp Ruin were built in pits and made entirely out of wood, brush, and mud with no masonry foundations. These pithouses are no longer visible on the surface.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 4**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

For the most part all of the houses in Goat Camp Ruin are pretty much the same. Except this one. The structure you see here was the central focal point of the village. Even though vandals and looters have damaged it severely, you can still see that the masonry foundation of this structure was more substantial and took more labor to build than any other house in the village. More than likely this house was the residence of the leading family of the village, but even though it was bigger and better made than the rest, it shared one characteristic with every other house in the village – it was a single room, home to an entire family. Was its head of household the "mayor" or just the richest man in town? Because of the damage caused by pothunters, we may never know for certain.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 5**THE PLAZA**

The prehistoric people of Arizona didn't spend that much time indoors, especially during the summer. Work, play, tool making, food preparation and cooking, religious ceremonies – all of these took place outside, often in a common area at the center of a village. The open area here was that place for Goat Camp Ruin and probably had a variety of hearths, shade armadas, and other work areas scattered around it.

You will notice that the ground here is somewhat uneven. That is because it has been vandalized by pothunters digging up burials: these common areas were often used as cemeteries as well as activity areas.

Try to imagine this space without the trees and surrounded by houses. When the site was occupied, there were probably no trees and very little brush inside the village and probably for quite some distance outside, all of them having been cut for construction material and fuel.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 6

AN OVAL ROOM

Most of the houses at Goat Camp Ruin are more or less rectangular. This one is oval. This tells us that it is one of the earliest houses in the village after the pithouses, probably built around 1150 AD. Payson area pithouses were commonly oval in shape and the first surface houses built after the pithouse idea was abandoned were often built the same way. Later, especially once people began building houses next to each other, they became rectangular and even shared common walls. This pattern never developed at Goat Camp Ruin but it can be seen nearby at Shoofly Village.

Note the mostly buried remnant of what may be an even earlier wall next to the oval room.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 7

ROOM ONE

This is a single-room house typical of contemporary houses throughout the Payson area. This particular one has been eroded, vandalized, and partially excavated by archaeologists from Arizona State University. It has since been lightly stabilized to prevent further deterioration. Like all the houses here it once held an entire family. Just inside the doorway it would have had a small clay-lined pit hearth and several large posts in the middle of the room to help support the roof. There may also have been storage pits under the packed earth floor and a metate for grinding corn when it was raining or cold outside.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 8

WALLS

Because Goat Camp Ruin was built on a ridge top, much of the terrain inside the village sloped off to either side. To prevent erosion and level the ground for construction, the villagers built a series of retaining walls on the east and west sides of the ridge, some large and obvious, others small, subtle, and today partially buried. Often, walls like the one on the south and west sides of the village stood chest high and surrounded the village, transforming it into a defensive compound, but that doesn't seem to be the case here. The nearby site of Shoofly Village, much larger at 85+ rooms, was just such a defensive compound, at least in its later stages of occupation. If warfare became an issue in the Payson area during the 13th Century, perhaps the people of Goat Camp Ruin moved into Shoofly for a while before the entire area was abandoned.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 9

ROASTING PITS AND APACHES

This is one of three small roasting pits on the site. The mound of rock is a byproduct of earth oven technology – the stones were heated by a fire in the bottom of the pit and the heat they retained was used to bake foods like agave which were laid in the pit on top of the rocks and then covered with other rocks and earth. After a number of uses, the heating rocks were discarded, resulting in the build-up of a mound of rocks surrounding the pit itself. This technology is thousands of years old and was used by many different people around the world.

The pits at Goat Camp Ruin are thought to be much later than the occupation of the prehistoric village and are probably the work of Tonto Apache folk after they moved into the Payson area not long after 1500 AD.

Primarily hunters and gatherers, the Dilzhée also grew corn and other Southwestern crops in small quantities, frequently camped on or near the prehistoric ruins, and harvested and roasted large quantities of agave wherever they found it. Since they made little pottery and rarely used any masonry component in their houses, they left a light footprint on the ground. Often the only evidence of an Apache occupation is their distinctive agave roasting pits.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 10

A ROW OF HOUSES

Along the trail through here is a series of individual houses, some of which are seemingly connected by retaining walls. One of these is a three-walled structure known as a "carport." Another one is almost completely buried with only two visible walls. This was probably a small neighborhood within the village, with all of the families along the row being closely related.

The villagers of Goat Camp Ruin and other settlements in the Payson area did not live in isolation, however. They had contact, mostly through trade but also through kinship and marriage, with the Salado in Tonto Basin, the Hohokam in the Verde Valley, and with various other local groups throughout central Arizona.

What sorts of things did they trade for? Among other things, they probably got cotton cloth and clothing from Tonto Basin, painted pots from as far away as Phoenix and Springerville (since they made none of their own locally), shell jewelry from Hohokam groups in the south, and various stones for making tools from all along the Mogollon Rim.

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL EXHIBIT/STATION 11

PROTECTING THE PAST

Archaeological sites like Goat Camp Ruin are non-renewable cultural resources that preserve priceless information about past cultures, climates, and environments. Once a site is destroyed its unique record of the past is lost forever and cannot be replaced. It is important that we protect these fragile resources.

Government agencies like the Forest Service are working to locate, record, and protect archaeological sites on the Tonto National Forest which surrounds Payson. The Town of Payson is doing its part as well by preserving this site and opening it to public visitation. You can play a role as well by refusing to deface, dig up, or otherwise disturb archaeological sites and by reporting vandalism, looting, and other destructive activity on public lands. Volunteer organizations like the Arizona Site Stewards, the Arizona Archaeological society and you as an individual can help to preserve the past for the future.

To report vandalism or looting at Goat Camp Ruin, contact the Payson Police department.

FUTURE EXPANSION

In addition to the exhibits described above, as funding allows a separate set of smaller exhibits will be added describing the local biological and geological resources, prehistoric craft specialization and trade, farming techniques, and other topics to expand the interpretive program.

COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

SUBJECT: Goat Camp Ruin Agreement

MEETING DATE: 11-16-2006

CSP ITEM: Yes No KRA# 6-1

ITEM NO.:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

SUBMITTED BY: Mary McMullen *MM*

AMOUNT BUDGETED: N/A

SUBMITTAL TO AGENDA
APPROVED BY TOWN MANAGER

EXPENDITURE REQUIRED: Minimal to none

CONT. FUNDING REQUIRED: None

MM

EXHIBITS (If Applicable, To Be Attached): See attached letters of support from Harry Swanson, Dean of Gila Community College. The Archaeological Society has indicated their support and a letter will be forthcoming.

RECOMMENDED MOTION

I move to direct staff to prepare the necessary agreement with the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society to become authorized stewards of the Goat Camp Ruin site, with the goal of protecting and developing this site as an archaeological park, as part of the Trails Master Plan.

SUMMARY OF THE BASIS FOR RECOMMENDED MOTION: Goat Camp Ruin is a 10-acre parcel of land that was sold to the Town of Payson as part of a Federal Land Exchange with the US Forest Service on April 18 1995. This land exchange occurred under a Memo of Agreement with the Forest Service and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that Goat Camp Ruin would be secured and developed to provide public archaeological education and interpretation. In order to have an implementation plan, the Town commissioned a consultant to complete a Master Development Plan for Goat Camp Ruin Archaeological Park in 1995. Goat Camp Ruin was simultaneously included in the Trails Master Plan as an Existing Trail Access point.

Since this time, protection and development of Goat Camp Ruin has not yet occurred on all involved fronts. The Forest Service owns land on the north side of the Ruins and has contributed to this project by building a trail through the west side of the site to encourage those passing through to avoid disturbing the ruins. They have also mended fencing on the north side that is repeatedly cut by offenders eager for access to the area. Unfortunately, motorized vehicles are able to access the site on both north and south sides and do not always stay on the established trail, causing damage to the area and the ruins. Protection of the site is essential to preserve what archaeological remnants are left. Feasible ways to permanently secure the site for access by foot or by horse have been discussed in the past, but measures have not been taken by all involved parties to make this happen.

The Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society (RCCAAS) met with the Parks and Recreation staff in August of 2006 with a proposal to become "stewards" of Goat Camp Ruin. By doing so, they offered to conduct routine maintenance, monitor and protect the site, and research grants as a collaborative effort between RCCAAS and the Town that will enable costs associated with protection/securing of Goat Camp Ruin to be covered with minimal to no cost to the Town of Payson.

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COUNCIL DECISION REQUEST

Goat Camp Ruin is a part of the Trails Master Plan. Council unanimously voted to approve the implementation of the Trails Master Plan, named the Community Trails Network proposal, at the November 2, 2006 meeting. It makes perfect sense to begin implementation with Goat Camp Ruin with the offered services of the RCCAAS.

PROS:

- This can be a first step towards implementation of the Trail Master Plan
- Will protect and secure the Ruins for future generations
- Will provide a new park site for Payson at little or no cost to the Town
- Will open doors for additional grant opportunities by collaborating with the RCCAAS
- Will provide a unique educational and research opportunity for Payson, including support and potential collaboration with Gila Community College (see letter of support from Harry Swanson, Payson Campus Dean)
- Will honor the Memorandum of Agreement made between the Town of Payson, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer and the US Forest Service

CONS:

- Will affect motorized vehicle access to this site if implemented

PUBLIC INPUT (if any):

- Penny Minturn – Archaeology Advisor, RCCAAS
- Bob Breen – Membership Chairman, RCCAAS

BOARD/COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS (if any) (give dates and attach minutes):

The Parks and Recreation Board reviewed the Goat Camp Ruin agreement with the RCCAAS at its October 18, 2006 meeting and made a motion to petition the Town Council to protect and develop the site. The motion was passed unanimously.



Gila Pueblo Campus: PO Box 2656 Globe, AZ 85502
Phone: (928) 425-8481 Fax: (928) 425-8492

Payson Campus: PO Box 359 Payson, AZ 85547
Phone: (928) 468-8039 Fax: (928) 468-8043

San Carlos Campus: PO Box 152 San Carlos, AZ 85550
Phone: (928) 475-5981 Fax: (928) 475-5983

Town Council
Town of Payson
303 N. Beeline Hwy.
Payson, AZ 85541

Dear Town of Payson Council:

Please accept this letter as an expression of our support of the proposal to include the Goat Camp archaeological site in Parks and Recreation planning for trails, parks, and other public use and education focuses. The Payson Campus of Gila Community College, which continues to offer a significant array of anthropology/archaeology courses and programs, agrees that an active partnership between the Town of Payson; the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society (RCCAAS); and the Tonto National Forest, US Forest Service (USFS) will serve the best interests of our community plan and our mutual obligation to protect an endangered Rim Country cultural site.

Several of our employees and students are members of the RCCAAS. Two of our anthropology instructors are state-approved advisors to the RCCAAS, and one of them is a regular participant with USFS and other controlling agencies related to Arizona archaeological projects. Also, a special relationship exists between these RCCAAS members and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of Arizona State Parks. Consequently, it is anticipated that our college may be a significant provider of professional expertise, student project research, and coordination assistance, as the plans to develop this important site proceed.

I would be honored to provide you with any additional assistance or information you require related to this topic.

Sincerely,



Harry Swanson, Ph.D.
Payson Campus Dean

cc: Mary McMullen; Acting Director, Parks and Recreation
Larry Nemeth; President, RCCAAS
Margo Bracamonte; Senior Dean, GCCC



Arizona Archaeology Society
Rim Country Chapter
Box 1613
Payson, AZ 85547

November 14, 2006

To: Payson Town Council
303 N Beeline Hwy.
Payson, AZ 85541

Dear Councilmembers,

The Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society (RCCAAS) has experience in the development of small archaeological sites for use as community education and outreach destinations. It would be our great pleasure to serve the town as stewards of the Goat Camp Ruin, seeking to protect the site and develop it as an archaeological park as part of the Trails Master Plan. Our goal would be to protect and utilize the site for educational purposes.

In the past 15 years the RCCAAS has been instrumental in saving and stabilizing a portion of Risser Ranch Ruin, the Chaparral Pines Ruin, and Shoofly Ruins. The membership was also involved in the creation of the Museum of Rim Country Archaeology on Main Street.

The RCCAAS has established good working relationships with local Forest Service personnel, the head Tonto National Forest archaeologist in Phoenix, the State Historic Preservation Office, and Gila County Community College. We feel the opportunity to serve our community in its efforts to preserve and promote the heritage of Payson is important and exciting.

Feel free to contact me for any further information you need.

Dr. Penny Minturn
Chapter Archaeology Advisor, RCCAAS

PAYSON

URBAN/POLIMETAL PATHWAYS

TO EAST VERDE RIVER

TO SHOR...

Payson Thinning

| Fuel Model | Fuelbreak |
|----------------------|-----------|
| FM2 - grass | Proposed |
| FM4 - manzanita | Current |
| FM4 - oak woodland | |
| FM5 - manzanita | |
| FM5 - oak woodland | |
| FM8 - cypress | |
| FM8 - pinion/juniper | |
| FM9 - pine | |
| FM9 - scattered pine | |
| Private | |
| riparian | |

Area A
73 Acres

Area B
33 Acres

Area C
58 Acres

Area E
118 Acres

Area D
32 Acres

Area F
65 Acres

300' Fuel Break
379 Acres Total

R. Beery 4/17/2006

TO ONDOW

6-12-06

TO DON BOY/VERDE RIVER

GOAT CAMP

STE...

TO...

PORTA

CRANK DOLL

PORTA

SATA

PORTA

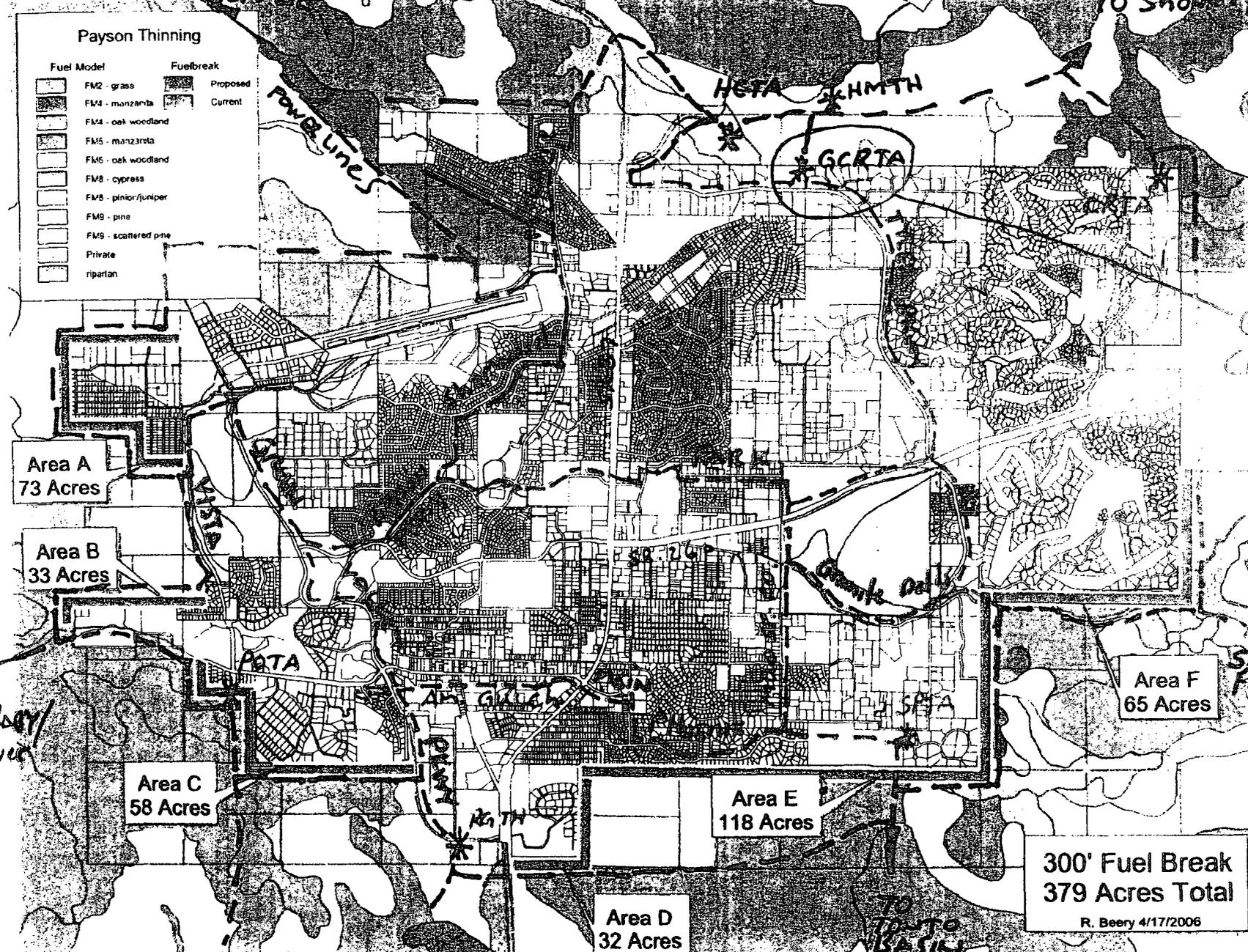
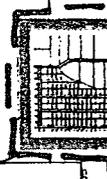
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RESOLUTION 2242

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PAYSON, ARIZONA, APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE RIM COUNTRY CHAPTER OF THE ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GOAT CAMP RUINS SITE.

WHEREAS, the Town's Parks and Recreation Department manages an archaeological site known as Goat Camp Ruin Site ("the Site"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to existing Agreements with the United States Forest Service and the Arizona State Historical Preservation Office, the Town is required to secure and develop the Site to provide public archaeological education and interpretation.

WHEREAS, the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society ("RCCAAS") has knowledge and expertise in the preservation, excavation, restoration and maintenance of historical and archaeological sites; and

WHEREAS, the Town desires RCCAAS to assist with the stewardship and management of the Site,

NOW, THEREFORE, THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PAYSON DO HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the Agreement between the Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society and the Town of Payson be and is hereby approved in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

Section 2. That F. Robert Edwards, Mayor of the Town of Payson, be and is hereby authorized to execute the Agreement with RCCAAS, in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof by this reference as though set forth in full at this point.

Section 3. That the Town of Payson be and is hereby authorized to take such other and further measures and actions as are necessary or appropriate to carrying out the terms, provisions and intent of said Agreements and this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PAYSON this _____ day of _____, 2007, by the following vote:

AYES _____ NOES _____ ABSTENTIONS _____ ABSENT _____

F. Robert Edwards, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Silvia Smith, Town Clerk

Samuel I. Streichman, Town Attorney

EXHIBIT "A"

to Resolution No. 2242

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the RIM COUNTRY CHAPTER OF THE ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, an Arizona non profit corporation (hereinafter "RCCAAS"), and the TOWN OF PAYSON, an Arizona municipal corporation (hereinafter "Town") (collectively the "Parties").

RECITALS

- A. The Town's Parks and Recreation Department manages an archaeological site known as Goat Camp Ruin Site (hereinafter "the Site").
- B. Pursuant to existing Agreements with the United States Forest Service and the Arizona State Historical Preservation Office ("SHPO"), the Town is required to secure and develop the Site to provide public archaeological education and interpretation.
- C. RCCAAS has knowledge and expertise in the preservation, excavation, restoration and maintenance of historical and archaeological sites.
- D. The Town desires RCCAAS to assist with the stewardship and management of the Site.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and agreements herein set forth, RCCAAS and the Town do hereby agree as follows:

1. The Town hereby appoints RCCAAS and RCCAAS shall act during the term of this Agreement as steward of the Site. In this capacity, RCCAAS shall perform the following services and functions in connection with the Site: day to day operations, protection, preservation, monitoring, improvement and management of the Site.
2. RCCAAS shall comply with all the provisions of Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations. RCCAAS shall comply with all agreements regulating the Town's use of the Site, including, but not limited to the Master Plan and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Tonto National Forest, the Town, and SHPO. RCCAAS acknowledges that it has received a copy of the above referenced agreements and has reviewed and understands the same.
3. RCCAAS shall develop and submit a Maintenance and Improvement Plan for the Site (which shall include operational and preservation plans) to the Town's Parks and Recreation Director ("the Director"). The Maintenance and Improvement Plan shall be in accordance with commonly accepted archaeological practices. Prior to any development, improvements, or work at the Site, RCCAAS shall receive written approval from the Director. All improvements constructed or placed on the Site shall be and remain the property of the Town.
4. RCCAAS shall develop an Access Plan for the Site. The Access Plan shall at a minimum address the following: (a) access to and within the Site, (b) coordination with the Town Trails Master Plan, (c) limitations on motorized vehicle use, and (d) allowable equestrian uses.

Following the development of the Access Plan, RCCAAS shall submit the Access Plan to the Director for review. Following review by the Director, the Access Plan shall be submitted to the Town Council for approval. The Access Plan shall only go into effect after approval by the Town Council.

5. RCCAAS shall not charge a fee for any person using or accessing the Site.
6. The term of this Agreement shall be one (1) year from the date of the last Party's signature and shall automatically renew for additional one year terms unless either of the Parties notifies the other in writing of its intent to terminate this Agreement at least 60 days prior to the date of termination.
7. RCCAAS may prepare grant applications related to the Site. No grant shall be submitted to the grant authority unless the grant is reviewed and approved by the Director prior to submittal.
8. RCCAAS may request funds for grant matching money from the Town. The Town may consider such requests, but the Town, by this Agreement, is not committing to any future funding for the Site.
9. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties pertaining to the subject matter contained in this Agreement. All prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations and understandings of the Parties, whether oral or written, are superseded by and merged into this Agreement.
10. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Agreement is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any Federal or State Court, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof, so long as the part held invalid or unconstitutional shall not go to the essence hereof.
11. This Agreement shall be construed according to its plain meaning. The Parties acknowledge that each has had the opportunity to retain and seek the assistance of counsel in the drafting, review, and execution of this Agreement and no presumption in favor of or against the party drafting this Agreement shall be applied in its interpretation.
12. This Agreement is subject to the provisions of A.R.S. § 38-511, the terms of which are incorporated herein and which provides for cancellation of contracts by each of the Parties for certain conflicts of interest.
13. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the internal laws of the State of Arizona. Any dispute, controversy, claim, or cause of action arising out of or related to this Agreement may, but in no event need, be settled by submission, with the written consent of both Parties to binding arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association and the Arizona Uniform Arbitration Act, A.R.S. § 12-1501, *et seq.*, and judgment upon any award rendered by the arbitrator(s) shall be entered in the Superior Court of Gila County, Arizona, or any such dispute, controversy, claim, or cause of action may be mediated or may be litigated in the Superior Court of Gila County, Arizona. The venue for any such dispute shall be Gila County, Arizona. Both Parties consent in advance to such venue and jurisdiction and waive any right to object that Gila County is an inconvenient or improper forum based upon lack of venue. Neither Party shall be entitled to recover any of its attorneys' fees, costs, or expert

witness fees from the other party incurred in any such dispute, controversy, claim, or cause of action, but each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees, costs, and/or expert witness fees, without contribution from the other Party, whether the same is resolved through arbitration, litigation in a court, or otherwise.

14. This Agreement is executed by the individuals whose names are affixed hereto and the parties certify to each other that each is a validity existing entity authorized to do business in the State of Arizona and that such individuals are authorized to sign this Agreement. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be an original but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.
15. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit anyone other than the Parties to rely upon this Agreement. This Agreement does not give any such third party a cause of action (as a third party beneficiary or otherwise) on account of any nonperformance hereunder.
16. All notices, filings, consents, approvals, and other communications provided for herein or given in connection herewith shall be validly given, filed, made, delivered, or served if in writing and delivered personally or sent by certified United States mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to:

Town of Payson
303 North Beeline Highway
Payson, Arizona 85541
Attention: Parks and
Recreation Director

Rim Country Chapter of the Arizona
Archaeological Society

Attention: _____

or to such other addresses as either party hereto may from time to time designate in writing and deliver in a like manner. Notices, filings, consents, approvals, and communication given by certified mail shall be deemed delivered forty-eight (48) hours following deposit in the U.S. mail, postage prepaid and addressed as set forth above. Notices delivered personally shall be deemed delivered upon delivery.

17. It is not intended by this Agreement to, and nothing contained herein shall, create any employment relationship, partnership, joint venture, or other arrangement between Town and RCCAAS.

WHEREFORE, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

**RIM COUNTRY CHAPTER OF THE ARIZONA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, an Arizona non profit corporation

By _____
its _____

Dated

TOWN OF PAYSON,
an Arizona municipal corporation

By _____
F. Robert Edwards, Mayor

_____ Dated

ATTEST:

Silvia Smith, Town Clerk

APPROVAL AS TO FORM

The Town of Payson Legal Department has reviewed this agreement and approved it as to form. When reviewing this agreement for form, the Legal Department considers whether the following situations have been addressed:

- A. Identification of parties;
- B. Offer and acceptance;
- C. Existence of consideration (we do not review to determine if consideration is adequate);
- D. That certain provisions specifically required by statute are included (i.e., provisions concerning non-availability of funds and conflict of interest, A.R.S. § 38-511).

We have not reviewed the agreement for other issues. Therefore, approval as to form should not be considered as approval of the appropriateness of the terms or conditions of the agreement or the underlying transaction. In addition, approval as to the form should not be considered approval of the underlying policy considerations addressed by the agreement.

Dated: _____, 2007.

By _____
Samuel I. Streichman, Town Attorney

January 11, 2007 (1:40pm)
C:\MyFiles\Agreements and Contracts\Goat Camp Ruins Agreement with RCCAAS.wpd