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William Reay property, Site 11, W Provo, Utah Co., Utah.
Sept 25, 1934

Summation of Structural Reconstruction of Dwelling on Site 11.

The original form of the superstructure was not preserved. We envision a pole structure with a hard clay roof, supported by four upright poles and covering the central part of the dwelling. Sloping pole buttresses covered with skins, extend laterally on all four sides to the ground. This would provide a water proof dwelling with capabilities for adjusting to variable climatic conditions.

The door was probably over a high threshold through overlapping skins. The weak superstructure would not support a roof entrance nor was this type of security entrance required for the way of life of these local inhabitants. A draft lid and wind baffle are associated with the smoke vent.

The clay roof provides protection from rain and insulates against the sun. The smoke vent is rimmed with hard clay to insulate against heat or even flames. The outer eves of the roof are sealed and reinforced with clay to permit flow of rain from the clay roof directly onto the skins of the sloping walls below.

The predominance of fat scrapers indicate availability of skins. The skins are tied onto bars under the eves and rest upon the sloping side poles or buttresses. The skin blinds could be rolled up or down according to climatic conditions. The weight of the skins inhibit noise from vibration or displacement of the skins.

Skins protect dwelling from ground winds, driving rain, snow and sands. With blinds rolled up and in conjunction with overhead insulation of roof and moderation of nearby lake, would provide a comfortable dwelling during the hottest part of summer. Rolled down, the blinds protect from cold days, nights and during winter. The skins enclosing the dwelling would also offer partial protection from mosquitos and other insects.

Illumination in the dwelling would be of concern during daytime. Ordinary duties of artifact manufacture