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Class I Cultural Resources Report

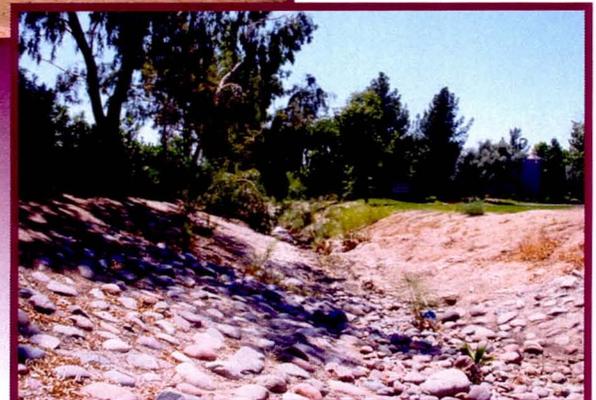
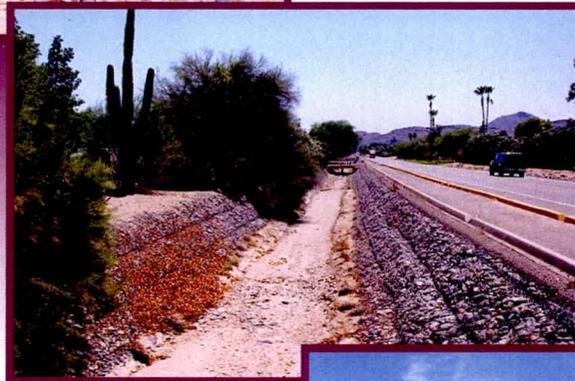
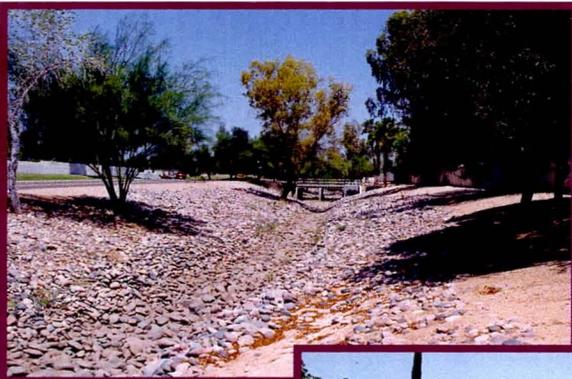
SCOTTSDALE ROAD CORRIDOR DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

Maricopa County, Arizona

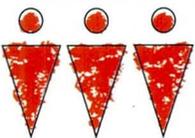
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INTRODUCTION

Stanley Consultants, Inc. requested a Class I cultural resources study from Logan Simpson Design Inc. (LSD) for the Scottsdale Road Corridor Drainage Master Plan (CDMP) on behalf of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) and the City of Scottsdale. The Scottsdale Road Corridor CDMP focus area is located in northeastern Maricopa County and is roughly bounded by Greenway Parkway and the Greenway-Hayden Loop to the north, 64th Street on the west, Doubletree Ranch Road on the south, and Hayden Road on the east (Figures 1 and 2).

The boundary of the CDMP focus area creates a buffer around five areas in which new drainage features or improvements to existing features are proposed: two channels, two detention basins, and one ditch. The Scottsdale Road Channel will be located on the east side of the road between Sweetwater Avenue and Thunderbird Road, creating an extension of the existing drain pipe. Additional storm drain catch basins in Scottsdale Road are also proposed. Both the Cactus Park and the Mescal Park Detention Basins will be improved to increase the storage volume to protect against overflow during a 100-year storm. The 71st Street Channel runs from Sunnyside Drive to just south of Cholla Road. The proposed improvements involve replacing an existing surface channel to increase its capacity and reconstructing the culvert at Sahuaro Drive. Improvements to the Berneil Ditch will replace the existing earth channel with a hardened surface and construct a floodwall around the south bank of the ditch.

I. Physical Setting

The Scottsdale Road CDMP focus area is located on the slopes and bajadas of the McDowell Mountains. Elevation ranges from 1,350 to 1,420 feet above mean sea level. Numerous unnamed drainages cross the project area, which is located one mile northeast of Indian Bend Wash. The vegetation in this urbanized area would have historically been characterized by the Arizona upland and Lower Colorado River Valley divisions of the Sonoran Desertscrub biotic community (Brown 1994).

II. Culture History

The earliest record of human habitation in desert regions of Arizona dates to around 12,000 years ago (Haury 1950). Known as Paleoindians, these hunters and gatherers were highly mobile. Surface cultural remains associated with Paleoindian habitation and subsistence sites are often imperceptible. The nomadic lifestyle of early hunter-gatherers continued into the Archaic period (8000–300 B.C.). While this period is documented in Arizona, it is not well represented in the Phoenix Basin.

The earliest agriculture in the Salt and Gila River Valleys is associated with the Hohokam, who may have begun practicing farming as early as 300 B.C. Hohokam chronology is divided into periods and phases. Periods represent long intervals of time and are distinguished by particular traits in domestic architecture, and the presence of certain material culture items. Phases represent shorter intervals of time within periods and are distinguished almost exclusively by stylistic attributes associated with decorated ceramics (Crown 1990).

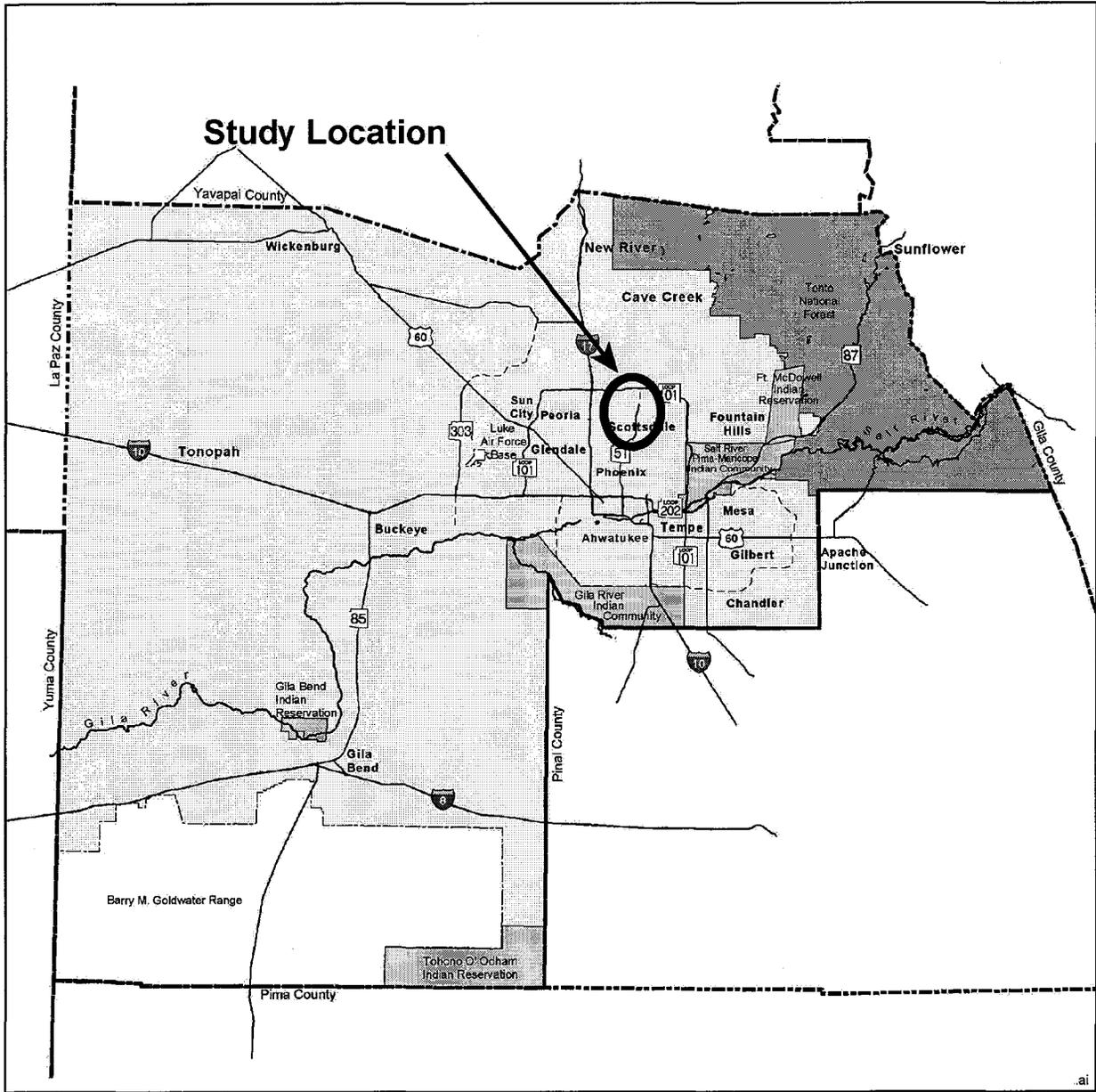
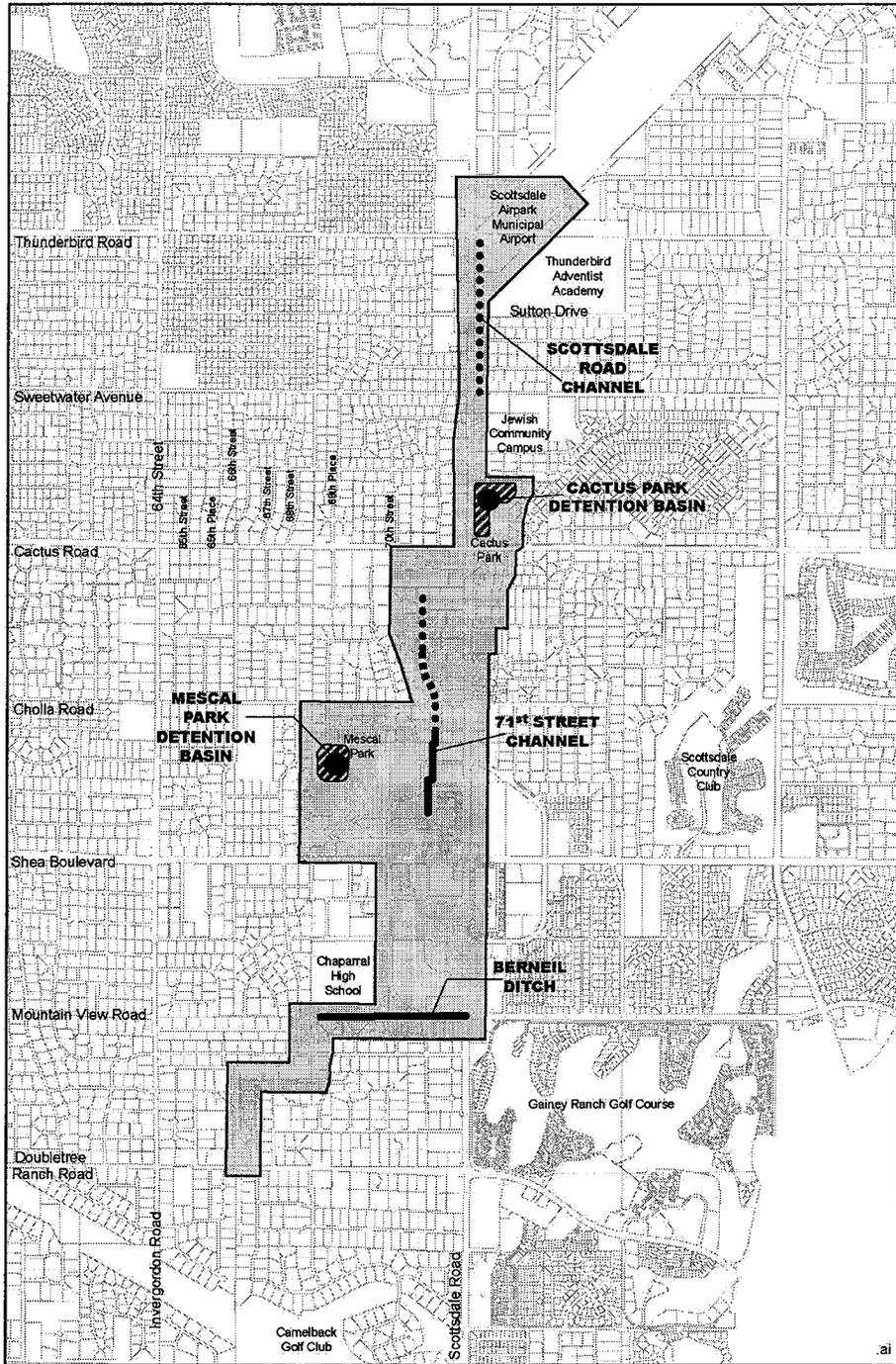


Figure 1. Maricopa County Location Map.



Key

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Focus Area |  | Proposed Box & Channel |
|  | Parks/Recreation |  | Proposed Channel Improvement |
|  | Proposed Pipe/Box |  | Proposed Basin Improvement |



Figure 2. Study Location Map.

The Pioneer period (A.D. 200–775) begins with the Red Mountain phase (Cable and Doyel 1987). This phase is based on excavations at two sites and is characterized by small square pit structures, shallow basin metates, corner-notched projectile points, flexed inhumations, and clay figurines. The Vahki phase (A.D. 300–500) follows with the production of red-slipped pottery. Domestic structures are typically houses in pits arranged around open courtyards. Hohokam pottery first appeared around A.D. 500, as did the practice of cremation. Canal irrigation may have appeared before the end of the Pioneer period. During the Colonial period (A.D. 775–975), the Hohokam expanded settlement into many of the secondary river drainages along the Salt and Gila Rivers. Ballcourts first appear during the Gila Butte phase (A.D. 775–850). Their appearance may mark the beginning of increasing differentiation in site function (Wilcox 1988). Site types during the Colonial period include fieldhouses, farmsteads, and large villages with communal trash mounds and cemeteries.

The Sedentary Period (A.D. 975–1150) was characterized by a proliferation in ballcourt construction and use, the expansion of canal systems and dry farming areas, and the beginning of artificial mound construction. By the end of this period many large sites were abandoned. Hohokam influence in peripheral areas also waned.

During the Classic Period (A.D. 1150–1350) large compounds containing multi-unit above ground rooms surrounding courtyards were constructed. Few new ballcourts were built. There was a corresponding increase in the construction of rectangular platform mounds. Polychrome and redware pottery replaced buffware, and inhumation became increasingly common. Most of the Hohokam core area was abandoned sometime between A.D. 1350–1400. Abandonment may have occurred in response to flooding, internal social conflict, environmental uncertainty, influences from other cultural areas, or a combination of these factors.

The descendants of the Hohokam who remained along the Salt and Gila River corridors may be the contemporary Pima Indians. The Pima principally occupied the eastern portion of the Salt-Gila River Basin. They established villages along these major drainages and practiced flood water agriculture (Rice and Dobbins 1981). There is some speculation that they also farmed the upper reaches of the Gila River where the terrain permitted agriculture (Motsinger et al. 1993). Agave was an important upland resource; mesquite beans and small game were also utilized (Doelle 1981).

The Apache moved into Arizona from southern Colorado and northern New Mexico by the middle of the sixteenth century (Spencer and Jennings 1965). The Apache were hunter-gatherers. With the acquisition of horses, the Apache became notorious raiders. They frequently raided the Pima residences (Spencer and Jennings 1965). By the nineteenth century, goods acquired by raiding in Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico comprised a significant component of the Apache subsistence. Hunting and gathering continued, however, to be a major component of the Apache way of life. Ethnographic studies of Pima, Yavapai, and Apache (e.g., Castetter and Bell 1942, 1951) indicate that beans from mesquite, palo verde, and screwbean, as well as fruit from prickly pear and saguaro were exploited. Additionally, fish from larger rivers, and meat from a variety of small and larger game were subsistence resources during the mid- to late-1800s (Rice and Dobbins 1981).

The late 1800s saw an influx of non-native settlement into the Salt River Valley. Settlement north and south of the Salt River was encouraged by a series of national public land laws, such as the National Homestead Act (1862), Timber Culture Act (1873), the Desert Land Act (1877), and the Enlarged Homestead Act (1909) (Bostwick and Rice 1987; Stein 1990). The majority of homesteads filed in Arizona were along the Salt River (Stein 1990). By the 1870s the threat of raiding Indian populations had subsided, and many settlers in the area were extensively cultivating land (Arizona Board of Regents 1989). During this era, several privately owned canal systems were in place, providing water to indigenous and non-native settlers.

The Reclamation Act of 1902, signed by President Theodore Roosevelt, created the first national irrigation law. Federal funding was available and used to start construction on the Salt River of the Roosevelt Dam and the Granite Reef Diversion Dam, completed in 1911 and 1908, respectively. The ensuing system of irrigation, water storage, and power distribution named the Salt River Project (SRP) provided the economic base for development of Phoenix in the twentieth century (Eichinger 1982). SRP gained national recognition as the model reclamation project of the Western United States (Zarbin 1984).

The village of Scottsdale grew up around the farm of retired Army chaplain and Baptist minister Winfield Scott who settled there in 1893. Scott, with the help of banker Albert J. Utley, promoted the new town as a resort community (Trimble 1986). The Southern Pacific railroad reached Phoenix in 1926, creating a route for tourists and those seeking a healthy climate.

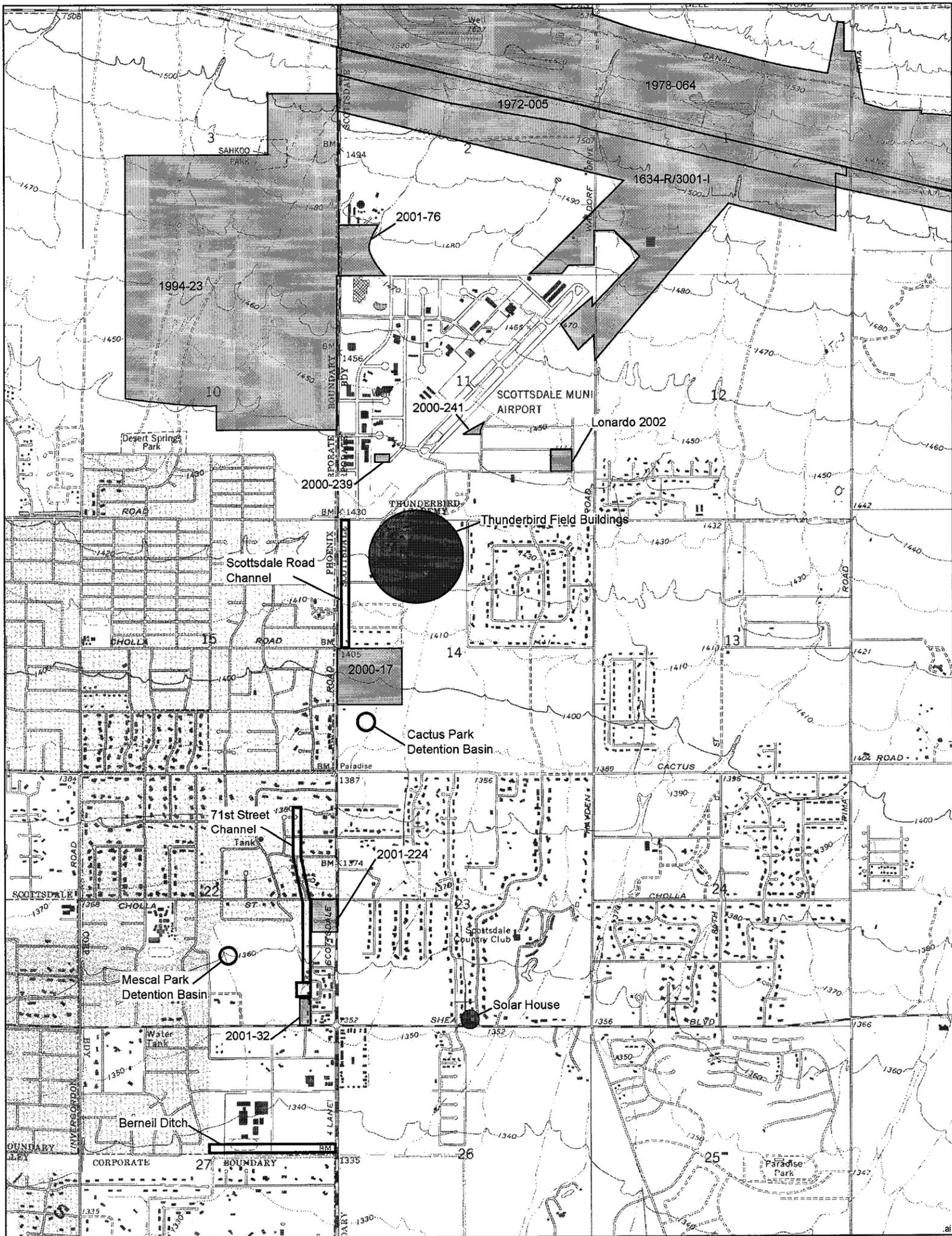
III. Results of Class I Study

3.1 Methods

The Arizona State Museum (ASM), Arizona State University (ASU), the Pueblo Grande Museum (PGM), General Land Office plats at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Scottsdale Historic Register, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were consulted for cultural resource inventory data in August 2002. Cultural resource inventory data outside, but within one mile of, the Scottsdale Road CDMP focus area boundary are included in this study to provide additional context. Inventory data gathered includes documentation of cultural resource surveys, historic properties, and districts comprised of multiple historic properties. Historic properties are buildings, structures, objects, and sites that are at least 50 years old.

3.2 Previous Surveys

Nine surveys for historic properties have been conducted in, or within one mile of, the Scottsdale Road CDMP, covering approximately 300 acres within the project area (Figure 3; Table 1). One of these projects was a 500-acre survey that covers a small portion of the project area. This survey was performed for the expansion of the Scottsdale Municipal Airport and identified two historic properties, neither of which is located within one mile of the CDMP.



Sources: USGS Currys Corner, Ariz. (1964/1982); USGS McDowell Peak, Ariz. (1965/1982); USGS Paradise Valley, Ariz. (1965/1982); USGS Sawik Mtn., Ariz. (1964/1982)

Key

-  Proposed Drainage Features/Improvements
-  Previously recorded Sites
-  Previously conducted Surveys

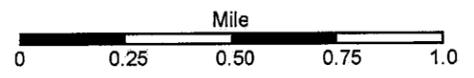


Figure 3. Previous Surveys and Cultural Resources.

Table 1. Previous Surveys.

ASM Survey Number	Acres	Number of Sites	Reference
1994-23	493	0	Roth 1994
2000-17	30	0	Grafil 2000
2000-239	0.5	0	Bushèe 2000
2000-241	1.01	0	Webb 2000
2001-224	11.4	0	Kober 2001b
2001-32	1.6	0	Kober 2001a
2001-76	4.9	0	Lonardo 2001
1643-R/3001-I*	500	2	Ditzler 1977
Lonardo 2002*	0.8	0	Lonardo 2002

* No ASM Survey Number assigned.

3.3 Historic Properties

Two historic properties have been recorded within one mile of the focus area (Figure 3). Both appear on the Scottsdale Historic Resources List but are not listed on the NRHP. The Thunderbird Field Buildings, now comprising the Thunderbird Adventist Academy Boarding School, were constructed in 1939 for the purpose of training pilots during World War II. Solar House was the winning entry in a solar residence design competition sponsored by G. Robert Herberger. The house, located at 10601 North Sundown Drive, was built in 1957 (Meserve and McFarland 1998).

IV. Management Recommendations

Two historic properties have been recorded within one mile of the Scottsdale Road CDMP Class I cultural resources study project area. The areas that will be affected by the proposed drainage features have not been surveyed for cultural resources. These areas will require intensive pedestrian survey prior to the proposed undertakings sufficient to comply with the City of Scottsdale's "Archaeological Resource Protection Ordinance" (Chapter 46 of Scottsdale Revised Code, 4-TA-99, New Article VI, Section 46).

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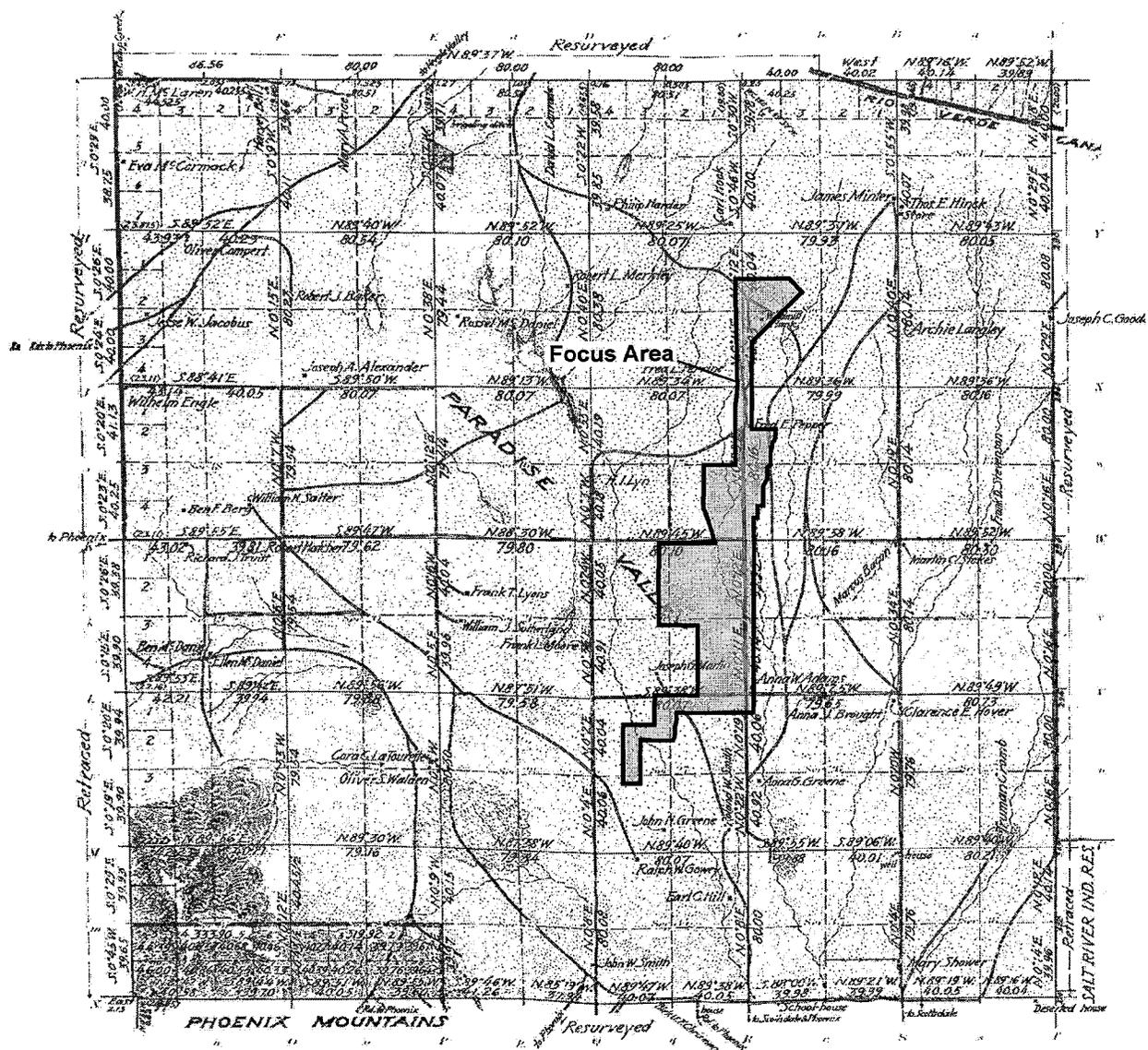
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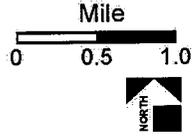
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APPENDIX



Plat No. 00134
 Officially Filed: 9-5-1916



Appendix. General Land Office Plats for Township 3 North, Range 4 East.