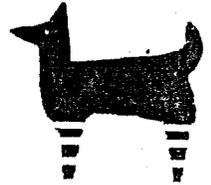




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**A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 2,500 ACRES OF MARICOPA
WATER DISTRICT LAND ALONG THE BEARDSLEY CANAL BETWEEN
CAMELBACK ROAD AND BELL ROAD IN MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

by

Brian Edward Yunker, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz

Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38

July 2002

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ABSTRACT

CLIENT: Maricopa Water District

PROJECT TITLE: A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 2,500 ACRES OF MARICOPA WATER DISTRICT LAND ALONG THE BEARDSLEY CANAL BETWEEN CAMELBACK ROAD AND BELL ROAD IN MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A cultural resources survey of 2,500 ac of Maricopa Water District land situated along the Beardsley Canal between Camelback Road and Bell Road.

LOCATION: The NW¼ of Section 16, the E½ of Section 16, the E½ of Section 9, and the E½ Section 4, T2N, R2W, and the E½ of Section 33, the E½ of Section 28, the SE¼ of Section 21, the W½, SW¼ of Section 22, the SE¼, SW¼ of Section 22, the SW¼, SW¼ of Section 16, the N½, SW¼ of Section 16, the S½, NW¼ of Section 16, the SW¼, SE¼ of Section 16, the W½, SW¼ of Section 15, the W½, NW¼ of Section 15, the W½, SW¼ of Section 10, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, and the W½, NW¼ of Section 10, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. The W½, SW¼ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, the W½, NW¼ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, and NE¼, NW¼ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, T3N, R2W, on the McMicken Dam, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: 2,500

NUMBER OF SITES: 14

LIST OF NEWLY DISCOVERED ELIGIBLE SITES: Seven; AZ T:7:262 (ASM), AZ T:7:263 (ASM), AZ T:7:265 (ASM), AZ T:7:266 (ASM), AZ T:7:267 (ASM), AZ T:7:270 (ASM), AZ T:7:271 (ASM)

LIST OF REVISITED ELIGIBLE SITES: Two; AZ T:3:55 (ASM), AZ T:7:246 (ASM)

LIST OF INELIGIBLE SITES: Five; AZ T:7:260 (ASM), AZ T:7:261 (ASM), AZ T:7:264 (ASM), AZ T:7:268 (ASM), AZ T:7:269 (ASM)

NUMBER OF ISOLATED OCCURRENCES: 145

COMMENTS: Twelve new sites, AZ T:7:260 (ASM), AZ T:7:261 (ASM), AZ T:7:262 (ASM), AZ T:7:263 (ASM), AZ T:7:264 (ASM), AZ T:7:265 (ASM), AZ T:7:266 (ASM), AZ T:7:267 (ASM), AZ T:7:268 (ASM), AZ T:7:269 (ASM) AZ T:7:270 (ASM), AZ T:7:271 (ASM), and 145 isolated occurrences were identified as a result of this survey.

Seven of the 12 newly discovered sites in the project area could potentially yield data important to the understanding of prehistoric Hohokam culture. Thus, it is recommended that these 7 newly discovered sites be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. One previously discovered

prehistoric Hohokam site in the project area (AZ T:7:246 [ASM]) has already been recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D (Bauer et al. 2001:46). These 8 sites should be preserved and impacts to the sites avoided. If preservation/avoidance is not possible then an archaeological testing plan designed to determine the significance, age, depth, and integrity of each site will need to be developed. The Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) has also been recommended as eligible for the listing the NRHP under Criterion A (Bauer et al. 2001:31). Development plans should be designed so as to avoid impacts to the Beardsley Canal.

Five newly discovered sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work is recommended in regard to these 5 sites. An historic road shown crossing the survey area on a GLO map dated November 12th 1896, and identified by Ryden (1999:Figure 2) as the 1849 Maricopa & Wickenburg Wagon Road, was not relocated in the project area. No further work is recommended for this road or the 145 isolated occurrences identified in the project area, many of which consisted of low-density trash scatters most likely related to residences in the surrounding area.

In the event that cultural remains, including human remains or burial goods, are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and the Arizona State Museum must be notified per ARS 41-865.

ARIZONA STATE ANTIQUITIES ACT PERMIT NO.: 2002-63bl

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Soil Systems, Inc. contracted with the Maricopa Water District to conduct a cultural resources survey of approximately 2,500 ac of Maricopa Water District land. The private property is located along and near the Beardsley Canal in portions of Sections 4, 9, and 16, T2N, R2W, and Sections 3, 10, 15, 21, 22, 26, 28, and 33, T3N, R2W.

Seven of the 12 newly discovered sites in the project area could potentially yield data important to the understanding of prehistoric Hohokam culture. Thus, it is recommended that these 7 newly discovered sites be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. One previously discovered prehistoric Hohokam site in the project area (AZ T:7:246 [ASM]) has already been recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D (Bauer et al. 2001:46). These 8 sites should be preserved and impacts to the sites avoided. If preservation/avoidance is not possible then an archaeological testing plan designed to determine the significance, age, depth, and integrity of each site will need to be developed. The Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) has also been recommended as eligible for the listing the NRHP under Criterion A (Bauer et al. 2001:31). Development plans should be designed so as to avoid impacts to the Beardsley Canal.

Five newly discovered sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work is recommended in regard to these 5 sites. An historic road shown crossing the survey area on a GLO map dated November 12th 1896, and identified by Ryden (1999:Figure 2) as the 1849 Maricopa & Wickenburg Wagon Road, was not relocated in the project area. No further work is recommended for this road or the 145 isolated occurrences identified in the project area, many of which consisted of low-density trash scatters most likely related to residences in the surrounding area.

In the event that cultural remains, including human remains or burial goods, are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and the Arizona State Museum must be notified per ARS 41-865.

INTRODUCTION

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) contracted with the Maricopa Water District (MWD), to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of approximately 2,500 ac of Maricopa Water District land in, Maricopa County, Arizona. The private property is located along and near the Beardsley Canal in portions of Sections 4, 9, and 16, T2N, R2W, and Sections 3, 10, 15, 21, 22, 26, 28, and 33, T3N, R2W (Figures 1-4).

The survey was conducted in June 2002 by staff archaeologists under the direct supervision of Cory Dale Breternitz, Principal Investigator under the auspices of Arizona State Antiquities Act Permit No. 2002-63bl issued to SSI by the Arizona State Museum (ASM).

PROJECT AREA

The project area is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 16, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 9, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 4, T2N, R2W, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 33, the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 28, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, the W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, the N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, the S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, the W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, the W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, the W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. The W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, the W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, excluding the area east of the Beardsley Canal, T3N, R2W, on the McMicken Dam, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area consists of biotic communities characteristic of both the Paloverde-Cacti-Mixed Scrub Series of the Arizona Uplands Subdivision and the Creosotebush-White Bursage Series of the Lower Colorado River Subdivision of the Sonoran Desert Scrub (Lowe 1977). Modern and historic impacts on the topography include the construction of irrigation canals, limited areas of massive grading and leveling associated with water control features, the construction of roads and canal structures, and off road vehicular traffic. Human impact on the biota is substantial, including rubbish and vandalism associated with the use of firearms, disturbances from residential development, dumping (including landfills and trash disposal), the construction of a paintball obstacle course, and off road vehicular traffic. The University of Arizona Citrus Agricultural Center, which includes some standing architecture, is present in the project area. Modern disturbances and vegetation combined to reduce the average visibility across the surveyed area to 85 to 95 percent.

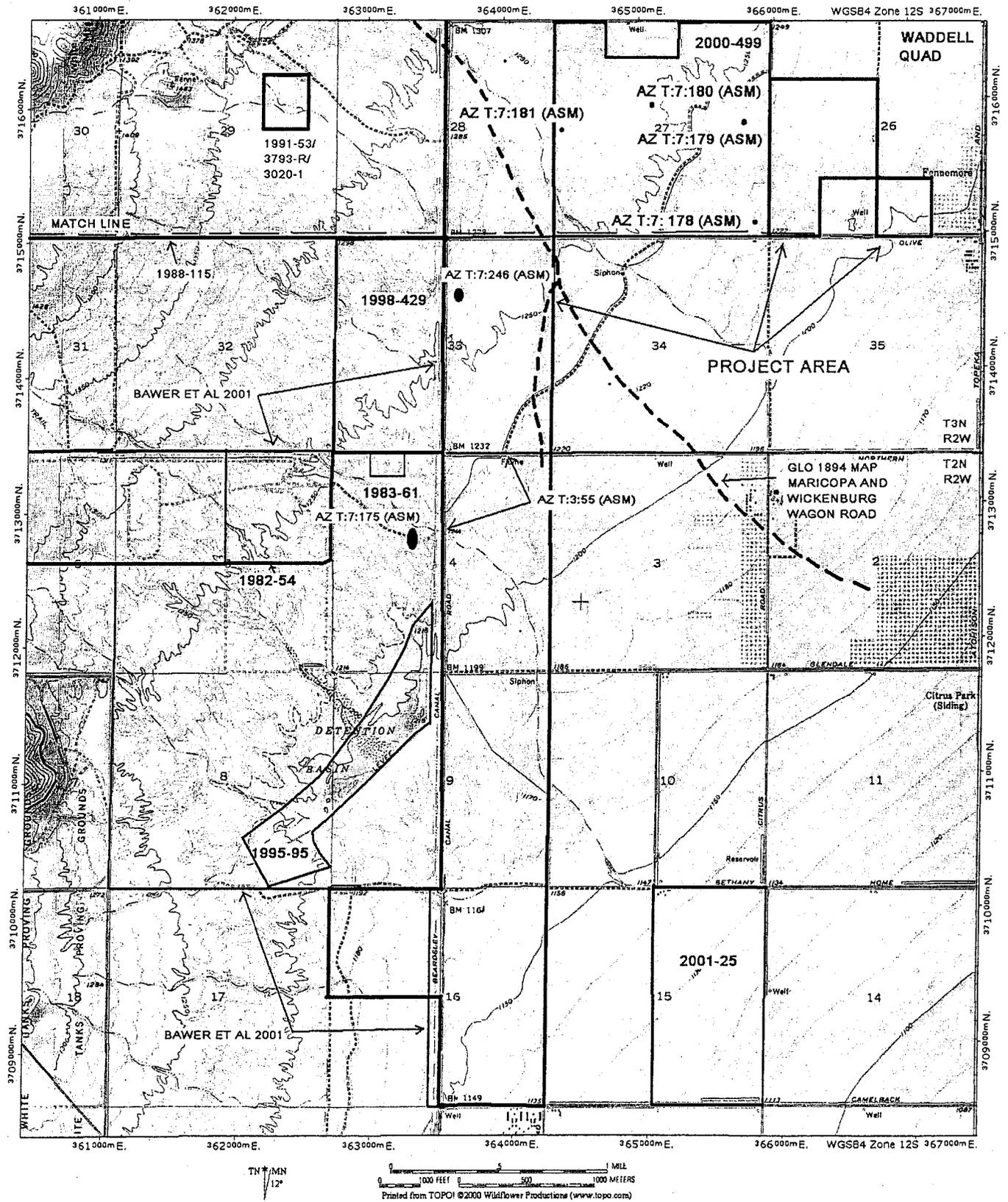


Figure 2. Portion of the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangles showing the project area, previous surveys, previously recorded archaeological sites, and historic roads, southern portion of the project area.

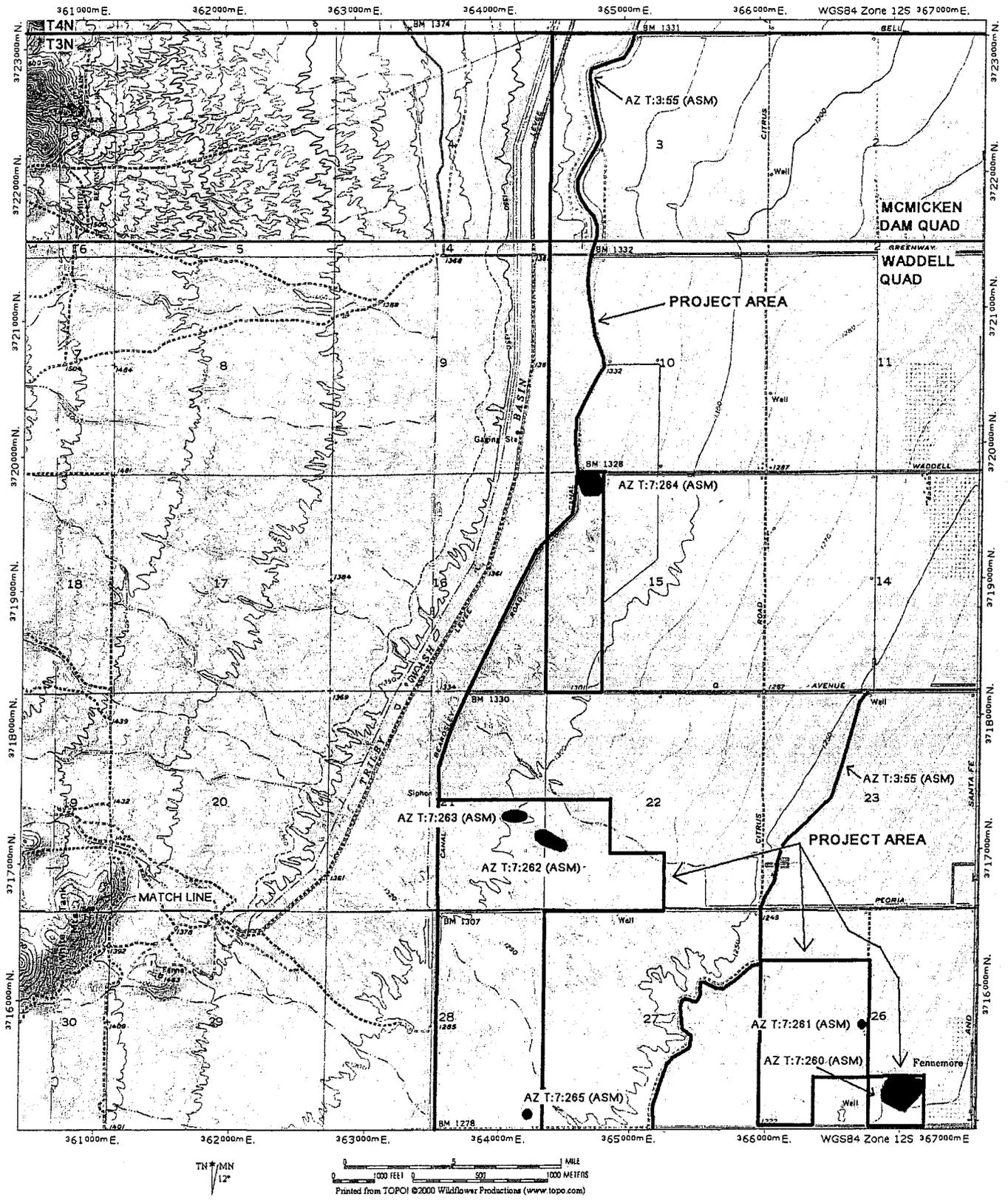


Figure 3. Sites in the Maricopa Water District Survey, northern portion of the project area.

The project area is a generally flat to slightly rolling area of the Sonoran Desert to the east and down-slope from the bajada and foothills of the White Tank Mountains to the west. The project area can be divided into two mutually areas.

The southern portion of the survey area, found south of Glendale Avenue, is an extremely flat alluvial plain. No rock outcrops and very few rocks of any type are present. The surface of this area consists of unconsolidated sandy loams. A few shallow washes cross this area from west to east. Paloverde trees grow along the waterways and mesquite dominates the sparse floral assemblage between drainages. Desert grasses are found only in localized areas, usually in low areas where water can collect. Creosote and cacti are conspicuously absent east of the Beardsley Canal, and occur only in localized areas west of the canal.

North of Glendale Avenue the flat plain gives way to a gently rising landscape crisscrossed by low outcrops of igneous and metamorphic material that take the form of cobble bars. The cobbles and gravels in these outcrops are generally fist-sized or smaller. As one travels north, these outcrops become more pronounced as one enters the bajada that descends east from the White Tank Mountains. Between the cobble bars on and below the bajada, the ground surface consists of moderately compact sandy loams that contain a fairly high amount of grape-sized gravel. Small, meandering washes have developed between the gravel bars. The floral assemblage in this northern area is much more diverse than that of the southern area and includes creosote, paloverde, ironwood, desert grasses, and a few saguaro cacti and mesquite trees.

The entire project area is covered by a latticework of canals. These are laterals of the Beardsley canal that, for the most part, are no longer in use. Along these laterals, paloverde and ironwood trees grow densely. Also crossing the entire area are two-track vehicle trails, many made by small all terrain vehicles (ATVs). The surface of these trails is extremely loose silt that supports no vegetation.

CULTURE HISTORY

In southern Arizona, evidence of prehistoric human habitation represented by mobile Paleoindian hunter/gatherer groups has been documented and dated to at least 12,000 years ago (Cordell 1984). Paleoindian populations migrated seasonally, exploiting expedient plant and faunal resources. Because habitation sites were ephemeral, their representation in the archaeological record is limited but distinctive. Sites from this period characteristically include large, finely crafted projectile points, sometimes associated with the processed bones of extinct megafauna such as mammoth, bison, horses, and camels (Bruder et al. 1990). The San Dieguito complex in the west and the Clovis culture in the east represent Paleoindian sites in southern Arizona (Rogers 1966; Bruder et al. 1990). With the exception of sites along the San Pedro River, very few Paleoindian sites have been discovered in south-central Arizona, possibly due to the overall aggradation of the landscape (Bruder et al. 1990).

Migratory hunting continued into the subsequent Archaic Period (7500 B.C.-A.D. 1) and the archaeological record indicates that subsistence patterns began to incorporate a wider variety of wild animal and plant resources. Occupation of sites was less ephemeral and sites were often revisited seasonally (Trimble 1990). This change was precipitated by a climatic shift in which the region became warmer and dryer; consequently, several species of megafauna became extinct. Archaic sites are characteristically identified as base camps near drainages or upland task/travel camps (Wood 1983). Archaic sites in south-central and southeastern Arizona are defined as part of the Cochise complex, which is best represented in the stratigraphy of Ventana Cave (Haury 1950; Bruder et al. 1990). Cochise sites may include flat and shallow-basin milling stones, bifacial lithic assemblages, including broad, laterally notched projectile points and various cutting and scraping tools, as well as middens, cremations, evidence of domesticated corn, extramural hearths, and shallow pithouses (Bruder et al. 1990, Sayles and Antevs 1941). Increasing population density in the Late Archaic (2000 B.C. to A.D. 1) probably led to a reduction in mobility and a change in subsistence patterns that included the sporadic exploitation of cultivars (corn and squash [Cordell 1984]).

The predominant prehistoric culture in the project area is the Hohokam culture. It is possible that the Hohokam developed out of local Archaic populations. Some researchers cite an early Hohokam reliance on cultigens as evidence for a Mesoamerican origin (Haury 1976). The project area is located in the core Hohokam culture regional system, centered in the Salt and Gila River valleys. Hohokam culture in the core area is characterized by subsurface pithouses; compounds, extramural work areas including food processing facilities, trash mounds, cremations, and expedient lithic assemblages; and large public works including canal systems, ballcourts, and platform mounds (Haury 1976; Rodgers 1987). Site types vary, and may include agricultural sites (irrigation courses, water retention systems, dry-farming plots), sherd and lithic artifact scatters, habitation (pithouses, fieldhouses, and compounds), trash mounds, platform mounds, ballcourts, and petroglyphs.

Four periods (Pioneer, Colonial, Sedentary, and Classic) are represented in the Hohokam occupational sequence. These periods, each of which is divided into phases, are based on differentiation in ceramic style, mortuary practices, and architectural styles (Bruder et al. 1990). Whereas the Hohokam sequence probably lasted about 1500 years, beginning as early as A.D. 1, the most intensive use of the core area spanned the Sedentary and early Classic periods (A.D.900-1250). By the mid-A.D. 1400s, the Hohokam tradition appears to have collapsed and disappeared from the archaeological record (Haury 1976).

At the time of European contact, south-central and southeastern Arizona was home to the Pima, Coco-Maricopas, Tohono O'Odham, Sobaipuri and many other unspecified tribal groups in the lowlands and river valleys and the Apache and Yavapai in the more mountainous areas to the north and east. Piman speakers, thought to be the descendants of the Hohokam, were agriculturists who lived in simple brush structures and used canal irrigation (Bruder et al. 1990). Seminomadic hunter-gather groups, such as the Apache and Yavapai, migrated through the area during different times of the year for several reasons, including its abundant, dependable supply of vegetable resources (mesquite pods, agave hearts, and cactus fruits); the region's general proximity to the mountainous regions where alternative resources such as large game and pinyon nuts could be procured; and the area's mild winter climate (Trimbell 1990). The Yavapai periodically engaged in warfare against

the Pima and Maricopa to the south. Relations with the Apaches varied and included intermarriage and trade as well as infrequent hostile raids and warfare (Pry 1997). The Pima often allied themselves with aboriginal tribes such as the Maricopa, Opata, and Yaqui, and also allied themselves with the Spaniards, and in later years the American military, in defense of Apache aggressiveness.

Early explorations into southern Arizona by Spanish conquistadors and missionaries were few and far between. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (1542), Antonio de Espejo (1582-83), Marcos Farfan de los Godos (1598), Don Juan de Onate (1604), and Francisco Garces (1776 [Pry 1997; Trimble 1990]) led early expeditions. The earliest of these explorers came in search of gold, but found instead inhospitable landscapes and unconquerable indigenous populations. Later excursions, financed by the Spanish crown, sought to convert indigenous populations, conquer new territory, and acquire labor for would-be Spanish settlers (Trimble 1990). Father Eusebio Francisco Kino began to form unique relations with the aboriginal populations in southern Arizona and Mexico and successfully organized a number of missionaries. The missionaries' work began to spread and natives from several days journey were requesting the Father to send missionaries. Father Kino first encountered the Sobaipuri, who were requesting missionary work, upon entering what was later to be known as Arizona. Kino's missionary progress was not without its' setbacks. Native resentment toward the Spaniards climaxed on occasion resulting in destructive rebellions including the burning of missions. The Spanish desire for land, riches, and souls created a discontent among many indigenous populations. For 40 years after the Yuma Revolt of 1781, in which Yumans rose up against the oppression of Spanish colonialists, Spanish settlement was limited to the Santa Cruz River valley (Trimble 1990).

Early American contact with indigenous populations of south-central Arizona, which did not occur until the 1820s, was marked by conflict. The Ewing Young expedition of 1829 engaged in a bloody conflict with the southeastern Yavapai on the Salt River, supposedly in retaliation for an earlier attack on the Miguel Robidoux trapping expedition of 1826 (Pry 1997). National attention turned to Arizona in 1846 when control of the territory was sought in the war with Mexico. US troops concentrated their efforts south of the Gila River and barely penetrated into the area (Pry 1997). During this period, the Mexican government, in an effort to gain control of the region from the native populations, was offering bounties for Apache scalps. This practice continued until 1850, when the US gained control of the territory after the war with Mexico (Trimble 1990).

After the Gadsen Purchase of 1858, American settlers tentatively entered the region, seeking precious minerals, ranching land, and an easy route to the Pacific (Trimble 1990). The 1860s brought the mining boom and, consequently, an end to the area's relative isolation (Pry 1997). Whereas Mexican and Anglo miners who came to the region bitterly feuded with each other over access to mineral deposits, water, and timber, they were united in their hostility toward the Native Americans. The ensuing Apache wars resulted in the establishment of several military forts in south-central and southeast Arizona including, Fort McDowell (1865-1890), Fort Lowell (1860-1890), and Fort Bowie (1862-1894). Scouts and militia were recruited from the Yavapai, Maricopa, Pima, and other tribes, who had been similarly afflicted by Apache aggressiveness. The conflicts continued for 15 years in the form of brief skirmishes and bloody confrontations until, by the 1870s, most of the Apache had surrendered and been relocated to reservations (Carlson 1988). The Yavapai initially tried to remain isolated from the frontiersmen, but the newcomers often mistook

them for Apaches, and when two Yavapai boys were killed after wandering into a mining camp, the Yavapai went on the offensive. Skirmishes continued until 1872, when the Yavapai suffered a devastating defeat at Skull Cave. The Yavapai were then transferred to the reservation at Rio Verde and eventually were moved to the San Carlos Apache Reservation (Pry 1997).

Arizona was admitted into the Union on 14 February 1912, one year after the completion of the Theodore Roosevelt Dam.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A records search at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), ASM, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) was conducted to identify previous surveys and previously recorded sites in proximity to the project area, hereinafter referred to as the study radius.

A review of documents filed with these agencies indicated that 11 previous surveys have been conducted in the study radius (Figures 1 and 2; Table 1). Two of the surveys were linear corridor surveys and 9 were block surveys. In addition, a report was made available to SSI that outlined a survey conducted by URS Corporation that bordered and partially overlapped the project area (Bauer et al. 2001). Thus, a total of 10 block surveys and 2 linear surveys constitute the previous archaeological survey work in the study radius.

Survey No.	Location	Reference
1982-54	Quarter Section Lines in Sections 4, 5, and 6, T2N, R2W	Rosenberg 1982
1983-61	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T2N, R2W	Madsen 1983
1988-115	Olive Avenue West of the Beardsley Canal	Rozen 1988
1991-53	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, T3N, R2W	Rodgers 1991
1995-95	Portions of Sections 4, 8, and 9, T2N, R2W	Adams 1995
1995-195	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, T3N, R2W, Except that Portion North of the Beardsley Canal	Larkin 1995
1998-429	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 33, T3N, R2W	Ryden 1999
1999-272	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, T3N, R2W	Shaw 1999
2000-493	West of Trilby Wash Basin in Sections 31, 32, T4N, R2W, and Sections 4,5,6,7,8,9,16,17,18,19, 20, T3N, R2W	Potter and Garrotto 2000
2000-499	Section 27, T3N, R2W	Ryden and Wenker 2000
2001-25	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 15, T2N, R2W	Boloyan 2001
URS 2001	Portions of Sections 4,5,8,9, and 16, T2N, R2W, and Portions of Section 20 and 33, T3N, R2W	Bauer et al. 2001

ASM conducted a survey (No. 1982-54) for an ADOT materials source and haul road west of the project area (Rosenberg 1982). Only the linear, haul road portion of the survey enters the study radius. Rozen (1988) conducted the other linear survey in the study radius for a narrow utility corridor across State Trust land west of the project area (No. 1988-115).

ASM conducted two small block surveys to the west of the project area. One (No. 1983-61) was for a communications tower west of the project area (Madsen 1983), and the other (No. 1991-53) was in advance of the expansion of an ADOT materials source (Rodgers 1991). Archaeological Consulting Services Ltd. surveyed 256 ac of the White Tanks FRS #3 detention basin (No. 1995-95) west of the project area (Adams 1995). A small block survey of less than 100 ac was conducted by Larkin (1995) in the northeast corner of the study radius (No. 1995-195). SWCA conducted a block survey of 320 ac (Ryden 1999) bordering the project area to the west (1998-429), a block survey of 3,343 acres (2000-493) in the northwest portion of the study radius (Potter and Garrotto 2000), and a 613-ac-block survey (No. 2000-499) in the central part of the study radius (Ryden and Wenker 2000). Northland Research, Inc. surveyed a quarter section to the east of the project area (No. 1999-272) for a private development (Shaw 1999). Boloyan (2001) surveyed 290 ac east of the southern end of the project area (No. 2001-25). Finally, URS surveyed three noncontiguous blocks totaling 1,934 ac both to the west and within the project area (Bauer et al. 2001). The URS project partially overlaps with the SSI survey of MWD lands along the Beardsley Canal.

Review of the records for the archaeological projects listed above indicated that two archaeological sites had been previously recorded in the project area, and that seven archaeological sites had been previously recorded in the study radius outside of the project area (Figures 1 and 2, Table 2). The two previously recorded sites in the project area are the historic Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]; Figures 5 and 6), and a prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter (AZ T:7:246 [ASM]), both of which were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) by Bauer et al. (2001).

Site No.	Description	Cultural Affiliation	Reference
AZ T:3:55 (ASM)	Beardsley Canal	Historic	Bauer et al. 2001
AZ T:7:136 (ASM)	Artifact Scatter with Features	Prehistoric Hohokam	Larkin 1995
AZ T:7:175 (ASM)	Trash Scatter	Historic	Bauer 2001
AZ T:7:178 (ASM)	Cluster of Rock Features	Unknown	Ryden 2000
AZ T:7:179 (ASM)	Multicomponent	Historic/Unknown	Ryden 2000
AZ T:7:180 (ASM)	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric Hohokam	Ryden 2000
AZ T:7:181 (ASM)	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric Hohokam	Ryden 2000
AZ T:7:220 (ASM)	Historic Site	Historic	Potter and Garrotto 2000
AZ T:7:246 (ASM)	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric Hohokam	Bauer et al. 2001

Note: ASM - Arizona State Museum

Bauer et al. (2001) also recorded an historic trash scatter (AZ T:7:175 [ASM]) in the study radius, just west of the project area. Ryden (2000) found four sites in the study radius, outside of the project area, AZ T:7:178 (ASM), AZ T:7:179 (ASM), AZ T:7:180 (ASM), and AZ T:7:181 (ASM). AZ T:7:178 (ASM) is a cluster of rockpiles and alignments with no associated artifacts that could not be assigned to any historic or prehistoric culture. AZ T:7:179 (ASM) is similar to AZ T:7:178 (ASM) except that it also contained a small historic trash scatter that did not appear to be associated with the rockpiles. AZ T:7:180 (ASM) and AZ T:7:181 (ASM) are prehistoric artifact scatters associated with the Hohokam occupation of the area. Potter and Garrotto (2000) recorded a site consisting of two historic can dumps and two rock-lined depressions (AZ T:7:220 [ASM]) to the west of the project area. A

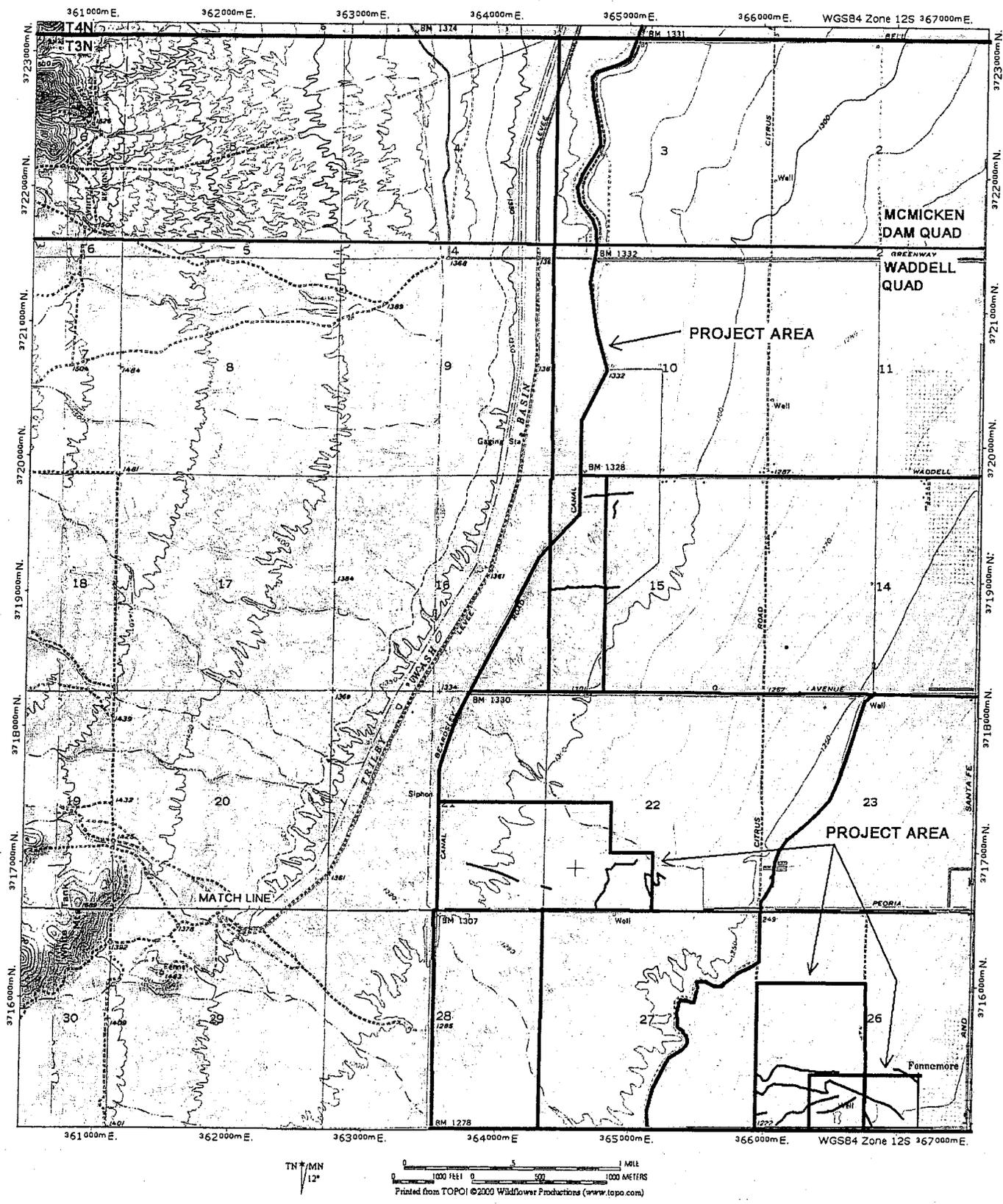


Figure 5. The Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) and laterals, northern portion of the project area.

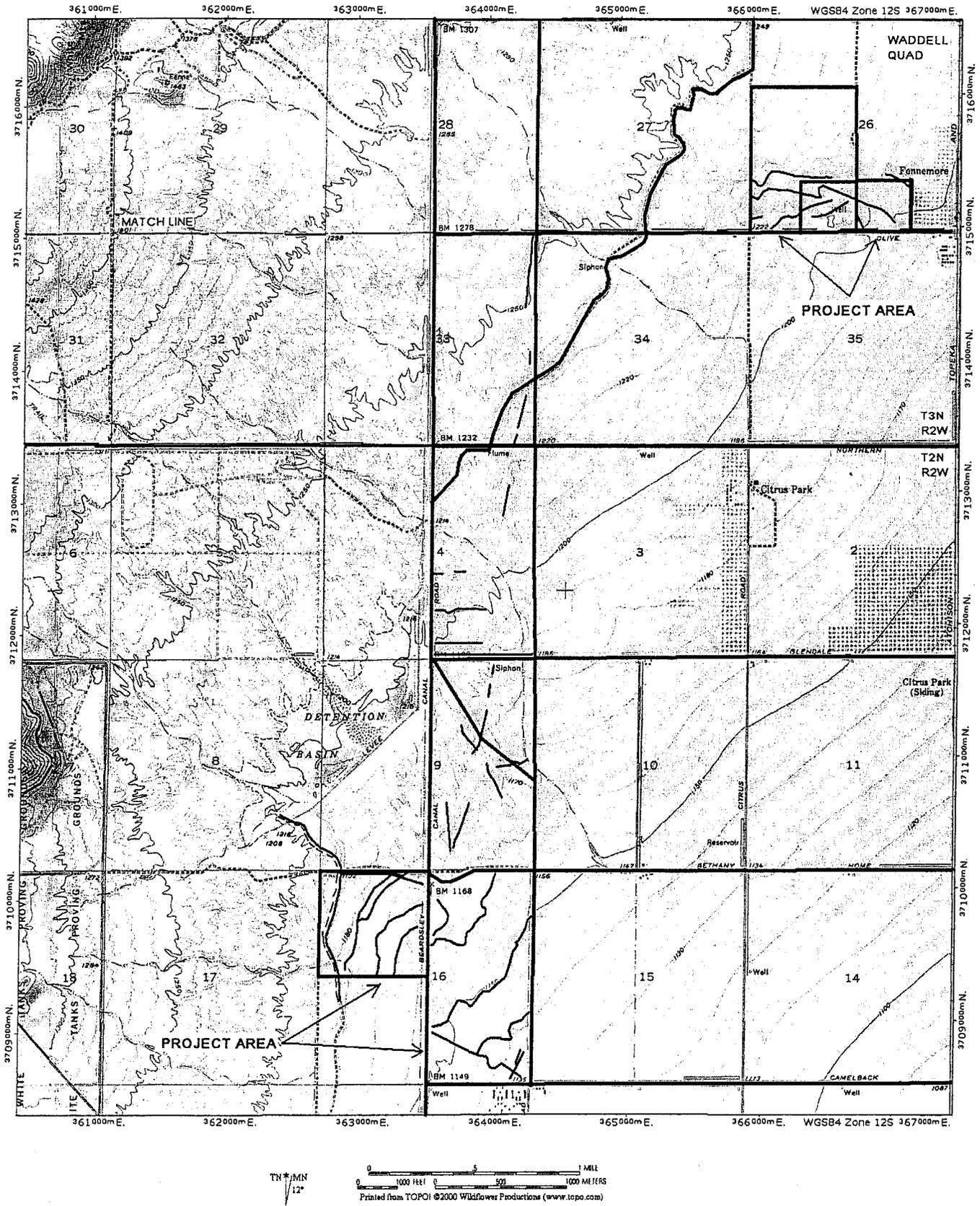


Figure 6. The Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) and laterals, southern portion of the project area.

Hohokam site consisting of an artifact scatter with associated features (AZ T:7:136 [ASM]) was recorded by Larkin (1995) to the northeast of the project area.

On the BLM GLO map dated November 12th 1896 for T3N, R2W, surveyors recorded a road, generally aligned north-south, that crossed the project area at that time (Figures 1 and 2). Ryden (1999:Figure 2) identified this road as the 1849 Maricopa & Wickenburg Wagon Road.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was conducted in June 2002. A visual examination of the project area was conducted in a pedestrian survey by staff archaeologists under the direct supervision of Cory Dale Breternitz, Principal Investigator. A total of 13 archaeologists participated in the survey under the direction of Brian Yunker and Aron Adams, Crew Chiefs. The number of crewmembers in the field on a given day ranged from 4 to 11 and averaged 8. Field personnel were divided into two crews, each under the supervision of a crew chief. One crew worked south of Olive Avenue and the other worked north of Olive Avenue.

Over the bulk of the project area, transects were walked east-west and were based on hand-held compass readings. Crewmembers were spaced no more than 15 m apart. Ground visibility was approximately 90 percent. There were a few exceptions to this east-west methodology; north-south transects were used to cover those areas of the project in Sections 3, 21, 22, and 26, T3N, R2W. When no clear landmark such as a street or canal marked the boundary of the survey area, a line was established with a Brunton compass from known USGS section markers and street alignments.

Field personnel were unable to examine two areas of the survey area (see Figures 1 and 2). The first is an approximately 20-ac block of the project area in the W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 10, T3N, R2W, which is currently the site of the University of Arizona Citrus Agricultural Center. This area was inspected and found to be graded to at least 1.5 m below the modern ground surface. The other area that could not be surveyed was an approximately 55 ac, irregularly shaped block in Section 3, T3N, R2W that has been heavily disturbed by the construction activities associated with the Beardsley Canal and an adjacent levee. This area is stripped and graded a minimum of 1.0 m below the modern ground surface, apparently to provide material for the levee.

Information on the location of sites and isolated occurrences (IOs) in the project area was derived from the McMicken Dam and the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle maps. Isolated artifacts that were found within 35 m of each other were grouped into single IOs to insure map legibility. Clusters of artifacts that either did not meet the minimum requirements set forth by the ASM for a site, or were from a single "parent" artifact (such as a pile of sherds from a single ceramic vessel) were classified as IOs. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

When sites were encountered, the site area was intensively examined. Site boundaries were determined based on the distribution of artifacts and any cultural

features. ASM site forms were completed, as was a site map (Appendix A). The locations of all sites were plotted on a topographic map.

RESULTS

Twelve newly discovered sites, 2 previously recorded sites (Figures 3 and 4), and 145 IOs were identified as a result of this survey (Table 3, Figures 7 and 8). All of the sites were of either prehistoric Hohokam or historic Euro-American origin.

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Recorded on Survey (Page 1 of 4).			
IO Number	IO Type	Dimensions (m or ft)	Comments
1	Mano		One-handed, metabasalt
2	Hole-in-Top Can		
3	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	4 ft	Not soldered on edge
4	Historic Trash Dump	10 ft (diameter)	25 Hole-in-top cans, 3 broken bottles, ceramics. Dates to 1950s
5	Historic Trash Dump	10 ft (N-S) x 20 ft (E-W)	Ceramics, broken glass, glass bleach bottle, scrap metal, cans, plates
6	Hole-in-Top Can		Not soldered on edge
7	Tobacco Tin		
8	Historic Trash Dump	20 ft (diameter)	20 Cans, tobacco tin, glass. Probably contemporaneous with AZ T:7:160 (ASM)
9	2 Hole-in-Top Cans	2 ft	Not soldered on edge
10	Hole-in-Top Can		Not soldered on edge
11	Historic Artifact Scatter	20 ft (diameter)	20 Cans, broken plate, remains of 3 bottles
12	Hole-in-Top Can		Not soldered on edge
13	15 Sherds	15 m (diameter)	Pot break, all same vessel
14	15 Hole-in-Top Cans	16 ft (diameter)	
15	Hole-in-Top Can		
16	2 Hole-in-Top Cans	2 ft	
17	Hole-in-Top Can		
18	Metaquartzite Chopper		Core tool
19	Hole-in-Top Can		
20	4 Plainware Sherds	5 m (diameter)	
21	11 Plainware Sherds	5 m (diameter)	Pot break
22	Plainware Sherd		
23	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	15 ft (diameter)	
24	Hole-in-Top Can		
25	6 Plainware Sherds		Pot break
26	Hole-in-Top Can		
27	Historic Trash Dump	30 ft	Deer bone, 2 broken plates, Copenhagen tin, 4 bottles (Barqs, Coke, Clorox), tobacco tin
28	4 Hole-in-Top Cans	30 ft	
29	Plainware Sherd		Coarse temper
30	Plainware Rim Sherd		
31	3 Plainware Sherds	5 m (diameter)	
32	Core		Quartzite

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Recorded on Survey (Page 2 of 4).

IO Number	IO Type	Dimensions (m or ft)	Comments
33	Plainware Sherd		
34	Hammerstone		Quartzite
35	2 Hole-in-Top Cans	2 ft	Not soldered on edge
36	Hole-in-Top Can		
37	Tobacco Tin		
38	Hole-in-Top Can		
39	20 Hole-in-Top Cans	30 ft (diameter)	
40	4 Hole-in-Top Cans	20 ft (diameter)	
41	Plainware Sherd		
42	Metal Tag		Inscribed: 18121 Weber, Frances F9 Linden 01-09-09 (date) Weber, Harold
43	Hole-in-Top Can		
44	Concrete and Cobble Canal Gate Structure		Part of old alignment of the Beardsley Canal
45-99	VOID	NA	NA
100	1 Red-on Buff Sherd, 1 Plainware Sherd	8	On modern disturbance -- road ditch berm
101	Flake		Basalt, primary
102	Concrete and Cobble Canal Siphon and Spillway		Part of old alignment of the Beardsley Canal
103	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
104	Flake		Basalt
105	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
106	Red-on-Buff Sherd		
107	2 Brownware Sherds	1	
108	Flake Tool		Rhyolite
109	Hammerstone		Re-used core
110	1 Flaked Cobble, 1 Plainware Sherd	2	Grit temper
111	1 Plainware Sherd, 1 Rhyolite Flake, 1 Piece Shatter	3 m (diameter)	
112	1 Plainware Sherd, 1 Buffware Sherd, 1 Flake	3 m (diameter)	
113	3 Flakes	10 m (diameter)	All basalt
114	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
115	Core		Expedient
116	1 Core, 2 Rhyolite Flakes, 2 Brownware Sherds	30 m (diameter)	Core is reused hammerstone, 1 sherd mica tempered, 1 sherd grit tempered
117	Plainware Sherd		Grit temper
118	1 Large Secondary Flake, 1 "Tested Cobble" Core	8 m	Both rhyolite
119	2 Brownware Sherds	15 m	Grit temper
120	1 Core, 1 Flake	2 m	Both black basalt
121	Core		Green mudstone
122	2 Brownware Sherds	1 m	Grit temper
123	Slab Metate		Used both sides, heavy on front, slight on back, granite, 0.2 by 0.3 m in size.
124	Buffware Sherd		Looks like red basalt temper
125	1 Brownware Sherd, 2 Basalt Flakes	30 m	Grit temper

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Recorded on Survey (Page 3 of 4).			
IO Number	IO Type	Dimensions (m or ft)	Comments
126	1 Brownware Sherd, 1 Core	15 m	On modern ditch embankment, core is a reused mano
127	1 Basalt Flake, 2 Brownware Sherds	2 m	Grit temper
128	Red-on-Buff Sherd		Thin diagonal hatching
129	Shell Fragments		In association with modern or historic white utility ware
130	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
131	1 Basalt Flake, 1 Rhyolite Flake, 3 Buffware Sherds, 1 Brownware Sherd (Grit Temper)	20 m (diameter)	
132	Flake		Black basalt
133	Flake		Chalcedony
134	Retouched Primary Flake		Basalt
135	Core		Basalt "tested cobble"
136	1 One-Handed Mano, 1 Slab Metate, 1 Primary Basalt Flake	7 m (diameter)	Flake might be utilized
137	5 Buffware Sherds	1 m	Pot break
138	Flake		Basalt
139	1 Brownware Sherd, 1 Red-on Buff Sherd	9 m	
140	Flake		Basalt, secondary
141	1 Mano Fragment, 1 Hammerstone	1 m	
142	Tested Cobble		Argellite, 1 flake removed
143	2 Rhyolite Flakes	1 m	On rhyolite outcrop
144	30 Plainware Sherds	5 m	Pot break
145	Flake		Basalt, primary
146	Flake		Basalt
147	Flake		Rhyolite
148	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	
149	4 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	With clear and brown broken glass
150	Flake		Rhyolite
151	2 Hole-in-Top Cans	10 ft	
152	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
153	Flake		Basalt, secondary
154	Boulder Metate		Probably not in situ, among concrete chunks and scarred by heavy equipment
155	Hole-in-Top Can		
156	Hole-in-Top Can		
157	Hole-in-Top Can		
158	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	1	
159	Historic Can Scatter	25 ft (diameter)	4 Hole-in-top cans, 2 round key and band cans, 8 other cans
160	Historic Can Scatter	100 ft (diameter)	5 Hole-in-top cans, 10 other cans
161	4 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	
162	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	50 ft (diameter)	
163	6 Hole-in-Top Cans	30 ft (diameter)	IOs 160 to 163 are all along same side of a small drainage, possibly related
164	Hole-in-Top Can		

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Recorded on Survey (Page 4 of 4).			
IO Number	IO Type	Dimensions (m or ft)	Comments
165	Hole-in-Top Can		
166	8 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	
167	10 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	
168	5 Hole-in-Top Cans	100 ft (diameter)	Among general scatter of clearly modern and possibly historic trash
169	5 Hole-in-Top Cans	7 ft (diameter)	Among general scatter of clearly modern and possibly historic trash
170	5 Hole-in-Top Cans	60 ft (diameter)	Among general scatter of clearly modern and possibly historic trash
171	8 Hole-in-Top Cans	100 ft (diameter)	Among general scatter of clearly modern and possibly historic trash
172	3 Hole-in-Top Cans	50 ft (diameter)	Among general scatter of clearly modern and possibly historic trash
173	2 Possible Rhyolite Flakes, 1 Possible Rhyolite Core	3 m	
174	Mano		Among modern trash
175	Core		Basalt, among modern trash
176	Hole-in-Top Can		
177	Flake		Rhyolite
178	Hole-in-Top Can		
179	Hole-in-Top Can		
180	Tested Rhyolite Cobble		1 Flake removed
181	4 Flakes	1 m (diameter)	All rhyolite
182	Flaked Hammerstone		
183	2 Brownware Sherds	2 m	Grit temper
184	1 Hammerstone, 6 Hole-in-Top Cans	4 m(diameter)	Among modern trash
185	3 Brownware Sherds	1 m(diameter)	Grit temper
186	Core		Rhyolite
187	Flake		Rhyolite
188	15 Hole-in-Top Cans	15.ft (diameter)	
189	21 Hole-in-Top Cans	10 ft (diameter)	
190	Flake		Fine grained basalt
191	3 Brownware Sherds, 1 Plainware Sherd, 1 Hole-in-Top Can	20 m (diameter)	Brownware sherds have grit temper
192	1 Hole-in-Top Can, 1 Rhyolite Flake	20 m	Flake might be heat treated
193	Historic Can Dump	15 ft (diameter)	12 Hole in top cans in pile of 30+ cans
194	1 Pinch Pot (?) Fragment, 2 Ground Stone Fragments	5 m (diameter)	
195	1 Plainware Sherd, 1 Basalt Flake	2 m	Sherd has grit temper
196	License Plate		Dated 1931, number: (AZ) ^a 1-97-94
197	License Plate		Dated 1931, number: (AZ) ^a 5-13-42
198	1 Metate, 1 Secondary Rhyolite Flake	20 m	Metate is hardly used
199	Brownware Sherd		Grit temper
200	Mano Fragment		
201	1 Mano Fragment, 1 "Anvil" Stone	5 m	"Anvil" stone is a broad, flat stream cobble with damage in exact center of one side.

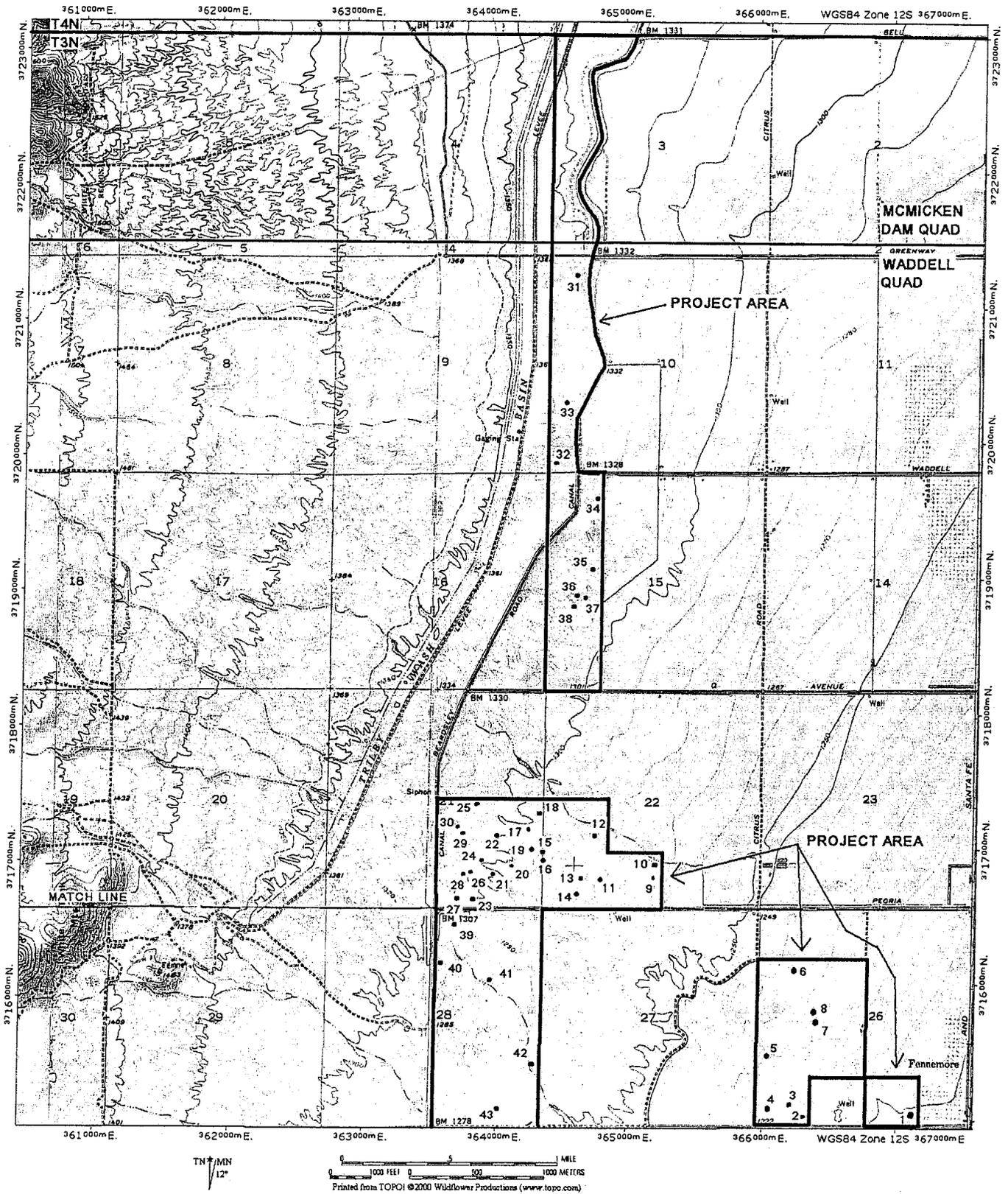


Figure 7. Isolated Occurrences located in the Maricopa Water District Survey, northern portion of the project area.

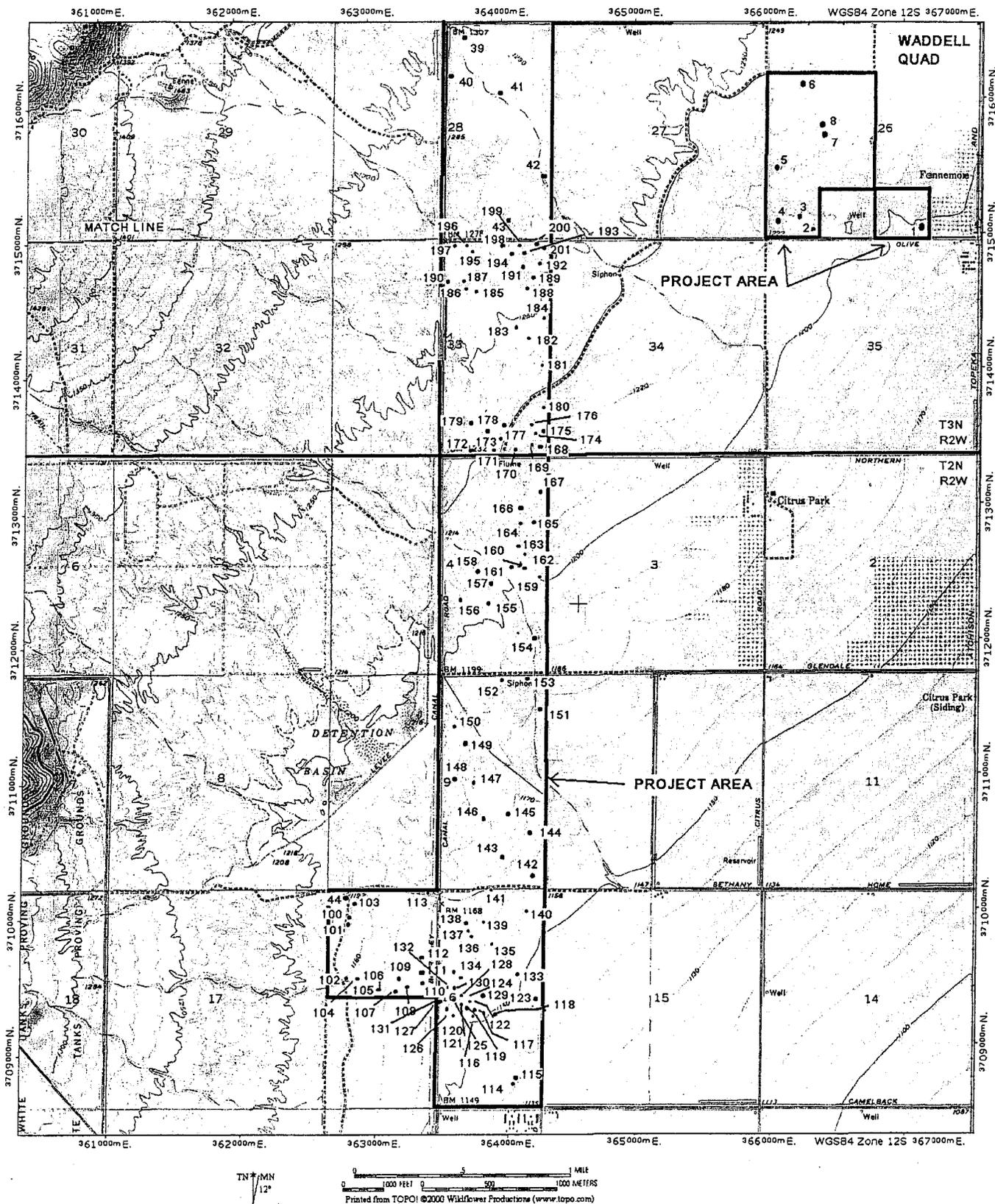


Figure 8. Isolated Occurrences located in the Maricopa Water District Survey, southern portion of the project area

An historic road that crossed the project area, which was aligned generally north-to-south, is shown on the November 12th 1896 GLO map for T3N, R2W (Figures 1 and 2). Ryden (1999:Figure 2) identified this road as the 1849 Maricopa & Wickenburg Wagon Road. This historic road was not relocated in the project area and it is very likely that all identifiable traces of it have been obliterated over the past 108 years by canal development, agricultural activities, modern vehicular traffic, and the forces of nature. No further work is recommended in regard to this road.

AZ T:3:55 (ASM)
The Beardsley Canal

The Beardsley Canal (Figures 5 and 6) is an historic canal that has been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, under Criterion A (Bauer et al. 2001:31). Criterion A applies to those sites that are of either historic (more than 50 years old) or prehistoric origin, have contextual integrity, and are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Beardsley Canal was recommended as eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in the Salt River valley.

Following an aborted attempt to construct the Beardsley canal in the 1890s (Fenicle et al. 1994:8), the canal was excavated to its full 33 mi length in the late 1920s (Introcaso 1988:62). The canal was then upgraded with reinforced concrete water control structures in 1934 and 1935 (Introcaso 1988:108). Fenicle et al. (1994:286) report that the canal may have been realigned in places.

A portion of what may be an abandoned, original alignment of the main Beardsley Canal is near the western edge of Section 16, T2N, R2W, and passes through the project area. This canal alignment passes through two water control features, a three-way gate, and a siphon and spillway, which were recorded during the survey as IOs 44 and 102, respectively (Figures 7 and 8). These water control structures are concrete and coursed river cobble construction that resembles the type of construction used on some of the water control features on the current alignment of the Beardsley Canal. The surface expression of this probable realigned portion of the Beardsley Canal is excavated both deeper and wider than the laterals that are in use today, and it is also relatively straight. Just north of the project area, White Tanks FRS #3, a floodwater retention structure that was constructed in 1954 (Bauer et al. 2001:27), buried an upstream portion of this canal alignment, ending its use life. After the canal alignment was impacted, dense paloverde, ironwood, creosote, mesquite and other desert flora grew in and around the canal alignment, further degrading its condition. Recently, modern trash dumping, ATV use, paintball competitions, firearm use, common vandalism, and other destructive activities have altered the original context of the canal alignment and its associated features. Therefore it is recommended that this abandoned alignment of the Beardsley Canal is no longer a contributing element to the eligibility of the Beardsley Canal. Because this abandoned alignment was recorded and mapped, and an addendum was made to the ASM site card for the Beardsley Canal

(Appendix A) as a part of the current project, its potential to provide data that could further our understanding of the occupation of the area is exhausted. Therefore, no further archaeological work in relation to this abandoned alignment of the Beardsley Canal is recommended.

Ubiquitous over much of the survey area are small, hand excavated tertiary laterals (see Figures 5 and 6). It is likely that these laterals were originally constructed to distribute irrigation waters across the pastures and fields in the service area of the Beardsley Canal. Thus these small laterals and water control structures were recorded and mapped as features associated with the Beardsley Canal. An addendum was also made to the ASM site card (Appendix A) for the Beardsley Canal in regard to these laterals. The potential of these tertiary laterals to provide data that could further our understanding of the occupation of the area, was exhausted with their recording and mapping. Moreover, modern trash dumping, ATV use, paintball competitions, firearm use, common vandalism, and other destructive activities have altered the original context of these small laterals to the point that they are no longer contributing elements. Thus, no further archaeological work within the survey area is recommended for these tertiary laterals.

AZ T:7:246 (ASM)

AZ T:7:246 (ASM) is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1260 ft (Figures 4 and 9). It is on a creosote-flat at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Ground disturbance from the Beardsley Canal encroaches on the site at the western edge. Vegetation consists of creosote and desert grasses. The sediment consists of high amounts of small igneous gravel in a fine, sandy loam matrix.

The site was previously identified and recorded by URS Corporation archaeologists (Bauer et al. 2001) as part of a block survey that took place in November of 1999 and November of 2000. URS archaeologists recommended that the site is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Bauer et al. 2001:46). The assessment of the site by URS generally agrees with that of SSI. Topological, environmental, and qualitative information on the artifact assemblage are very similar. There are, however, differences in the numbers of artifacts observed. URS estimated that the surface of the site contained 2,500 to 3,500 artifacts whereas SSI archaeologists put the estimated number of artifacts at fewer than 1,000. The differences in the estimates may be related to time difference between the two surveys. SSI recorded the site in June of 2002 when conditions are may have been different than they presumably were during the URS survey. These differing conditions, which included a dryer ground surface and summer dust storms, could have reduced the number of artifacts visible on the modern ground surface. It is also possible that erosion removed or obscured artifacts, or that a number of artifacts have been removed from the site in the two-plus years since the URS survey was conducted.

The site, as recorded in 2002 by SSI archaeologists, is an 87-by-58-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include more than 350 prehistoric sherds, 300 flaked stone artifacts, and 5 ground

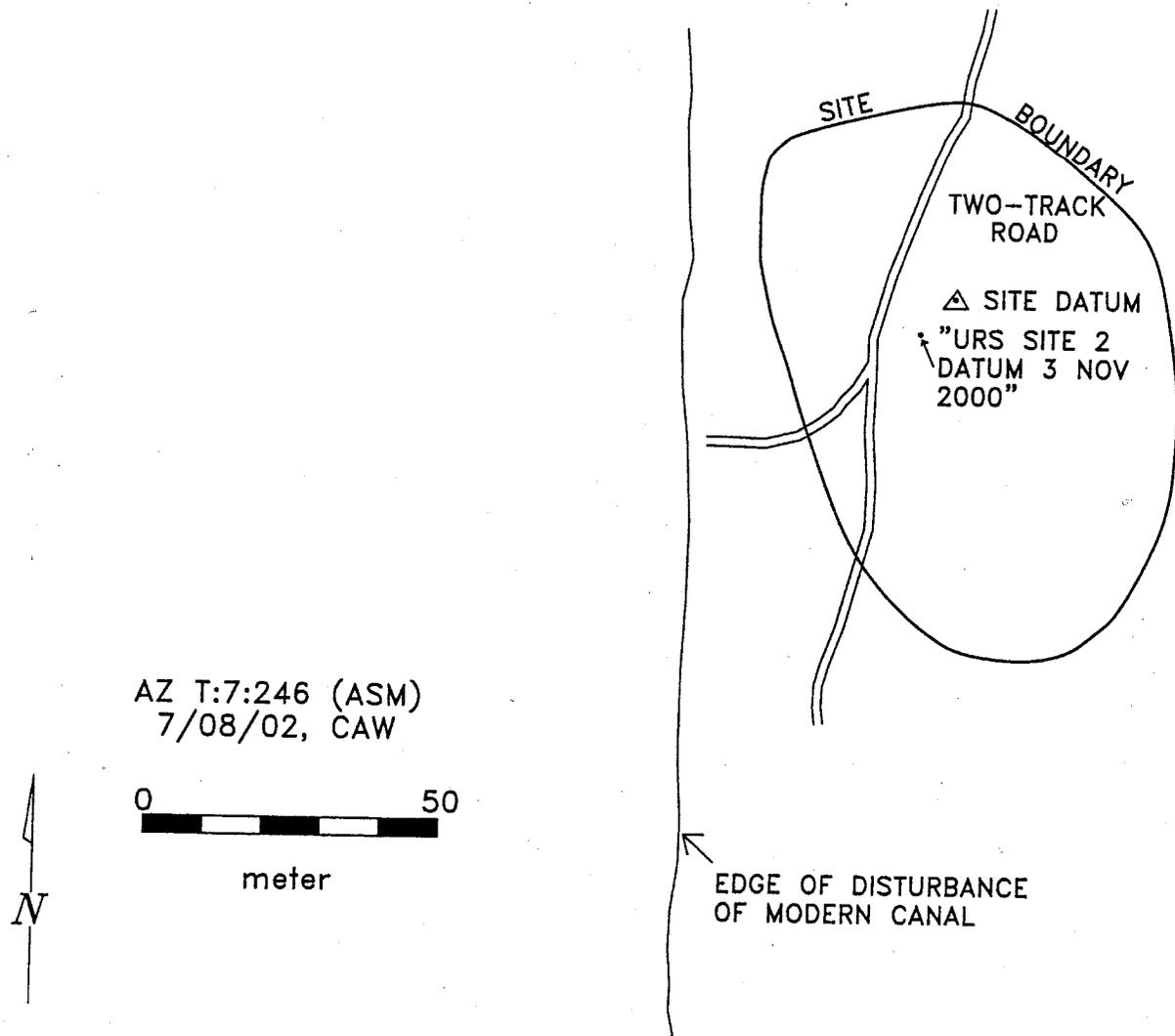


Figure 9. AZ T:7:246 (ASM) site map.

stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic red-on-buff sherds were found on the site. Other artifacts present include 5 to 10 flake tools, made of both basalt and rhyolite, and 2 metates, 1 of which is a basin metate.

No features were identified at the site. However, there is evidence for sediment depth at the site. One of the metates was found half buried in a dirt road that crosses the site. This dirt road has been worn down to approximately 30 cm below the surrounding ground surface. It is very possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features.

The dirt road bisects the site along from north to south. Other, less formal two-track roads have also impacted the site. It appears that light vehicles and ATVs have driven over the entire site. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition.

SSI concurs with the URS recommendation that AZ T:7:246 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

AZ T:7:260 (ASM)

AZ T:7:260 (ASM) is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1205 ft (Figures 4 and 10). It is on a flat parcel of agricultural land that is no longer in production. Vegetation consists of creosote, paloverde, saltbush, globemallow, and brittlebrush. The sediments consist of mixed igneous and metamorphic gravels in a silty loam matrix.

The site is a 30-ac historic trash scatter that was most likely a local dump. Approximately 100 separate dump and burn episodes were identifiable. Artifacts in the scatter included an estimated 5,000 historic sherds, 20,000 historic glass shards, 150 shell fragments, 70 metal artifacts, 25 historic wood artifacts, and 40 faunal and floral artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included a Texas license plate with a 1951 date, an Arizona license plate bearing a 1950 date, more than 50 sardine turnkey cans, more than 40 matchstick soldered hole-in-top cans, cobalt blue glass, and a shattered toilet bowl bearing a 1948 date. Two hand-dug, tertiary laterals of the Beardsley canal cross the site. Other than these canal laterals, which are features of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 {ASM}) and most likely predate the site, no features were identified at the site.

Based on the artifact assemblage, the use of this site as a dump dates from the late 1930s to the 1950s. The site does contain some very modern trash, however, indicating that people are still using the site as a disposal area. The site has also been raked through, and bottle hunters have excavated several holes.

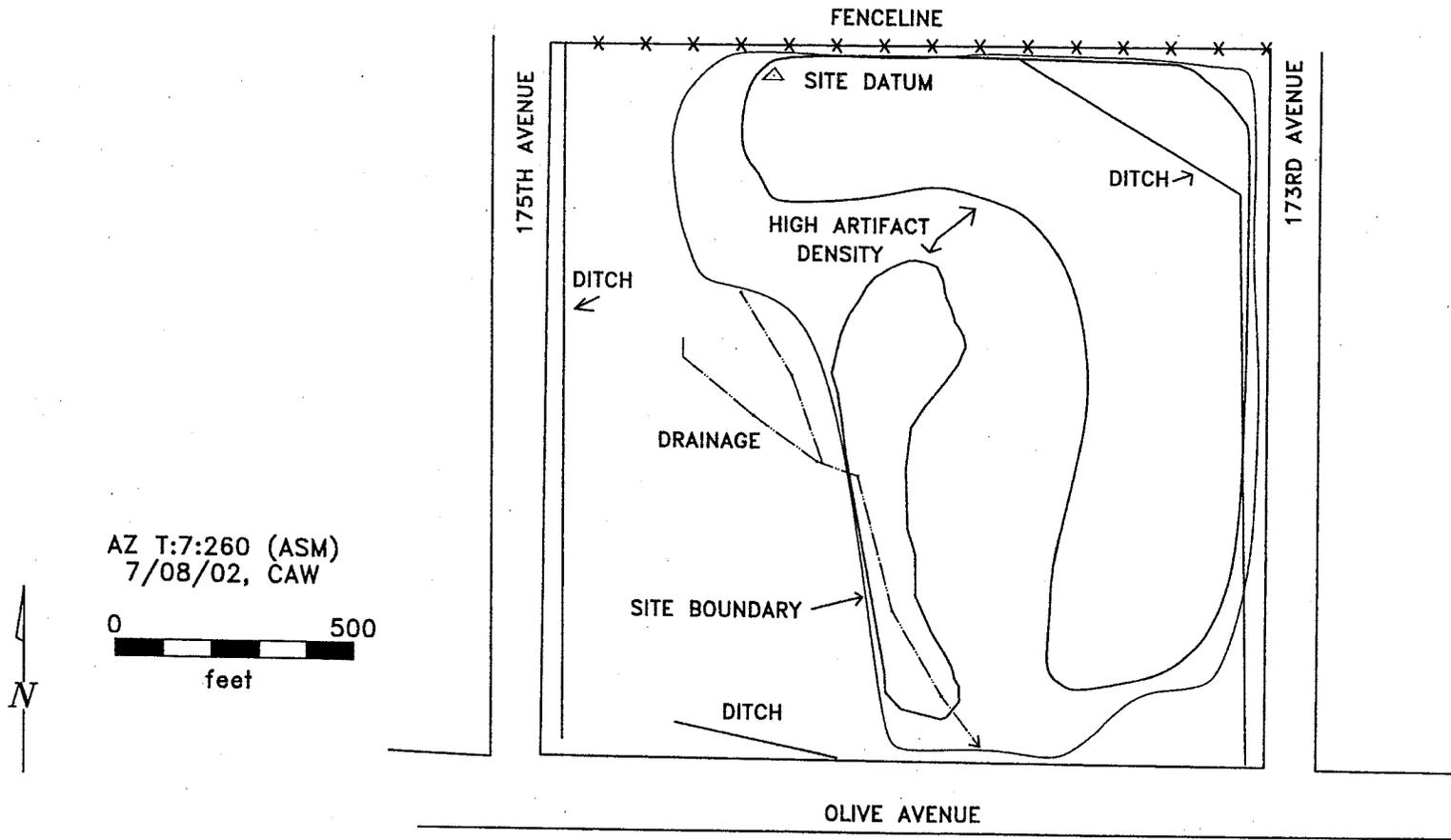


Figure 10. AZ T:7:260 (ASM) site map.

Based on the contents of the site, it is recommended that AZ T:7:260 (ASM) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is doubtful that the site would contribute data that would further our understanding of the historic occupation of the area and thus does not qualify under Criterion D. The site does not full fill the requirements of any of the other criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

AZ T:7:261 (ASM)

AZ T:7:261 (ASM) is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1218 ft (Figures 4 and 11). It is on a gently sloping desert bajada surface. Vegetation consists of creosote, mesquite, and desert grasses. The sediments consist of small metamorphic gravels in a sandy loam matrix.

The site is a small, 156-by-136-ft, historic trash scatter that was most likely a local dump. Several separate dumping episodes were identifiable within the site. Artifacts in the scatter included more than 250 historic sherds, 2,500 historic glass shards, and 500 metal artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included a license plate with a 1953 date, matchstick soldered hole-in-top cans, and a broken saucer with "made in occupied Japan" inscribed on its base. No features were identified.

Based on the artifact assemblage, the use of this site as a dump dates from the late 1940s to the 1960s. A two-track road that crosses the site from north to south has impacted it. It is also probable that bottle hunters have looted the site because there is evidence for recent excavations.

Based on the contents of the site, it is recommended that AZ T:7:261 (ASM) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is doubtful that the site would contribute data that would further our understanding of the historic occupation of the area and thus does not qualify under Criterion D. The site does not full fill the requirements of any of the other criteria for inclusion on the NRHP.

AZ T:7:262 (ASM)

AZ T:7:262 (ASM) is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1290 ft (Figures 3 and 12). It is on a gently sloping desert bajada surface at the eastern edge of a small drainage. Vegetation consists of creosote, brittlebrush, and paloverde. The sediments consist of small metamorphic gravels in a silty loam matrix.

The site is a 200-by-40 m prehistoric artifact scatter most likely associated with the Hohokam culture. The site consists of two concentrations of artifacts that are linked by a sparser scatter of artifacts. Artifacts at the site include more than 150 prehistoric sherds,

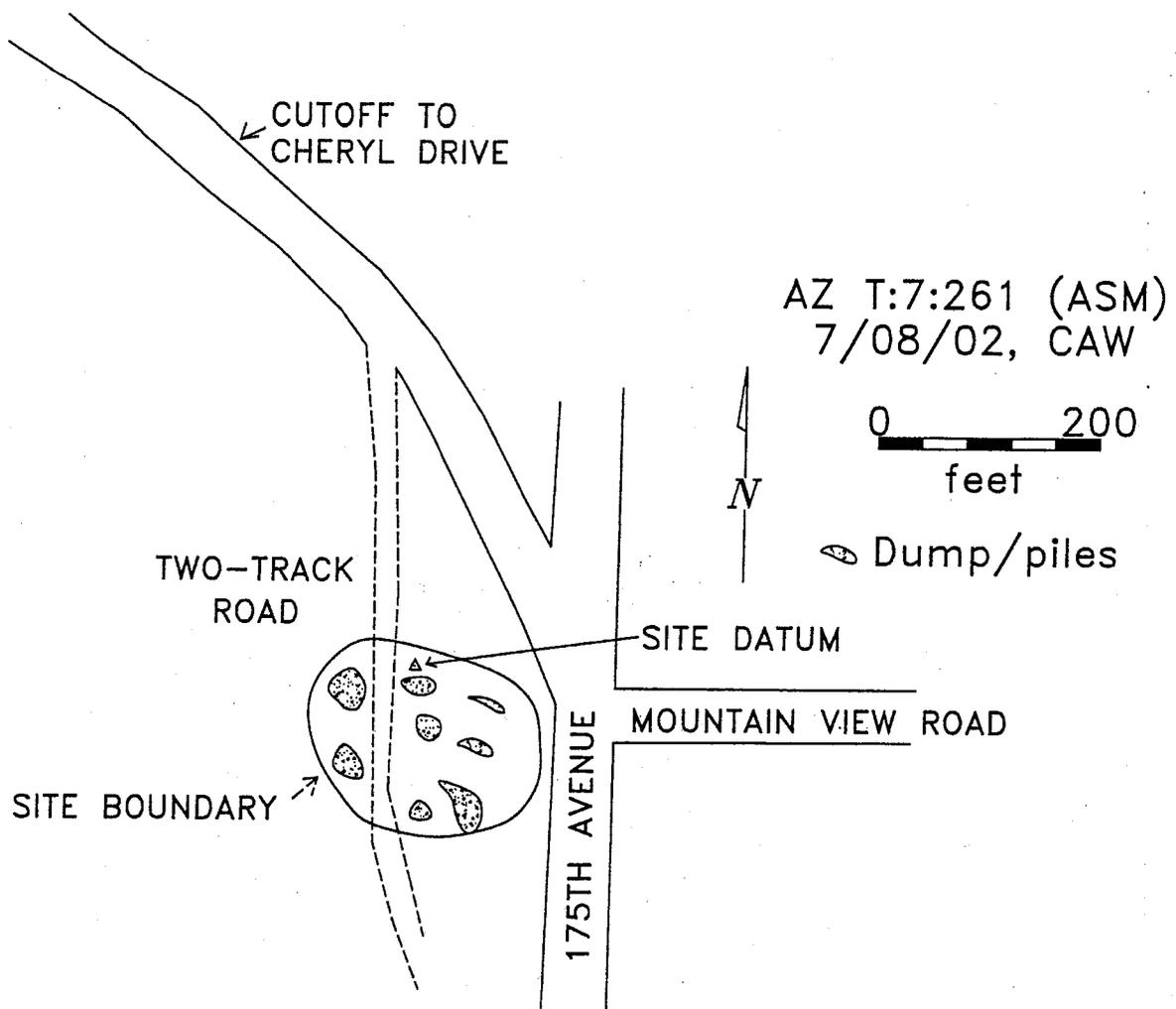


Figure 11. AZ T:7:261 (ASM) site map.

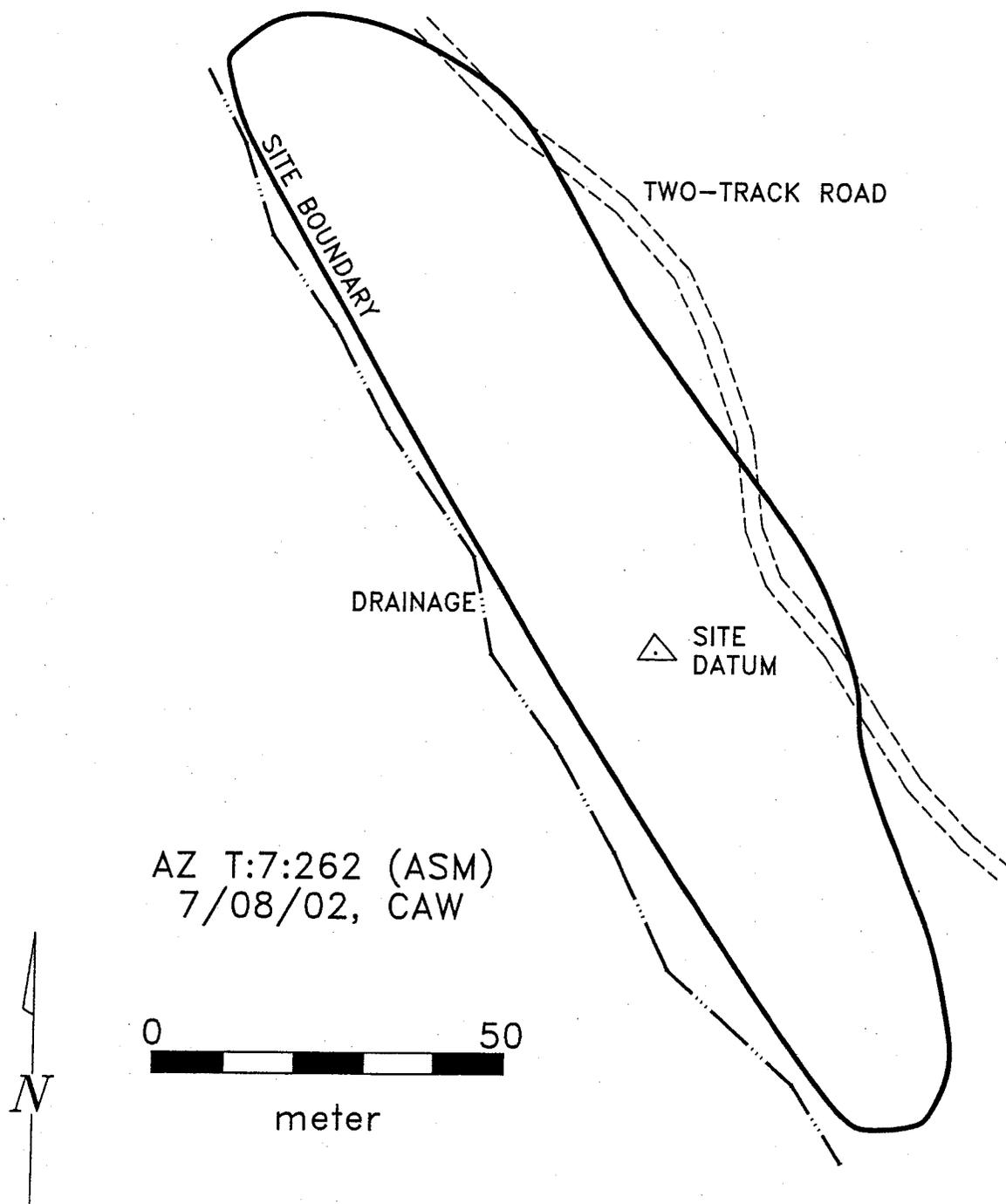


Figure 12. AZ T:7:262 (ASM) site map.

15 flaked stone artifacts, 1 ground stone artifact, and a few pieces of fire-cracked rock. Among the ceramics found were temporally diagnostic buffware sherds. No features were identified.

A two-track road encroached on the site along its northeastern boundary. Other than this two-track road, the site is in very good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Based on the surface evidence of the site, it is recommended that AZ T:7:262 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and the site should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

AZ T:7:263 (ASM)

AZ T:7:263 (ASM) is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1300 ft (Figures 3 and 13). It is on a gently sloping desert bajada surface on the eastern terrace of a small drainage. Vegetation consists of creosote, brittlebrush, and paloverde. The sediments consist of small metamorphic gravels and cobbles in a silty loam matrix.

The site is a 110-by-85-m prehistoric artifact scatter most likely associated with the Hohokam culture. The site consists of two concentrations of artifacts that are linked by a sparser scatter of artifacts. Artifacts at the site include more than 300 prehistoric sherds, 40 flaked stone artifacts, and 3 ground stone artifacts. Among the ceramics found were temporally diagnostic red-on-buff sherds. Also found were core tools, a scraper, and 6 worked sherds. No features were identified.

A pair of two-track roads has negatively impacted the site. The damage is relevant but not substantial. It is possible that intact deposits and subsurface features, including pithouses, are present at the site given the apparent sediment depth and relatively good condition.

Based on the artifacts found at the site and the possibility that subsurface features exist, it is recommended that AZ T:7:263 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

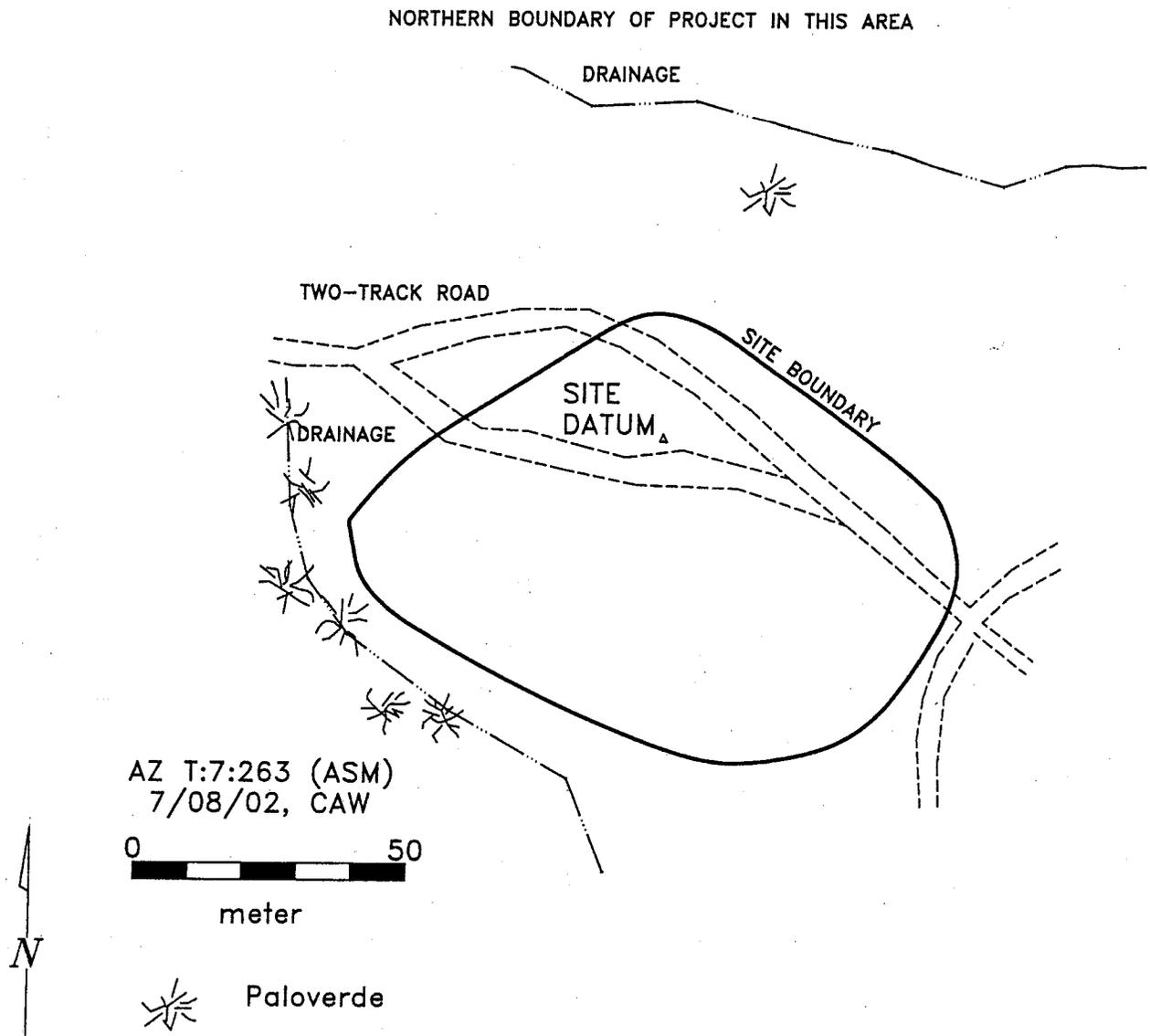


Figure 13. AZ T:7:263 (ASM) site map.

AZ T:7:264 (ASM)

AZ T:7:264 (ASM) is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1325 ft (Figures 3 and 14). It is on a gently sloping desert bajada surface below the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Vegetation consists of creosote, mesquite, and paloverde. The sediment present at the site is sandy loam.

The site is a 420-by-350-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences and farmsteads. The site consists of irregularly placed and shaped dumping episodes that have melded together to form a single, large dump. Artifacts present include more than 300 historic sherds, 20,000 broken glass shards, 1,000 metal artifacts, 50 wooden artifacts, and at least 10 faunal and floral artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include a license plate dated 1942, a baking powder canister that dates to 1932, "punch here" milk cans that were produced from 1935 to 1945, Owens Illinois-marked bottles that date to 1945, and a Phoenix-produced Coca-Cola bottle that predates 1948. No features were identified.

Several two-track roads have impacted the site. Modern trash is also present indicating that local residences have continued to use the site as a disposal area.

It is recommended that AZ T:7:264 (ASM) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is unlikely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the historic occupation of the area. Thus, the site does not qualify under Criterion D and it does not full fill the requirements of any of the other criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

AZ T:7:265 (ASM)

AZ T:7:265 (ASM) is in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1260 ft (Figures 3 and 15). It is on a gently sloping desert bajada surface just north of a small west-to-east drainage. Vegetation consists of creosote, paloverde, and desert grasses. The sediments consist of small metamorphic and igneous gravels in a fine, sandy loam matrix

The site is a 64-by-35-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. The site consists two artifact concentrations within the larger artifact scatter. Artifacts present include more than 50 prehistoric sherds, 15 flaked stone artifacts, and 5 ground stone artifacts. Red-on-buff sherds were found on the site. Other artifacts present include a core, a core tool, and a metate, all made of basalt. No features were identified.

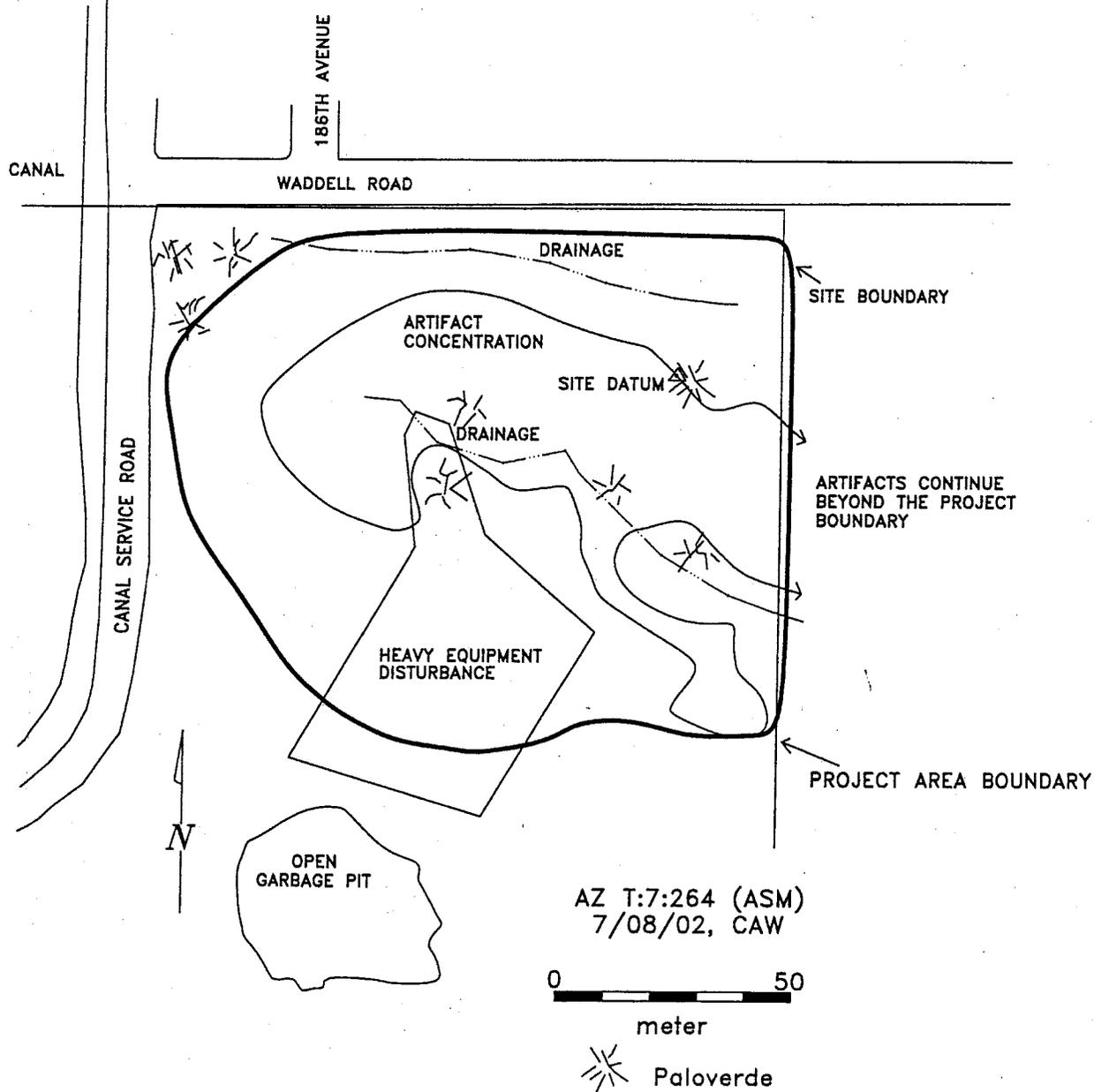


Figure 14. AZ T:7:264 (ASM) site map.

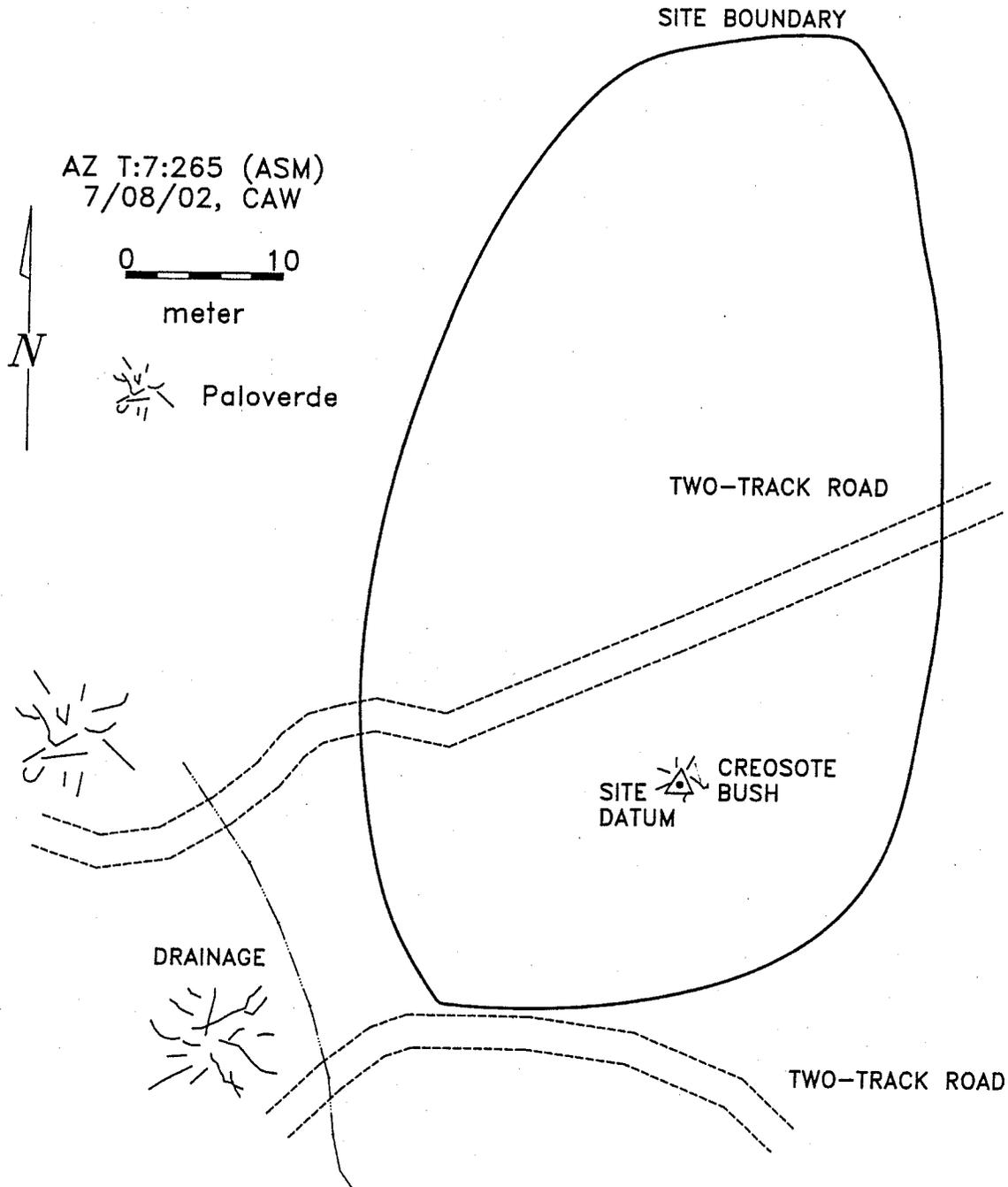


Figure 15. AZ T:7:265 (ASM) site map.

A two-track road crosses the site from east to west. Other than the disturbance from this road, the site is in very good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

We recommend that AZ T:7:265 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under criterion D and will need to be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

AZ T:7:266 (ASM)

AZ T:7:266 (ASM) is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, T2N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1165 ft (Figures 4 and 16). It is on a flat alluvial plain east of the White Tank Mountains. A small, hand-dug tertiary lateral of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) crosses the site on the western edge. Vegetation consists of creosote, paloverde, and desert brushes. The sediment present at the site consists of small metamorphic and igneous gravels in a fine, sandy loam matrix

The site is an 80-by-30-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 200 prehistoric sherds, 100 flaked stone artifacts, and 2 ground stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic buffware sherds were found on the site. Other diagnostic artifacts present include a few basaltic flake tools, 2 basalt cobble cores, a vesicular basalt stone donut fragment, and a granite two-handed mano.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries. The small lateral of the Beardsley Canal that enters the site is a later intrusive element. Just north of the site a slight but distinct swale extends from the canal lateral to a wide flat area where, based on a change in vegetation, water apparently pools. Beyond this swale, about 120 m to the northeast, is AZ T:7:267 (ASM). It is possible that AZ T:7:266 (ASM) and AZ T:7:267 (ASM) were once a single, larger site, and that a failure of the canal lateral caused water to wash across the area between the sites, removing cultural material that was on the ground surface, and thus splitting a single, original site into two.

A frequently used ATV two-track road that bisects the site from north to south has impacted the site. Vehicles have driven over the entirety of the site as well. A paintball obstacle course has been set up about 75 m to the west-southwest and is currently being used. Paintballs are found widely scattered in this area. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition. It is very possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Based on the surface evidence at the site, it is recommended that AZ T:7:266 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would

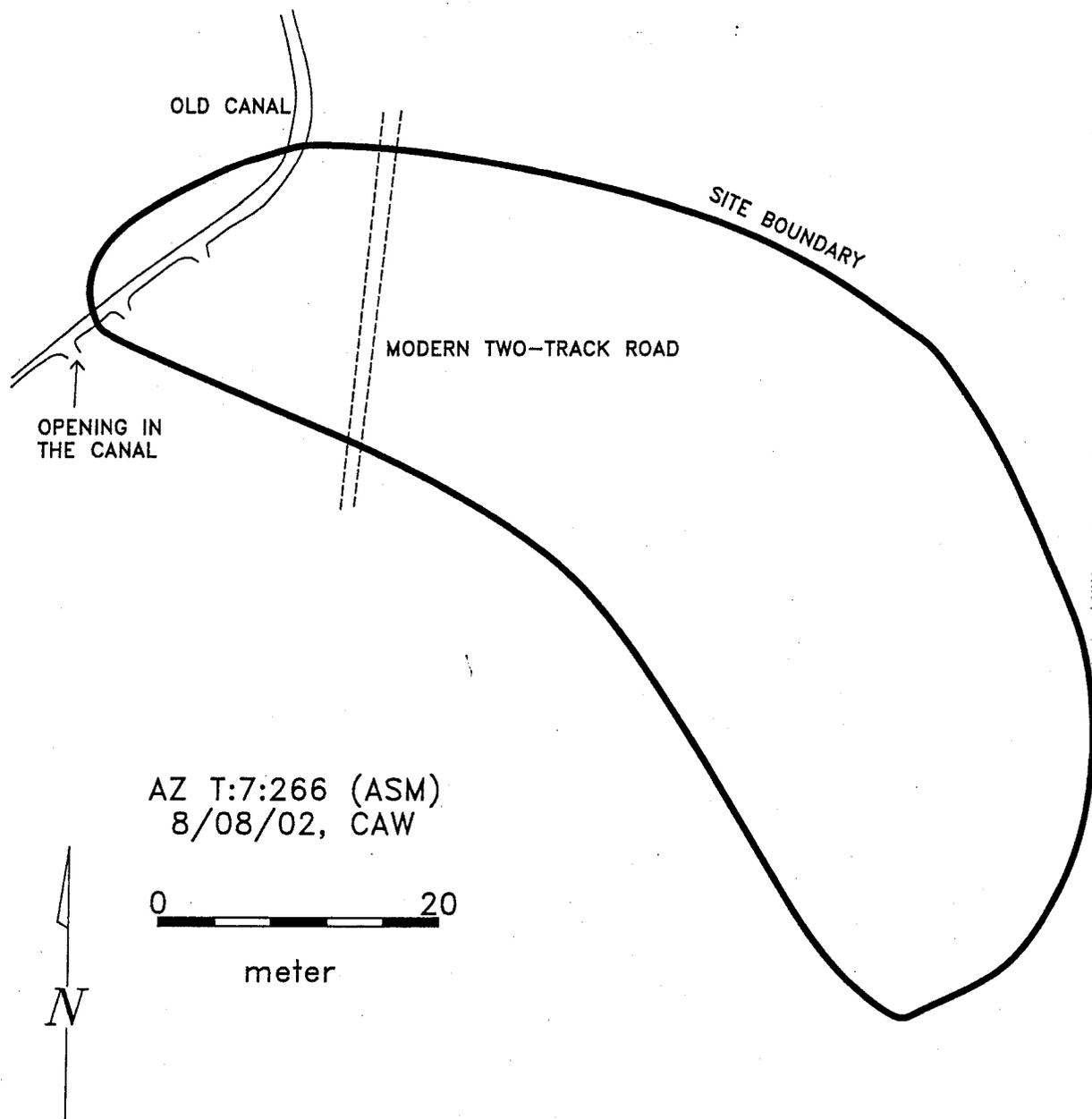


Figure 16. AZ T:7:266 (ASM) site map.

contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

AZ T:7:267 (ASM)

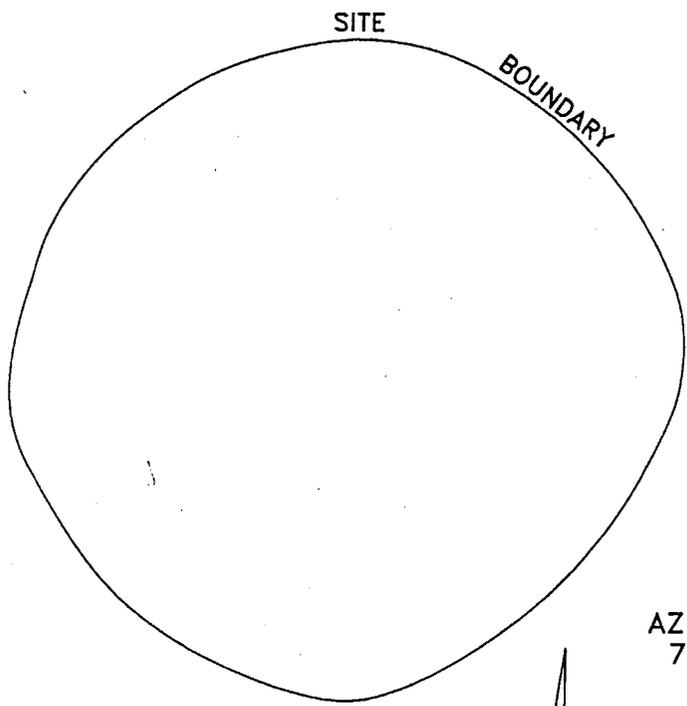
AZ T:7:267 (ASM) is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, T2N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1165 ft (Figures 4 and 17). It is on a flat alluvial plain east of the White Tank Mountains. A small, hand-dug tertiary lateral of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) is just west of the site. Vegetation consists of creosote, paloverde, and desert brushes. The sediment consists of small metamorphic and igneous gravels in a fine, sandy loam matrix.

The site is a 35-by-35-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 100 prehistoric sherds, and 25 flaked stone artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts present include a basaltic flake tool, a utilized jasper flake, and an exhausted basalt core.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries. Just southwest of the site a slight but distinct swale extends from the small lateral of the Beardsley Canal to a wide flat area where, based on a change in vegetation, water apparently pools. Beyond this swale, about 120 m to the southwest, is AZ T:7:266 (ASM). It is possible that AZ T:7:266 (ASM) and AZ T:7:267 (ASM) were once a single, larger site, and that a failure of the canal lateral caused water to wash across the area between the sites, removing cultural material that was on the ground surface, and thus splitting a single, original site into two.

Frequently used ATV two-track roads pass to the northeast and west of the site. Vehicles have driven over the entirety of the site. A paintball obstacle course has been set up about 200 m to the southwest and is currently being used. Paintballs are found widely scattered in this area. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Based on the surface evidence at the site, and its association with AZ T:7:266 (ASM), it is recommended that AZ T:7:267 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.



AZ T:7:267 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW

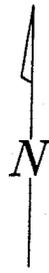


Figure 17. AZ T:7:267 (ASM) site map.

AZ T:7:268 (ASM)

AZ T:7:268 (ASM) is in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, T2N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1145 ft (Figures 4 and 18). It is on a flat, very eroded desert bajada at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. A small, tertiary lateral of the Beardsley Canal forms the northern boundary of the site. Vegetation consists of primarily of paloverde, with desert grasses and brushes also present. The sediment present at the site is an uncompacted silty loam.

The site is a 10-by-20-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences or farmsteads. The site seems to be a single, fairly large dumping episode. Artifacts present include 2 historic ceramic plates, about 25 broken glass bottles, and 300 metal artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include hole-in-top cans that date to the 1930s and 1940s, a Vaseline Hair Tonic bottle, and cobalt blue bottle fragments. No features were identified except for the canal lateral, which is a feature of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]).

The site is in very good condition. Disturbance is limited to the natural effects of weather and growing vegetation.

It is recommend that AZ T:7:268 (ASM) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is unlikely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the historic occupation of the area. Thus, the site does not qualify under Criterion D and does not to full fill the requirements of any of the other criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

AZ T:7:269 (ASM)

AZ T:7:269 (ASM) is in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T2N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1215 ft (Figures 4 and 19). It is on a creosote-flat at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Vegetation consists of creosote and desert grasses. The sediment consists of a high amount of quartz and granite gravel in sandy loam.

The site is a 50-by-40-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences or farmsteads. The site is fairly well sorted, with artifact types clustered together in semidiscreet areas. Artifacts present include approximately 10 historic sherds, about 500 broken glass artifacts, and 500 metal cans. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include hole-in-top cans that date to the 1930s and 1940s, a Dr. Pepper bottle bearing the "10-2-4" trademark, turnkey meat cans, a Cunningham silver-plated spoon, and part of a Gillette safety razor. No features were identified.

The site has been disturbed. Recently excavated pits are present in the center of the site. These pits are probably the products of the work of a bottle hunter looking for collectables. A pile of metal lard bucket lids are covered and surrounded by soot and ash.

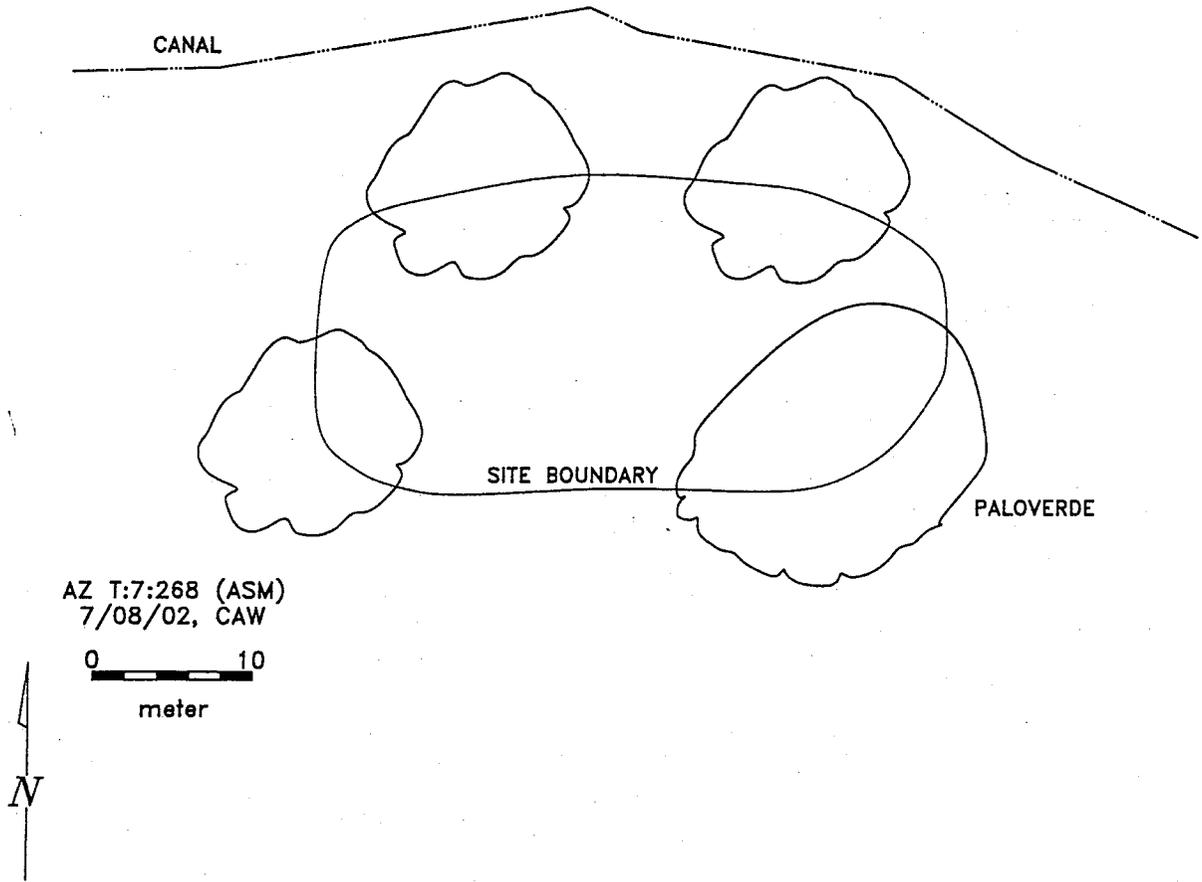


Figure 18. AZ T:7:268 (ASM) site map.

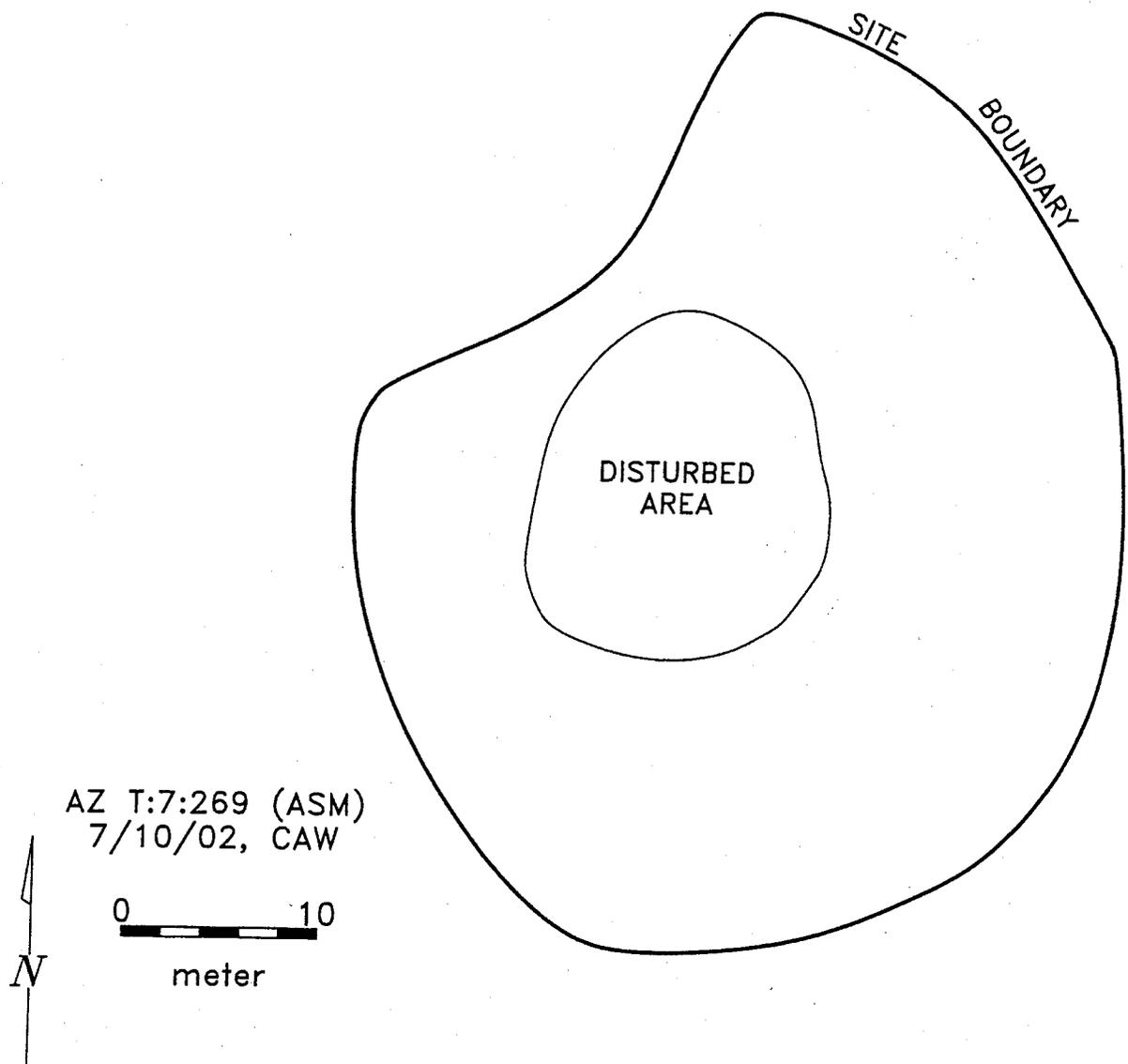


Figure 19. AZ T:7:269 (ASM) site map.

that is apparently the result of the lard containers being burned. The soot and ash looks fairly recent because it has no signs of erosion.

It is recommended that AZ T:7:269 (ASM) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is unlikely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the historic occupation of the area. Thus, the site does not qualify under Criterion D and does not meet the requirements of any of the other criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

AZ T:7:270 (ASM)

AZ T:7:270 (ASM) is in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1240 ft (Figures 4 and 20). It is on a slight mounded rise on a creosote-flat at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Vegetation consists of creosote and desert grasses. The sediment consists of small igneous gravels in a fine, sandy loam matrix.

The site is a 17-by-7-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 35 prehistoric sherds, and 15 flaked stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic buffware sherds are present.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries and the artifact scatter barely meets the ASM minimum requirements for a site. There does appear to be a fair amount of sediment depth at the site, however, and the possibility exists that there are buried cultural remains.

A frequently used two-track road passes through the northwest corner of the site. Other than this vehicle trail, the site is in good condition.

It is recommended that AZ T:7:270 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The site may contain data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

AZ T:7:271 (ASM)

AZ T:7:271 (ASM) is in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, T3N, R2W, on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1240 ft (Figures 4 and 21). It is between two shallow drainages on a creosote-flat at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Vegetation consists of creosote and desert grasses. The sediment consists of small igneous gravels in a fine, silty loam matrix.

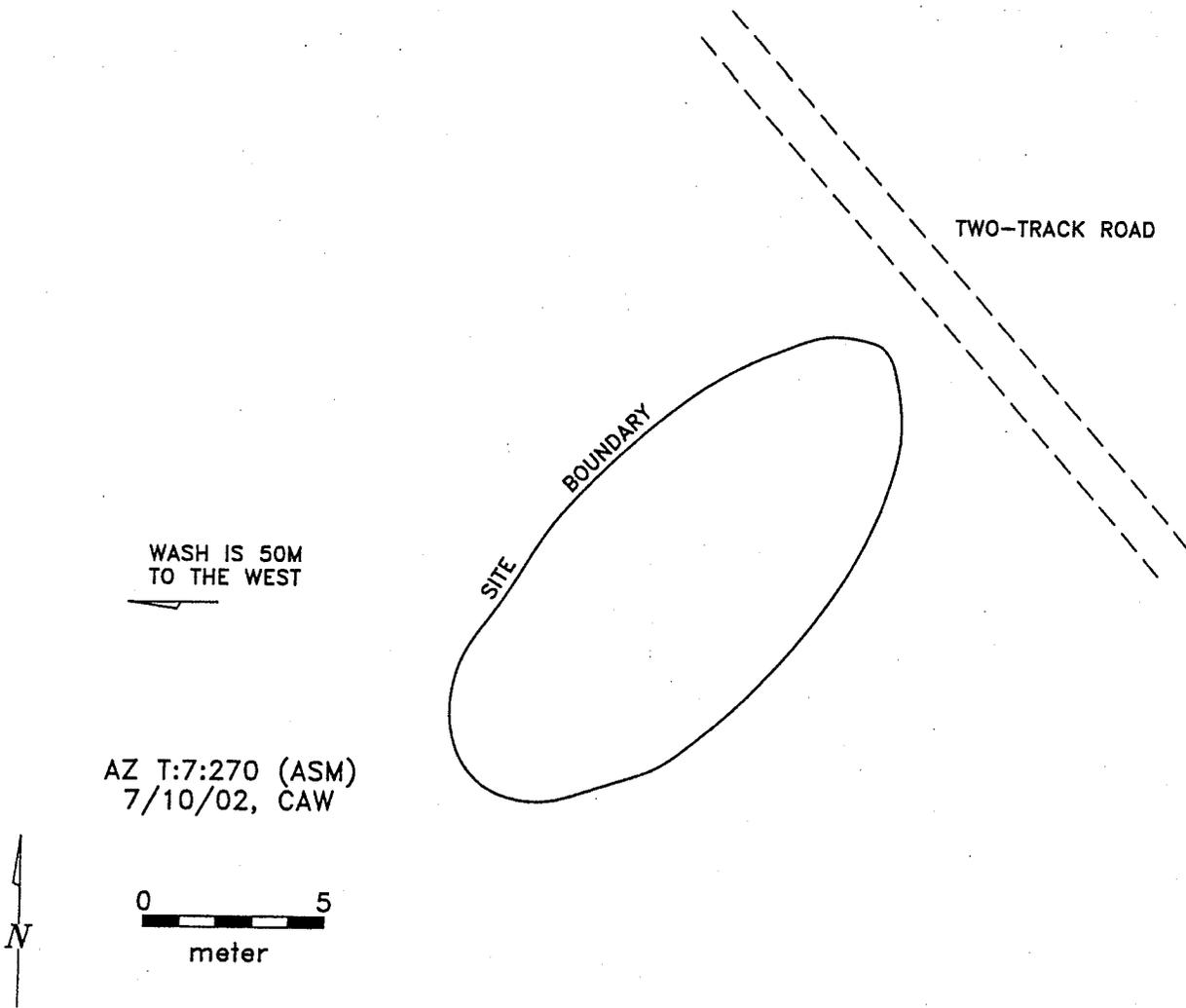


Figure 20. AZ T:7:270 (ASM) site map.

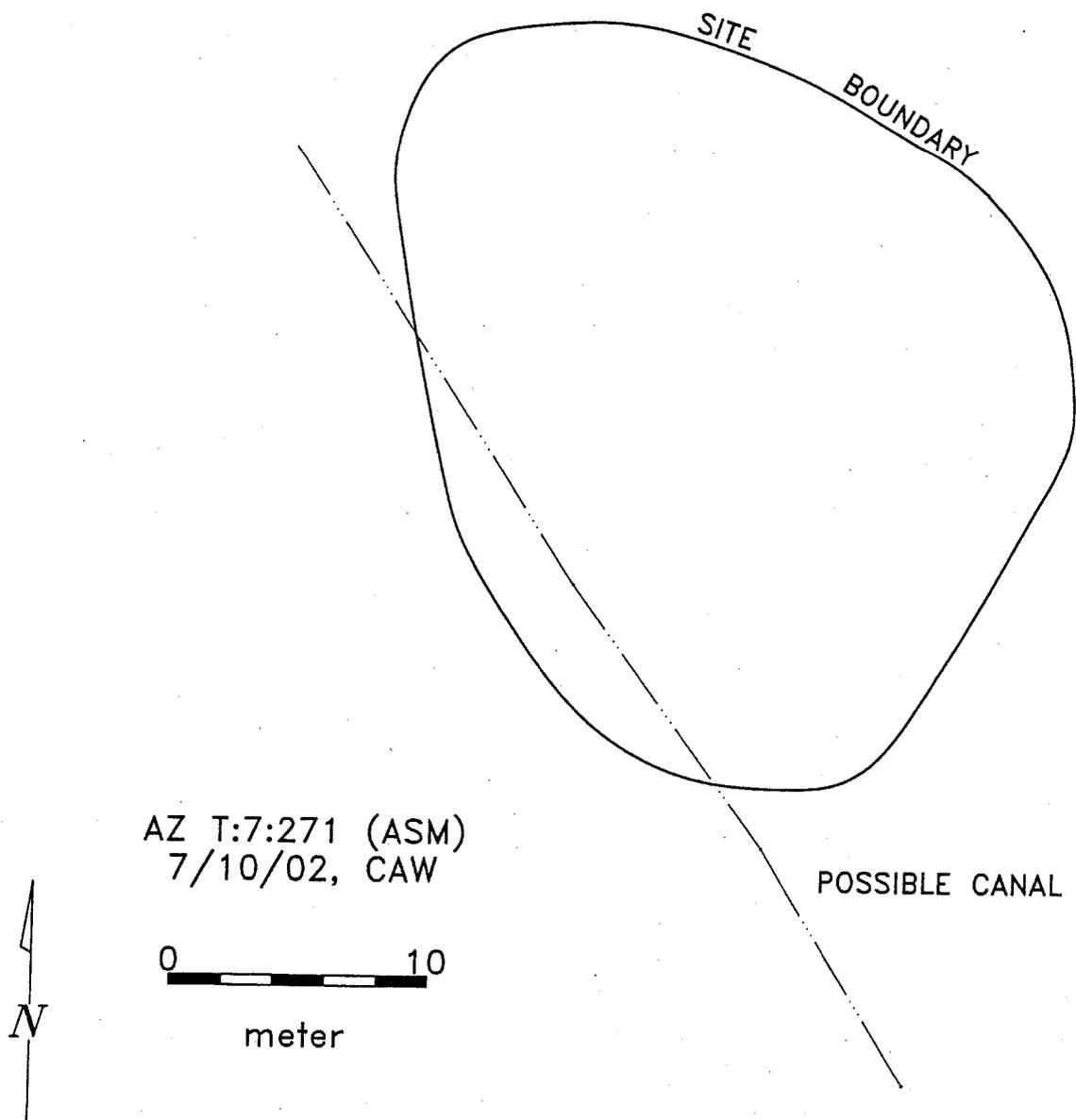


Figure 21. AZ T:7:271 (ASM) site map.

The site is a 50-by-50-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 60 prehistoric sherds and 30 flaked stone artifacts including three rhyolite cores.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries and the artifact scatter barely meets the ASM minimum requirements for a site. There does appear to be a fair amount of sediment depth at the site, however, and the possibility exists that there are buried cultural remains.

Tire tracks across the site indicate that it has been driven over. Other than this disturbance, the site is in good condition.

It is recommended that AZ T:7:271 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The site may contain data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D and will need to be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, then a testing program designed to determine the age, depth, extent, and integrity of this site should be developed. The testing plan should include controlled surface collection of artifacts, hand excavation of test units, trenching with a backhoe, and detailed mapping of the site with a total station.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SSI contracted with MWD to conduct a cultural resources survey of approximately 2,500 ac of MWD land. The private property is located along and near the Beardsley Canal in portions of Sections 4, 9, and 16, T2N, R2W, and Sections 3, 10, 15, 21, 22, 26, 28, and 33, T3N, R2W.

Seven of the 12 newly discovered sites in the project area could potentially yield data important to the understanding of prehistoric Hohokam culture. Thus, it is recommended that these 7 newly discovered sites be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. One previously discovered prehistoric Hohokam site in the project area (AZ T:7:246 [ASM]) has already been recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D (Bauer et al. 2001:46). These 8 sites should be preserved and impacts to the sites avoided. If preservation/avoidance is not possible then an archaeological testing plan designed to determine the significance, age, depth, and integrity of each site will need to be developed. The Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) has also been recommended as eligible for the listing the NRHP under Criterion A (Bauer et al. 2001:31). Development plans should be designed so as to avoid impacts to the Beardsley Canal.

Five newly discovered sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work is recommended in regard to these 5 sites. An historic road shown crossing the survey area on a GLO map dated November 12th 1896, and identified by Ryden (1999:Figure 2) as the 1849 Maricopa & Wickenburg Wagon Road, was not relocated in the project area. No further work is recommended for this road or the 145 isolated occurrences identified in the project area, many of which consisted of low-density trash scatters most likely related to residences in the surrounding area.

In the event that cultural remains, including human remains or burial goods, are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop and ASM must be notified per ARS 41-865.

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APPENDIX A
ASM SITE FORMS

ASM Site Form Addendum

AZ T-3-55 (ASM)

Field No: _____		Recorders: <u>Aron Adams</u> / <u>Brian Yunker</u>	
Recording Organization: <u>Soil Systems Inc.</u>		Date Recorded: <u>June 2002</u>	
Proj. Name: <u>02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey</u>		Project No: <u>02-37</u>	
Site Name: <u>Beardsley Canal</u>			
Land Status (check one): PVT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CTY ___ CO ___ ST ___ TRIB ___ USFS ___ USFW ___			
NPS ___ BLM ___ DOD ___ ACE ___ BOR ___ RTC ___			
Owner/Agency name: <u>Maricopa Water District</u>			
Survey Colls: Y ___ N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repository Inst: _____			
Report Ref: <u>2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.</u>			

Site Description/Remarks:

The Beardsley Canal is an historic structure that has been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, under Criterion A (Bauer et al. 2001:31). The Beardsley Canal was recommended as eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in the Salt River valley.

Following an aborted attempt to construct the Beardsley canal in the 1890s (Fenicle et al. 1994:8), the canal was excavated to its full 33 mi length in the late 1920s (Introcaso 1988:62). The canal was then upgraded with reinforced concrete water control structures in 1934 and 1935 (Introcaso 1988:108). Fenicle et al. (1994:286) report that the canal may have been realigned in places.

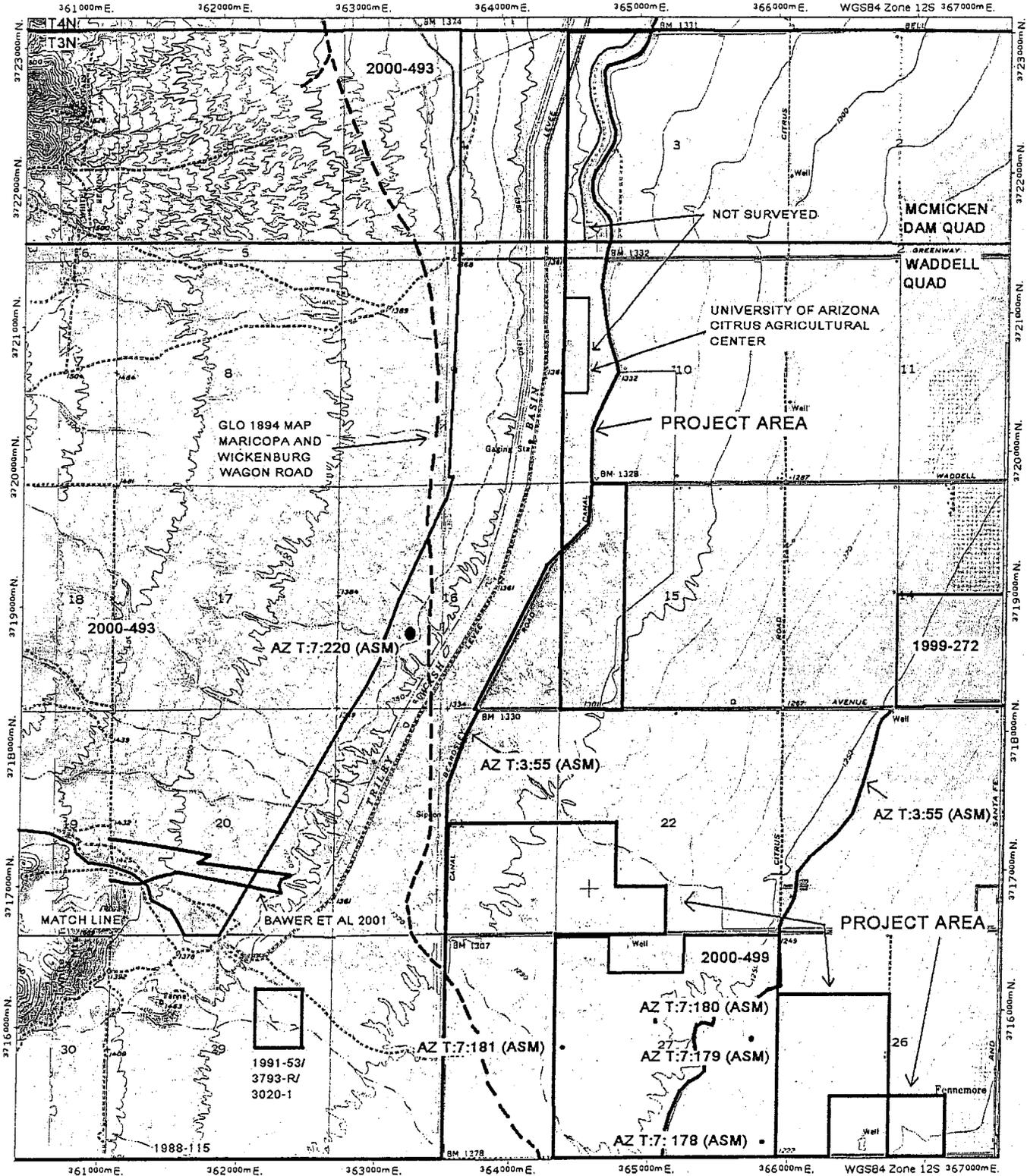
A portion of what may be an abandoned, original alignment of the main Beardsley Canal is near the western edge of Section 16, T2N, R2W, and passes through the current project area. This canal alignment passes through two water control features, a three-way gate, and a siphon and spillway, which were recorded during the survey as IOs 44 and 102, respectively. These water control structures are concrete and coursed river cobble construction that resembles the type of construction used on some of the water control features on the current alignment of the Beardsley Canal. The surface expression of this probable realigned portion of the Beardsley Canal is excavated both deeper and wider than the laterals that are in use today, and it is also relatively straight. Just north of the project area, White Tanks FRS #3, a floodwater retention structure that was constructed in 1954 (Bauer et al. 2001:27), buried an upstream portion of this canal alignment, ending its use life. After the canal alignment was impacted, dense paloverde, ironwood, creosote, mesquite and other desert flora grew in and around the canal alignment, further degrading its condition. Recently, modern trash dumping, ATV use, paintball competitions, firearm use, common vandalism, and other destructive activities have altered the original context of the canal alignment and its associated features. Therefore it is recommended that this abandoned alignment of the Beardsley Canal is no longer a contributing element to the eligibility of the Beardsley Canal. Because this abandoned alignment was recorded and mapped, and this addendum was made to the ASM site card for the Beardsley Canal as a part of the current project, its potential to provide data that could further our understanding of the occupation of the area is exhausted. Therefore, no further archaeological work in relation to this abandoned alignment of the Beardsley Canal is recommended.

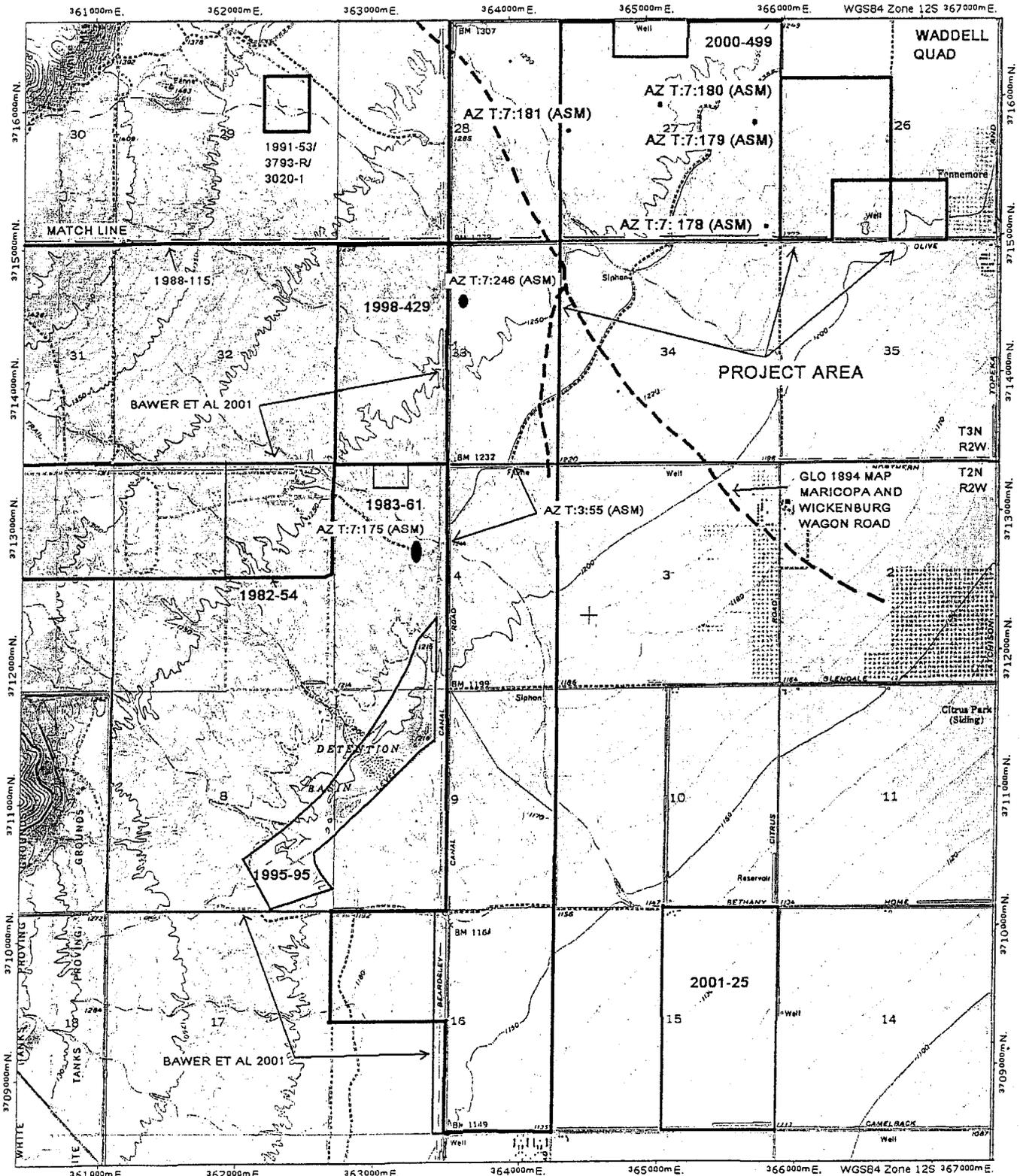
Ubiquitous over much of the survey area are small, hand excavated tertiary laterals. It is likely that these laterals were originally constructed to distribute irrigation waters across the pastures and fields in the service area of the Beardsley Canal. Typically the laterals consist of a shallow ditch, which loosely follows that contours of the landscape, with pronounced berms built up higher than the surrounding ground surface on either side. The upstream ends of these laterals have been truncated by recent canal upgrades and maintainance and the downstream ends extend beyond the project area. Thus these small laterals and water control structures were recorded and mapped as features associated with the Beardsley Canal. This addendum was also made to the ASM site card for the Beardsley Canal in regard to these laterals. The potential of these tertiary laterals to provide data that could further our understanding of the occupation of the area, was exhausted with their recording and mapping. Moreover, modern trash dumping, ATV use, paintball competitions, firearm use, common vandalism, and other destructive activities have altered the original context of these small laterals to the point that they are no longer contributing elements. Thus, no further archaeological work within the survey area is recommended for these tertiary laterals.

Bauer, Sharon K., A. E. Rogge, Kirsten Winter, and Laura Ramos
 2001 Cultural Resource Inventory for the White Tanks Flood Retarding Structure #3 Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. URS Cultural Resource Report 2001-41, Phoenix.

Fenicle, Diane L., James E. Ayres, Edward J. Bassett, Cindy L. Myers, A. E. Rogge, M. Keane, and D. L. Douglas
 1994 The Historical Archaeology of Dam Construction Camps in Central Arizona. Volume 2B: Sites in the New Waddell Dam Area. Intermountain Cultural Resource Services Research Paper No. 12. Dames & Moore. Phoenix.

Introcaso, David M.
 1988 Waddell Dam, Aqua Fria River, Maricopa County, Arizona. Historic American Engineering Record No. AZ-11. Salt River Project, Phoenix and National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco.

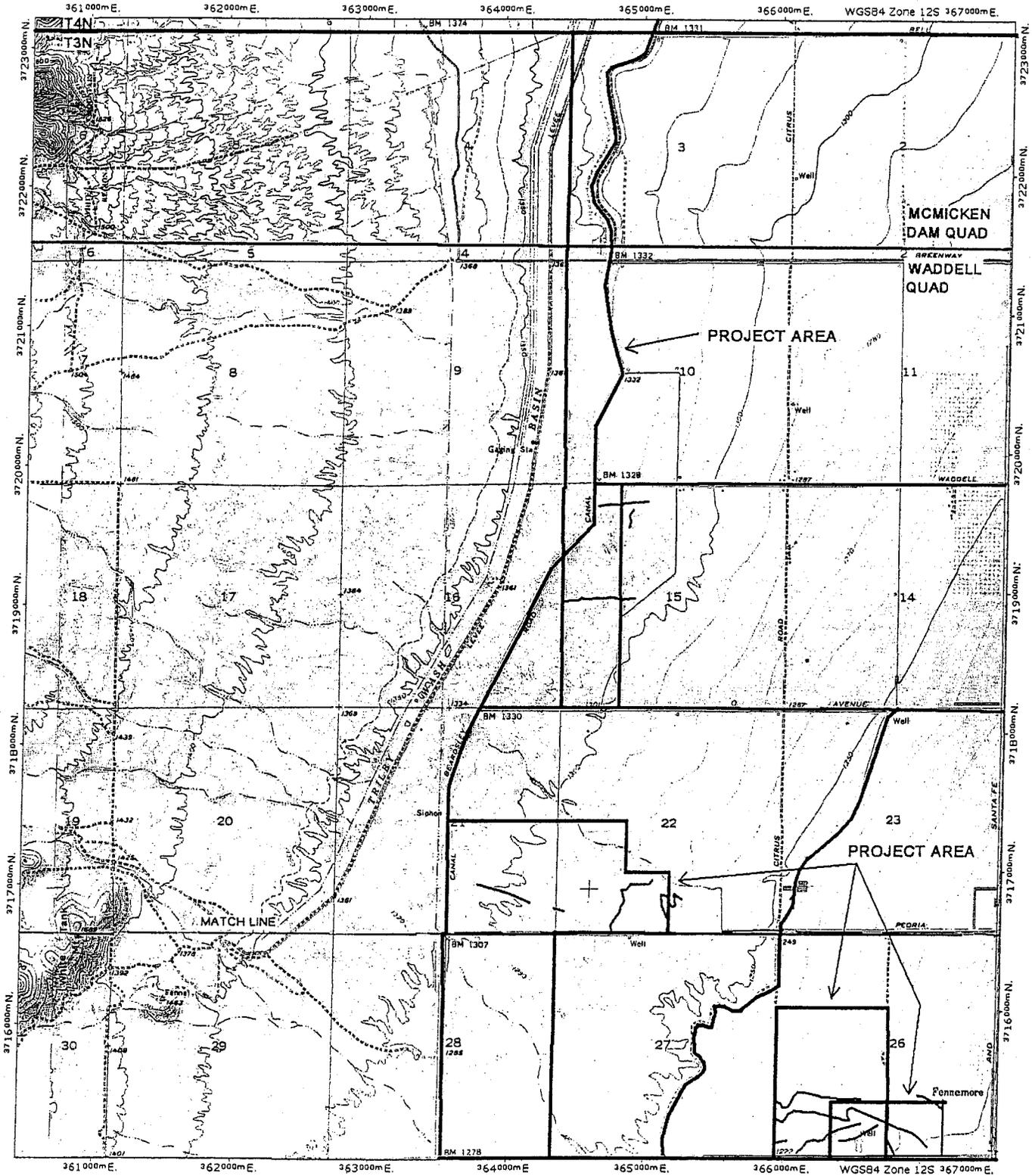




TN 12°



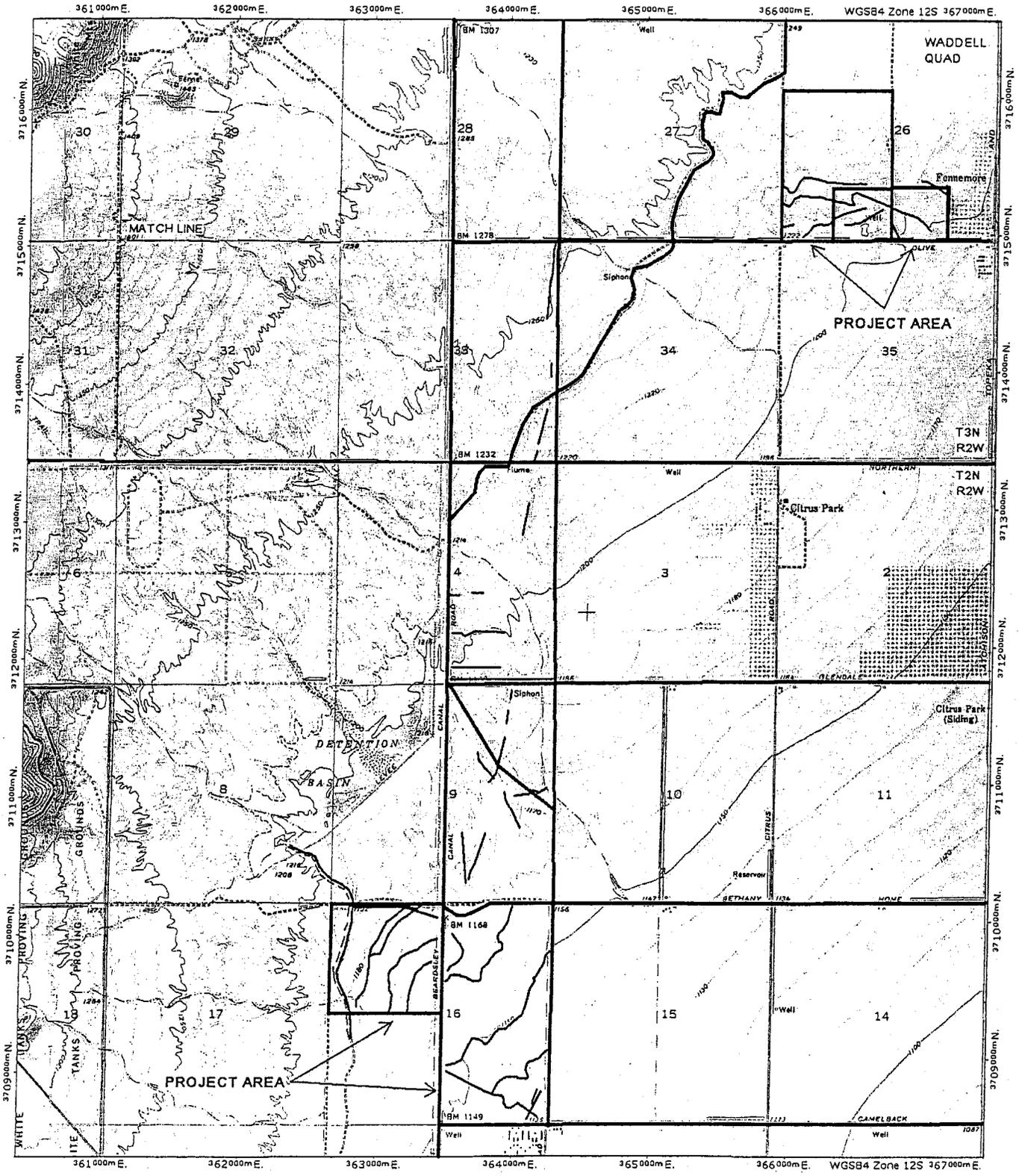
Printed from TOPOI ©2000 Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)



TN MN 12"



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0 500 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

 Printed from TOPOI ©2000 Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)

ASM Site Form Addendum

AZ T:7:246 (ASM)

Field No: _____	Recorders: <u>Brian Yunker, / Fran Rainey, Jen Lavris,</u>
Recording Organization: <u>Soil Systems Inc.</u>	Date Recorded: <u>6/18/02</u>
Proj. Name: <u>02-27 Maricopa Water District Survey</u>	Project No: <u>02-27</u>
Site Name: <u>NA</u>	
Land Status (check one): PVT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CTY ___ CO ___ ST ___ TRIB ___ USFS ___ USFW ___ NPS ___ BLM ___ DOD ___ ACE ___ BOR ___ RTC ___	
Owner/Agency name: <u>Maricopa Water District</u>	
Survey Colls: Y ___ N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repository Inst: _____	
Report Ref: <u>2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.</u>	

Site Description/Remarks:

AZ T:7:246 (ASM) is in the NW¼, SW¼, NE¼ of Section 33, T3N, R2W on the Waddell, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 1260 ft. It is on a creosote-flat at the base of the eastern slopes of the White Tank Mountains. Ground disturbance from the Beardsley Canal encroaches on the site at the western edge. Vegetation consists of creosote and desert grasses. The sediment consists of high amounts of small igneous gravel in a fine, sandy loam matrix.

The site was previously identified and recorded by URS Corporation archaeologists (Bauer et al. 2001) as part of a block survey that took place in November of 1999 and November of 2000. URS archaeologists recommended that the site is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Bauer et al. 2001:46). The assessment of the site by URS generally agrees with that of SSI. Topological, environmental, and qualitative information on the artifact assemblage are very similar. There are, however, differences in the numbers of artifacts observed. URS estimated that the surface of the site contained 2,500 to 3,500 artifacts whereas SSI archaeologists put the estimated number of artifacts at fewer than 1,000. The differences in the estimates may be related to time difference between the two surveys. SSI recorded the site in June of 2002 when conditions are may have been different than they presumably were during the URS survey. These differing conditions, which included a dryer ground surface and summer dust storms, could have reduced the number of artifacts visible on the modern ground surface. It is also possible that erosion removed or obscured artifacts, or that a number of artifacts have been removed from the site in the two-plus years since the URS survey was conducted.

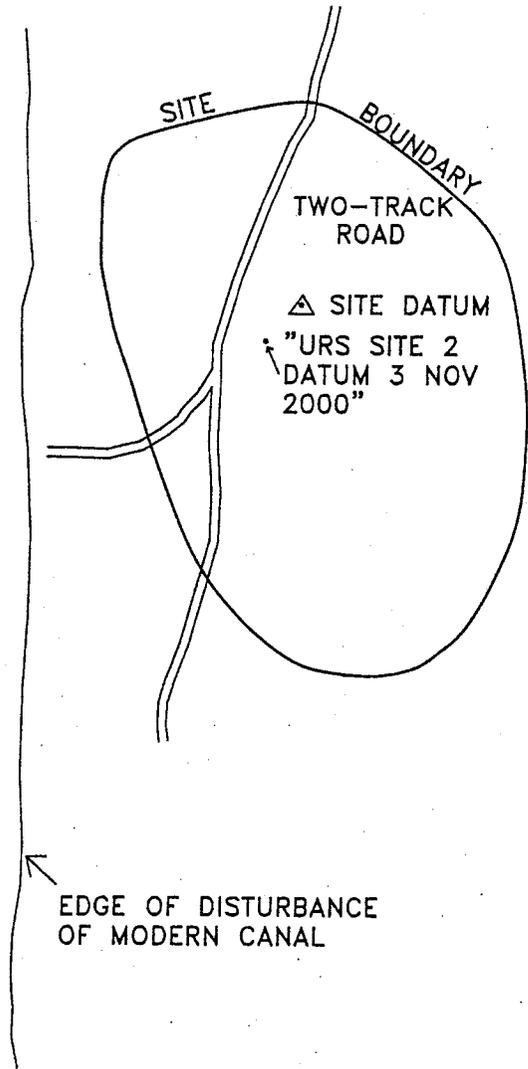
The site, as recorded in 2002 by SSI archaeologists, is an 87-by-58-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include more than 350 prehistoric sherds, 300 flaked stone artifacts, and 5 ground stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic red-on-buff sherds were found on the site. Other artifacts present include 5 to 10 flake tools, made of both basalt and rhyolite, and 2 metates, 1 of which is a basin metate.

No features were identified at the site. However, there is evidence for sediment depth at the site. One of the metates was found half buried in a dirt road that crosses the site. This dirt road has been worn down to approximately 30 cm below the surrounding ground surface. It is very possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features.

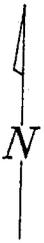
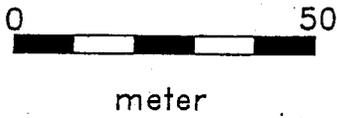
The dirt road bisects the site along from north to south. Other, less formal two-track roads have also impacted the site. It appears that light vehicles and ATVs have driven over the entire site. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition.

SSI concurs with the URS recommendation that AZ T:7:246 (ASM) is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is likely that the site contains data that would contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Thus, the site qualifies under Criterion D.

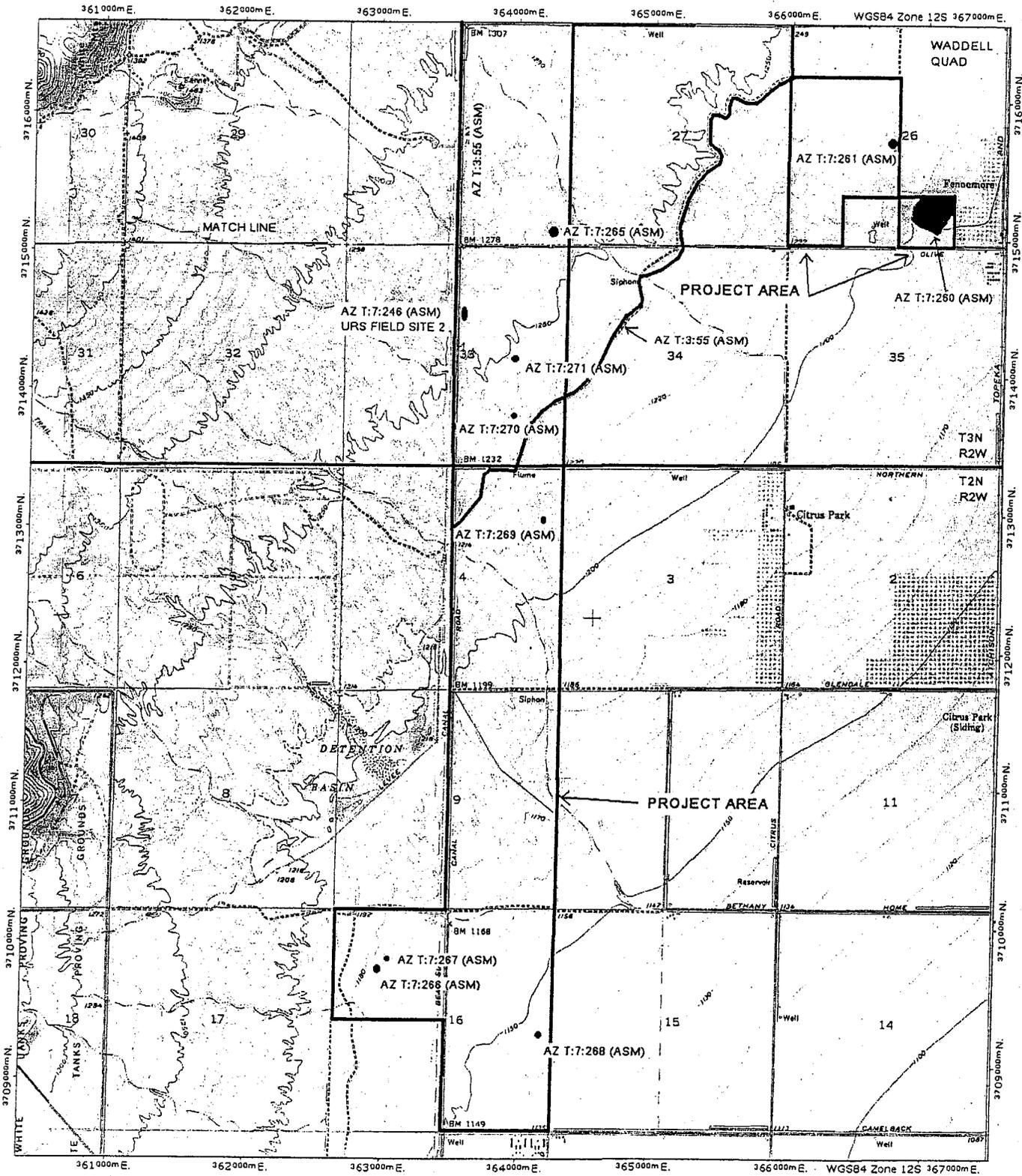
Bauer, Sharon K., A. E. Rogge, Kirsten Winter, and Laura Ramos
2001 Cultural Resource Inventory for the White Tanks Flood Retarding Structure #3 Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. URS Cultural Resource Report 2001-41, Phoenix.



AZ T:7:246 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale



TN 12°



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Field No: 02-37-1 Recorders: Aron Adams Natl Reg Opinion: NOT-ELIG

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/5/02

Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey

Site Name: N/A

Land status (check one): PVT CTY CO ST TRIB USFS USFW
 NPS BLM DOD ACE BOR RTC

Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District

Survey Colls: Y N Repository Inst: _____

Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1234 ft

Site size: (in Ft M) Length 1320 Width 1089 How measured: EST PACE MAP TAPE

cntr UTM: Z <u>12</u> E <u>367015</u> N <u>3715172</u>	BL TWN	RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	GI	<u>3N</u>	<u>2W</u>	<u>26 SW1/4 SE1/4</u>
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>				
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>				
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>				

How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 30-ac historic trash scatter that was most likely a local dump. Approximately 100 separate dump and burn episodes were identifiable. Artifacts in the scatter included an estimated 5,000 historic sherds, 20,000 historic glass shards, 150 shell fragments, 70 metal artifacts, 25 historic wood artifacts, and 40 faunal and floral artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included a Texas license plate with a 1951 date, an Arizona license plate bearing a 1950 date, more than 50 sardine turnkey cans, more than 40 matchstick soldered hole-in-top cans, cobalt blue glass, and a shattered toilet bowl bearing a 1948 date. Two hand-dug, tertiary laterals of the Beardsley canal cross the site. Other than these canal laterals, which are features of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]) and most likely predate the site, no features were identified at the site.

Based on the artifact assemblage, the use of this site as a dump dates from the late 1930s to the 1950s. The site does contain some very modern trash, however, indicating that people are still using the site as a disposal area. The site has also been raked through, and bottle hunters have excavated several holes.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____ in _____	_____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____ in _____	_____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:260 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: - ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u> </u> Within AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	Corrections
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> :	Contains AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> :	Biblio Ref. <u> </u> Plotted <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> :	Acc.No <u> </u> - AZSITE DE <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Site is located on a gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, salt brush, brittlebrush, globemallow, and paloverde

Geology/soils: Fine silty loam with small to medium sized igneous and metamorphic gravels.

Site Condition: The site has been heavily disturbed by bottle seekers, modern trash dumps, and off road vehicular traffic.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

0	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	20k	glass	P	animal remains/artifacts
0	chipped stone	0	shell	100	metal	P	plant remains/artifacts
0	grnd stone	5k	hist ceramic	P	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

1951	Tex. License Plate WT6497	200	Soda Bottles (1930-1950)	50	Sardine Turnkey Cans
50	Tobacco Tins	50	Hole in Top Cans	40	Cobalt Blue Glass Shards
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

The assemblage seems to be indicative of repeated dumping episodes for approximately 20 years or more based on the artifacts present (1930-1950+).

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter	1	10	50	4	

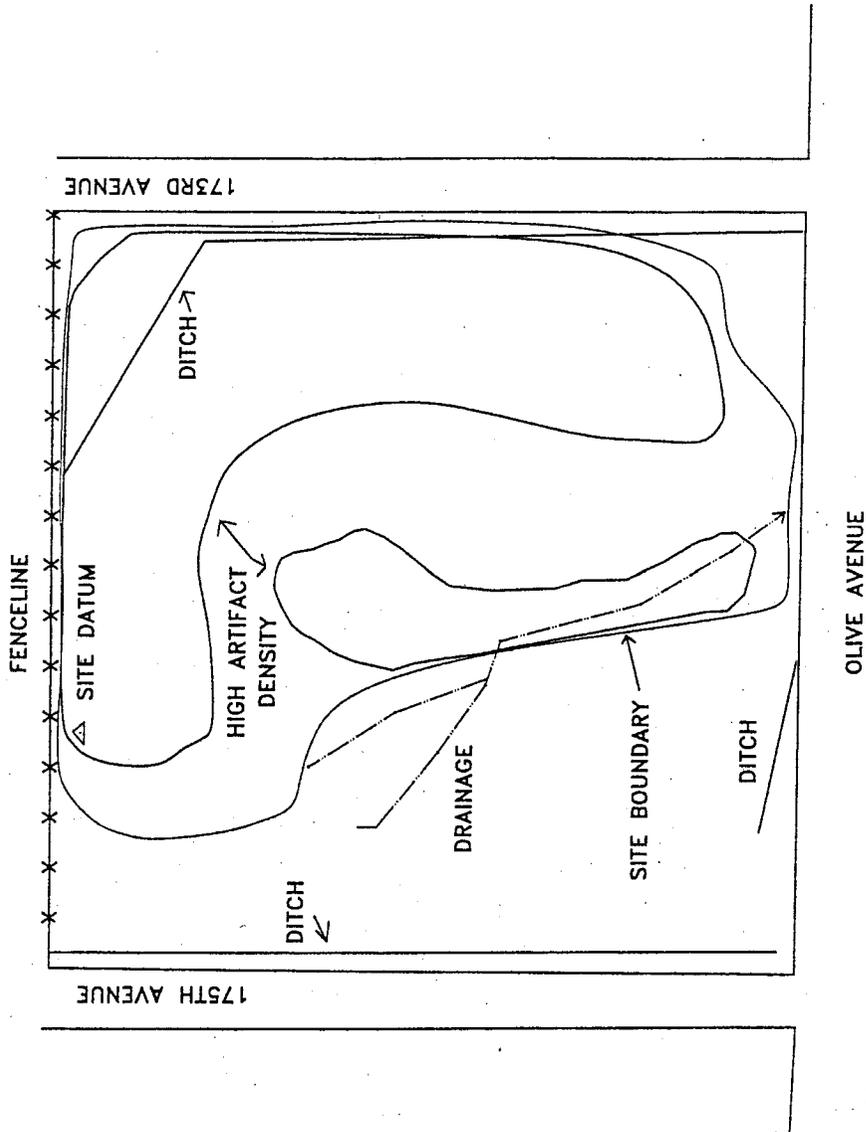
Feature Remarks:

The site consists of multiple dump episodes between approximately 1930-1950+ based on the assemblage. The site is approximately 30 ac and is heavily looted in places. The artifacts include historic glass, ceramics, cans, medicinal concoctions, and housewares.

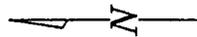
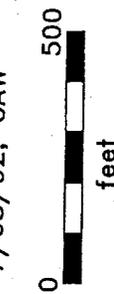
Feature No. 2

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

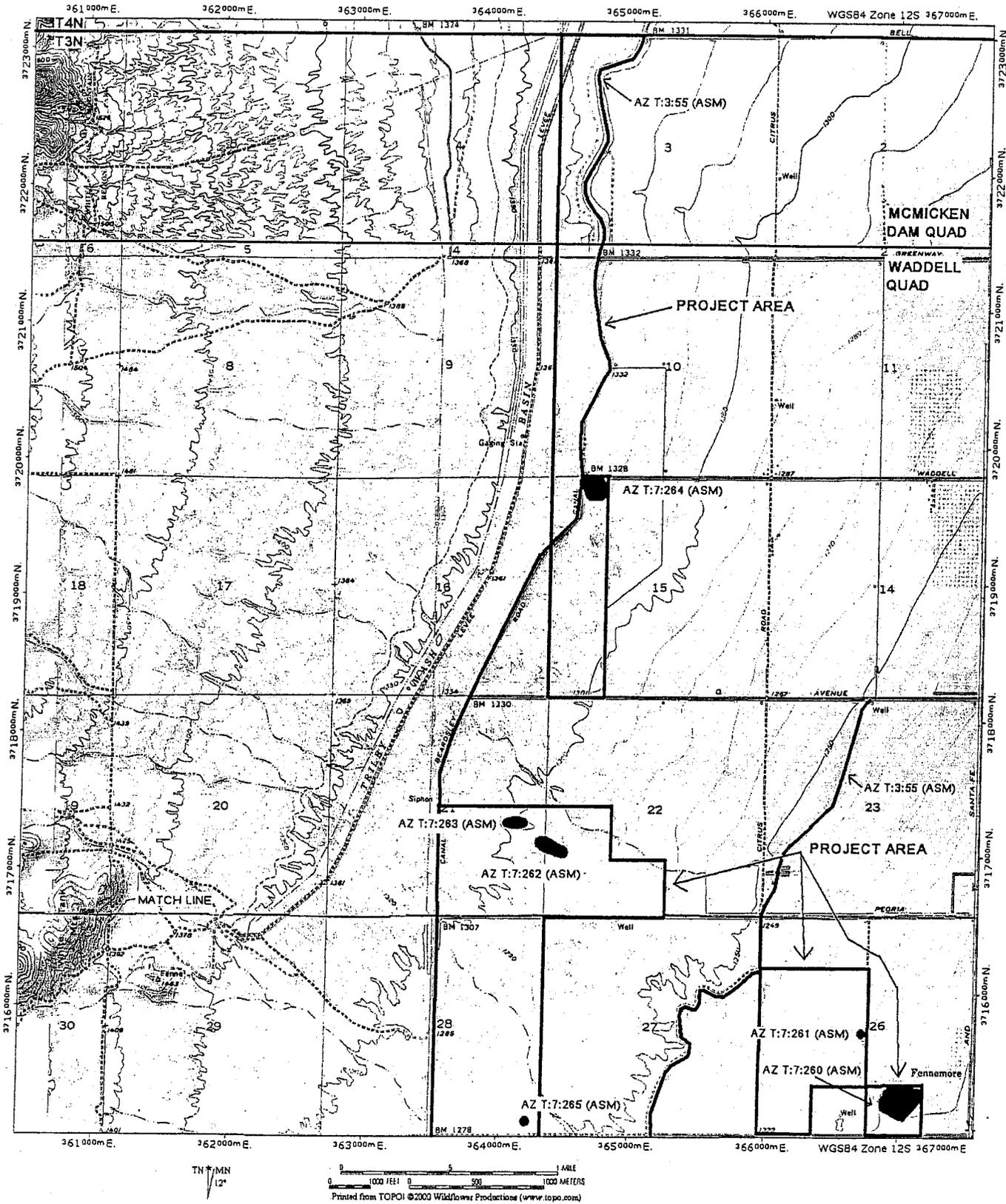
Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:260 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale



Field No: 02-37-2 Recorders: Aron Adams NatlReg Opinion: NOT-ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/6/02
 Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: N/A
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY CO ST TRIB USFS USFW
 NPS BLM DOD ACE BOR RTC
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1217 ft
 Site size: (in Ft or M) Length 156 Width 136 How measured: EST PACE MAP TAPE
 cntr UTM: Z 12 E 366717 N 3715601 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
 peri UTM Z E N GI 3N 2W 26 NE1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4
 peri UTM Z E N _____ _____ _____ _____
 peri UTM Z E N _____ _____ _____ _____
 peri UTM Z E N _____ _____ _____ _____
 How were UTMs derived: USGS Map GPS

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a small, 156-by-136-ft, historic trash scatter that was most likely a local dump. Several separate dumping episodes were identifiable within the site. Artifacts in the scatter included more than 250 historic sherds, 2,500 historic glass shards, and 500 metal artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included a license plate with a 1953 date, matchstick soldered hole-in-top cans, and a broken saucer with "made in occupied Japan" inscribed on its base. No features were identified.

Based on the artifact assemblage, the use of this site as a dump dates from the late 1940s to the 1960s. A two-track road that crosses the site from north to south has impacted it. It is also probable that bottle hunters have looted the site because there is evidence for recent excavations.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZ I:7:261 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - <u>AZSITE DE</u> / / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Site is located on a gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, mesquite, brittle brush, desert grasses.

Geology/soils: Fine silty loam with small to medium sized igneous and metamorphic gravels.

Site Condition: The site has been disturbed heavily by bottle seekers, modern trash dumps, and off road vehicular traffic.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

0	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	2500	glass	P	animal remains/artifacts
0	chipped stone	0	shell	500	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
0	grnd stone	250	hist ceramic	P	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

1	Saucer (Occupied Japan)	70	Soda Bottles (1930-1950)	P	Sardine Turnkey Cans
5	Tobacco Tins	P	Hole in Top Cans	25	Cobalt Blue Glass Shards
15	Datable Bottles (by mark)	1	Amethyst Glass (France)		

Assemblage Remarks:

The assemblage seems to be indicative of repeated dumping episodes for approximately 20 years based on the artifacts present (1940-1960).

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter	1	10	50	4	

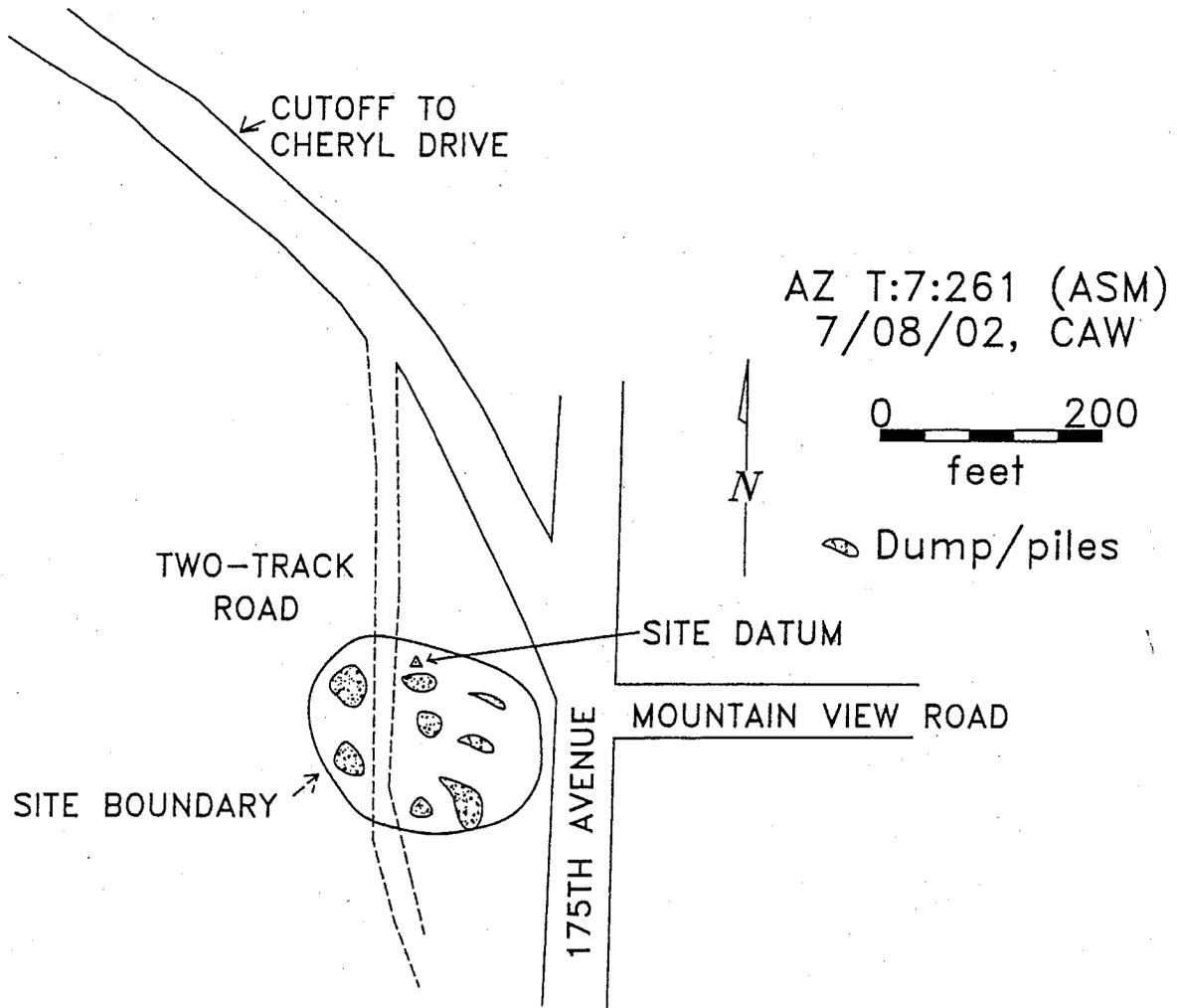
Feature Remarks:

The site consists of multiple dump episodes between approximately 1940 to 1960+ based on the assemblage. The site is approximately 1.5 ac and is looted in places. The artifacts include historic glass, ceramics, cans, medicinal concoctions, and housewares.

Feature No. 2

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:261 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW

0 200
feet

Dump/piles

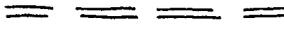
TWO-TRACK
ROAD

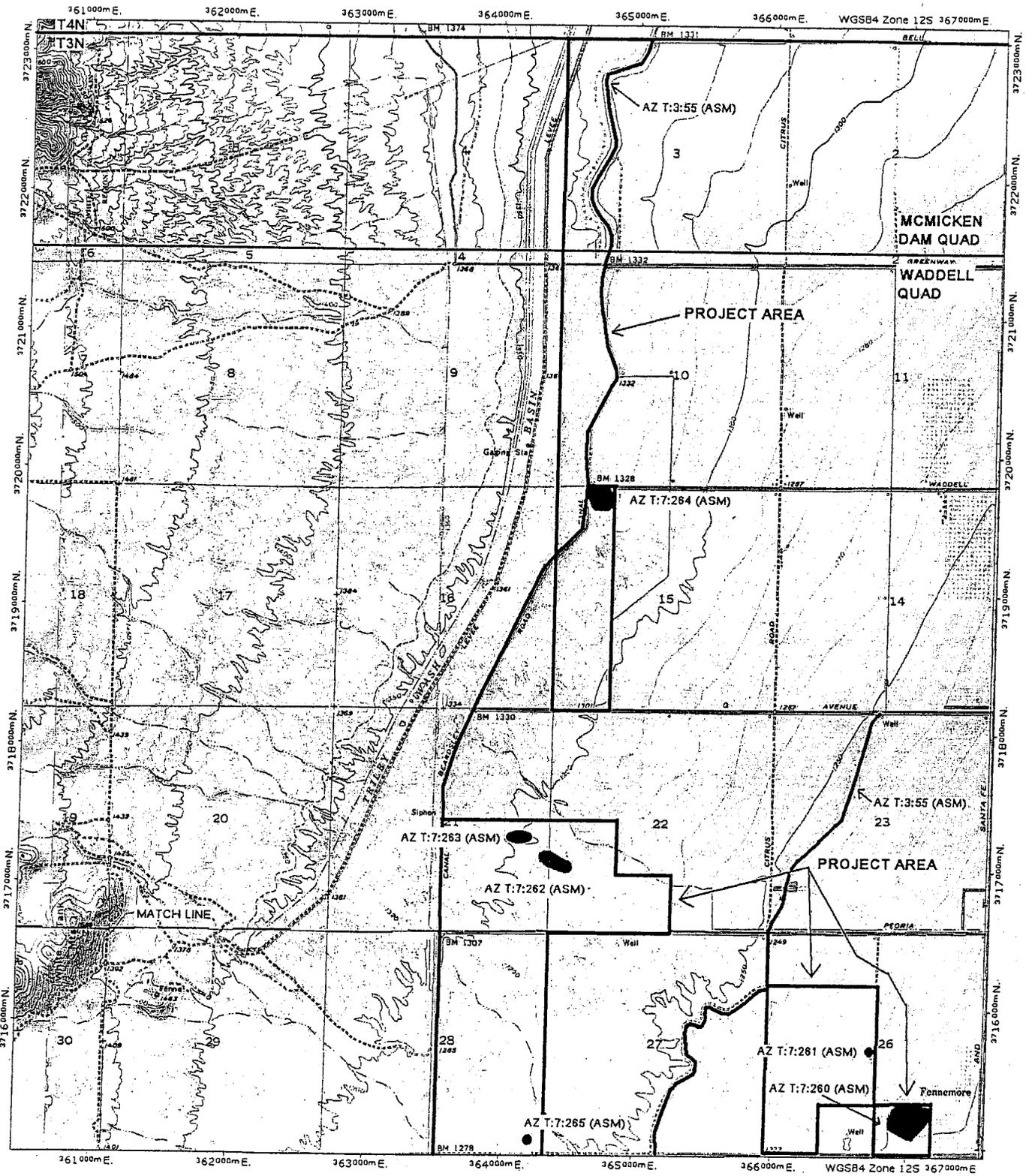
SITE DATUM

MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD

175TH AVENUE

SITE BOUNDARY

- KEY:
- Site Boundary 
 - Drainage 
 - Fence 
 - Road 
 - Artifact Concentration 
 - Indicate North 
 - Indicate Scale 



TN 12° MN

0 100 FEET 0 100 METERS 1 MILE

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Field No: 02-37-3 Recorders: Aron Adams Natl Reg Opinion: ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/10/02
 Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: N/A
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY ___ CO ___ ST ___ TRIB ___ USFS ___ USFW ___
 NPS ___ BLM ___ DOD ___ ACE ___ BOR ___ RTC ___
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y ___ N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1289 ft
 Site size: (in Ft ___ or M) Length 200 Width 40 How measured: EST ___ PACE MAP ___ TAPE ___
 cntr UTM: Z 12 E 364379 N 3717036 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ GI 3N 2W 21 SW1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS ___

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 200-by-40 m prehistoric artifact scatter most likely associated with the Hohokam culture. The site consists of two concentrations of artifacts that are linked by a sparser scatter of artifacts. Artifacts at the site include more than 150 prehistoric sherds, 15 flaked stone artifacts, 1 ground stone artifact, and a few pieces of fire-cracked rock. Among the ceramics found were temporally diagnostic buffware sherds. No features were identified.

A two-track road encroached on the site along its northeastern boundary. Other than this two-track road, the site is in very good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:262 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Site is located on the eastern terrace of a small drainage on gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, brittle brush, paloverde.

Geology/soils: Fine silty loam with small to medium sized metamorphic cobbles and gravels.

Site Condition: The site is not disturbed at this time other than slight natural environmental processes.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

150+ prehis ceramic	2+ FCR	0 glass	0 animal remains/artifacts
15+ chipped stone	0 shell	0 metal	0 plant remains/artifacts
1 grnd stone	0 hist ceramic	0 hist wood	0 human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

1 Red-on-buff	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

Assemblage variety may indicate subsurface deposits. Both plain ware and buffware are present.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

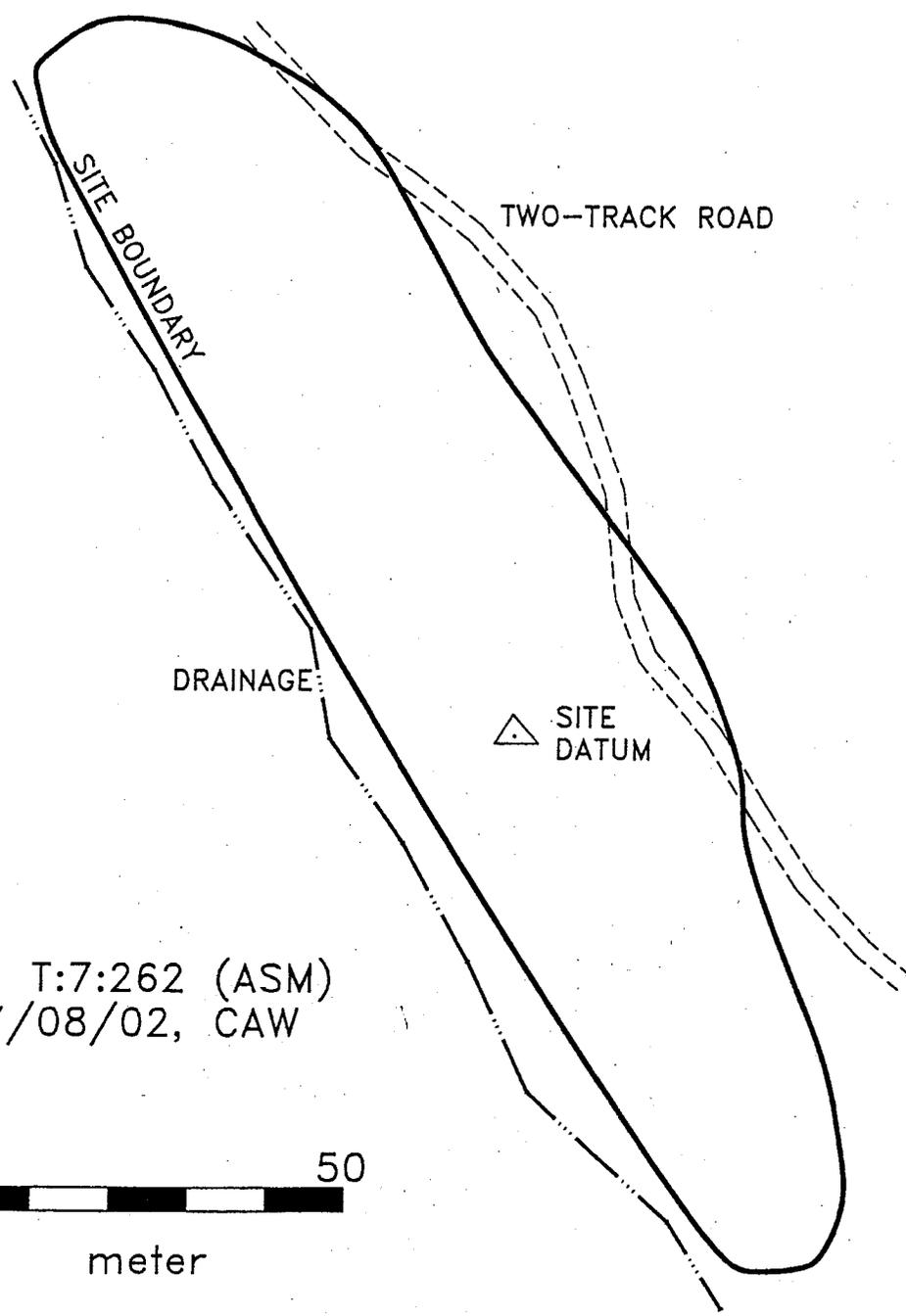
Feature No. 1	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
	Artifact Scatter (2)	1	1	9	11	Preclassic?

Feature Remarks:

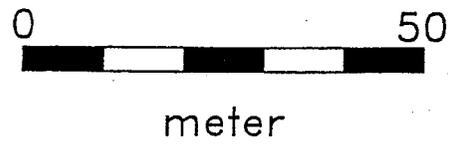
The site consists of a Hohokam artifact scatter consisting of 150-200 plainware and buffware sherds, a minimum of 15 lithics of which there are three differing materials, and 2 pieces of fire cracked rock.

Feature No. 2	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

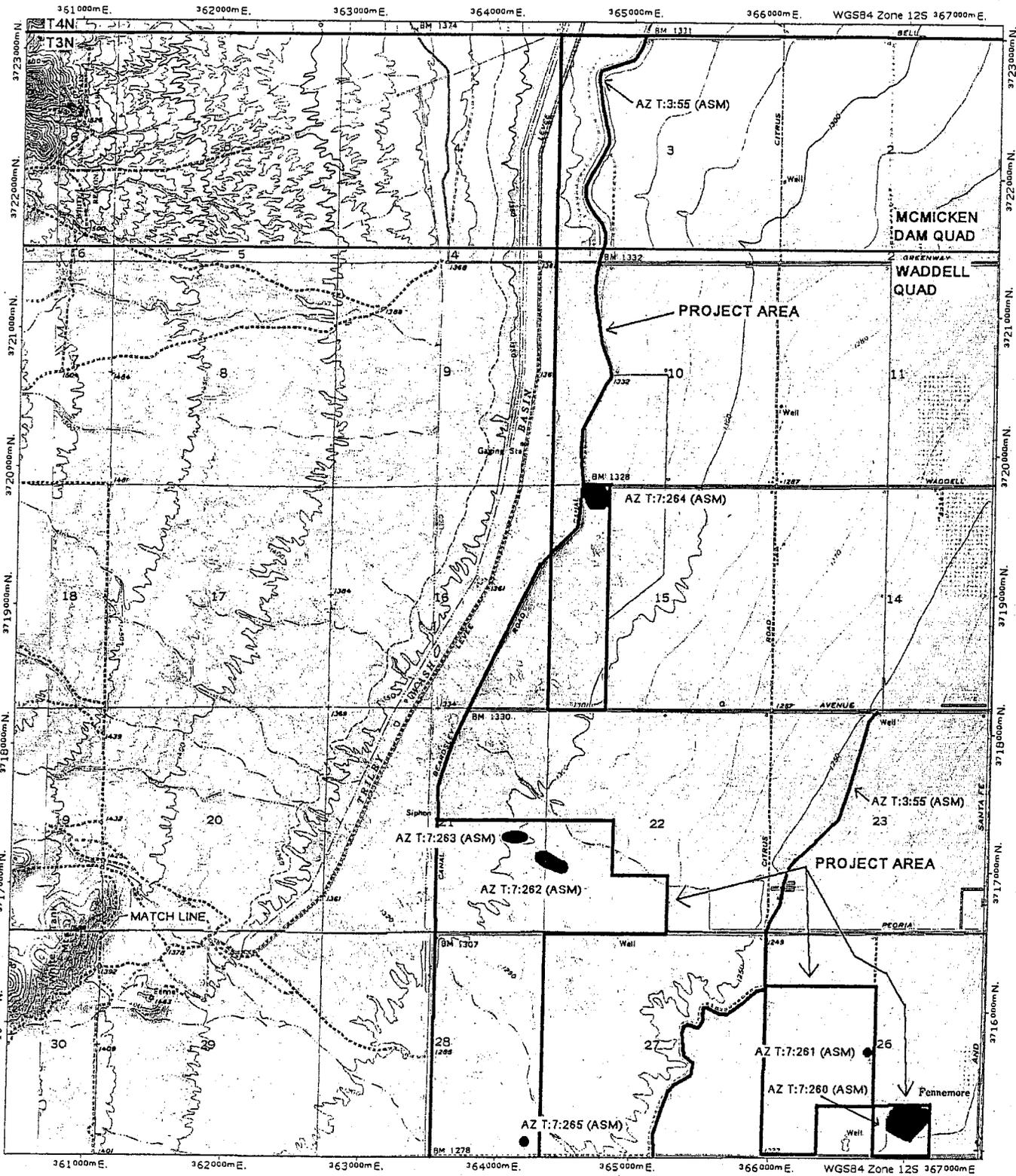
Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:262 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale



TN 7 MN 12'



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Field No: 02-37-4
Recorders: Aron Adams
Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc.
Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey
Site Name: N/A
Land status (check one): PVT X CTY CO ST TRIB USFS USFW
NPS BLM DOD ACE BOR RTC
Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
Survey Colls: Y N X Repository Inst:
Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1302 ft
Site size: (in Ft or M X) Length 110 Width 85 How measured: EST PACE X MAP TAPE
cntr UTM: Z 12 E 364379 N 3717036 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z E N GI 3N 2W 21 NE1/4 SE1/4
peri UTM Z E N
peri UTM Z E N
peri UTM Z E N
How were UTM's derived: USGS Map X GPS

Site Description/Remarks:
The site is a 110-by-85-m prehistoric artifact scatter most likely associated with the Hohokam culture. The site consists of two concentrations of artifacts that are linked by a sparser scatter of artifacts. Artifacts at the site include more than 300 prehistoric sherds, 40 flaked stone artifacts, and 3 ground stone artifacts. Among the ceramics found were temporally diagnostic red-on-buff sherds. Also found were core tools, a scraper, and 6 worked sherds. No features were identified.
A pair of two-track roads has negatively impacted the site. The damage is relevant but not substantial. It is possible that intact deposits and subsurface features, including pithouses, are present at the site given the apparent sediment depth and relatively good condition.

Agency Site No: Additional Documentation Type document location
Agency Proj. No:
Natl Reg Rec:

ASM Site No: AZT:7:263 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl
ASM USE ONLY Class: Within AZ (ASM)
QP Contains AZ (ASM)
QP Biblio Ref. Plotted / / by
QP Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Site is located on the eastern terrace of a small drainage on gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, brittle brush, paloverde.

Geology/soils: Fine silty loam with small to medium sized metamorphic cobbles and gravels.

Site Condition: There are two two-track roads traversing across the site causing some damage.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

300+ prehis ceramic	0 FCR	0 glass	0 animal remains/artifacts
40+ chipped stone	0 shell	0 metal	0 plant remains/artifacts
3 grnd stone	0 hist ceramic	0 hist wood	0 human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

10 Sacaton Red-on-buff	6 Worked Sherds		
3 Core Tools			
2 Hammerstones			
1 Scraper			

Assemblage Remarks:

Assemblage includes three core tools, two hammerstones, one scraper, and six worked sherds.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter (2)	1	1	9	11	Preclassic?

Feature Remarks:

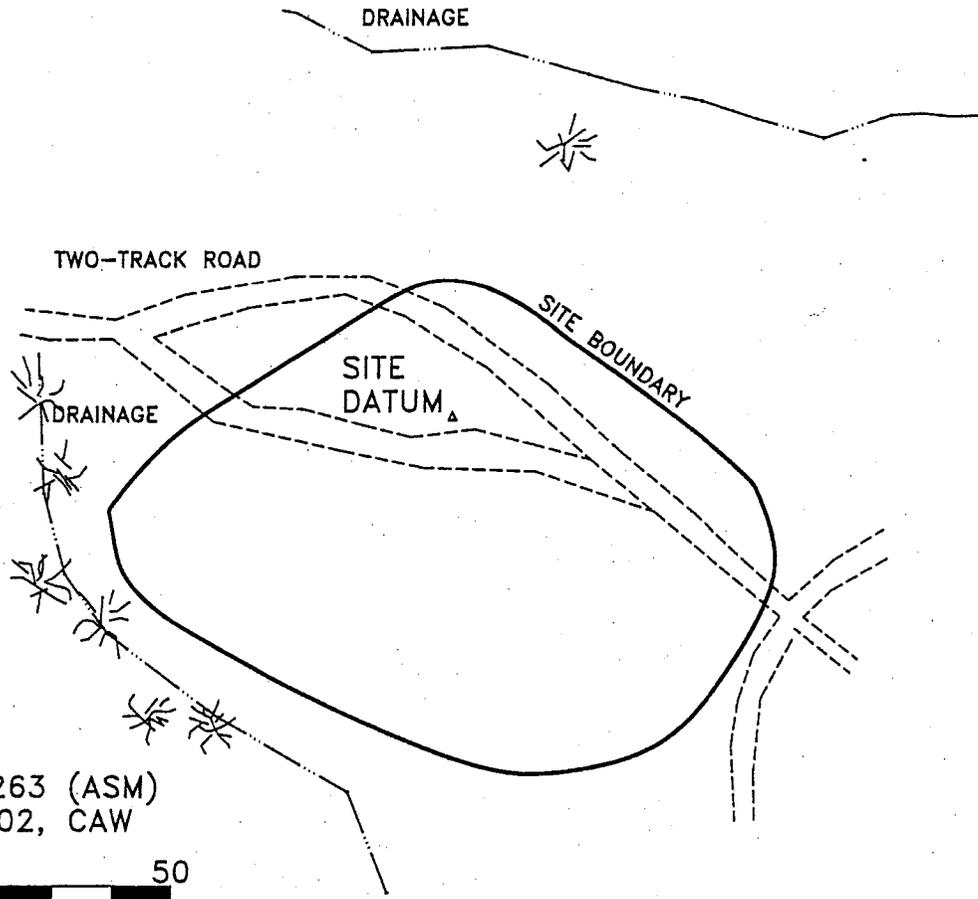
The site consists of a Hohokam artifact scatter with 300 plainware and buffware sherds, a minimum of 15 lithics of which there are three different materials. rock.

Feature No. 2

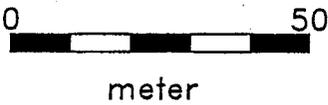
Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

Feature Remarks:

NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF PROJECT IN THIS AREA



AZ T:7:263 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



Paloverde

- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale

Field No: 02-37-5 Recorders: Aron Adams NatlReg Opinion: NOT-ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/17/02
 Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: N/A
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY ___ CO ___ ST ___ TRIB ___ USFS ___ USFW ___
 NPS ___ BLM ___ DOD ___ ACE ___ BOR ___ RTC ___
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y ___ N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1325 ft
 Site size: (in Ft or M ___) Length 420 Width 350 How measured: EST ___ PACE ___ MAP TAPE ___
 cntr UTM: Z 12 E 364735 N 3719702 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ GI 3N 2W 15 NE1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ ___ ___ ___
 How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS ___

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 420-by-350-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences and farmsteads. The site consists of irregularly placed and shaped dumping episodes that have melded together to form a single, large dump. Artifacts present include more than 300 historic sherds, 20,000 broken glass shards, 1,000 metal artifacts, 50 wooden artifacts, and at least 10 faunal and floral artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include a license plate dated 1942, a baking powder canister that dates to 1932, "punch here" milk cans that were produced from 1935 to 1945, Owens Illinois-marked bottles that date to 1945, and a Phoenix-produced Coca-Cola bottle that predates 1948. No features were identified.

Several two-track roads have impacted the site. Modern trash is also present indicating that local residences have continued to use the site as a disposal area.

Agency Site No: _____ Additional Documentation Type _____ document location _____
 Agency Proj. No: _____ _____ in _____
 Natl Reg Rec: _____ _____ in _____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:264 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: The site is located on a gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, paloverde, mesquite, and desert grasses.

Geology/soils: Fine sandy loam with small to medium sized igneous and metamorphic gravels.

Site Condition: The site has been disturbed heavily by bottle seekers, modern trash dumps, and off road vehicular traffic.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

0	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	20000	glass	P	animal remains/artifacts
0	chipped stone	0	shell	1000	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
0	grnd stone	300+	hist ceramic	P	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

1	1942 License Plate	120	Soda Bottles (1930-1950)	P	Sardine Turnkey Cans
10	Tobacco Tins	500	Hole in Top Cans	55	Cobalt Blue Glass Shards
75	Datable Bottles (by mark)	1	Punch Milk Can (1935-45)		

Assemblage Remarks:

The assemblage seems to be indicative of repeated dumping episodes for approximately 70 years based on the artifacts present (1930-present).

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

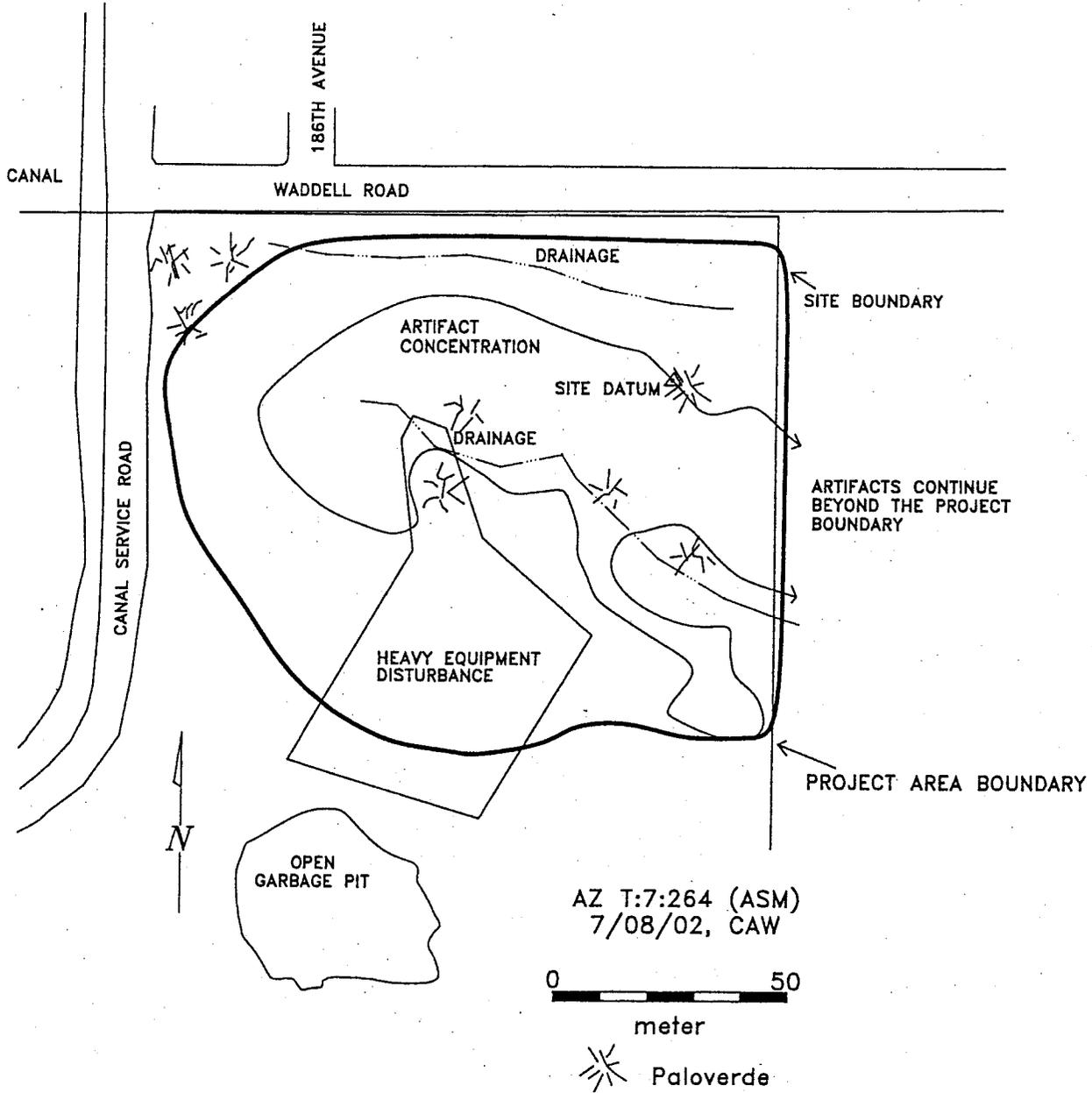
Feature No. 1	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
	Artifact Scatter	1	10	50	4	

Feature Remarks:

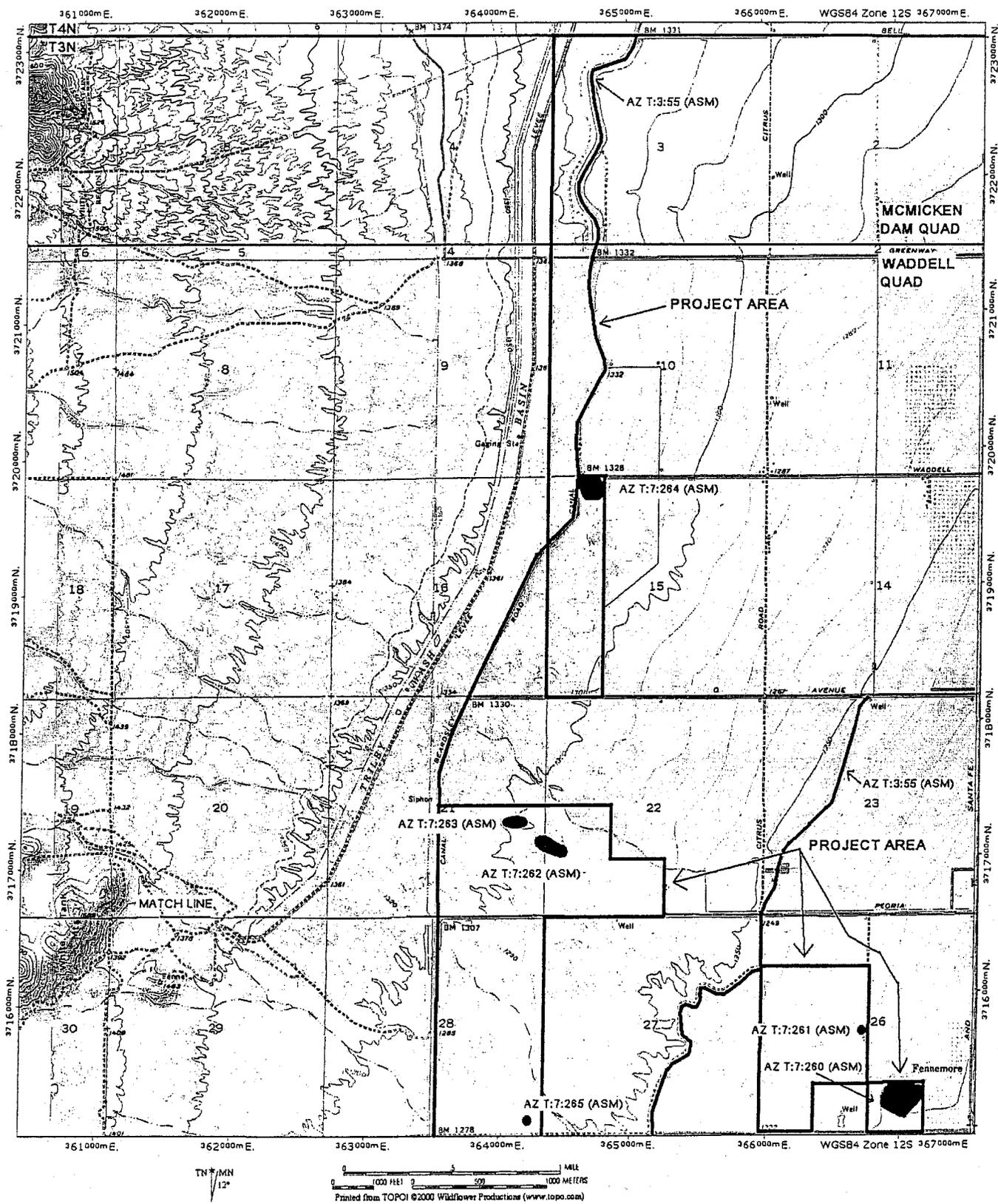
The site consists of several dump episodes primarily between approximately 1930 to 1950+ based on the assemblage. The site is approximately 10.5 ac and is looted in places. The artifacts include historic glass, ceramics, cans, medicinal concoctions, and housewares.

Feature No. 2	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

Feature Remarks:



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale



Field No: 02-37 6 Recorders: Aron Adams NatlReg Opinion: ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/18/02
 Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: N/A
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY CO ST TRIB USFS USFW
 NPS BLM DOD ACE BOR RTC
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1260 ft
 Site size: (in Ft or M) Length 64 Width 35 How measured: EST PACE MAP TAPE

cntr UTM: Z <u>12</u> E <u>364288</u> N <u>3715047</u>	BL TWN RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION		
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	GI <u>3N</u> <u>2W</u>	<u>28</u>	SE1/4	SE1/4	SE1/4
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

 How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 64-by-35-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. The site consists two artifact concentrations within the larger artifact scatter. Artifacts present include more than 50 prehistoric sherds, 15 flaked stone artifacts, and 5 ground stone artifacts. Red-on-buff sherds were found on the site. Other artifacts present include a core, a core tool, and a metate, all made of basalt. No features were identified.

A two-track road crosses the site from east to west. Other than the disturbance from this road, the site is in very good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type _____	document location _____
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:265 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: - ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u> </u> Within AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	Corrections
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Contains AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Biblio Ref. <u> </u> Plotted <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Acc.No <u> </u> - <u> </u> AZSITE DE <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	

AZ T:7:265 (ASM)
 RECORDER ADMIN
 LOCATION
 ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD
 INTERPRETATION
 AGENCY ADMIN
 ASM ADMIN

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: The site is located on the northern terrace of a small drainage on gently sloping bajada east of the White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, paloverde, and desert grasses.

Geology/soils: Fine silty loam with small to medium sized metamorphic cobbles and gravels.

Site Condition: The site is not disturbed at this time other than slight natural environmental processes.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

50+ prehis ceramic	0 FCR	0 glass	0 animal remains/artifacts
15+ chipped stone	0 shell	0 metal	0 plant remains/artifacts
5 grnd stone	0 hist ceramic	0 hist wood	0 human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

6 Red-on-buff				
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

Assemblage variety may indicate subsurface deposits. Artifacts include one metabasalt core, one metabasalt core tool, and one vesicular basalt metate.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
	Artifact Scatter (2)	1	1	9	11	Preclassic?

Feature Remarks:

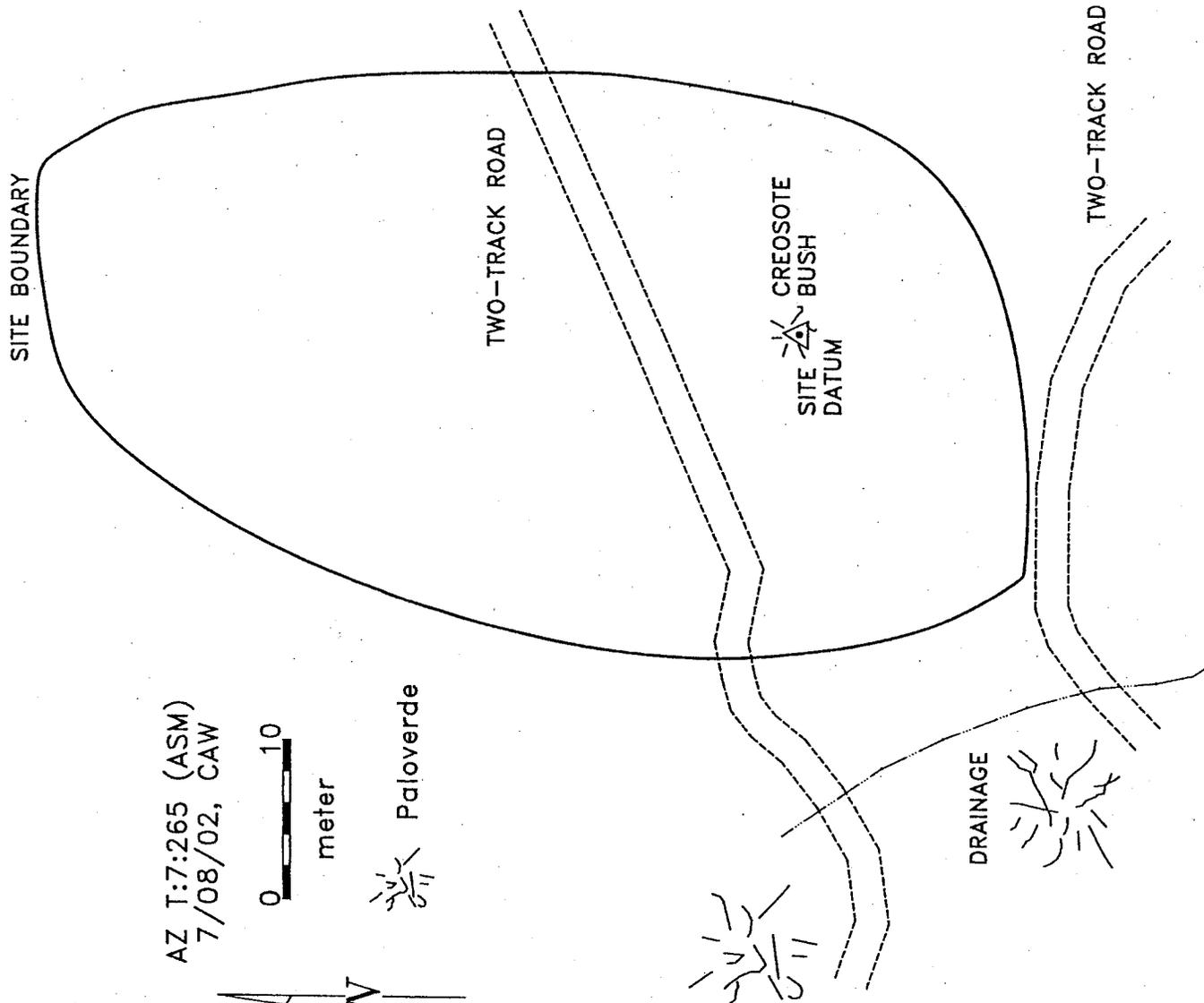
The feature consists of a Hohokam artifact scatter consisting of 50+ plainware and red on buffware sherds, a minimum of 15 lithics of which there are three differing parent material, and 5 pieces of groundstone.

Feature No. 2	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

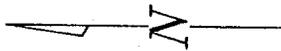
Feature Remarks:

Side E

Planview/Profile



AZ T:7:265 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



meter

Paloverde



- KEY:
- Site Boundary ————
 - Drainage - - - - -
 - Fence — x — x —
 - Road = = = = =
 - Artifact Concentration // // //
 - Indicate North N
 - Indicate Scale

Field No: 02-37-7 Recorders: Brian Yunker, Jen Lavris, Jackson Begay

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Natl/Reg Opinion: ELIG
 Date Recorded: 6/6/02

Proj. Name: Maricopa Water District Survey

Site Name: NA

Land status (check one): PVT CTY CO ST TRIB USFS USFW
 NPS BLM DOD ACE BOR RTC

Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District

Survey Colls: Y N Repository Inst: _____

Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1175 ft

Site size: (in Ft or M) Length 80 Width 30 How measured: EST PACE MAP TAPE

cntr UTM: Z <u>12</u> E <u>362988</u> N <u>3709686</u>	BL TWN RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	GI T2N R2W	<u>16</u>	NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z <u> </u> E <u> </u> N <u> </u>	_____	_____	_____

How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is an 80-by-30-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 200 prehistoric sherds, 100 flaked stone artifacts, and 2 ground stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic buffware sherds were found on the site. Other diagnostic artifacts present include a few basaltic flake tools, 2 basalt cobble cores, a vesicular basalt stone donut fragment, and a granite two-handed mano.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries. The small lateral of the Beardsley Canal that enters the site is a later intrusive element. Just north of the site a slight but distinct swale extends from the canal lateral to a wide flat area where, based on a change in vegetation, water apparently pools. Beyond this swale, about 120 m to the northeast, is AZ T:7:267 (ASM). It is possible that AZ T:7:266 (ASM) and AZ T:7:267 (ASM) were once a single, larger site, and that a failure of the canal lateral caused water to wash across the area between the sites, removing cultural material that was on the ground surface, and thus splitting a single, original site into two.

A frequently used ATV two-track that bisects the site from north to south has impacted the site. Vehicles have driven over the entirety of the site as well. A paintball obstacle course has been set up about 75 m to the west-southwest and is currently being used. Paintballs are found widely scattered in this area. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition. It is very possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZ T:7:266 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: - ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u> </u> Within AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	Corrections
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Contains AZ <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u> (ASM)	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Biblio Ref. <u> </u> Plotted <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	
QP <u> </u> : <u> </u> : <u> </u>	Acc.No <u> </u> - <u> </u> AZSITE DE <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u> by <u> </u>	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Flat, eroded bajada below and to the east of White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, palo verde, desert grasses, and scrub brush

Geology/soils: Sandy loam with some eroding granite; feldspars and quartz predominate.

Site Condition: A frequently used two-track bisects the western part of the site although the whole site has been driven across. A paintball obstacle ground is 75 to 100 m to the west-southwest.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

200's prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
100's chipped stone	0	shell	0	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
2 grnd stone	0	hist ceramic	0	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

Sherd assemblage includes brownwares, buffwards, and plainwares, with micaceous temper, grit temper, and combinations of the two tempers. Lithics include basalt flakes, approximately three flake tools, two basalt cores, a vesicular basalt donut, and a granite mano.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact scatter	1	1	9	11	

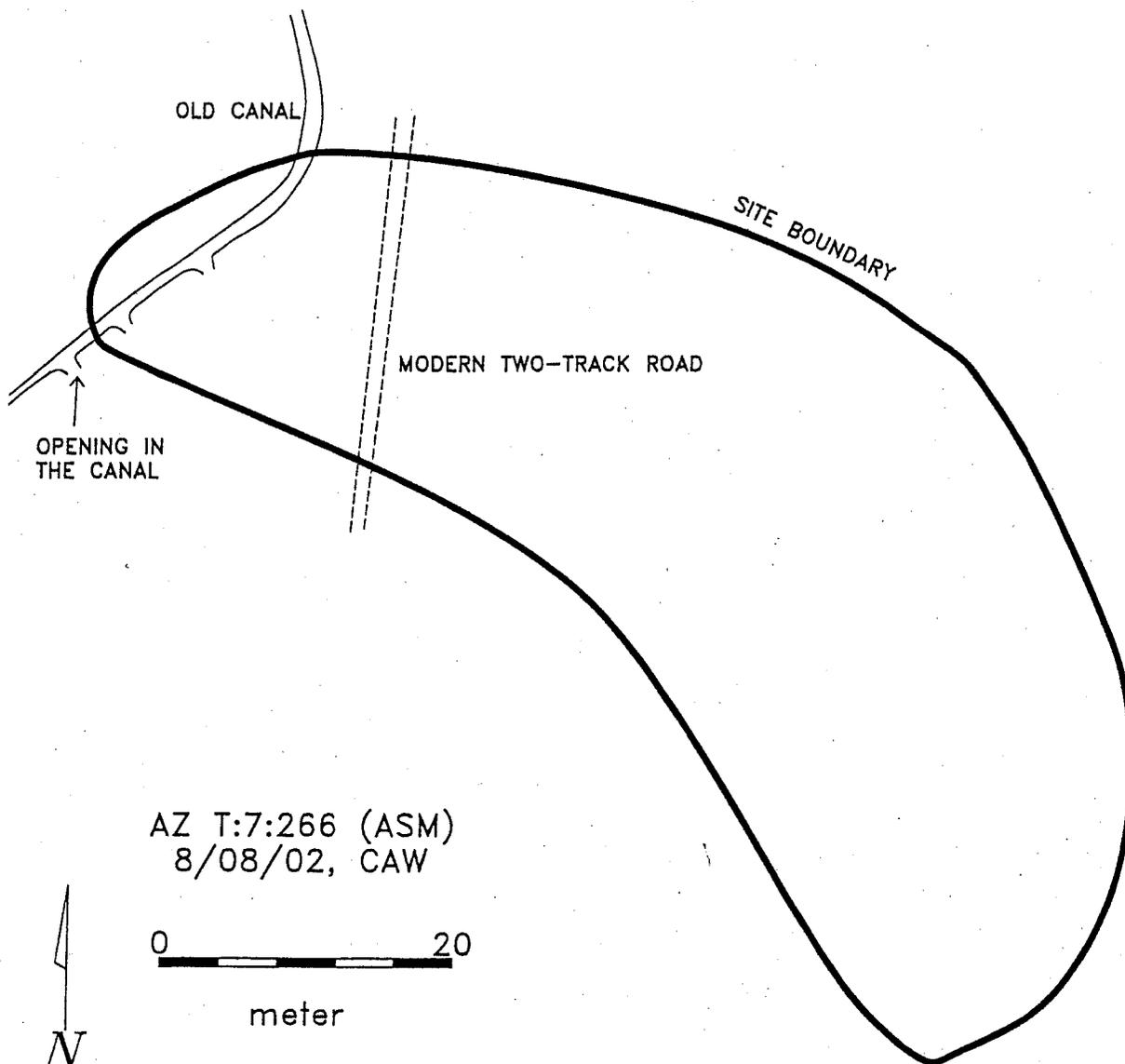
Feature Remarks:

Artifact scatter contains a mano, a stone donut fragment, ceramics in the 200's and flaked lithics in the 100's, 2 cobble cores, and a few flake tools. There is no obvious pattern to the artifact distribution.

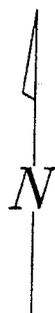
Feature No. 2

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

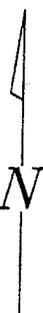
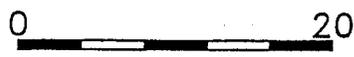
Feature Remarks:

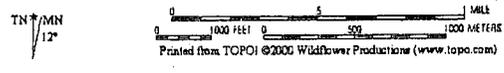
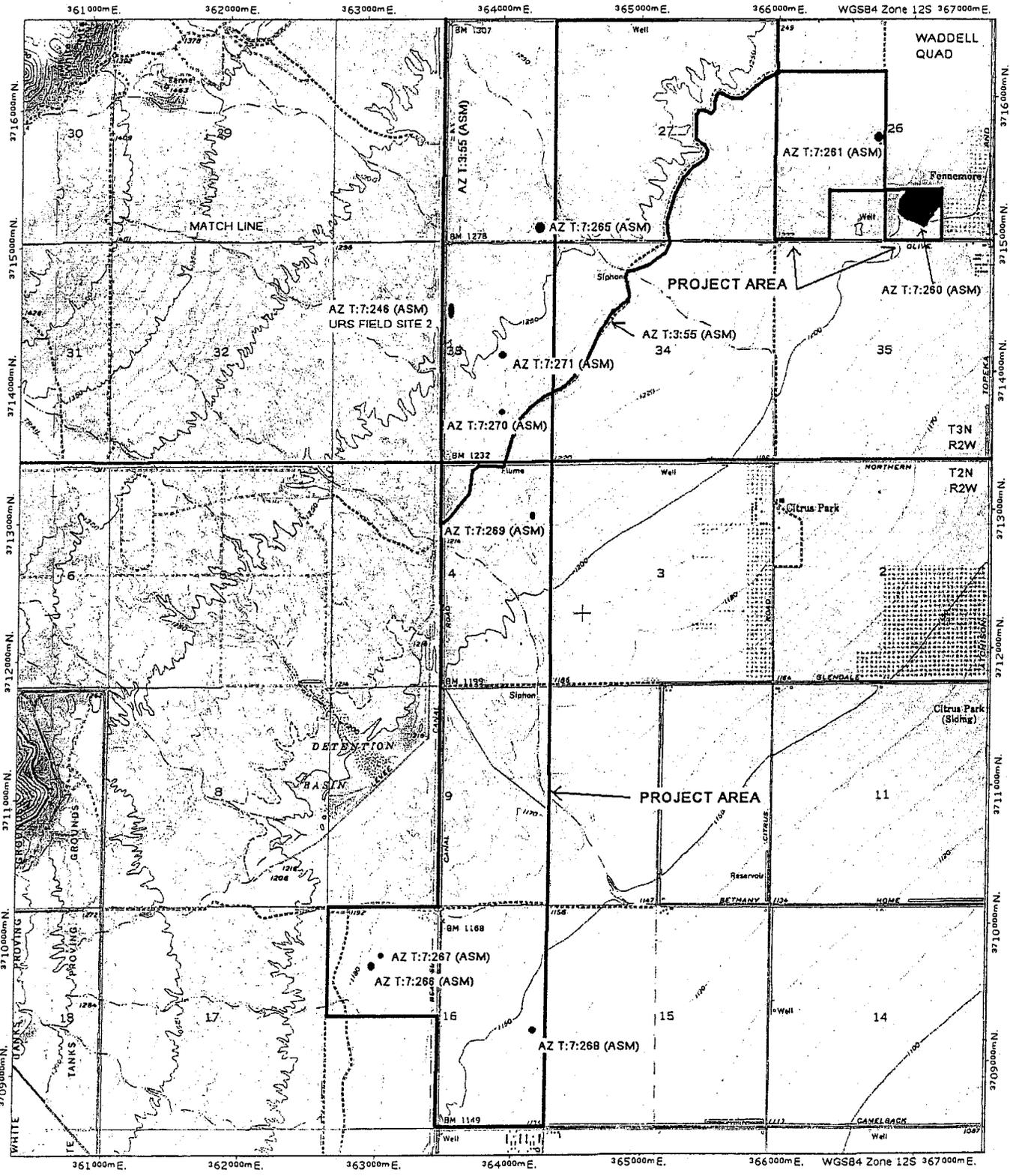


AZ T:7:266 (ASM)
8/08/02, CAW



0 20
meter

- KEY:
- Site Boundary 
 - Drainage 
 - Fence 
 - Road 
 - Artifact Concentration 
 - Indicate North 
 - Indicate Scale 



Field No: 02-37-8 Recorders: Brian Yunker, Jen Lavris, Jackson Begay

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Natl Reg Opinion: ELIG
 Date Recorded: 6/6/02

Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey

Site Name: _____

Land status (check one): PVT CTY _____ CO _____ ST _____ TRIB _____ USFS _____ USFW _____
 NPS _____ BLM _____ DOD _____ ACE _____ BOR _____ RTC _____

Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District

Survey Colls: Y _____ N Repository Inst: _____

Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1175 ft

Site size: (in Ft or M) Length 35 Width 35 How measured: EST _____ PACE MAP _____ TAPE _____

cntr UTM: Z <u>12</u> E <u>363008</u> N <u>3709706</u>	BL TWN RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	GI	T2N	R2W
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____

How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS _____

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 35-by-35-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 100 prehistoric sherds, and 25 flaked stone artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts present include a basaltic flake tool, a utilized jasper flake, and an exhausted basalt core.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries. Just southwest of the site a slight but distinct swale extends from the small lateral of the Beardsley Canal to a wide flat area where, based on a change in vegetation, water apparently pools. Beyond this swale, about 120 m to the southwest, is AZ T:7:266 (ASM). It is possible that AZ T:7:266 (ASM) and AZ T:7:267 (ASM) were once a single, larger site, and that a failure of the canal lateral caused water to wash across the area between the sites, removing cultural material that was on the ground surface, and thus splitting a single, original site into two.

Frequently used ATV two-track roads pass to the northeast and west of the site. Vehicles have driven over the entirety of the site. A paintball obstacle course has been set up about 200 m to the southwest and is currently being used. Paintballs are found widely scattered in this area. Despite these impacts, the site seems to be in fairly good condition. It is possible that the site contains intact deposits and subsurface features, since there seems to be some sediment depth.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZ T:7:267 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Flat, eroded bajada below and east of White Tank Mountains.

Vegetation: Creosote, paloverde, desert grasses, and scrub brush

Geology/soils: Sandy loam with some eroding granite; feldspars and quartz predominate.

Site Condition: The site is near a modern 2-track and has been driven across.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

100's prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
25 chipped stone	0	shell	0	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
0 grnd stone	0	hist ceramic	0	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

Ceramic sherds include plainwares and brownwares with micaceous, grit, and combination temper. Lithics include one used jasper flake, one basalt flake tool, and an exhausted basalt core.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter	1	1	9	11	

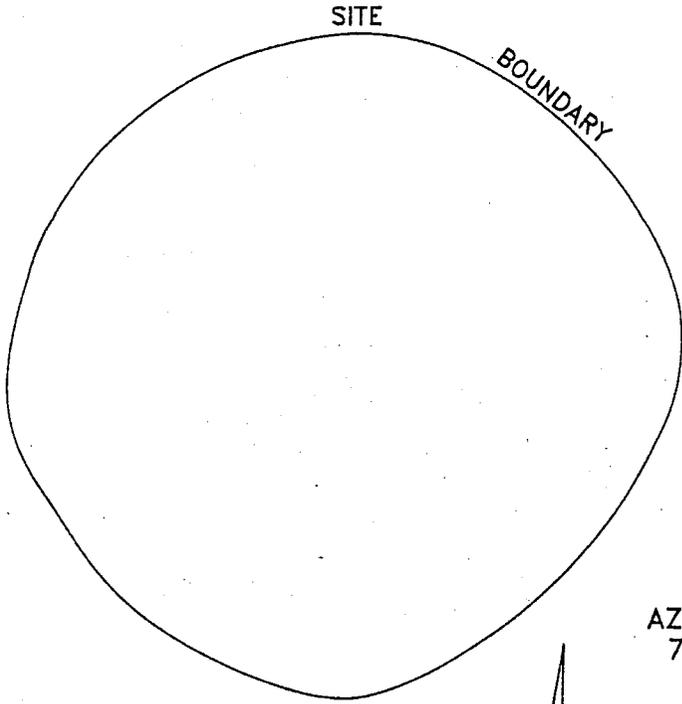
Feature Remarks:

Low density artifact scatter with sherds numbering in the 100's and around 25 flaked lithic artifacts. One flaked lithic tool, one core, and one mano were also present.

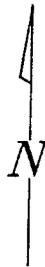
Feature No. 2

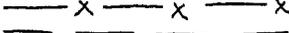
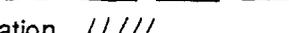
Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:267 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW

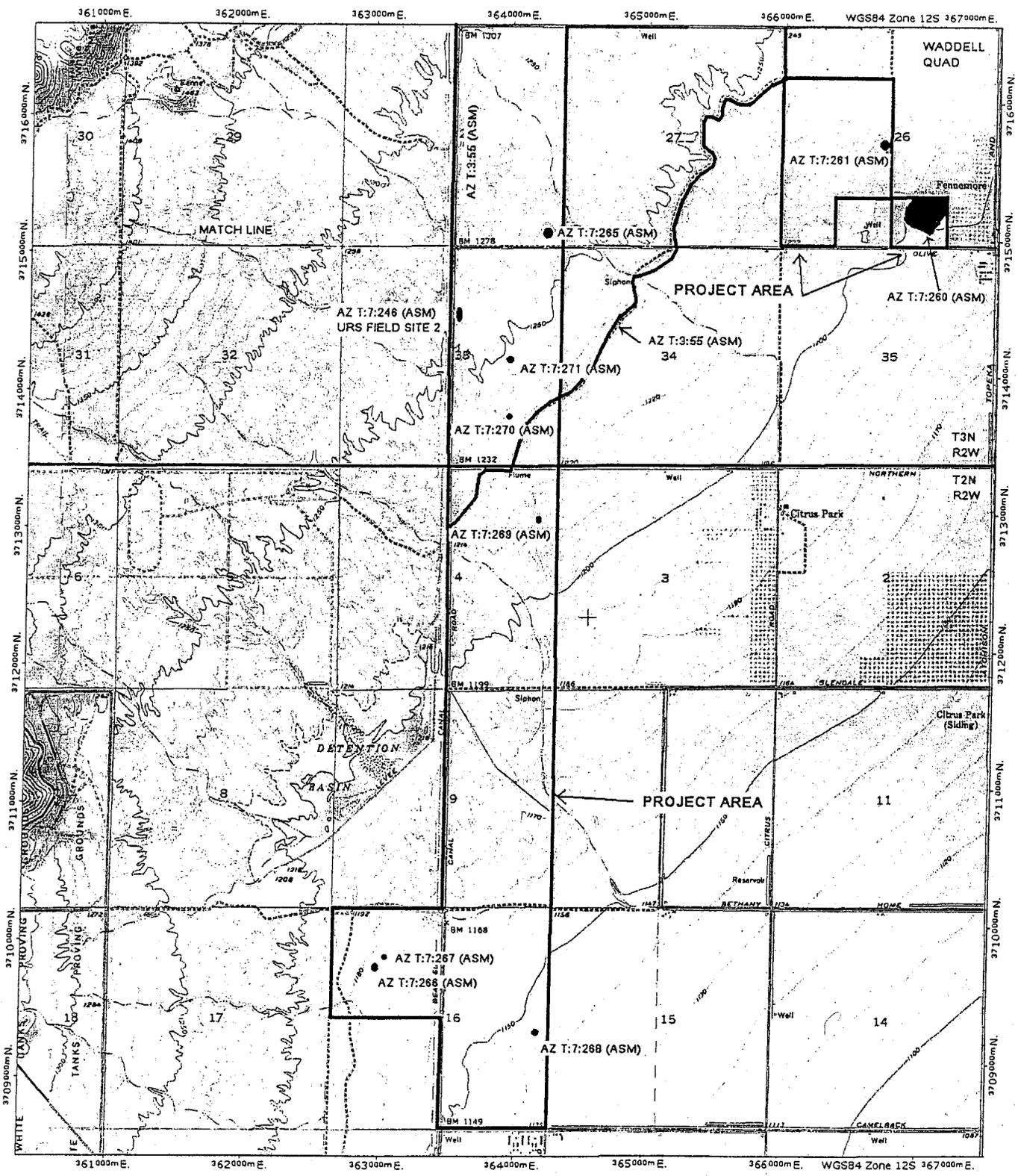


- KEY:
- Site Boundary 
 - Drainage 
 - Fence 
 - Road 
 - Artifact Concentration 
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale

AZ T: 7: 267 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



Printed from TOPOI ©2000 Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)

Field No: 02-37-9 Recorders: Brian Yunker, Jen Campbell, Jackson Begay

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. NatlReg Opinion: NOT-ELIG
 Date Recorded: 6/10/02

Proj. Name: 02-37 Maricopa Water District Survey

Site Name: _____

Land status (check one): PVT CTY _____ CO _____ ST _____ TRIB _____ USFS _____ USFW _____
 NPS _____ BLM _____ DOD _____ ACE _____ BOR _____ RTC _____

Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District

Survey Colls: Y ___ N Repository Inst: _____

Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1125 ft

Site size: (in Ft M _____) Length 20 Width 10 How measured: EST ___ PACE MAP ___ TAPE ___

cntr UTM: Z <u>12</u> E <u>364073</u> N <u>3709097</u>	BL TWN RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z ___ E _____ N _____	GI T2N R2W	16	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4
peri UTM Z ___ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z ___ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z ___ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____

How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS _____

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 10-by-20-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences or farmsteads. The site seems to be a single, fairly large dumping episode. Artifacts present include 2 historic ceramic plates, about 25 broken glass bottles, and 300 metal artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include hole-in-top cans that date to the 1930s and 1940s, a Vaseline Hair Tonic bottle, and cobalt blue bottle fragments. No features were identified except for the canal lateral, which is a feature of the Beardsley Canal (AZ T:3:55 [ASM]).

The site is in very good condition. Disturbance is limited to the natural effects of weather and growing vegetation.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZ T:268 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: _____ Within AZ _____ : _____ (ASM)	Corrections
QP _____ : _____	Contains AZ _____ : _____ (ASM)	
QP _____ : _____	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP _____ : _____	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Extremely flat eroded desert plain directly to the south of an historic canal.

Vegetation: Paloverde trees dominate. Also present in small quantities are desert grasses and scrub brush.

Geology/soils: Loose, disturbed, silt and loam.

Site Condition: Site sits within a stand of paloverde trees and other than root activity seems undisturbed

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

0	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	25+	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
0	chipped stone	0	shell	300+	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
0	grnd stone	2	hist ceramic	0	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

~30	Soldered milk cans	1	Vaseline hair tonic	~5	Glass bottle fragments
			bottle		turning aqua blue

Assemblage Remarks:

Most artifacts are damaged beyond recognition.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

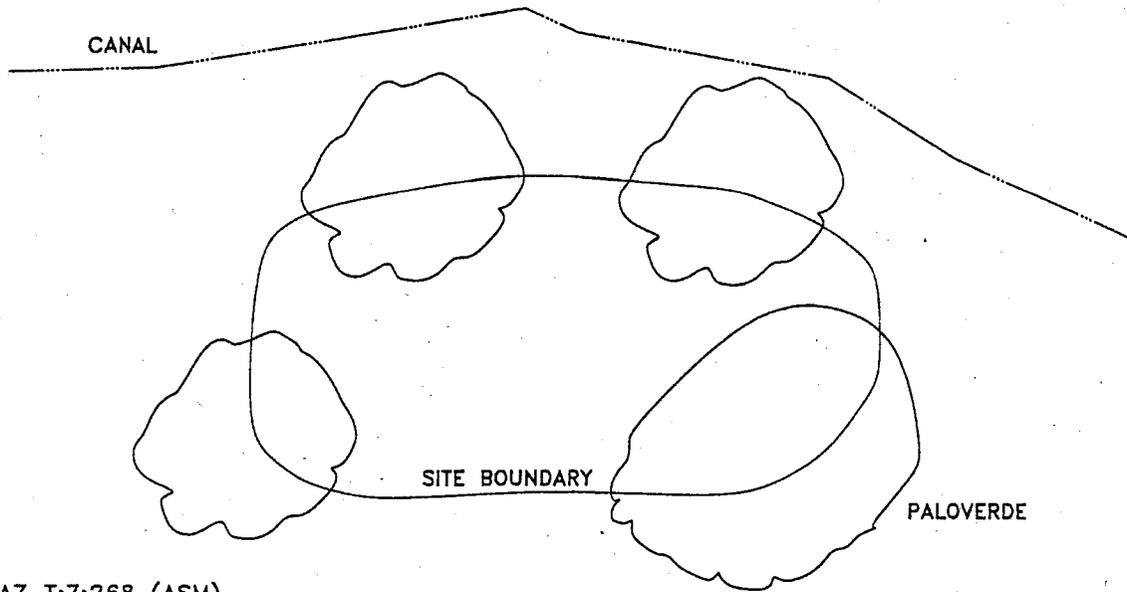
Feature No. 1	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
	33	1	10	50	6	

Feature Remarks:

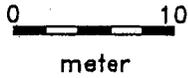
This is a pile of historic artifacts that includes at least 25 broken glass artifacts and at least 300, mostly mangled, cans.

Feature No. 2	Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:268 (ASM)
7/08/02, CAW



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale

Field No: 02-27-10 Recorders: B. Yunker, V. Stewart, F. Rainey, J. Begay

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Natl Reg Opinion: NOT-ELIG

Proj. Name: 02-27 Maricopa Water District Survey Date Recorded: 6/13/02

Site Name: _____

Land status (check one): PVT CTY _____ CO _____ ST _____ TRIB _____ USFS _____ USFW _____
NPS _____ BLM _____ DOD _____ ACE _____ BOR _____ RTC _____

Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District

Survey Colls: Y _____ N Repository Inst: _____

Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1220 ft

Site size: (in Ft or M _____) Length 50 Width 40 How measured: EST _____ PACE MAP _____ TAPE _____

cntr UTM: Z 12 E 364139 N 3713005	BL TWN RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	GI T2N R2W	4	SE 1/4 of NE1/4 of NE1/4
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____
peri UTM Z _____ E _____ N _____	_____	_____	_____

How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS _____

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 50-by-40-ft historic trash dump most likely associated with nearby residences or farmsteads. The site is fairly well sorted, with artifact types clustered together in semidiscreet areas. Artifacts present include approximately 10 historic sherds, about 500 broken glass artifacts, and 500 metal cans. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found include hole-in-top cans that date to the 1930s and 1940s, a Dr. Pepper bottle bearing the "10-2-4" trademark, turnkey meat cans, a Cunningham silver-plated spoon, and part of a Gillette safety razor. No features were identified.

The site has been disturbed. Recently excavated pits are present in the center of the site. These pits are probably the products of the work of a bottle hunter looking for collectables. A pile of metal lard bucket lids are covered and surrounded by soot and ash that is apparently the result of the lard containers being burned. The soot and ash looks fairly recent because it has no signs of erosion.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type	document location
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	in _____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	in _____

ASM Site No: AZI:7:269 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: _____ - _____ ASM Permit No: 2002-63bl

ASM USE ONLY	Class: _____ Within AZ _____ : _____ (ASM)
QP _____ : _____	Contains AZ _____ : _____ (ASM)
QP _____ : _____	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted _____ / _____ / _____ by _____
QP _____ : _____	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____

Corrections

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Creosote flat east of White Tank Mountains, near a concrete-lined irrigation ditch to the west.

Vegetation: Creosote, sages, and desert grasses

Geology/soils: Sandy loam with a high amount of grape-sized quartz and granite gravel

Site Condition: The site has been heavily impact by recently dug pits and recent burning of the lard bucket lids.

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

0	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	~500	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
0	chipped stone	0	shell	~500	metal	0	plant remains/artifacts
0	grnd stone	~10	hist ceramic	0	hist wood	0	human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

P	2 7/16" soldered milk can	_____	_____	_____	_____
P	3 15/16" soldered milk can	_____	_____	_____	_____
P	Branded glass bottles	_____	_____	_____	_____
P	Silver plated silverware	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

Many artifacts are damaged beyond recognition

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Dump	1	10	50	6	

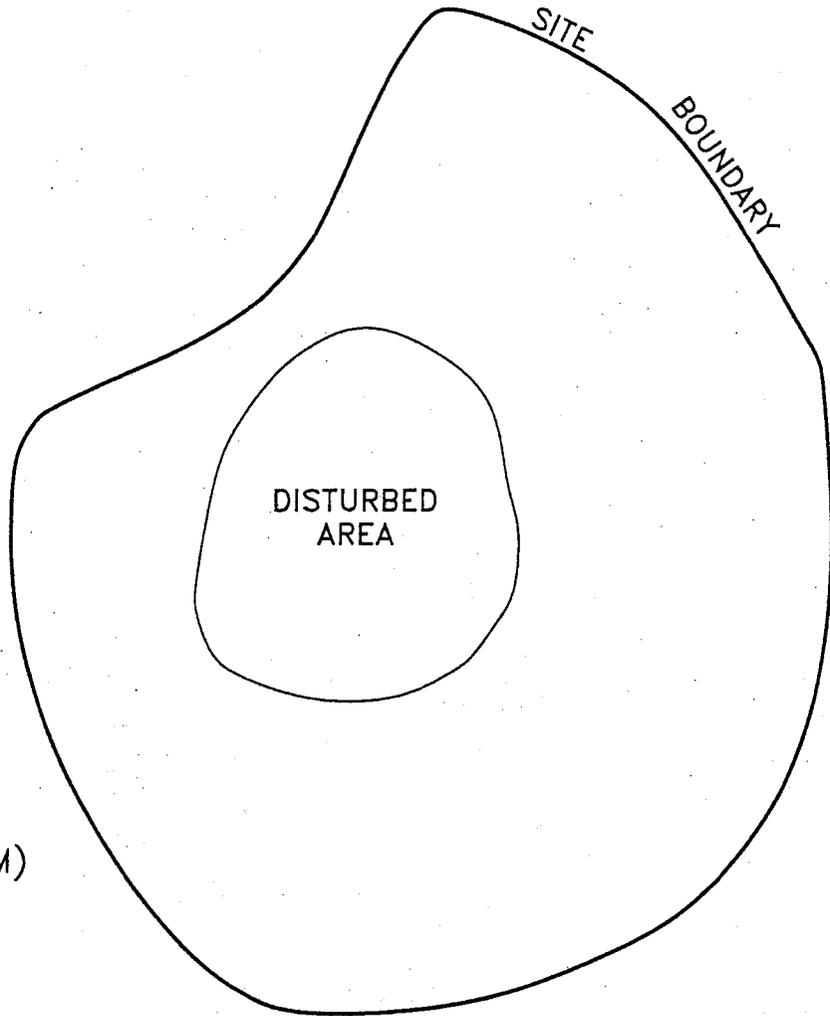
Feature Remarks:

This is a fairly discrete dumping area but not so discrete that it looks like a single truckload of garbage. It also has a high diversity of artifact types. It was perhaps a household dump for a short period of time.

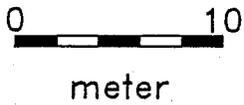
Feature No. 2

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

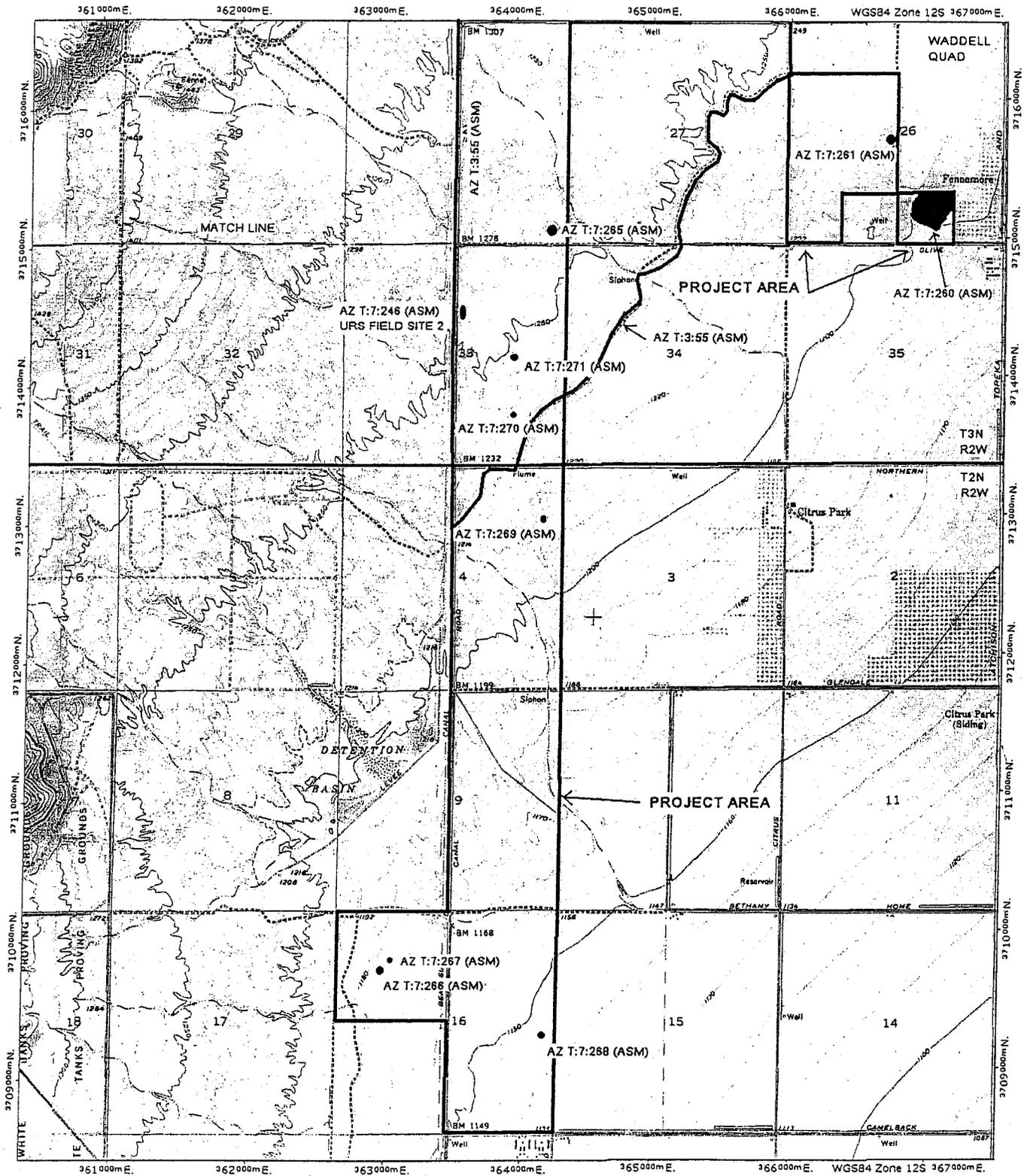
Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:269 (ASM)
7/10/02, CAW



- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale



TN * MN
12°

0 500 1000 METERS
0 500 1000 FEET
1 MILE
Printed from TOPO! ©2000 Wildflower Productions (www.topo.com)

Field No: 02-27-11 Recorders: Brian Yunker, Fran Rainey, Jen Lavris,
Max Finkelstein, Jen Campbell NatlReg Opinion: ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/17/02
 Proj. Name: 02-27 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: _____
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY _____ CO _____ ST _____ TRIB _____ USFS _____ USFW _____
 NPS _____ BLM _____ DOD _____ ACE _____ BOR _____ RTC _____
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y ___ N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres
of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County,
Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1240 ft
 Site size: (in Ft or M) Length 17 Width 7 How measured: EST ___ PACE MAP ___ TAPE ___
 cntr UTM: Z 12 E 363961 N 3713804 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ GI T3N R2W 33 NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS ___

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 17-by-7-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 35 prehistoric sherds, and 15 flaked stone artifacts. Temporally diagnostic buffware sherds are present.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries and the artifact scatter barely meets the ASM minimum requirements for a site. There does appear to be a fair amount of sediment depth at the site, however, and the possibility exists that there are buried cultural remains.

A frequently used two-track road passes through the northwest corner of the site. Other than this vehicle trail, the site is in good condition.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type _____	document location _____
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	_____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	_____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:270 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: - ASM Permit No: 2002-63b1

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Creosote flat east of White Tank Mountains

Vegetation: Cresote, desert grasses, crypto-boitic soils

Geology/soils: Sandy loam with grape-sized and smaller angular gravels

Site Condition: Lightly disturbed by all terrain vehicle traffic

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

<u>~35</u> prehis ceramic	<u>0</u> FCR	<u>0</u> glass	<u>0</u> animal remains/artifacts
<u>~15</u> chipped stone	<u>0</u> shell	<u>0</u> metal	<u>0</u> plant remains/artifacts
<u>0</u> grnd stone	<u>0</u> hist ceramic	<u>0</u> hist wood	<u>0</u> human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

This small artifact scatter barely meets the ASM minimum requirements for a site. Sherds include buff, brown, and plainwares. Some rim sherds are present.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

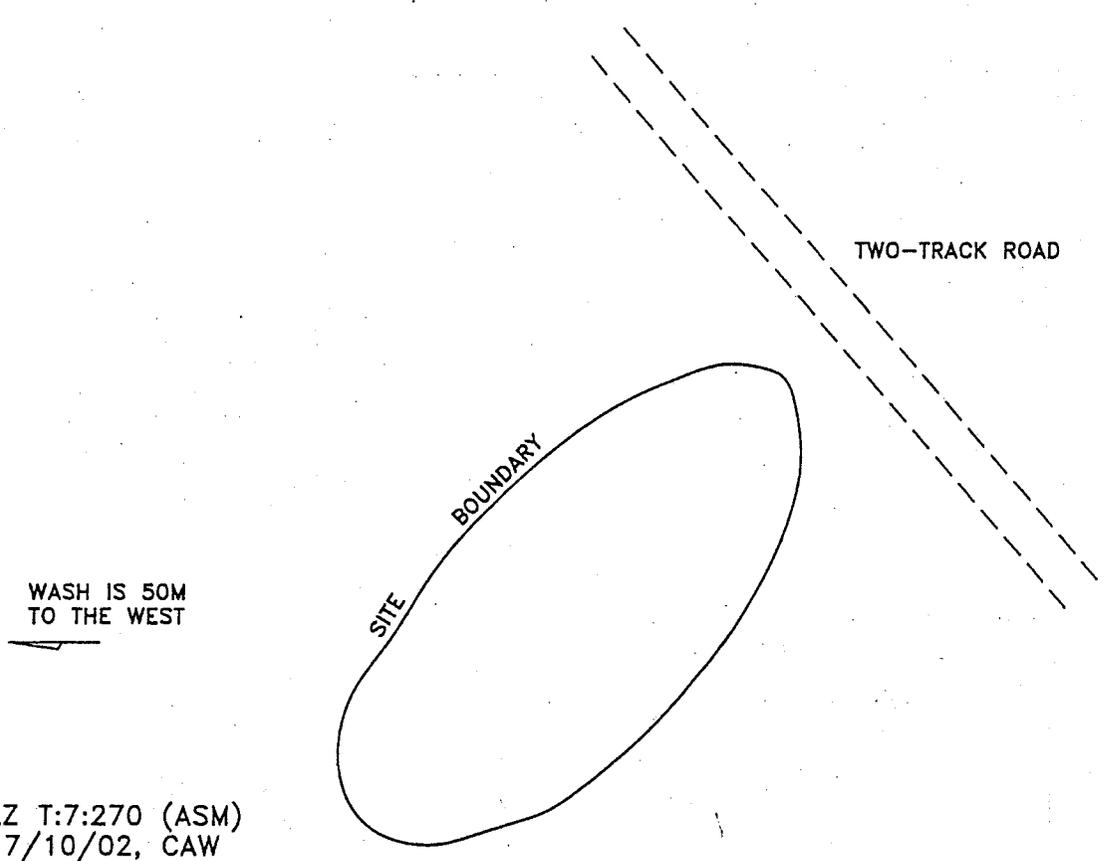
Feature No. 1 Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter	1	1	9	11	

Feature Remarks:

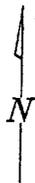
This is a low density prehistoric artifact scatter containg about 35 sherds and 15 flaked stone artifacts.

Feature No. 2 Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³

Feature Remarks:



AZ T:7:270 (ASM)
7/10/02, CAW

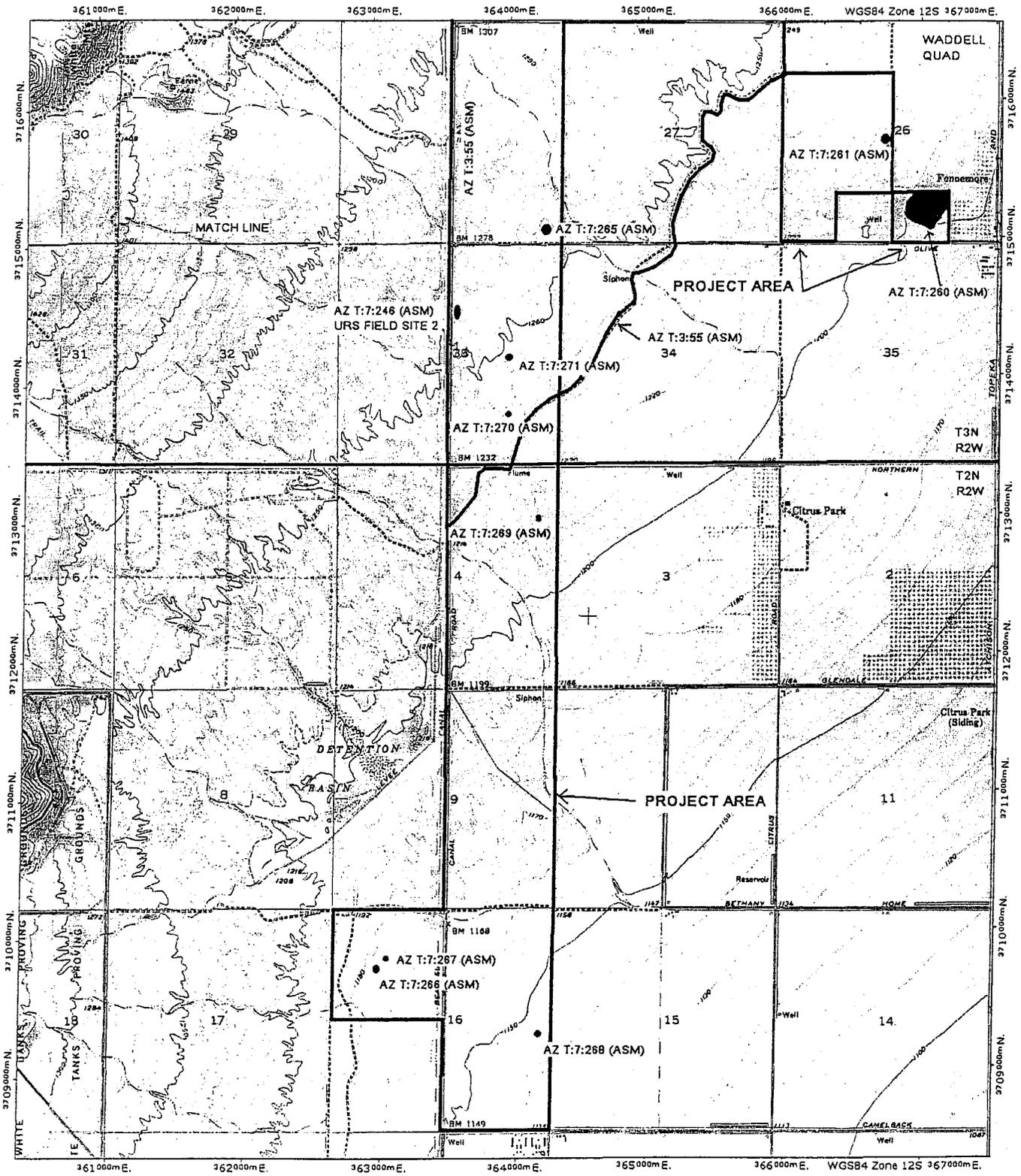


- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale

AZ T: 7: 270 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



Printed from TOPOI ©2000 Wildflower Productions (www.topoi.com)

Field No: 02-27-12 Recorders: Brian Yunker, Fran Rainey, Jen Lavris, Max Finkelstein, Jen Campbell NatlReg Opinion: ELIG
 Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 6/17/02
 Proj. Name: 02-27 Maricopa Water District Survey
 Site Name: NA
 Land status (check one): PVT CTY ___ CO ___ ST ___ TRIB ___ USFS ___ USFW ___
 NPS ___ BLM ___ DOD ___ ACE ___ BOR ___ RTC ___
 Owner/Agency name: Maricopa Water District
 Survey Colls: Y ___ N Repository Inst: _____
 Report Ref: 2002. Yunker, Brian Edward, Aron J. Adams, and Cory Dale Breternitz. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,500 Acres of Maricopa Water District Land Along the Beardsley Canal Between Camelback Road and Bell Road in Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-38. Phoenix.

Mapname USGS: Waddell Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 1250 ft
 Site size: (in Ft ___ or M) Length 50 Width 50 How measured: EST ___ PACE MAP ___ TAPE ___
 cntr UTM: Z 12 E 363892 N 3714254 BL TWN RNG SC SUBDIVISION
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___ GI T3N R2W 33 SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___
 How were UTM's derived: USGS Map GPS ___

Site Description/Remarks:

The site is a 50-by-50-m artifact scatter most likely associated with the prehistoric Hohokam occupation of the area. Artifacts present include approximately 60 prehistoric sherds and 30 flaked stone artifacts including three rhyolite cores.

No features were identified as prehistoric within the site boundaries and the artifact scatter barely meets the ASM minimum requirements for a site. There does appear to be a fair amount of sediment depth at the site, however, and the possibility exists that there are buried cultural remains.

Tire tracks across the site indicate that it has been driven over. Other than this disturbance, the site is in good condition.

Agency Site No: _____	Additional Documentation Type _____	document location _____
Agency Proj. No: _____	_____	_____
Natl Reg Rec: _____	_____	_____

ASM Site No: AZT:7:271 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: - ASM Permit No: 2002-63b1

ASM USE ONLY	Class: <u>Within AZ</u> : : (ASM)	Corrections
QP : : :	Contains AZ : : (ASM)	
QP : : :	Biblio Ref. _____ Plotted / / by _____	
QP : : :	Acc.No - AZSITE DE / / by _____	

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

- (1) Open, no depth
- (2) Open, depth
- (3) Open, depth unknown
- (4) Open, exposed only in profile
- (5) Rockshelter, no depth
- (6) Rockshelter, depth
- (7) Rockshelter, depth unknown
- (8) Cave, no depth
- (9) Cave, depth
- (10) Cave, depth unk.

Topo. Setting: Site is on two low, probably natural, mounds on a creosote flat

Vegetation: Creosote, desert grasses and scrub brush, crypto-biotic soils

Geology/soils: Sandy loam with grape-sized and smaller angular gravels

Site Condition: Vehicle traffic, mostly from all terrain vehicles, has slightly disturbed the site

Site Type (choose one): (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
 (b) Features with associated artifacts (c) Features with NO associated artifacts

Assemblage Composition (indicate quantities as counts, estimated ranges, "P" for types known only to be present, "0" for types not seen at the site.)

~60 prehis ceramic	0 FCR	0 glass	0 animal remains/artifacts
~30 chipped stone	0 shell	0 metal	0 plant remains/artifacts
0 grnd stone	0 hist ceramic	0 hist wood	0 human remains

Diagnostics (indicate quantity of cultural/temporal/functional types as counts, estimates, or "P")

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Assemblage Remarks:

The artifacts are sparsely spread across the site and consist of plain and brownware sherds, 3 rhyolite cores, and about 30 rhyolite flakes.

Feature Data: (Complete one feature record for each type of feature recorded for this site.)

Feature No. 1

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
Artifact Scatter	1	1	9	11	

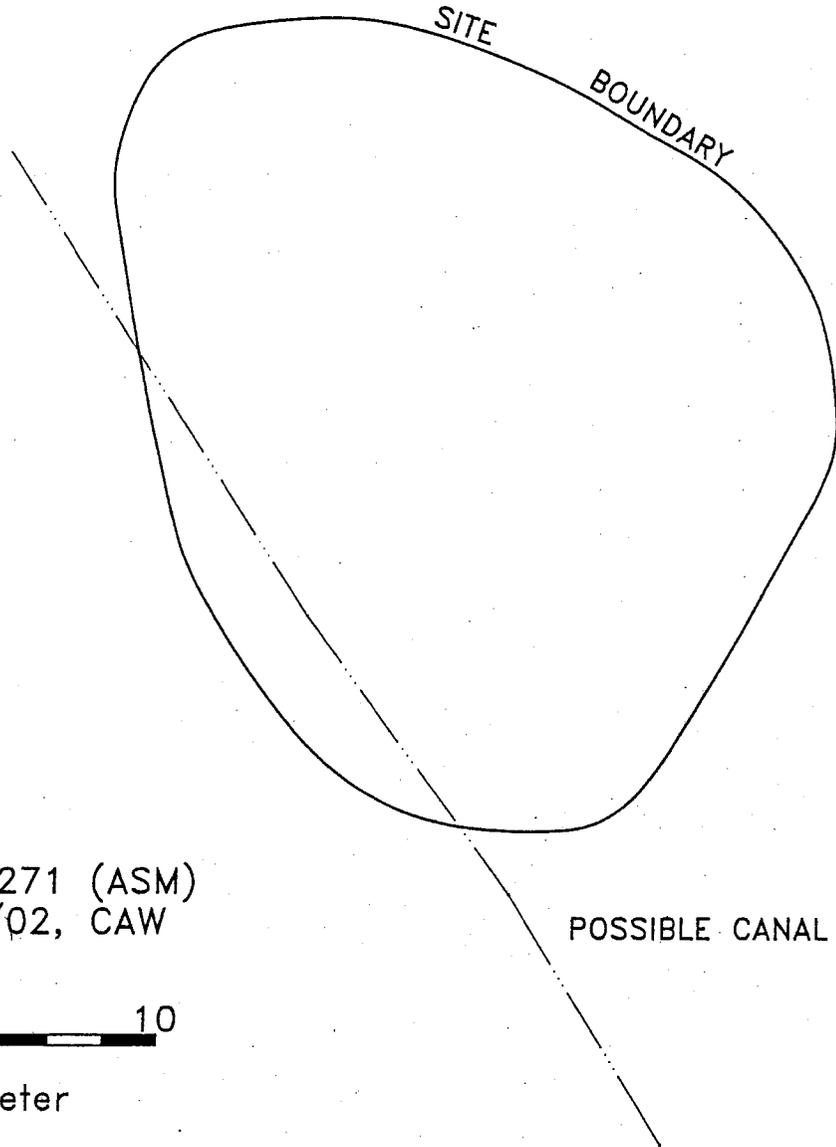
Feature Remarks:

This is a low density artifact scatter of about 60 sherds and 30 flaked stone artifacts.

Feature No. 2

Name ¹	Count	Use ²	Culture	Age ²	Period/Phase ³
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Feature Remarks:



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- KEY:
- Site Boundary
 - Drainage
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Artifact Concentration
 - Indicate North
 - Indicate Scale

