

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

ARIZONA STATE  LAND DEPARTMENT

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

June 28, 2011

Jim Cogswell
Archaeologist & Compliance Specialist
State Historic Preservation Office
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RE: Cultural Resources Report Review for Sale Application 53-115147

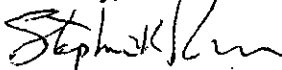
Dear Mr. Cogswell:

On October 27, 2010, an application (53-115147) was filed with the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) to purchase approximately 30 acres of State Trust land in Maricopa County (T4N, R4E, within Section 35). As a result of ASLD applying for a United States Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for the subject property, ASLD concluded that a new cultural resources inspection would be warranted to fulfill ASLD's, and the Corps respective responsibilities to the State and National Historic Preservation Acts. For that reason, Kimley-Horn and Associates (KHA) completed a cultural resources inspection entitled *Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 29.4 Acres of Arizona State Trust Lands Located at the Southwest Corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona* (June 22, 2011). Although ASLD and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) normally consult per the 2006 Interagency Service Agreement (ISA), ASLD is currently initiating consulting with SHPO regarding actions occurring on State Trust land that may not be included in the ISA. Therefore, under V.J. "For ASLD plans that cannot be classified as belonging in Sections V.A., V.B., V.C., V.D., or V.E.," ASLD is initiating consultation with SHPO according to A.R.S. §41-864 regarding the Sale of State Trust land.

The report indicates KHA inspected 29.4 acres of State Trust land. During KHA's inspection only one isolated artifact was recorded. KHA recorded no cultural resources eligible to be nominated to the State or National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, ASLD is satisfied with KHA's report and recommends no further cultural resource work is warranted prior to ASLD disposing of the subject property at public auction.

If you have any comments of concerns, please contact me at 602-542-2767, or by email at sross@land.az.gov.

Sincerely,



Stephen K. Ross
Cultural Resources Manager

C: Anthony Orlich, ASLD ✓
Nancy Pearson, ASM
Brad Stone, KHA

■
**Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately
29.4 Acres of Arizona State Trust Lands
Located at the Southeast Corner of
Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard
in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona**

Prepared for:

Diversified Partners, LLC
7500 E. McDonald Drive, Suite 100A
Scottsdale, AZ 85250

&

The Arizona State Land Department
1616 W. Adams Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Prepared by:

Bradford W. Stone
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
7878 North 16th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, Arizona 85020

KHA Cultural Resources Report No. 2011-001

June 22, 2011
(Submittal No. 1)

Arizona State Land Department Application No. 53-115147
Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2011-105bl
Arizona State Museum Accession No. 2011-0237

PRIVILEGED – DO NOT RELEASE

Project No. 191235025
June 2011
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Kimley-Horn
and Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Date: June 22, 2011 (Submittal No. 1)

Review Agencies: Arizona State Land Department; Arizona State Historic Preservation Office; Arizona State Museum; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 29.4 Acres of Arizona State Trust Lands Located at the Southeast Corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona

Project Name: Southeast corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard

Project Number: KHA Cultural Resources Report No. 2011-001;
KHA Project No. 191235025

Project Proponent: Diversified Partners, LLC and the Arizona State Land Department

Funding Source: Private

**Land Jurisdiction/
Ownership:** Arizona State Land Department

**Arizona State Land
Department Application
Number:** 53-115147

Project Description: Class III cultural resources survey for proposed commercial development

Permitting Level: Federal (Clean Water Act Section 404 permit);
State (Arizona Antiquities Act)

Permit Number: Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2011-015bl;
Arizona State Museum Accession No. 2011-0237

Fieldwork Date(s): May 19, 2011 (one person field-day)

Location:
County: Maricopa

Description: Portions of the northwest ¼ of Section 35, T4N, R4E; Gila & Salt River
Baseline and Meridian

USGS Quad: Currys Corner, Ariz. 7.5' 1978/1982

Acres Surveyed: 29.4

**Number of
Archaeological Sites:** 0

**List of Register
Eligible Properties:** 0

**List of Register
Ineligible Properties:** 0

Recommendations: One isolated artifact occurrence, considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, was identified during the course of this study. No further preservation and/or avoidance measures are recommended for this isolate; no known historic properties will be affected by the proposed project. In the event that previously unrecorded surface or subsurface cultural resources are encountered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, these actions must be discontinued in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, and the Arizona State Museum notified. Should any human remains be accidentally discovered, under ARS 41-844, project activities at that location must immediately cease, and the Arizona State Museum repatriation coordinator notified.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Diversified Partners, LLC and the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD), Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc. (KHA) conducted a Class III (Intensive Field Inventory) non-collection, no disturbance archaeological survey of an approximately 29.4 acre parcel of Arizona State Trust Land (administered by the ASLD) located at the southeast corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona (**Figure 1**). The study area, or Area of Potential Effect (defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16[d] as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist"), consists of a roughly rectangular parcel which extends south from the center of Mayo Boulevard for 1416 feet, and east from the centerline of Scottsdale Road for a distance of 984 feet (in maximum dimension). The project area occurs within portions of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 4 North, Range 4 East, Gila & Salt River Baseline and Meridian (USGS Currys Corner, Ariz. 7.5' 1978/1982 - **Figure 2**).

The survey was undertaken to identify and document any cultural resources which could occur in the subject parcel, evaluate their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, and develop recommendations pertaining to the disposition of any such resources. Cultural resources may include prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or objects, historically or architecturally significant structures, buildings or landscapes, and/or Traditional Cultural Places (TCP's); an evaluation of TCP's was not undertaken as part of this investigation. The subject parcel is proposed for commercial development and will require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); the project is therefore considered a federal undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

The survey was conducted by Bradford W. Stone on May, 19, 2011, and performed under the authority and conditions of Arizona Antiquities Act (AAA) Permit 2011-015 issued to KHA by the Arizona State Museum (ASM); the ASM was notified of KHA's intent to conduct the survey by letter dated April 21, 2011 (ASM Accession Number 2011-0237). Per the stipulations of KHA's AAA permit, project records developed as a result of this study will be permanently curated at the ASM; the ASLD will also be provided with copies of this report.

2.0 PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area occurs at elevations of between approximately 1,570 and 1,590 feet above mean sea level, and is located in the Basin and Range physiographic province of southern and central Arizona, an area characterized by low desert plains surrounded by fault-block mountain ranges. The northern one-third of the parcel has been heavily disturbed by the construction of a u-shaped concrete pad which is used as a platform for retail sale stalls, adjacent parking areas and a retention basin; according to aerial photographs, the concrete pad was constructed between 1998 and 2001. The remainder of the parcel is bisected by several unimproved vehicular trails and a heavily channelized northeast-southwest flowing ephemeral wash; extensive illegal trash dumps were also noted. Vegetation in undisturbed areas is representative of the Arizona Uplands Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub biotic community (Brown, 1994), and includes creosotebush, velvet mesquite, ironwood, barrel cactus, desert broom, paloverde, and various grasses.

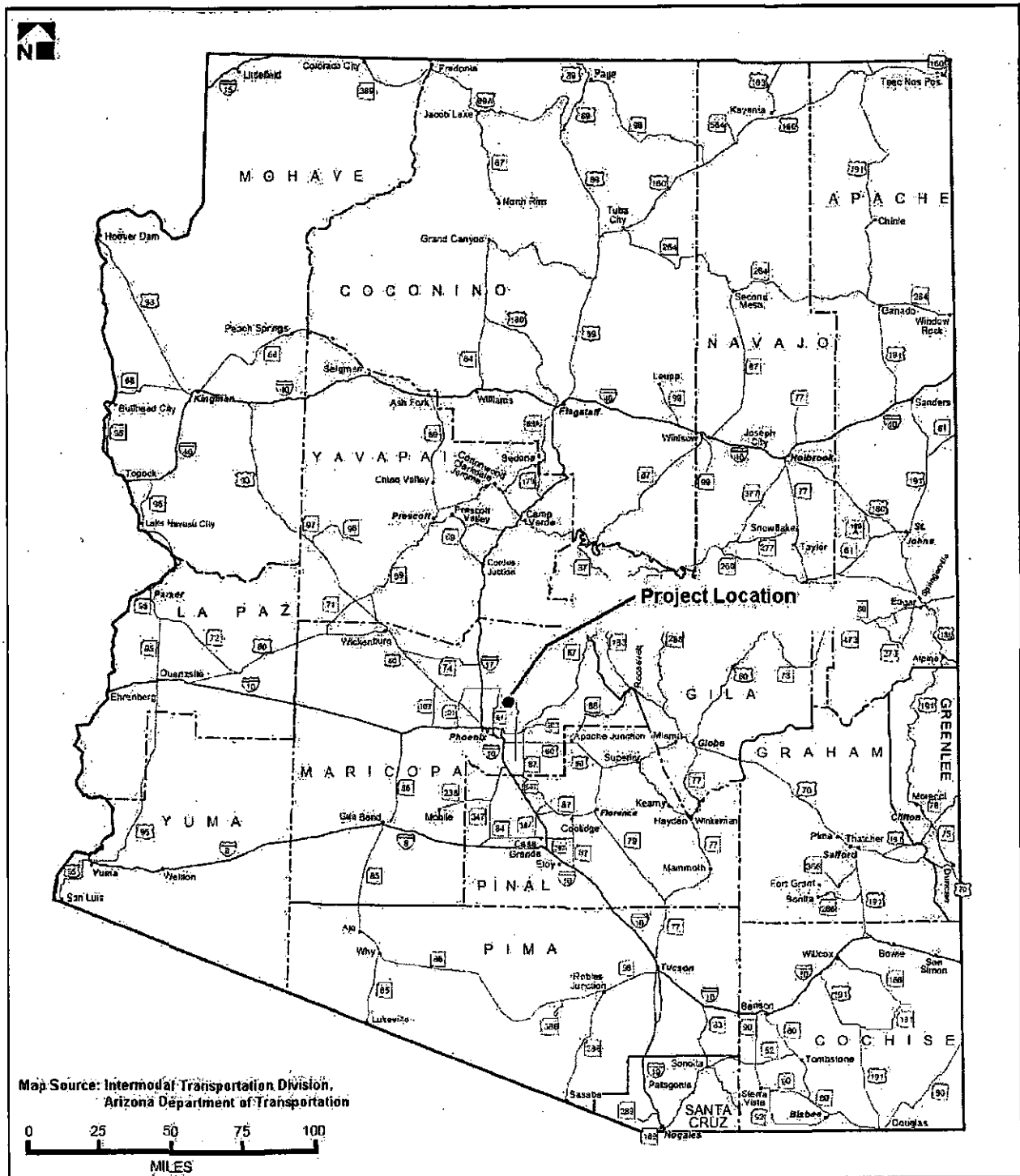


Figure 1: Project Location

Project Name: Southeast Corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard

Project Number: 191235025

Kimley-Horn Cultural Resources Report No. 2011-001

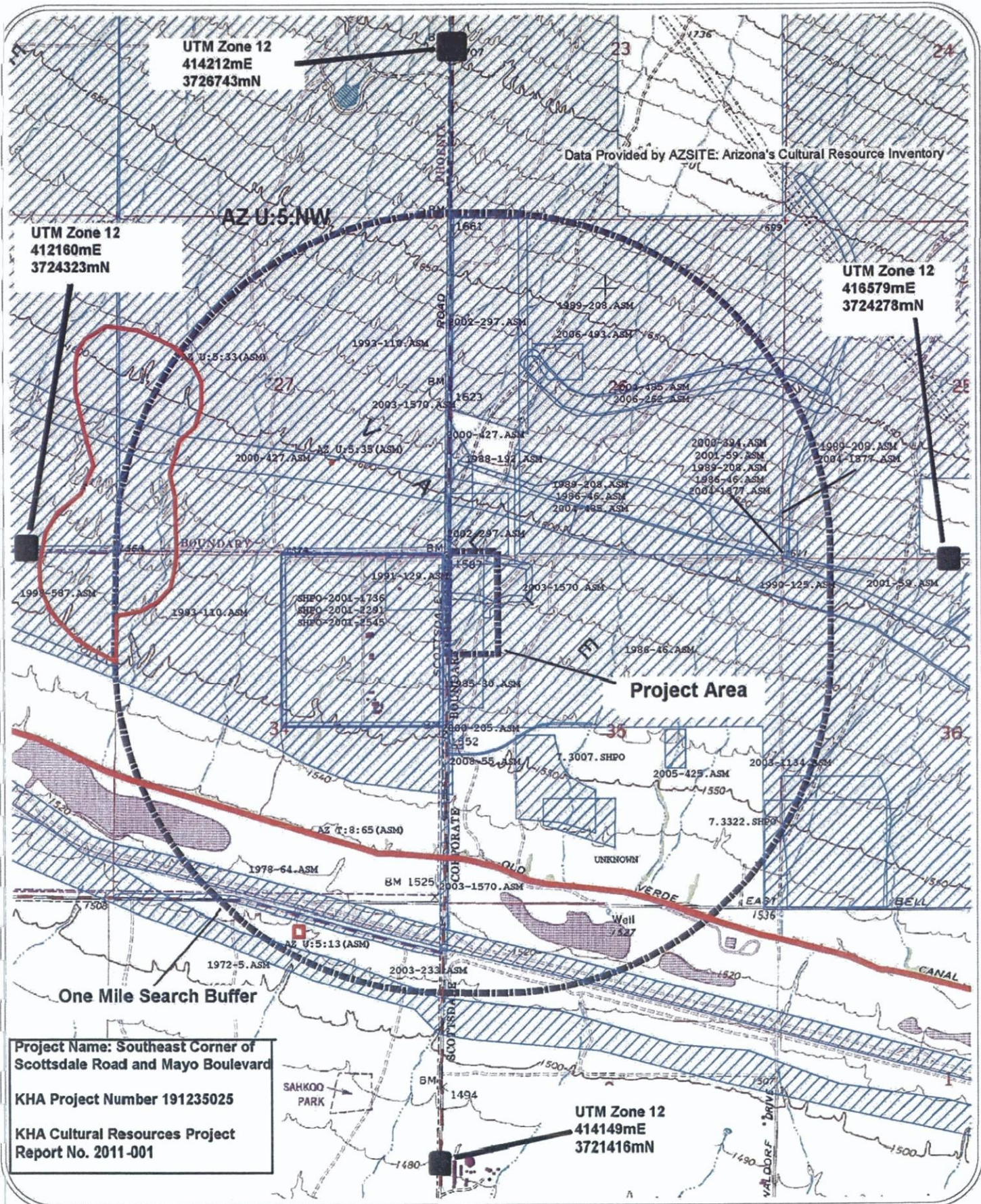
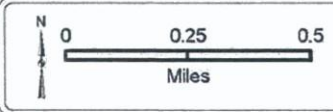


Figure 2: Project Area, Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies and Identified Archaeological Sites



3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES LEGISLATION

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) mandates that federal agencies consider the impacts of their undertakings on historic properties within the area of potential effect associated with a project (King 2000). If adverse effects to historic, archaeological, or cultural resource properties could eventuate as a result of the undertaking, then agencies must attempt to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these impacts to resources considered important in our nation's history. Numerous federal and state laws have been enacted to preserve cultural resources.

The NHPA (16 U.S. Code Part 470 et seq.) requires that projects defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(y) as "Federal Undertakings" be evaluated for their impacts to historic properties. Section 106, which is implemented under 36 CFR Part 800 of the NHPA, defines a process of consultation that federal agencies follow to evaluate impacts on historic properties. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (40 CFR Part 1500) requires that projects with a "Federal Action" be evaluated for impacts to the human and natural environment. Other legislation, including the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 CFR Part 470aa-mm) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 CFR Part 138), also ensure the proper treatment of cultural resources for projects that occur on federal lands, are funded by federal monies, or that require a federally-issued permit. Similarly, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) sections 41-841 through 41-847, and 41-861 through 41-881 have been enacted to protect cultural resources and Native American graves during undertakings within the state that do not fall under federal jurisdiction.

The Arizona State Museum, under the provisions of A.R.S 41-841 through 41-845, and as directed by the Arizona Board of Regents, is responsible for issuing Arizona Antiquities Act (codified in 1960) permits to qualified professionals undertaking archaeological and paleontological research on Arizona state lands. State lands may include properties under the jurisdiction of the ASLD, counties and municipalities. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Act of 1982 directs state agencies to consider impacts their projects may have on historic properties that they own or control.

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

Although numerous sources were referenced to produce a cultural overview of the Salt River Valley, the majority of the data was condensed from Doyel (1991), Mabry (1998a and 1998b), Stone and Woodall (1998), and Wright and Schroeder (2004).

The Paleo-Indian Period is generally recognized as the initial era of human exploration and occupation in southern Arizona, and occurred near the end of the Pleistocene Period, from approximately 11,500 to 7500 B.C. (Holliday et al. 2009). Archaeological remains from this period are most commonly represented by Clovis and Folsom spear points, as well as mega fauna kill sites with associated flaked-stone assemblages (Agenbroad 1967; Haynes 1980; Huckell 1982, 1984; Mabry 1998a). This region appears to have been occupied by small, widely dispersed and highly mobile groups of big game hunters who supplemented their diet with wild plant resources (Waters 1986). The majority of known Paleo-Indian sites in Arizona occur in the southeastern portion of the state, most notably in the San Pedro River Valley, and include a number of well known loci such as Naco, Murray Springs, Lehner and Greenbrush Draw.

The Archaic Period (ca 7500 B.C. - A.D. 100) occurred during a warmer, drier climate cycle, which led to changes in subsistence strategies, such as hunting smaller game and exploiting a wider selection of plant foods. Mobility remained an important subsistence strategy, and allowed seasonally available resources to be acquired in different ecological zones. The further development and use of ground stone tools to process plant foods becomes common, and manos, basin metates, and grinding slabs are regularly found at Archaic Period sites. The Archaic period in the Phoenix area is generally divided into three temporal subdivisions: the Early (ca 7500 - 5500 B.C.), Middle (ca 5500 - 2500 B.C.), and Late (ca 2500 B.C. - A.D. 100) (Mabry 1998b). Recent research in the Tucson Basin indicates that some Late Archaic groups along the Santa Cruz River began to cultivate Mesoamerican-derived crop foods such as maize and squash, settled in permanent villages, and became increasingly committed to an agriculturally-oriented lifestyle. The earliest ceramics in the Southwest also date to this time of increasing sedentism, cultural complexity, and florescence of agricultural technology (Mabry 1997). Archaic Period remains are relatively rare in the Phoenix Basin, due in part to heavy sedimentation, but a few significant sites have recently been identified (Phillips et al. 2001; Wright 2002).

The Hohokam (ca A.D. 100?-1450), were the principal prehistoric cultural tradition extant throughout much of what is now central and southern Arizona. Although the origins of the Hohokam have not been definitively established, most recent evidence suggests an *in situ* development out of the earlier Archaic culture (Mabry 1997; Whittlesey 1995). The Hohokam typically located their villages near or along large permanent streams such as the Salt and Gila Rivers (the 'Core Area'), and were the architects of an extensive, well-engineered network of irrigation canals, the main trunks of which stretched over 500 miles of the Salt River Valley. The Hohokam made plain and decorated pottery, lived first in semi-subterranean pithouses and later in above-ground adobe structures, developed an extensive trade network across much of Arizona and northern Mexico, and had a variety of distinctive traits which are manifested in the archaeological record. While there were differences between the Hohokam who lived along the Salt and Gila Rivers, those in the Tucson Basin, and those inhabiting outlying areas such as the Papaguera and the Northern Periphery; many of the basic technological, cultural and stylistic traits were shared. Beginning in 1930's with extensive excavations at the village site of Snaketown (Gladwin et al. 1937; Haury 1976), archaeologists began to develop a chronological sequence of the Hohokam culture, the basic framework of which is still used today (Dean 1991; Chenault 2000 - Table 1). The periods which include the beginning, and eventual collapse of the Hohokam cultural tradition (e.g., the early Pioneer and the late Classic Periods), are not well understood, and the dates associated with these periods remain controversial.

As noted, the Hohokam cultural tradition appears to have arisen from an *in situ* Late Archaic Period population. While hunting and gathering were still important, the Phoenix area Hohokam began the transition to canal-based irrigation agriculture, and a concomitant progression towards a sedentary lifestyle. The first plain ware ceramic pottery in the Phoenix area appeared during the Red Mountain Phase (ca A.D. 100? - 300) of the Pioneer Period (ca A.D. 100? - 775). This ceramic assemblage soon expanded to include red wares, red-on-gray, and red-on-buff types. In addition to the adoption of ceramic technology, the Pioneer Period saw an increase in the complexity of village layout and a wider variety of pit house architectural types. During the Pioneer Period, the Hohokam began to establish regional trading relationships with groups to the north as well as those in what is now northwestern Mexico, for marine shell, obsidian, and other items not locally available. As the Pioneer Period progressed, canal systems increased in size and complexity, additional acreage was brought under cultivation, and red-on-buff pottery became the predominant decorated ware in the ceramic assemblage.

Table 1: Hohokam Core Area Chronology (Dean 1991; Chenault 2000)

Period	Phase	Estimated Time Range (Years A.D.)
Pioneer	Red Mountain	100? to <i>ca</i> 300
	Vahki	<i>ca</i> 300 - 500
	Estrella	500s
	Sweetwater	600s
	Snaketown	700s
Colonial	Gila Butte	<i>ca</i> 775 to 850 - 900
	Santa Cruz	850 - 900 to 950 - 1000
Sedentary	Sacaton	950 - 1000 to 1100 - 1150
Classic	Soho	1150 to 1300 - 1350
	Civano	1300 - 1350 to <i>ca</i> 1500?
	Polvoron	1350 - 1450?

The Colonial Period (*ca* A.D. 775 - 950/1000) was a time of unprecedented population growth, increasing social complexity, and technological advancement in the Phoenix Basin. Archaeological sites in areas such as the Tonto and Safford Basins, and along the Hassayampa River also began to exhibit more Phoenix Basin cultural traits as the Hohokam increased their area of interaction and influence throughout large portions of central and southern Arizona. The canal-based irrigation agriculture system continued to increase in size and complexity, but there was also a proliferation of dry farming (primarily agave) in peripheral areas away from irrigated land. The spatial orientation of villages became more formalized, with individual houses clustered around public courtyard areas. Many larger villages constructed ball courts (large basin-shaped features with earthen embankments), which are thought to have been used for ceremonial purposes as well as playing a type of ball game; the development of ball courts (in addition to clay figurines and red-on-buff pottery) appears to indicate strong cultural ties to Mesoamerica (Carot 1992), where similar structures have been well documented.

During the following Sedentary Period (*ca* A.D. 950/1000 - 1100/1150), populations continued to increase, and new settlements were developed. New ball courts were also constructed, and the canal system further expanded. This period also witnessed the introduction of platform mounds, which soon began to supplant ball courts as ceremonial centers, and perhaps represents the pinnacle of the Hohokam cultural tradition in terms of complexity and regional influence and interaction. Such growth and concomitant increase in complexity has led some researchers to suggest that the development of a hierarchical, or class-ordered society, first occurred during the Sedentary Period.

The Classic Period (*ca* A.D. 1150 - 1450/1500?) was a time of great change for the Hohokam, both in terms so their physical environmental and their social structure. There was a great deal of variability in streamflow in the Salt River between *ca* A.D. 1200 and 1350, which could have posed problems for the reliable use and maintenance of the canal system (Nials et al. 1989). Regardless, the canal system was expanded, and increasing reliance was placed on irrigation agriculture as opposed to alternative forms of production such as Ak-Chin farming; agave farming in upland areas continued to increase, however. The physical layout of villages changed as pithouse architecture and courtyard groups were supplanted by above-ground adobe or masonry structures located inside walled compounds. Many large villages were depopulated and their inhabitants joined existing communities; the village of Snaketown was abruptly abandoned

during this period. Additional, substantive changes in long-standing cultural traits are noted in the archaeological record as platform mounds replaced ball courts as the primary form of public architecture and as the likely focus of integrative and ceremonial activities, and inhumations largely replaced cremations as the primary burial practice. Some time prior to A.D. 1500, the Hohokam ceased to exist as a recognizable, cohesive cultural entity.

The Protohistoric period occurred between the collapse of the Hohokam cultural tradition, and initial Spanish explorations of southern Arizona in the late 1600's. Historical records from Spanish military and missionary expeditions indicate that the Salt and Gila River Valleys were occupied by various Pima and Maricopa groups who likely represent the descendants of the Hohokam (Ezell 1983; Shaul and Andresen 1989).

Following contact with the Spanish, the Pima and Maricopa began to adopt European domesticates, and allied themselves with the Spanish against Yavapai and Apache raids (Spicer 1962). The Salt River Valley was for the most part unoccupied during this period, and seems to have served as a buffer between the Spanish and Pima/Maricopa and the Apache and Yavapai. In 1821, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain, but was unable to exert any more control over its northern frontier than the Spanish, and permanent settlement of the Salt River Valley was decades in the future.

In 1846, the United States, by inflating the significance of a border incident in Texas, went to war with Mexico, captured Mexico City, and forced the surrender of the Republic of Mexico. In 1848, Mexico and the U.S. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which resulted in the U.S. taking control of large portions of what is now the southwestern United States. In 1853, the U.S. gained control of what is now southern Arizona south of the Gila River through the Gadsden Purchase (Sheridan 1995).

The City of Phoenix began as a hay farm near modern-day 40th Street and Washington in 1867, designed to supply the military post of Fort McDowell (Barnes 1997; Luckingham 1989). Some of the earliest inhabitants were quick to realize the agricultural potential of the Salt River Valley. Jack Swilling was one of the first to capitalize on this, and in 1867 formed the Swilling Irrigating and Canal Company (Bates 2008). He and others cleaned out and re-used some of the abandoned Hohokam irrigation canals, and were the first Euro-Americans to irrigate in the Salt River Valley. The success of Swilling helped lead to the founding of Phoenix, and a post office was opened in 1868 with Swilling as the first postmaster. The Southern Pacific Railroad line, completed in 1880, bypassed the Phoenix area, but a connecting line was established to the railhead at Maricopa in 1887 (Myrick 1980). The Phoenix area was also connected by railroad to the mining districts around Prescott, and to the transcontinental Atlantic and Pacific line across northern Arizona, in 1893. In 1889, Phoenix became the Territorial capital, and when statehood was achieved in 1912, became the State capitol. Although Arizona achieved statehood in 1912, it wasn't until after World War II that the economic focus of the Salt River Valley began to change from agriculture and mining to a more manufacturing-oriented base (Sheridan 1995). After the war, the Phoenix area population boomed with the development of affordable air conditioning, an influx of veterans attending college on the G.I. Bill, and a shift to a high-tech economy (much of it, then as now, based on defense-related research, development and manufacturing). Subsequent decades saw tremendous population growth, a process that continues today with towns such as Scottsdale, Chandler, Mesa, and Gilbert now part of a metropolitan area with a population exceeding 4.3 million (<http://tiny.cc/Q2JTH>).

5.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Prior to the initiation of field survey, archaeological site files and inventory reports available through the AZSite electronic database, and at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office were reviewed to determine the presence/absence of previously identified cultural resources. Information regarding Federal Land Patents, available through the U.S. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records database (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/beta/>) was also examined. A General Land Office (GLO) plat map of Township 4 North, Range 4 West (No. 000175, filed 9/18/1916) was reviewed to identify any cultural resources which may have been noted historically.

6.0 STUDY METHODS

Field survey consisted of one archaeologist walking a series of east-west, compass-oriented parallel transects spaced no more 50 feet apart in order to identify surface evidence of cultural resources; the sections of Mayo Boulevard and Scottsdale Road which occur within the parcel were not examined. Several nearby sites, AZ U:5:33 (ASM) in particular, have been uncovered in part by erosional processes; the edges and banks of the wash were therefore closely examined for the presence of any buried remains. Identified cultural resources were plotted on a project aerial map and described in written field notes.

7.0 STUDY RESULTS

A review of the background data indicated that 28 cultural resource investigations had been conducted, and four archaeological sites identified within one mile of the project area (Figure 2). The project area was inventoried for the presence of cultural resources in 1985 as part of a proposed development (Myers 1986). Additional details regarding the previous study and nearby studies, and previously identified cultural resources are presented in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 2: Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

Project Number ¹	Project Name	Project Type	Reference
1972-5.ASM	Granite Reef Aqueduct	Survey	Kemrer 1972
1978-64.ASM	Granite Reef Aqueduct Reach 11 CAP	Survey	Brown 1978
1985-11.ASM	State Land Survey	Survey	Rozen 1985a
1985-30.ASM	State Land Survey	Survey	Rozen 1985b
1986-46.ASM	N/A	Survey	Meyers 1986
1988-73.ASM	Desert Ridge	Survey	Hudak 1988
1988-192.ASM	N/A	Survey	Curtis 1988
1989-208.ASM	N/A	Survey	Breternitz and Landis 1989
1990-125.ASM	N/A	Survey	Stone and Stone 1990
1991-129.ASM	N/A	Survey	Hackbarth 1991
1993-110.ASM	Landmark Land/Scottsdale	Survey	Woodall 1993
1998-587.ASM	Desert Ridge Master Planned Community	Survey	Ellis and Smith 1999
2000-205.ASM	N/A	Survey	Aguila 2000

Table 2: Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area (Continued)

Project Number ¹	Project Name	Project Type	Reference
2000-394.ASM	Pima Freeway Crossings	Survey	DeMaagd 2000
2000-427.ASM	SR 101 Pima Ultimate Freeway Section 9A	Survey	Webb 2000
2001-59.ASM	SR 101L Pima Ultimate Freeway Section 9A	Survey	Webb 2001
2002-297.ASM	Corrigan-Marley Stacked 40's Survey	Survey	Robinson and Copeland 2002
2003-233.ASM	COP-Bell Road Survey	Survey	Lundin 2002
2003-1134.ASM	Hayden and Bell Roads	Survey	Rapp 2002
2003-1570.ASM	Scottsdale Road	N/A	N/A
2004-485.ASM	Center Drive and Frontage Road Project	Survey	Alter and Dobscheutz 2004
2004-1877.ASM	Hayden Road Improvements	Survey	Baker 2002
2005-425.ASM	4 ac Princess Drive Survey	Survey	Bellavia, Mitchell and Ryden 2005
2006-262.ASM	Centerline Drive Waterline	Survey	Rowe 2006
2006-493.ASM	Granite Reef Substation	Survey	Wilcox 2006
2008-55.ASM	Princess Road Communications Line	Survey	Luhnow 2008
7.3322.SHPO	Greenway-Hayden Survey	Survey	N/A
SHPO-2001-1736	Chauncey Ranch	Survey	Ryden and Mitchell 1998

¹ASM = Arizona State Museum; SHPO = Arizona State Historic Preservation Office; N/A = information not available

Table 3: Previously Identified Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number ¹	Site Name	Site Type ²
AZ U:5:33 (ASM)	Last Ditch Site	P: habitation site
AZ U:5:13 (ASM)	N/A	P: artifact scatter
AZ U:5:35 (ASM)	N/A	P: artifact scatter
AZ T:8:65 (ASM)	Rio Verde Canal	H: irrigation canal

¹ASM = Arizona State Museum;
²P = Prehistoric; H = Historic; N/A = information not available

According to the GLO plat map of Township 4 North, Range 4 east (No. 000175, filed 9/18/1916), a northeast-southwest oriented alignment, labeled 'Road to Frazier Spring' crossed the NW ¼, NW ¼ of Section 35. A dirt road crosses the study parcel in roughly the same location as the trail indicated on the GLO, but it is unknown if this is the same alignment, and no other information pertaining to it was identified. One isolated artifact occurrence was identified and documented as a result of the survey (Figure 3). This isolate, which consists of a possible granite one-handed mano fragment, does not define or reflect a significant cultural resources in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria, and no further preservation and/or avoidance measures are recommended for it in relation to the proposed undertaking.

Figure 3: Project Area and Identified Cultural Resources



Source: Aerial Express 2009



IO = Isolated Artifact Occurrence

PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. DATE	Southeast Corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona	SCALE: 1" = 100' DRAWN BY: JAL CHECKED BY: JAL DATE: 06/20/11	 Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. Engineering, Planning and Environmental Consultants 7429 North 88th Street, Suite 310 Phoenix, Arizona 85020 (602) 944-0000	NO. _____ REVISION _____ BY _____ DATE _____	NO. _____ REVISION _____ BY _____ DATE _____
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7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the request of Diversified Partners, LLC and the ASLD, KHA conducted a Class III archaeological survey of an approximately 29.4 acre parcel of Arizona State Trust Land located at the southeast corner of Scottsdale Road and Mayo Boulevard in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. The study area consists of a roughly rectangular parcel measuring approximately 984 feet east-west by 1420 feet north south (in maximum dimension), and occurs within portions of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 4 North, Range 4 East, Gila & Salt River Baseline and Meridian (USGS Currys Corner, Ariz. 7.5' 1978/1982).

The study was undertaken to identify and document any cultural resources which could occur in the subject parcel, evaluate their NRHP eligibility, and develop recommendations pertaining to the disposition of any such resources. The proposed action will require a CWA Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and is therefore considered a federal undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The survey was conducted on May 19, 2011, and performed under the authority and conditions of Arizona Antiquities Act Permit 2011-015 issued to KHA by the Arizona State Museum.

One isolated artifact occurrence was identified during the survey, but does not represent a significant cultural resource in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria. No known historic properties will be affected by the construction of the proposed project.

In the event that previously unrecorded surface or subsurface cultural resources are encountered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, these actions must be discontinued in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, and the Arizona State Museum notified. Should any human remains be accidentally discovered, under ARS 41-844, project activities at that location must immediately cease, and the Arizona State Museum repatriation coordinator notified.

9.0 REFERENCES

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