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December 15, 2011

City of Scottsdale

To Whom It May Concern:

I was the Principal Investigator and Senior Archaeologist for three cultural resources pedestrian surveys on private land on the north slope of the McDowell Mountains. The original survey conducted in 2000 included 600 acres (Soil Systems Technical Report No. 00-43). In 2004 a separate report was redacted from the report prepared in 2000 to cover 330 acres of the then proposed Sereno Canyon development (Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17). Finally, in 2007 a third report was prepared to cover approximately 15.15 acres for the Ranch Gate Road waterline, sewerline, and access road to the proposed Sereno Canyon residential development.

In 2011 development plans for the previously surveyed 330 acre parcel are being revisited. The 2004 Soil Systems, Inc. survey report (SSTR No. 04-17) identified four prehistoric sites and recommended that these four cultural resources were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It was recommended that these four cultural resources be avoided by any proposed development and preserved. I support the results and recommendations presented in the 2004 report and furthermore, I certify that the three survey reports referenced herein and attached are valid and accurately depict the results and recommendations made therein.

Please contact me directly if you have any questions regarding the enclosed documents or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Cory Dale Breternitz, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

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Archaeological Consultants

A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 330 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE MCDOWELL MOUNTAINS IN NORTH SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson

Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17

May 2004

A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 330 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE MCDOWELL MOUNTAINS IN NORTH SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson

Submitted to:
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Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17

May 2004

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ABSTRACT

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

CLIENT: Wood/Patel and Associates, Inc. on behalf of Crown Community Development.

PROJECT TITLE: A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 330 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE MCDOWELL MOUNTAINS IN NORTH SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A cultural resources survey of approximately 330 acres of private land scheduled for residential development on the north slopes of the McDowell Mountains in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. The project is subject to a Section 404 Permit to be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the Corps is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

LOCATION: The majority of Section 11, T4N, R5E, on the McDowell Peak, Arizona 7.5' USGS Quadrangle.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: 330.

NUMBER OF SITES: 4 (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]).

LIST OF ELIGIBLE SITES: 4; (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5: 260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]).

NUMBER OF ISOLATED OCCURRENCES: 17

COMMENTS: Four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]) and 17 isolated occurrences were identified as a result of the survey. Three of the four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM] and AZ U:5:261 [ASM] are small rockshelters in elevated granite boulder outcrops. Some of the sites contain multiple small shelters. AZ U:5:259 (ASM) is an artifact scatter that is most likely associated with the rockshelter complex at AZ U:5:258 (ASM). Each of the prehistoric sites is recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that these sites be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan designed to mitigate the impacts to these sites should be developed and implemented. In the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction, all work must stop and the Arizona State Museum must be notified per ARS 41-865.

This survey report has been redacted from an earlier survey report for a project area covering 600 ac that was prepared by Soil Systems, Inc. for another client in 2000 (Breternitz et al. 2000). The current project area lies within the previously surveyed area. This report has been redacted from the previous 600 ac survey report to cover the only the 330 ac that are the subject of the current project.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Soil Systems, Inc. contracted with Wood/Patel and Associates, Inc. on behalf of Crown Community Development to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of 330 ac of private land for proposed residential development in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. The project is subject to a Section 404 Permit to be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the Corps is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]) and 17 isolated occurrences were identified as a result of the survey. Three of the four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM] and AZ U:5:261 [ASM] are small rockshelters in elevated granite boulder outcrops. Some of the sites contain multiple small shelters. AZ U:5:259 (ASM) is an artifact scatter that is most likely associated with the rockshelter complex at AZ U:5:258 (ASM). Each of the prehistoric sites is recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that these sites be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan designed to mitigate the impacts to these sites should be developed and implemented. In the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction, all work must stop and the Arizona State Museum (ASM) must be notified per ARS 41-865.

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INTRODUCTION

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) contracted with Wood/Patel and Associates, Inc. on behalf of Crown Community Development to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of 330 ac of private land for proposed residential development in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona (Figure 1). The project is subject to a Section 404 Permit to be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the Corps is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This survey report has been redacted from an earlier survey report for a project area covering 600 ac that was prepared by SSI for another client in 2000 (Breternitz et al. 2000). The current project area lies within the previously surveyed area. This report has been redacted from the previous 600 ac survey report to cover the only the 330 ac that are the subject of the current project.

PROJECT AREA

The survey area (Figure 2) consists of private land totaling 330 ac on the north side of the McDowell Mountains in north Scottsdale, Arizona in the majority of Section 11, T4N, R5E, on the McDowell Peak, Arizona 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (1965, photo revised 1982). The project area is an irregularly shaped parcel that encompasses the north face bajada slope of the McDowell Mountains and is dissected by multiple small northeast trending bajada rills or drainages. Intermittent elevated granite bedrock knolls consisting of house-sized boulders break up the bajada slope.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies in the Basin and Range Physiographic Province, which is characterized by long, narrow mountain ranges alternating with broad, elongated basins (Deslauriers 1977; Christianson, Welsch, and Péwé 1978). The McDowell Mountains are the result of an episode of extensive vaulting that occurred 15 million years ago. Precambrian-age rock was uplifted to form this range, which is characterized by the presence of quartzites, phyllites, green schists, and a variety of metavolcanic rock types surrounding occasional igneous (diorite and granite) intrusions. The McDowell Mountains divide the Phoenix basin, which consists of topographical and structural basins in south-central Arizona that contain the drainage systems of the Gila and lower Salt Rivers, into two localized basins, known as Paradise Valley and Verde Valley basins (Cable 1987). Soils, formed from Quaternary alluvial deposition and the decomposition of Precambrian bedrock exposures, are generally sandy with a high gravel and rock content (Chronic 1983). Locally, the project area is located on, and at the base of, the northern slope of the McDowell Mountains. The terrain at the base of the mountain slopes moderately to the north and is dissected by numerous intermittent washes. Intact sediments are a sandy

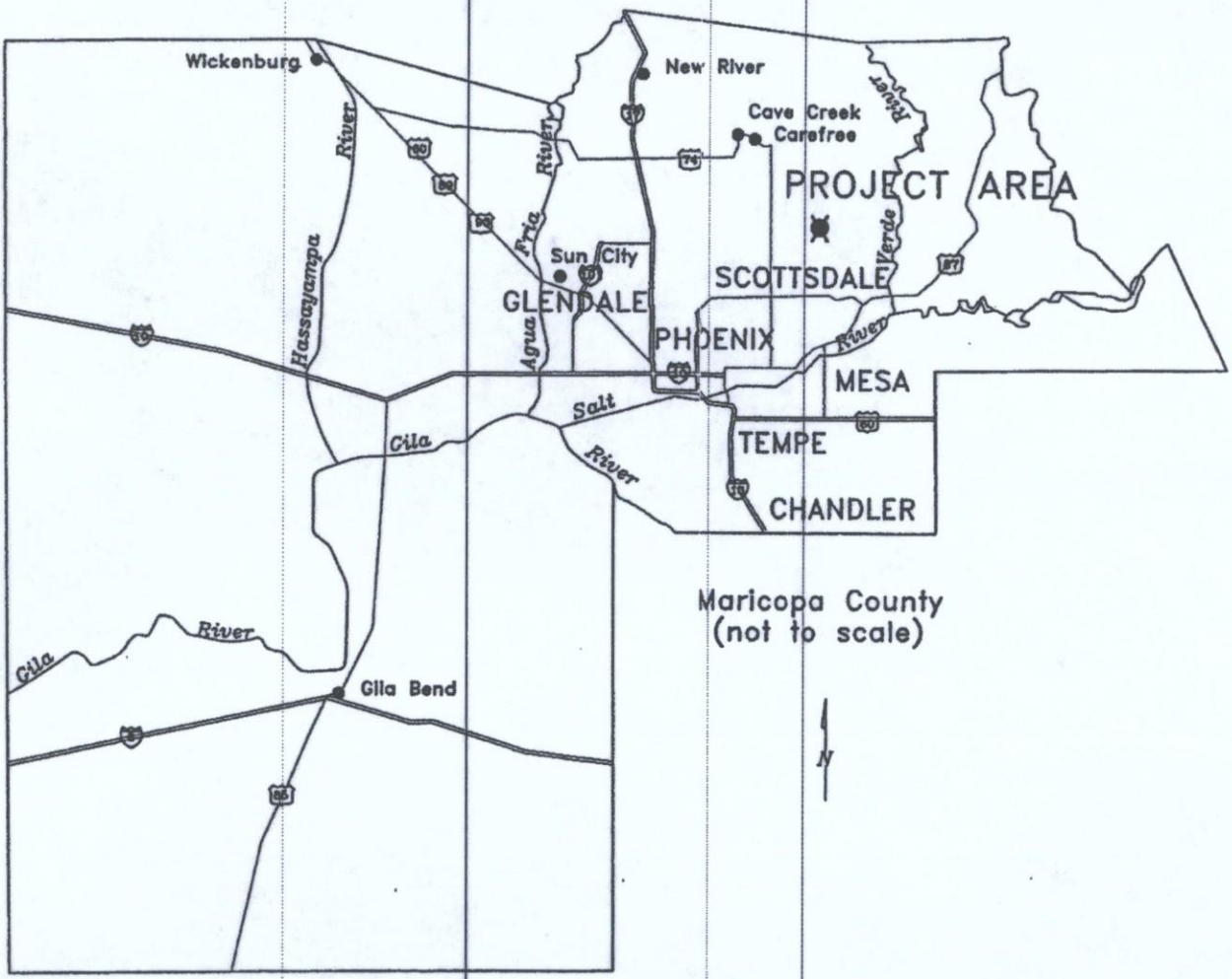

Figure 1. General location of the project area in north Scottsdale, Arizona.

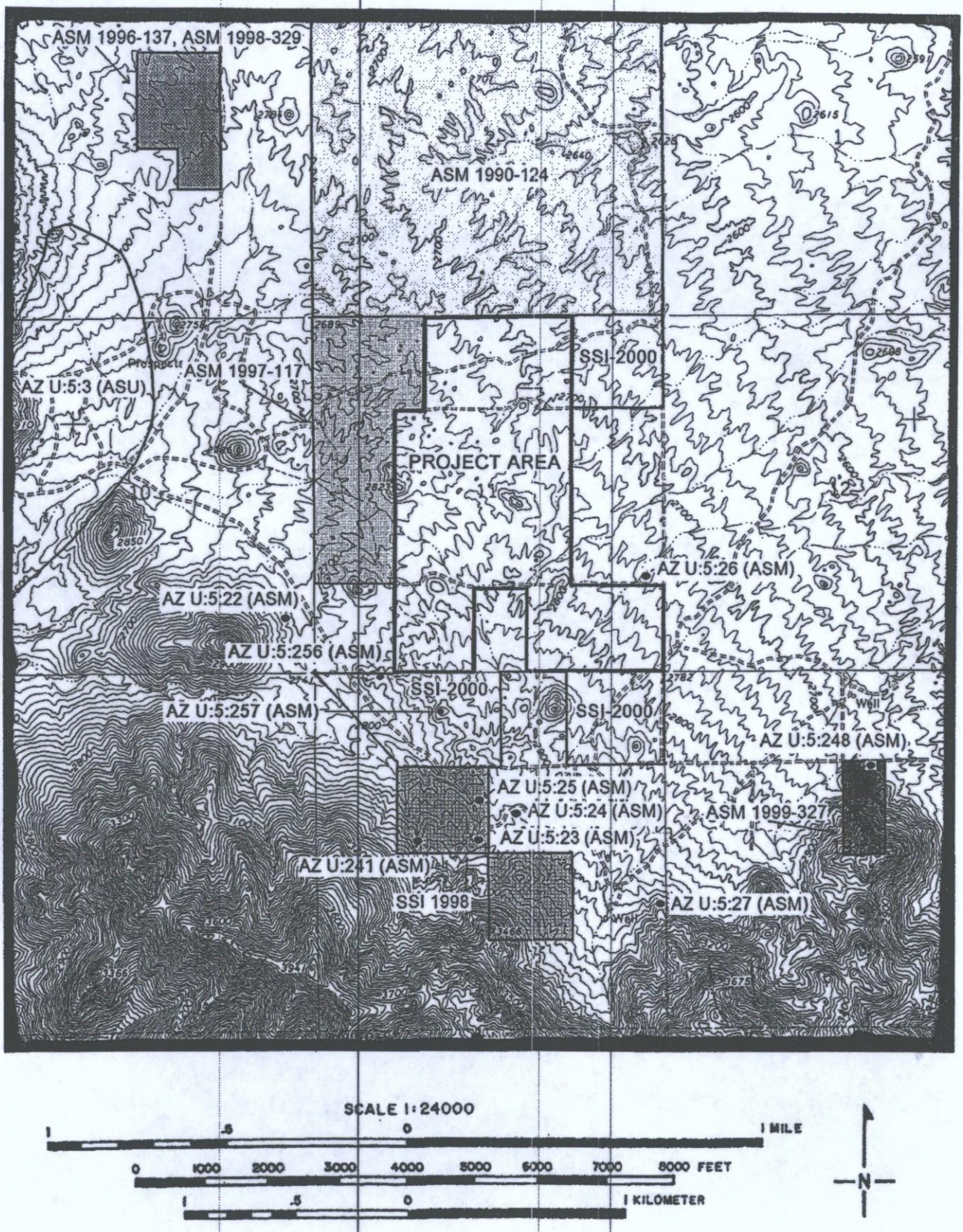

Figure 2. Location of previous surveys and previously recorded sites in relation to the project area on the McDowell Peak, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (photo revised 1982).

loam with deposits of small angular granitic gravel. This decomposing granite originates from the mountain slopes and surrounding outcrops that punctuate the upper bajada.

A paloverde-saguaro association typical of the lower Sonoran Desert Upland Community represents the natural vegetation in the McDowell Mountains. Mesquite, paloverde, ironwood, creosote, bursage, ocotillo, saguaro, prickly pear, and cholla flourish on the mountain slopes and alluvial fan surfaces. In addition, white bursage, creosote, and bunch grass thrive on the more arid bajada surfaces (Brown 1994). In 1996, a large brush fire substantially altered the vegetation to the south and east of the project area, leaving little but the charred remnants of larger trees. Low grasses, manzanita, cholla, bursage, creosote, and paloverde make up the majority of the new growth in the area.

Fauna identified on survey include lizards, jackrabbit, pack rats, several rattlesnakes, a variety of small birds, and a bobcat. Scat and tracks from mule deer, coyote, and javalina were also observed.

CULTURE HISTORY

The vicinity of the project area appears to have a fairly long history of use by human populations. Early evidence of prehistoric human habitation represented by mobile Paleoindian hunter groups has been documented and dated to at least 12,000 years ago (Owens and Davies 1995; Canouts 1975). This mobile lifestyle continued into the subsequent Archaic Period (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1) and some evidence for late Archaic use of the surrounding region has been documented (Cable 1987; Owens 1995; Wood 1983). The Desert Culture Archaic represents a post-Pleistocene adaptation to more-arid environments following the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna. For hunter-gatherer populations living in the region, such changes in the biota necessitated a different set of adaptive and subsistence strategies to exploit the resources available in the increasingly arid southwestern deserts. A gradual restructuring of the subsistence economy took place from one based primarily on large ungulates to one based increasingly on smaller game, insects, and plant foods. During the late Archaic, cultigens such as corn and beans were introduced and slowly began to make increasing contributions to the diet. Archaic base camps are characteristically located along major drainages, including the Agua Fria, Verde, and New Rivers; however camp and quarry sites have been identified in nonriverine environments such as the foothills of the McDowell Mountains (Ellis 1997a; Ellis 1997b). Numerous Archaic-type projectile points (Opfenring 1965) have been recovered from sites in the general project area, including the Herberger site, which may have served as a hub of Archaic activity in the region (Redman and Minnis 1992).

The project area is located in what is commonly referred to as the Hohokam northern periphery, a term referring to a distinctive variation or specialized expression of the core Hohokam culture regional system centered in the Salt-Gila riverine area. Hohokam culture in the regional core is characterized by subsurface pithouses, 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). Ceramic-period occupation of the Hohokam

periphery has been the subject of considerable debate, which has yielded two models of occupation: the dual-culture hypothesis and the secondary-resource-zone hypothesis.

The dual-culture hypothesis argues that the local Desert Archaic population continued in its nomadic occupation of the area with little change in material culture aside from the introduction of ceramic technology (Haury 1950). Hohokam culture, cited as originating in Mesoamerica based on an early reliance on cultigens (Haury 1976), migrated along major drainages such as the Verde, the Salt, the Gila, and the Agua Fria Rivers. This migration displaced the indigenous populations along the riverine routes, although this displacement had less effect in peripheral environments (Schroeder 1960; DiPeso 1956; Haury 1976). As a result, the periphery became home to a distinct subpopulation of Hohokam culture, one which lived independently and permanently away from the Salt and Gila Rivers' core area, influencing and being influenced by indigenous occupants of the periphery (Rice and Dobbins 1981).

The proponents of the secondary-resource-zone hypothesis argue that resources in the periphery were exploited intermittently by populations based to the north, southeast, and west (Brown 1977; Rice and Dobbins 1981). Thus, occupation of the area was primarily a result of resource procurement efforts that took place on an as-needed basis. Further research in the periphery, it is argued, should result in the identification of a relatively high number of specialized procurement and processing sites that have only ephemeral occupational components.

Rice and Dobbins (1981) address the debate on Hohokam occupation of the periphery in the Desert Gold sites study. Evidence from these excavations indicates that as sedentary agricultural systems in the Hohokam core area became more established, the northern periphery became a secondary resource zone. Significantly, they entertain the possibility that in the early stages of ceramic-period occupation, the region may have been occupied both by populations seeking secondary resources for an established home base in the core area and by populations that had developed small permanent and seasonal habitations. This compromise of the two models of occupation likely gave way, however, to the singular use of the area as a secondary resource zone, since the agriculturists would have had the advantage in the inevitable competition for the limited resources of the area.

Large Hohokam habitation sites are generally identified on river terraces, whereas smaller habitations are found away from major drainages. Limited activity sites are commonly associated with river terrace or dissected upland settings (Birnie et al. 1995). The Hohokam sequence probably lasted about 1,500 years, beginning as early as A.D. 1, and the most intensive use of the region by Hohokam populations spanned the Sedentary and early Classic periods (A.D. 900-1250). By the mid-A.D. 1400s, the Hohokam tradition collapsed and disappeared from the archaeological record (Haury 1976).

Soon after the disappearance of the Hohokam, seminomadic Yavapai and Apache groups entered the region. The region offered an abundant and dependable supply of vegetable resources such as mesquite pods, agave hearts, and cactus fruits, areas of cultivable land, numerous perennial springs, an abundant water supply, a mild winter climate, and access to the Central Highlands, where alternative resources such as large game and pinyon nuts could be procured (Pry 1997). The Yavapai periodically engaged in warfare against the Pimas and Maricopas to the south and the Walapai to the north.

Relations with the Apaches varied and included intermarriage and trade as well as infrequent hostile raids (Pry 1997).

Early explorations into the territory by Spanish conquistadors and missionaries were few and far between. Antonio de Espejo (1582-83), Marcos Farfan de los Godos (1598), Don Juan de Onate (1604), and Francisco Garces (1776) led early expeditions. There is no evidence that any of these explorers, most of whom were looking for gold, ever reached the foothills of the McDowell Mountains, because most of these parties stayed as close as possible to the Gila River (Pry 1997).

Early American contact with indigenous populations of the area, 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; however, US troops concentrated their efforts south of the Gila River and barely penetrated the Yavapai region.

The 1860s brought the mining boom and, consequently, an end to the area's relative isolation (Pry 1997). Mexican and Anglo miners who came to the region bitterly feuded with each other over access to gold deposits, water, and timber, but they were united in their hostility toward Native Americans. Tonto Apache ambushes, raids, kidnapping, and theft became so serious that a military fort, Fort McDowell, was established in 1865 with the purpose of eliminating the Tonto threat. Scouts and militia were recruited from other native tribes such as the Yavapai, Maricopa, Pima, and other Apache groups, who had been similarly afflicted by Tonto aggressiveness. The conflict continued for 15 years in the form of brief skirmishes and bloody confrontations until, by the 1870s, most of the Tonto Apache had surrendered and been relocated to reservations (Carlson 1988:21-27). 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).

The McDowell Mountains are part of the Dixie mining district, which includes the Paradise Valley, the Dixie, and the Silverleaf gold mines. This district has no record of significant mineral production. In fact, the Dixie mine, which is the most noted mine in the district, has no record of ore shipments from the mine. The date of the earliest mining ventures in the district is unknown; however, an early report by C.E. Miller in 1917 indicates that most work at the Dixie mine had been done prior to that date (Harty 1976). The Refugio Ochoa Homestead is reported to be on the north slope of the McDowell Mountains (Ellis 1998).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A literature search of the site files at Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) maps was conducted to identify previous research and previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites within a 1-mi radius, hereinafter referred to as the study radius, of the project area.

A review of documents filed with these agencies indicated that eight previous surveys have been conducted in the study radius (Figure 2; Table 1). ASM Survey No. 1987-243 was a sample survey conducted for the City of Scottsdale. Random transects were selected for intensive field survey. The results of this sample survey and overview of previously identified cultural resources in the north Scottsdale area were incorporated into a predictive model for site type and site density. Additional survey in north Scottsdale since 1987 has shown that the study seriously under predicted the numbers and types of sites in north Scottsdale, and particularly in the McDowell Mountains. Two of the previous surveys abut the project area; AMS Survey No. 1990-124 includes all of Section 2 and ASM Survey No. 1997-117 includes a narrow strip along the western edge of Section 11 consisting of approximately 120 ac. The other five previous surveys include ASM Survey No. 1999-327 in Section 13, ASM Survey Nos. 1996-137 and 1998-329 that covered the same 100-ac parcel in the middle of Section 3, SSI-1998 includes 2, 40-ac parcels, and SSI-2000 was a 600 ac survey that included the entire 330 ac of the current project.

Table 1. Previous Surveys in the Study Radius.

Survey No.	Location	Reference
ASM 1987-243	Sample Survey of North Scottsdale	Cable 1987
ASM 1990-124	All Of Section 2, T4N, R5E	Stone 1990
ASM 1996-137	NE1/4, SE1/4, and SE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, Section 3, T4N, R5E	Schroeder 1996
ASM 1997-117	W1/2, NW1/4, and NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 11, T4N, R5E	Macnider 1997
ASM 1998-329	NE1/4, SE1/4, and SE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, Section 3, T4N, R5E	Mitchell 1998
ASM 1999-327	W1/2, SW1/4, NE1/4, Section 13, T4N, R5E	Schroeder 1999
SSI 1998	SE1/4, NW1/4, and NW1/4, SE1/4, Section 14, T4N, R5E	Ellis 1998
SSI 2000	Section 11, and N1/2, N1/2, Section 14, T4N, R5E	Breternitz et al. 2000

Notes : ASM - Arizona State Museum ; SSI - Soil Systems, Inc.

Eleven sites have been previously documented in the study radius (Figure 2; Table 2). The largest of these is the large primary Hohokam village referred to as the Herberger Site (Gilman 1993; Opfenring 1965) due west of the project area. This site has been the subject of intermittent research efforts over the years. Arizona State University conducted limited excavations at this site in the early 1990s prior to the construction of the Troon Mountain development. This large multicomponent Archaic/Hohokam habitation is believed to be among the largest and most long-lived settlements in the northern periphery (Gillman 1993). Significantly, this site, unlike most large Hohokam sites, is not located along a major drainage. Six of the previously recorded sites were recorded as part of ASM Survey No. 1987-243 (Cable 1987) sample survey (AZ U:5:22 [ASM], AZ U:5:23 [ASM], AZ U:5:24 [ASM], AZ U:5:25 [ASM], AZ U:5:26 [ASM], and AZ U:5:27 [ASM]). The other sites were

recorded as part of more recent surveys associated with potential developments and existing lot splits (SSI-1998, AZ U:5:241 [ASM]; Schroeder 1999, AZ U:5:248 [ASM], and SSI-2000, AZ U:5:256 (ASM) and AZ U:5:257 (ASM). Two of these sites, the Ochoa Rockshelter (AZ U:5:23 [ASM]) and the Ochoa Homestead (AZ U:5:25 [ASM]) were the subject of a testing project conducted by SSI as part of the documentation required for a Corps 404 Permit Application (Breternitz and Ellis 2000).

Table 2. Previously Documented Sites in the Study Radius.

Site No.	Site Type	Reference
AZ U:5:3 (ASU) Herberger Site	Hohokam Village	Gillman 1993; Opfenring 1965
AZ U:5:22 (ASM)	Processing Area, Sherd Scatter	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:23 (ASM) Ochoa Rockshelter	Rockshelter, Mortars	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:24 (ASM)	Limited Activity Site (Light Artifact Scatter)	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:25 (ASM)	Historic Structure Remnant (Ochoa Homestead) and Cement Tank	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:26 (ASM)	Sherd Scatter	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:27 (ASM)	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Cable 1987
AZ U:5:241 (ASM)	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Ellis 1998
AZ U:5:248 (ASM)	Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Schroeder 1999
AZ U:5:256 (ASM)	Rockshelter	Breternitz et al. 2000
AZ U:5:257 (ASM)	Rockshelter	Breternitz et al. 2000

Notes : ASU - Arizona State University ; ASM - Arizona State Museum.

Examination of the original (1920) survey map of the township (Figure 3) shows the Refugio Ochoa Ranch and spring just south of the project area. This map, dated 1921, also shows a several historic roads branching out to the north from the spring and homestead. Two of these roads cross the project area. Survey notes dated 1919 indicate that Mr. Ochoa was the only settler in the township at the time of survey.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The original survey (Breternitz et al. 2000) was conducted by SSI archaeologists under the direction of Banks Leonard, Project Director, for a project area consisting of 600 ac. A crew of 5 persons conducted fieldwork for the 600-ac parcel between June 26 and July 7, 2000. A total of 28 person days was spent in the field during the survey. The survey was performed under the auspices of Arizona Antiquities Act Permit No. 2000-35bl issued to SSI by ASM.

Visual examination of the project area was accomplished by means of a pedestrian survey. The crew was spaced at intervals of approximately 15 m in portions of the project area with relatively little slope. These transect corridors were oriented east and west across the project area. The survey was initiated in the southwest corner and proceeded east and west working from south to north across the project area. The "outside" crewmember was responsible for marking a line so that the biodegradable flagging could be

Figure 3. Portion of the 1921 General Land Office survey map of Township 4 North, Range 5 East showing the relation of historic features to the project area.

used to guide the crew on the return transect. Steeper slopes around bedrock boulder outcrops, particularly in the southern portion of the project area were also surveyed at approximately 15-m intervals and survey transects followed the contours of these isolated and elevated landforms. Because rockshelters had been previously identified around the project area, probable site locations on slopes were checked for artifact scatters and potential rockshelters.

Isolated occurrences, defined as either isolated artifacts or small clusters (less than 30 per 15-m-diameter area) of similar artifacts (such as sherds derived from a single ceramic vessel or flakes removed from the same core), were recorded and their locations were marked on a map. When sites were encountered, the site area was intensively examined and boundaries were determined based on the distribution of cultural features and associated artifacts. ASM site forms were then filled out, a site map was sketched, and the site was plotted on a topographic map (Figure 4). Because of the high level of pedestrian traffic in the project area, sites and features were not flagged. No artifacts were collected.

Six prehistoric sites affiliated with the Hohokam culture (AZ U:5:256 [ASM], AZ U:5:257 [ASM], AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]) and 40 isolated artifacts were recorded on the original survey (Breternitz et al. 2000). The current project area consisting of 330 ac contains 4 of the 6 sites and 17 of the 40 isolated occurrences recorded on the original survey. The 4 prehistoric sites and 17 isolated occurrences in the 330 ac project area are the subject of this redacted survey report (Figure 4; Table 3).

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Identified on Survey.

Isolated Occurrence No.		Artifact Type/Material
1		1 Noncortical Quartz Flake
2		1 Noncortical Quartz Flake
3		1 Plainware Sherd
4		2 Vesicular Basalt Metate Fragments
5		1 Uniface Basalt Flake
6		1 Noncortical Basalt Flake
7		1 Vesicular Basalt Metate Fragment
8		1 Vesicular Basalt Metate Fragment
9		2 Plainware Sherds
10		5 Plainware Sherds
11		5 Plainware Sherds
12		1 Utilized Quartzite Flake
13		1 Plainware Sherd
14		1 Plainware Sherd
15		2 Plainware Sherds
16		1 Plainware Sherd
17		1 Plainware Sherd

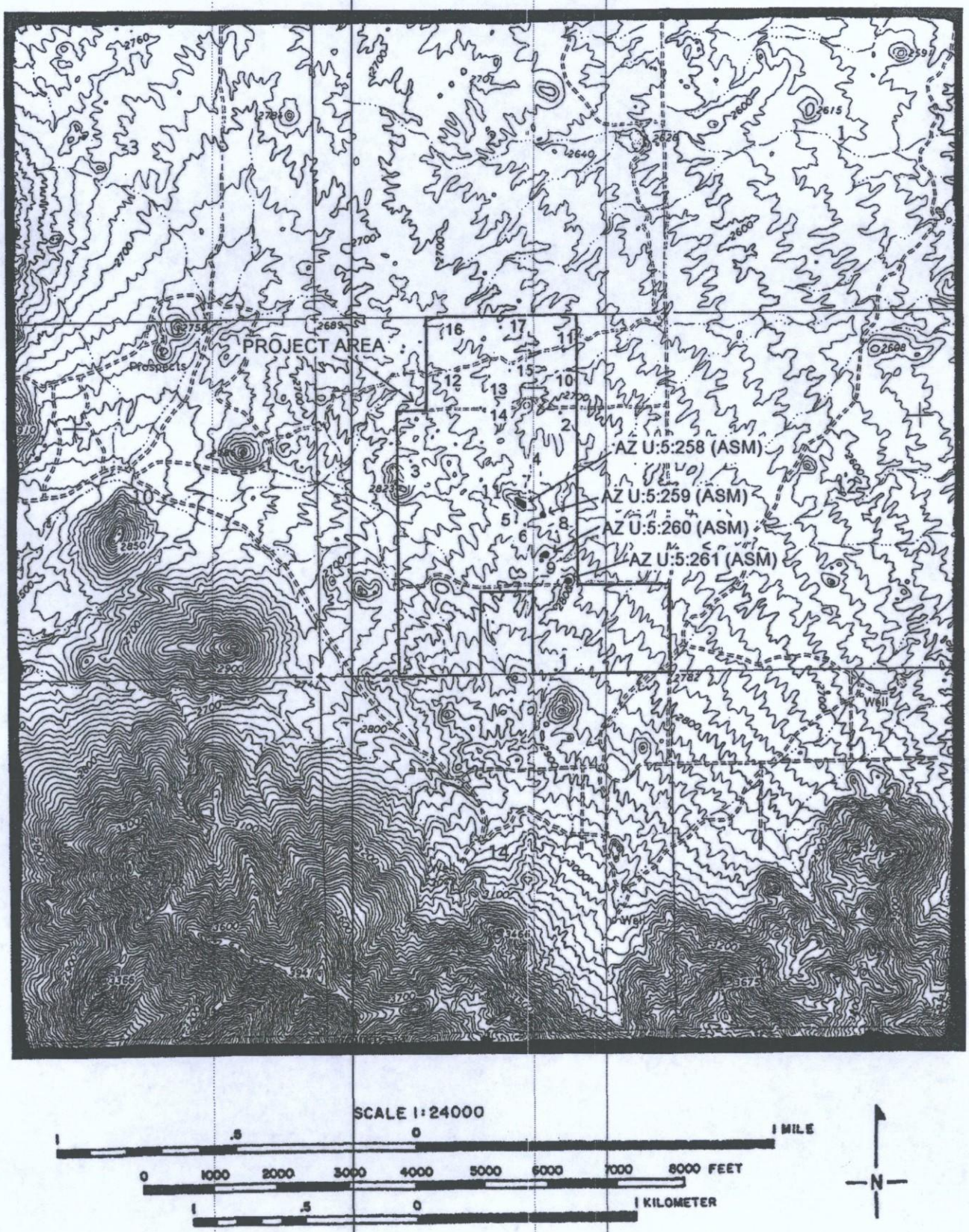

Figure 4. Location of the 4 archaeological sites and 17 isolated occurrences recorded in the project area.

RESULTS

Four prehistoric sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]) and 17 isolated occurrences were identified in the current 330 ac project area during the original survey of 600 ac (Breternitz et al. 2000).

AZ U:5:258 (ASM)

AZ U:5:258 (ASM) is on top of an elevated outcrop of granite boulders in the N1/2 of the NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 11, T4N, R5E on the McDowell Peak, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 2,800 ft (Figure 5). The site consists of five features and a low-density artifact scatter and covers an area 95 m north-south by 50 m east-west.

This large site contained two grinding slicks (F1 and 5) and three rockshelters (F2-4), two of which had possible associated rock alignments. A low-density lithic scatter was present throughout the entire site; material types observed were quartz, basalt, metaquartzite, rhyolite, and vesicular basalt. The largest concentration of lithic items was observed on the southeastern slope of the site. Most flakes appeared to be primary reduction flakes. Eight tools were point located on the site map. These include: a smooth-edged scraper of unknown material type (PL1), a utilized rhyolite flake (PL2), a basalt core tool (PL3), a metaquartzite tabular tool (PL4), a rhyolite flake tool (PL5), a mano fragment (PL6), a metate fragment (PL7), and a basalt flake tool (PL8). Plainware ceramics were found scattered throughout the open area of the site, with a concentration on top of the hill and its north slope, and in two of the rockshelters (F2 and 4). These two rockshelters both appeared to have depth. No evidence of prehistoric fire was observed. All of the rockshelters had low ceilings.

Feature 1 was an area of four grinding slicks on a granite outcrop. Slick A was 38 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 5 cm deep. Slick B was 30 cm long, 22 cm wide, and 4 cm deep. Slick C was 30 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 4 cm deep. Slick D was 28 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 5 cm deep. This feature encompassed an area 3 m in diameter.

Feature 2 was a narrow rockshelter with no depth; the floor was directly on bedrock with the opening facing north. It was 2.7 m north-south with a maximum width of 1.5 m. A rock alignment that may be cultural was near the mouth of the shelter. Two plainware sherds were found inside this shelter.

Feature 3 was directly east of Features 1 and 2, and was a low-lying rockshelter that also had a possible exterior wall. The shelter faced north and was 2.7 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south with a height ranging from 40 cm at the eastern end to 60 cm at the western end. A break in the granite outcrop at the western edge of the rockshelter formed a natural walkway, 50 cm wide that led to the southern side of the hill. The rock alignment was in front of the shelter and was composed of small to large boulders 20 cm to 80 cm in

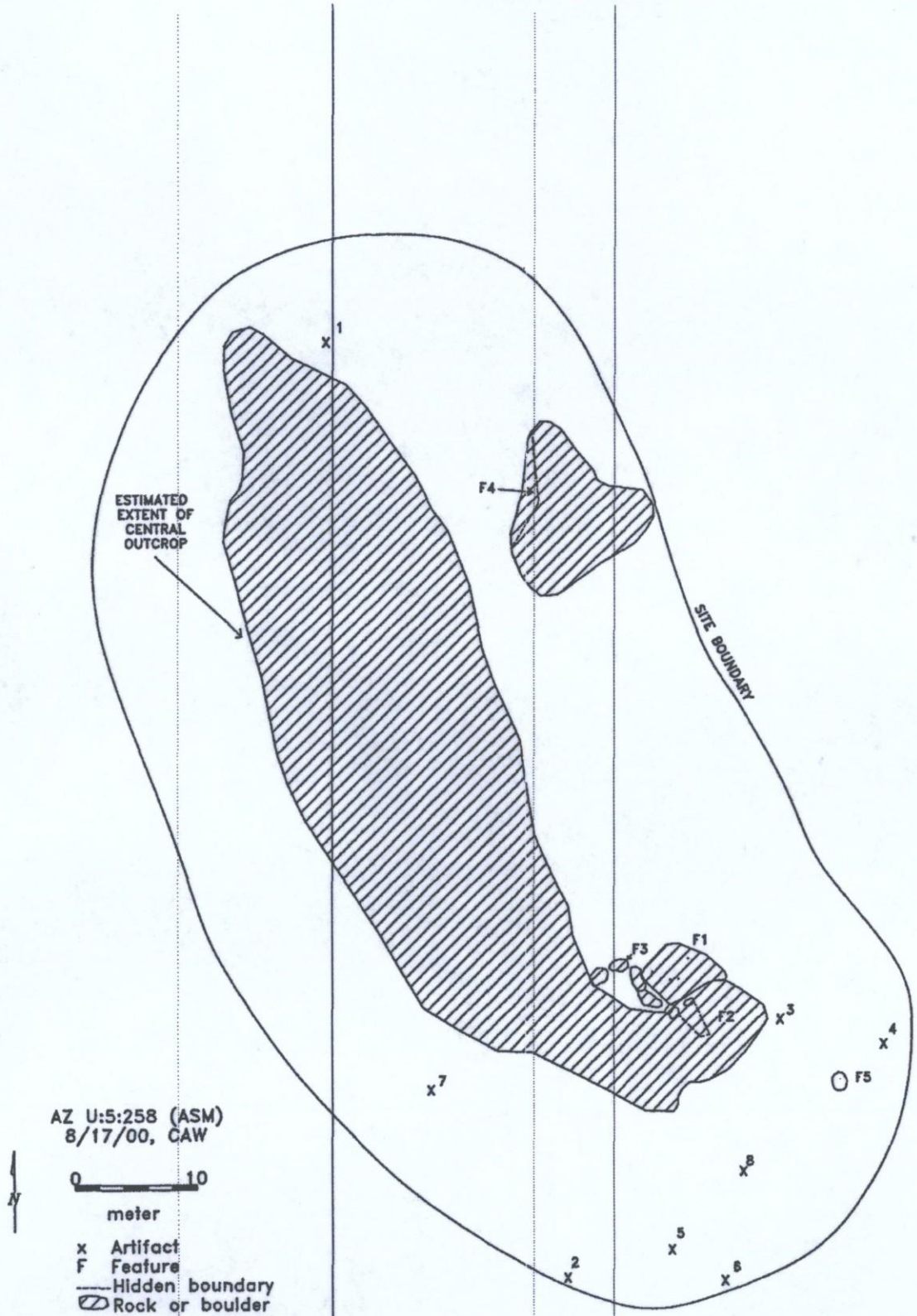

Figure 5. AZ U:5:258 (ASM) site map.

diameter. This alignment enclosed a 3.0 m by 3.0 m area. Subsurface sediment appeared to exist, and the probability of subsurface remains is high.

Feature 4 was the third rockshelter, which was approximately 15 m northwest of Feature 3. The mouth of the shelter opened to the west, was 6 m north-south by 1 m east-west, and had a ceiling height that ranged from 40 cm to 80 cm. Several large granite boulders partially blocked the opening of the shelter. Many plainware sherds (two varieties) were observed on the rockshelter floor. The shelter deposits appeared to have depth.

Feature 5 was a single grinding slick on a freestanding granite boulder near the top edge of the southern slope of a hill. The boulder was 1.5 m east-west by 1.0 m north-south, and was 45 cm high. The grinding surface was 35 cm long by 20 cm wide and was 4 cm deep.

Recommendations

AZ U:5:258 (ASM) is a rockshelter with five features and an associated artifact scatter. The rockshelter represents a relatively rare prehistoric site type and appears to have intact subsurface deposits. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, its potential to contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the north slope of the McDowell Mountains. It is recommended that this site be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan should be designed to mitigate impacts to the site.

AZ U:5:259 (ASM)

AZ U:5:259 (ASM) is a small artifact scatter in the W1/2 of the NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 11, T4N, R5E, on the McDowell Peak, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 2,760 ft (Figure 6). The site covers an area 20 m north-south by 22 m east-west.

This site was a small lithic and sherd concentration that was most likely associated with the rockshelter complex at AZ U:5:258 (ASM), which was approximately 50 m to the west. The site was on a gently eastward sloping area. The confluence of small bajada drainages was at the eastern end of the site. Drainages originated from the south, southeast, and west. Artifacts included approximately 40 plainware sherds, some of which have been burned as a result of the 1996 brush fire, 15 basalt lithics, and one basalt tabular tool (PL1).

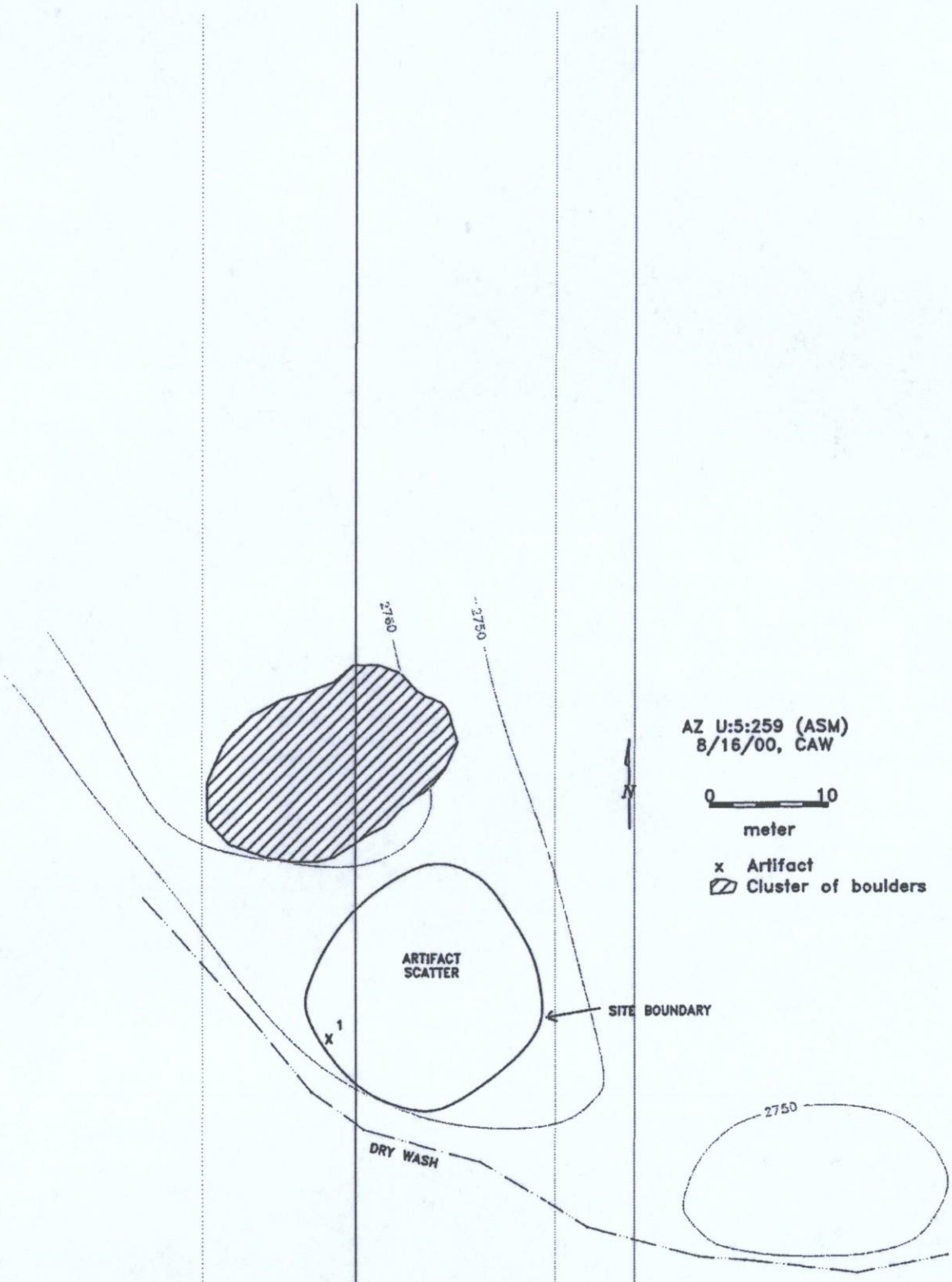

Figure 6. AZ U:5:259 (ASM) site map.

Recommendations

AZ U:5:259 (ASM) is an artifact scatter that appears to be associated with the use of the rockshelters at AZ U:5:258 (ASM), 50 m to the west. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, its potential to contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the north slope of the McDowell Mountains. It is recommended that this site be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan should be designed to mitigate impacts to the site.

AZ U:5:260 (ASM)

AZ U:5:260 (ASM) is on a small elevated outcrop of granite boulders in the NW1/4 of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 11, T4N, R5E, on the McDowell Peak, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 2,800 ft (Figure 7). The site consists of a small rockshelter and an associated artifact scatter and covers an area 28 m north-south by 20 m east-west.

The site consisted of a small artifact assemblage of approximately 30 sherds, 10 lithics, and 1 tabular knife tool (PL1). It was on the southeastern slope of a granite outcrop and around a rockshelter (F1). This rockshelter had a granite outcrop overhang, was "L"-shaped, and faced west (opening = 12 m) and north (opening = 4 m). It was 12 m north-south by 2 m east-west along the western opening, and 4 m east-west by 1 m north-south along the northern opening. The depth of subsurface deposits in the rockshelter could not be easily determined, but it is likely that subsurface remains are present. Some rodent disturbance in the shelter was observed. A slate tabular knife (PL1) was found in the area in front of the shelter. A low-density artifact scatter was present throughout the site. AZ U:5:261 (ASM) is approximately 100 m northeast of this site.

Recommendations

AZ U:5:260 (ASM) is a small rockshelter and an associated artifact scatter. The rockshelter represents a relatively rare prehistoric site type and appears to have intact subsurface deposits. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, its potential to contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the north slope of the McDowell Mountains. It is recommended that this site be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan should be designed to mitigate impacts to the site.

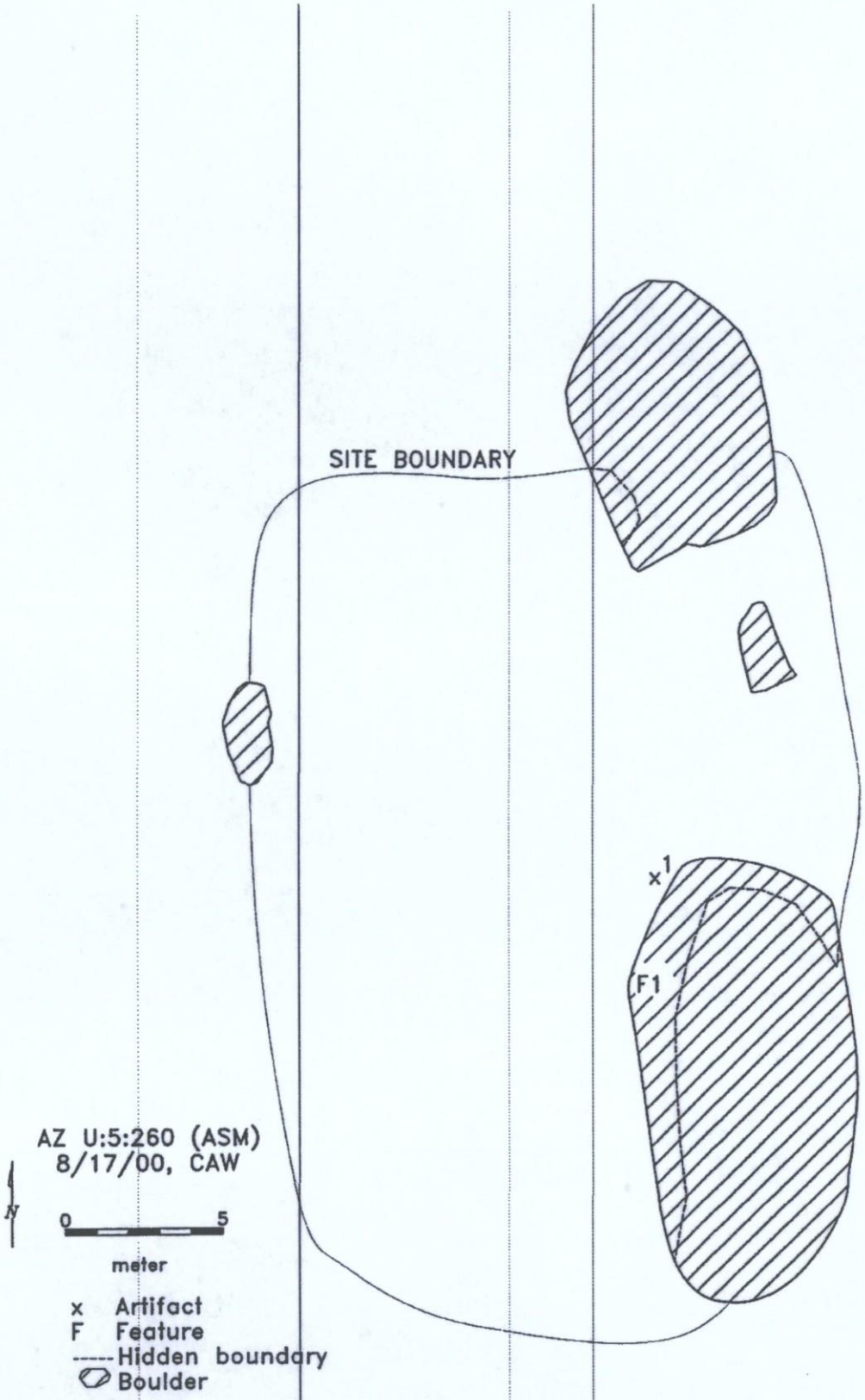

Figure 7. AZ U:5:260 (ASM) site map.

AZ U:5:261 (ASM)

AZ U:5:261 (ASM) is approximately 100 m southeast of AZ U:5:260 (ASM) on a small elevated bedrock outcrop in the SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of the NW1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 11, T4N, R5E, on the McDowell Peak, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle at an elevation of 2820 ft (Figure 8). The site consists of four features and a low density artifact scatter approximatley 30 m north-south by 30 m east-west.

The site wss on a knoll directly north of an east-west two-track road and a quartz outcrop. The site included four features; one grinding stone (F1), and three rockshelters (F2-4). A low-density lithic scatter was also present across the site. The site was in and around granite outcrops on an elevated knoll. One point located artifact (PL1), a core fragment of indeterminate material type was recorded between Features 1, 3, and 4. Feature 1 was a grinding stone on a granite boulder near Feature 4, a rockshelter. The grinding surface was 13 cm north-south by 27 cm east-west and was 7 cm deep. Feature 2 was a rockshelter that faced the northeast and was approximately 10 m long and 3 m deep. A basalt lithic item and one plainware sherd were found on the floor inside the shelter. This shelter was in proximity to a two-track road to the south. Feature 3 was a south facing rockshelter that was approximately 3 m north-south by 3 m east-west. This shelter was under the most prominent boulder on the knoll. One plainware sherd was present on the floor of the shelter. Feature 4 was a rockshelter that was formed by three large granite boulders that leaned on each other that created a cave-like area with an opening on the top. It was approximately 6 m^2 m. Five plainware sherds were found on the floor inside the shelter. The shelters appeared to have subsurface remains.

Recommendations

AZ U:5:261 (ASM) consists of three small rockshelters and an associated artifact scatter. The rockshelters represent relatively rare prehistoric site types and the all appear to have intact subsurface deposits. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D, its potential to contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric occupation and utilization of the north slope of the McDowell Mountains. It is recommended that this site be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan should be designed to mitigate impacts to the site.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey report has been redacted from an earlier survey report for a project area covering 600 ac that was prepared by SSI for another client in 2000 (Breternitz et al. 2000). The current project area lies within the previously surveyed area. This report has been redacted from the previous 600 ac survey report to cover the only the 330 ac that are the subject of the current project.

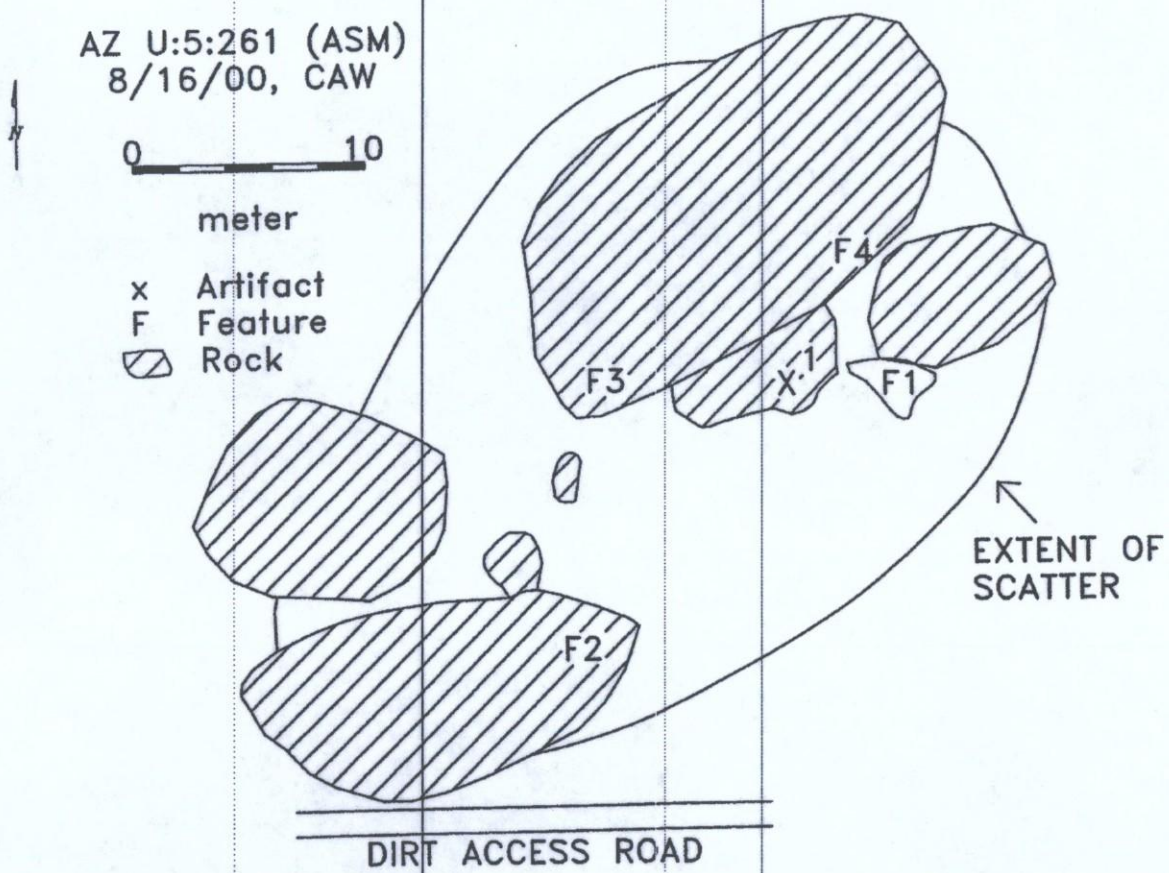

Figure 8. AZ U:5:261 (ASM) site map.

Four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:259 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM], and AZ U:5:261 [ASM]) and 17 isolated occurrences were identified as a result of the survey. Three of the four sites (AZ U:5:258 [ASM], AZ U:5:260 [ASM] and AZ U:5:261 [ASM] are small rockshelters in elevated granite boulder outcrops. Some of the sites contain multiple small shelters. AZ U:5:259 (ASM) is an artifact scatter that is most likely associated with the rockshelter complex at AZ U:5:258 (ASM). Each of the prehistoric sites is recommended as eligible to the NRHP. It is recommended that these sites be avoided. If avoidance is not feasible, a data recovery plan designed to mitigate the impacts to these sites should be developed and implemented. In the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction, all work must stop and ASM must be notified per ARS 41-865.

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APPENDIX A
ASM SITE FORMS

Side A

AZ U:5:258 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

RECORDER ADMIN

Field No: 4 Recorders: K. Lyons, J. Lavris

NatlReg Opinion: ELIG

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 7/7/00

Proj. Name: 04-13 Wood Patel McDowell Mountain Backbowl Survey

Site Name:

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

Owner/Agency name: Crown Community Development

Survey Colls: Y ___ N X Repository Inst:

Report Ref: Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson. 2004. A Cultural Resources Survey of 330 Acres of Private Land on the North Slope of the McDowell Mountains in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17. Phoenix.

LOCATION

Mapname USGS: McDowell Peak Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 2800 ft

Site size: (in Ft ___ or M X) Length 95NS Width 50EW How measured: EST ___ PACE X MAP ___ TAPE ___

		BL	TWN	RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
cntr UTM: Z 12 E 424775 N 3729560		GI	4N	5E	11	N2NW4NW4SE4
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						

How were UTMs derived: USGS Map X GPS ___

INTERPRETATION

Site Description/Remarks:

This large site contained two grinding slicks (F1 and 5) and three rock shelters (F2-4), two of which have possible associated rock alignments. A low-density lithic scatter was present throughout the entire site; material types observed were quartz, basalt, metaquartzite, rhyolite, and vesicular basalt. The largest concentration of lithic items was observed on the southeastern slope of the site. Most flakes appeared to be primary reduction flakes. Eight tools were point located on the site map. These include: a smooth-edged scraper of unknown material type (PL1), a utilized rhyolite flake (PL2), a basalt core tool (PL3), a metaquartzite tabular tool (PL4), a rhyolite flake tool (PL5), a mano fragment (PL6), a metate fragment (PL7), and a basalt flake tool (PL8). Plainware ceramics were found scattered throughout the open area of the site, with a concentration on top of the hill and its north slope, and in two of the rockshelters (F2 and 4). Two of these rockshelters appeared to have depth. No evidence of prehistoric fire was observed. All of the rockshelters had low ceilings.

AGENCY ADMIN

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

ASM Site No: AZU:5:258 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: ___-___ ASM Permit No: 2000-35bl

ASM ADMIN

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

Corrections

ASM Site Card Rev. 12/3/93

Side C

AZ U:5:258 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

ENVIRONMENT

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

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

Topo. Setting: Hill with large granite outcrops.

Vegetation: Jojoba, Scrub brush, Creosote

Geology/soils: Granite boulder outcrops, decaying granite gravels, and fine silts.

Site Condition: Several burned trees on the site, as well as ammo casings. Bobcat den on southern slope of hill.

ARTIFACTS

Site Type (choose one): ___ (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
X (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.)

40	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
100+	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:
Scraper, smooth edged (PL1), utilized flake (PL2), basalt core tool (PL3), tabular tool (PL4), Rhyolite flake tool (PL5), mano fragment (PL6), metate fragment (PL7), basalt flake tool (PL8).

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

FEATURES

Feature No. 1

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Bedrock grinding stone	4	7	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 1 was an area of four grinding slicks present on a granite outcrop. Slick A was 38 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 5 cm deep. Slick B was 30 cm long, 22 cm wide, and 4 cm deep. Slick C was 30 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 4 cm deep. Slick D was 28 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 5 cm deep. The entire feature was 3.00 m in diameter.

Feature No. 2

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 2 was a narrow rockshelter with no depth; the floor was directly on bedrock with the opening facing north. It was 2.7 m north-south with a maximum width of 1.5 m. A rock alignment that may be cultural was near the mouth of the shelter. Two plainware sherds were found inside this shelter.

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

Feature No. 3

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 3 was east of Feature 1 and 2 and was a low rockshelter with a possible exterior wall. It faced north and was 2.7 m east-west by 2.0 m north-south. The height ranged from 40 cm on the east end to 60 cm on the west end. A break in the granite outcrop at the western edge of the rockshelter formed a natural walkway, 50 cm wide, that led to the southern side of the hill. The rock alignment in front of the rockshelter was composed of small to large boulders 20 cm to 80 cm in diameter encompassing an area 3.0 m by 3.0 m . The sediments in the rockshelter appeared to have depth.

Feature No. 4

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 4 was approximately 15.0 m northwest of Feature3. The mouth of the shelter opened to the west. It was 6.0 m north-south by 1.0 m east-west and had a ceiling height of 40 cm to 80 cm. Several large granite boulders partially blocked the opening of the shelter. Many plainware sherds (many varieties) were observed on the rockshelter floor.

Feature No. 5

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Bedrock grinding stone	1	7	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 5 was a single grinding slick located on a free-standing granite boulder near the top edge of the southern slope of a hill. The boulder was 1.5 m east-west by 1.0 m north-south and was 45 cm high. The grinding surface was 35 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 4 cm deep.

Feature No. ____

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

Feature Remarks:

Feature No. ____

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

Feature Remarks:

1. See Feature Names Keyword List.
2. See Use, Culture, & Age Keyword List for choices in these fields.
3. Open field, enter any appropriate Period/Phase name.
4. Attach sheets as necessary for additional features.

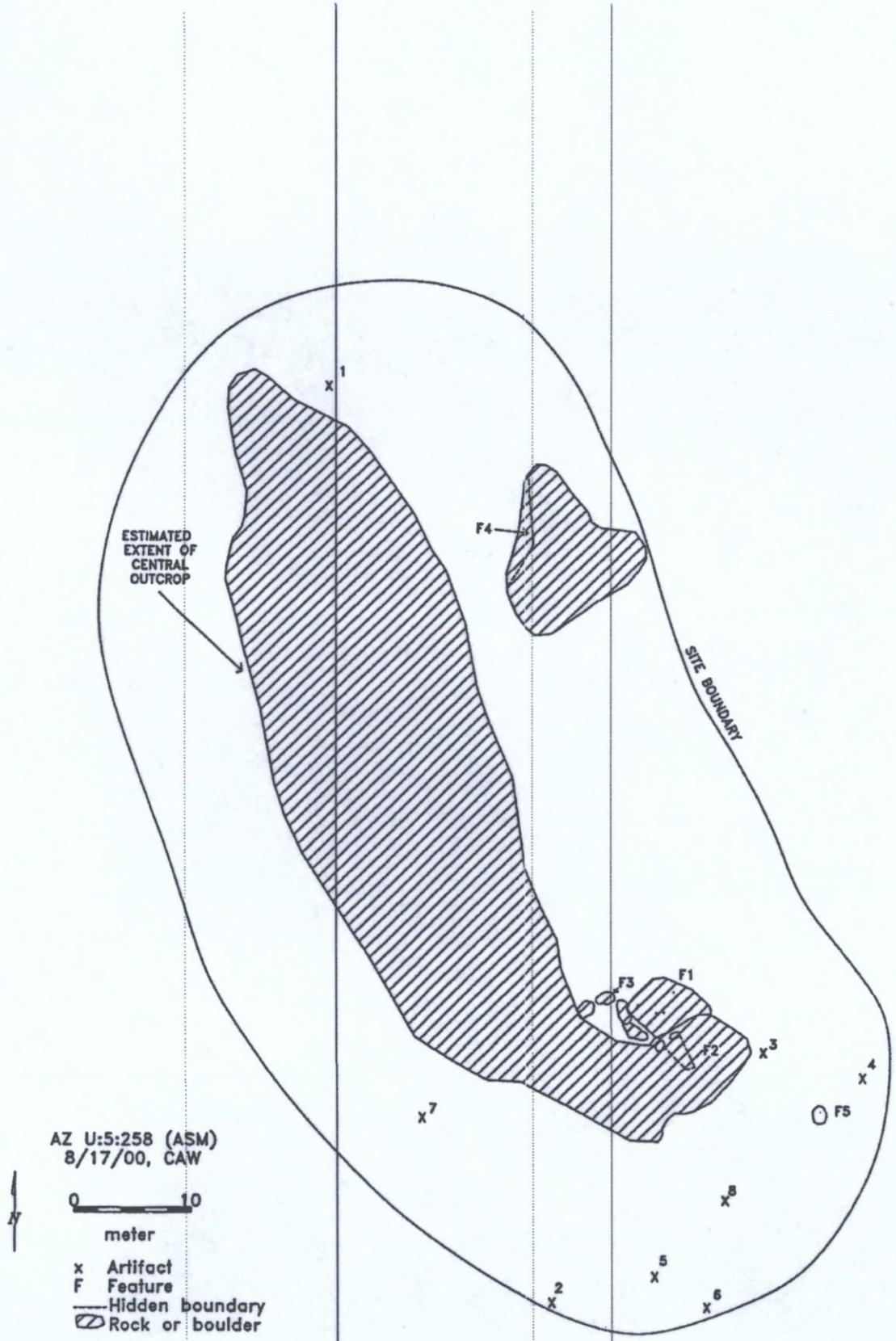
ASM Site Card Rev. 12/3/93

Side E

AZ U:5:258(ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Planview/Profile



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

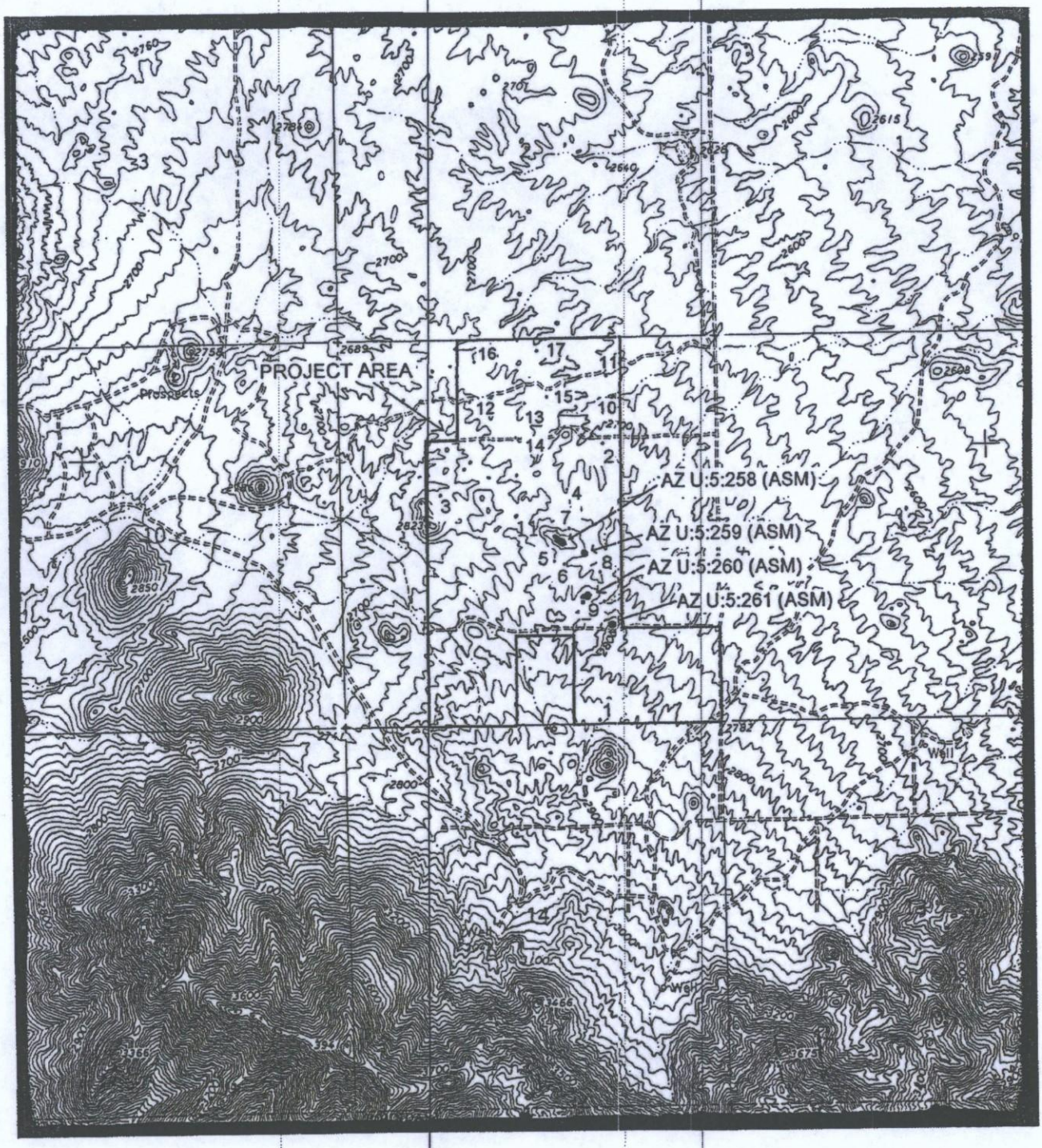
ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93

Side F

AZ U:5:258 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



Side A

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Az U:5:259 (ASM)

RECORDER ADMIN

Field No:5 Recorders: K. Lyons, J. Lavris

NatlReg Opinion: ELIG

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 7/6/00

Proj. Name: 04-13 Wood Patel McDowell Mountain Backbowl Survey

Site Name:

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

Owner/Agency name: Crown Community Development

Survey Colls: Y ___ N X Repository Inst:

Report Ref: Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson. 2004. A Cultural Resources Survey of 330 Acres of Private Land on the North Slope of the McDowell Mountains in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17. Phoenix.

LOCATION

Mapname USGS: McDowell Peak Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 2760 ft

Site size: (in Ft ___ orM X) Length 22EW Width 20NS How measured: EST ___ PACE X MAP ___ TAPE ___

cntr UTM: Z 12 E 424870 N 3729510	BL	TWN	RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___	GI	4N	5E	11	W2NW4NW4SE4
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___					
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___					
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___					

How were UTMs derived: USGS Map X GPS ___

INTERPRETATION

Site Description/Remarks:

This site was a small lithic and sherd concentration that was most likely associated with the rock shelter complex, AZ U:5:258 (ASM), approximately 50m to the east. The site was on a gently eastward sloping area. A drainage confluence was at the eastern end of the site. Drainages originated from the south, southeast, and west. Artifacts included approximately 40 plainware sherds, some of which have been burned as a result of the 1996 brush fire, 15 basalt lithics, and one basalt tabular tool (PL1).

AGENCY ADMIN

Additional Documentation Type document location

Agency Site No: ___ in ___

Agency Proj. No: ___ in ___

Natl Reg Rec: ___ in ___

ASM Site No: AZU:5:259 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: ___-___ ASM Permit No: 2000-35bl

ASM ADMIN

ASM USE ONLY Class: ___ Within AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Contains AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Biblio Ref. ___ Plotted ___/___/___ by ___

QP ___ ___:___:___ Acc.No ___-___ AZSITE DE ___/___/___ by ___

Corrections

ASM Site Card Rev. 12/3/93

ENVIRONMENT

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

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

Topo. Setting: On a dissected, sloped area with granite boulders. Three drainages converge nearby.

Vegetation: Creosote, Mesquite, Prickly Pear Cactus

Geology/soils: Small granite outcrops with decaying granite gravels and fine silt.

Site Condition: Area burned from a 1996 brush fire. Erosion and bioturbation evident.

ARTIFACTS

Site Type (choose one): X (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.)

40	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
16	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:
One basalt tabular tool (PL1), 15 basalt lithics, 40 plainware sherds. Relatively small scatter most likely associated with AZ U:5:258 (ASM). Recently burned soil present on site. Hohokam affiliation.

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

FEATURES

Feature No. 1

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Artifact scatter	1	3	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Small lithic and sherd concentration that could have been associated with AZ U:5:258 (ASM) approximately 50m to the east. The scatter was 22 m east-west by 20 m north-south.

Feature No. 2

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

Feature Remarks:

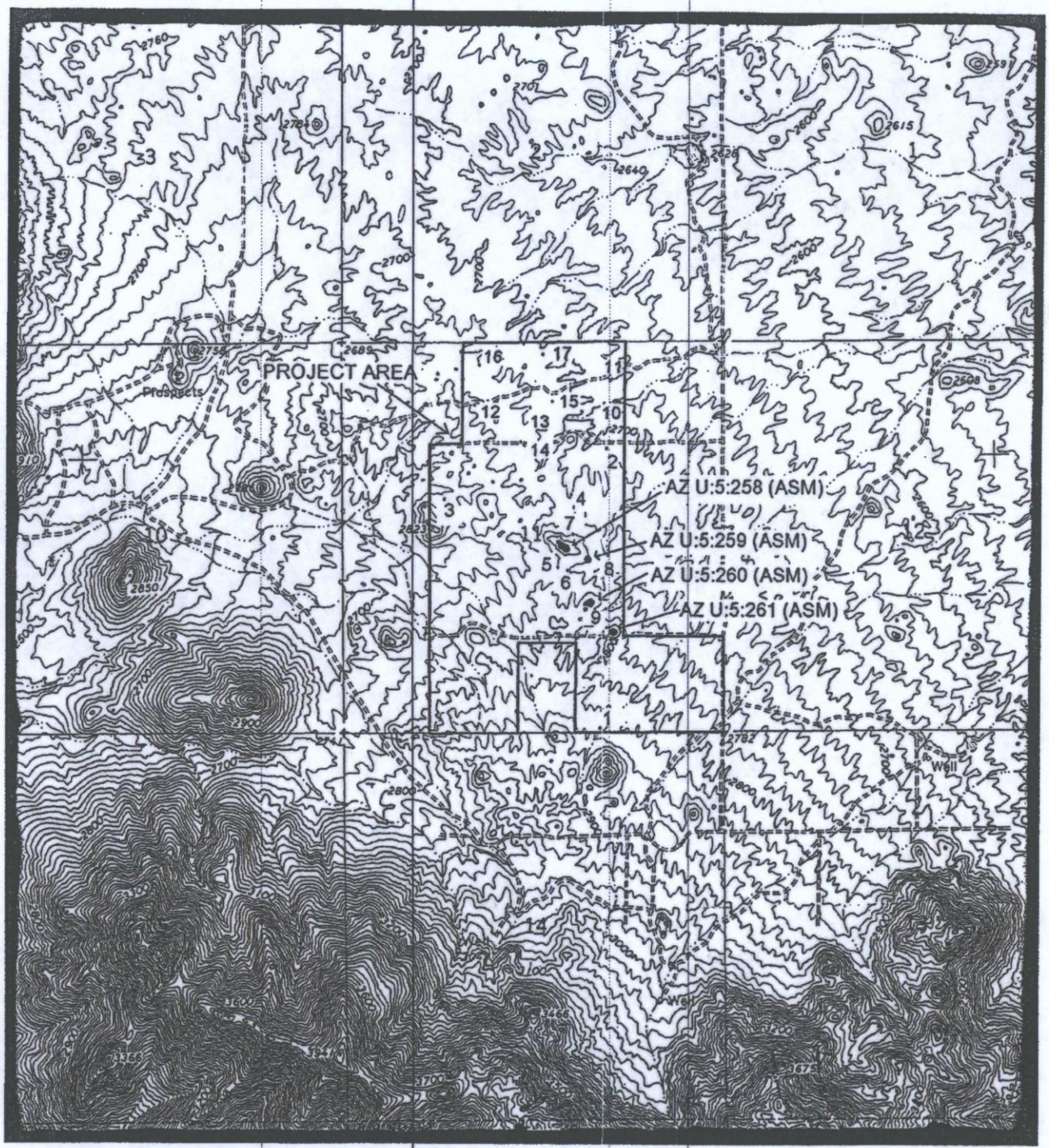
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Side F

AZ U:5:259(ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



SCALE 1:24000

1 .5 0 1 MILE

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

N

ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93

Side A

AZ U:5:260 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

RECORDER ADMIN

Field No:6 Recorders: K. Lyons, J.Lavris

NatlReg Opinion: ELIG

Recording Organization: Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 7/6/00

Proj. Name: 04-13 Wood Patel McDowell Mountain Backbowl Survey

Site Name:

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

Owner/Agency name: Crown Community Development

Survey Colls: Y ___ N X Repository Inst:

Report Ref: Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson. 2004. A Cultural Resources Survey of 330 Acres of Private Land on the North Slope of the McDowell Mountains in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17. Phoenix.

LOCATION

Mapname USGS: MCDowell Peak Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El: 2800 ft

Site size: (in Ft ___ or M X) Length 28NS Width 20EW How measured: EST ___ PACE X MAP ___ TAPE ___

cntr UTM: Z 12 E 424880	N 3729300	BL	TWN	RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
peri UTM Z ___ E ___	N ___	GI	4N	5E	11	NW4SE4NW4SE4
peri UTM Z ___ E ___	N ___					
peri UTM Z ___ E ___	N ___					
peri UTM Z ___ E ___	N ___					

How were UTMs derived: USGS Map X GPS ___

INTERPRETATION

Site Description/Remarks:

The site consisted of a small artifact assemblage of approximately 30 sherds, 10 lithics, and 1 tabular knife tool (PL1). It was on the southeastern slope of a granite outcrop and around a rockshelter (F1). This rockshelter had a granite outcrop overhang, was "L"-shaped, and faced west (opening = 12 m) and north (opening = 4 m). It was12 m north-south by 2 m east-west along the western opening, and 4 m east-west by1 m north-south along the northern opening. Depth of subsurface deposits in the rockshelter could not be determined, but it is likely that subsurface remains are present. Some rodent disturbance in the shelter was observed. A slate tabular knife (PL1) was found in the area in front of the shelter. A low-density artifact scatter was present throughout the site. AZ U:5:261 (ASM) is approximately 100m northwest of this site.

AGENCY ADMIN

Additional Documentation Type — document location

Agency Site No: ___ ___ in ___

Agency Proj. No: ___ ___ in ___

Natl Reg Rec: ___ ___ in ___

ASM Site No: AZU:5:260 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: ___-___ ASM Permit No: 2000-35bl

ASM ADMIN

ASM USE ONLY Class: ___ Within AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Contains AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Biblio Ref. ___ Plotted ___/___/___ by ___

QP ___ ___:___:___ Acc.No ___ - ___ AZSITE DE ___/___/___ by ___

Corrections

ASM Site Card Rev. 12/3/93

ENVIRONMENT

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

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

Topo. Setting: Rounded knoll with granite boulder outcrops.

Vegetation: Globe Mallow, Jojoba, Desert Hackberry

Geology/soils: Granite outcrops, decaying granite, fine silt.

Site Condition: Good condition; rodent disturbance within the shelter, erosional disturbance.

ARTIFACTS

Site Type (choose one): ___ (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
X (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.)

30	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
10	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:
Low density assemblage. All sherds observed were plainware, all lithic material was basalt. Slate knife (PL1) found in front of shelter. Hohokam affiliation.

FEATURES

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]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature was 12 m north-south by 2 m east-west and seemed likely to contain subsurface deposits. Rodent disturbance was present in the shelter.

Feature No. 2

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

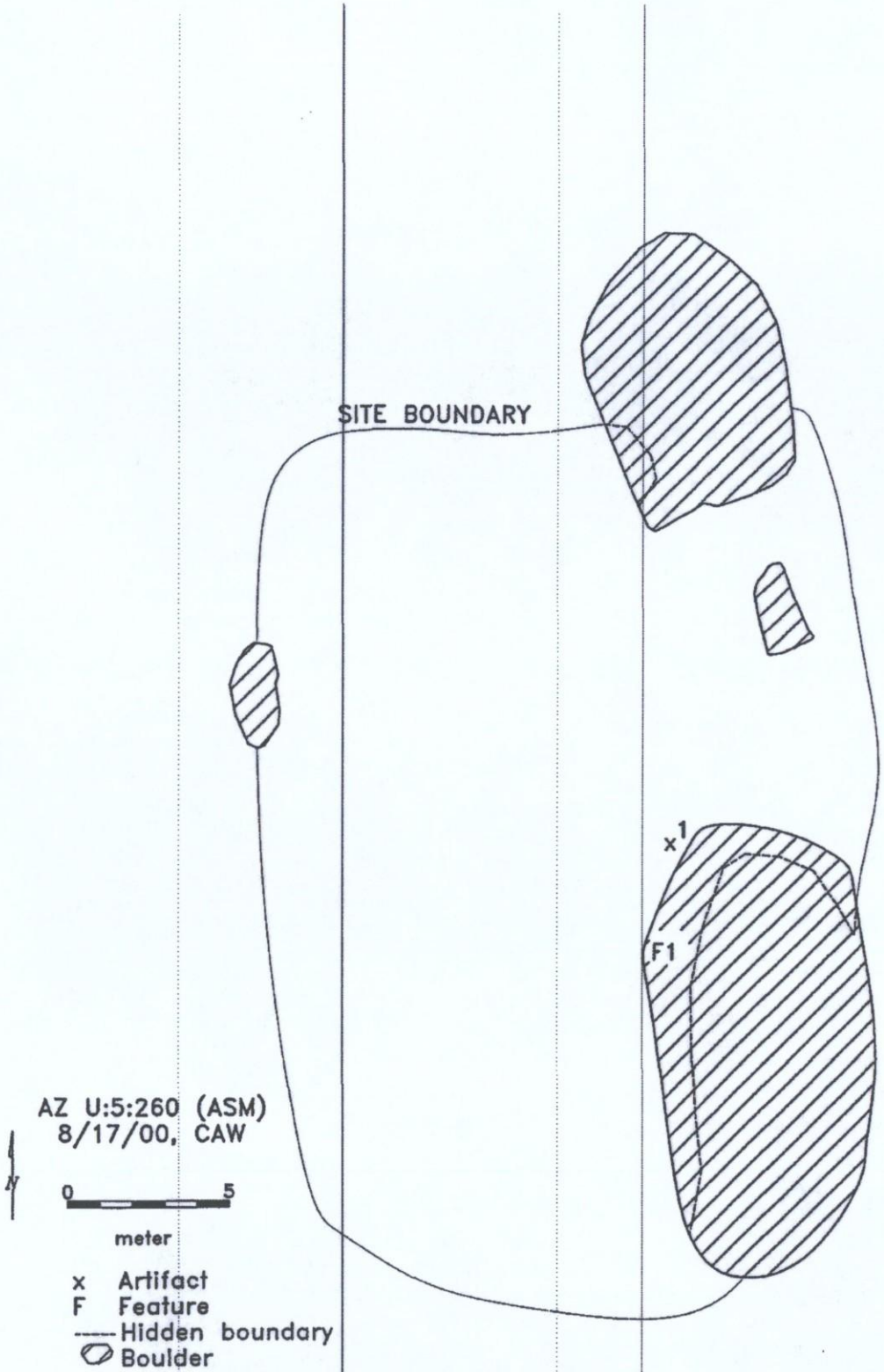
Feature Remarks:

Side E

AZ U:5:260(ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Planview/Profile



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

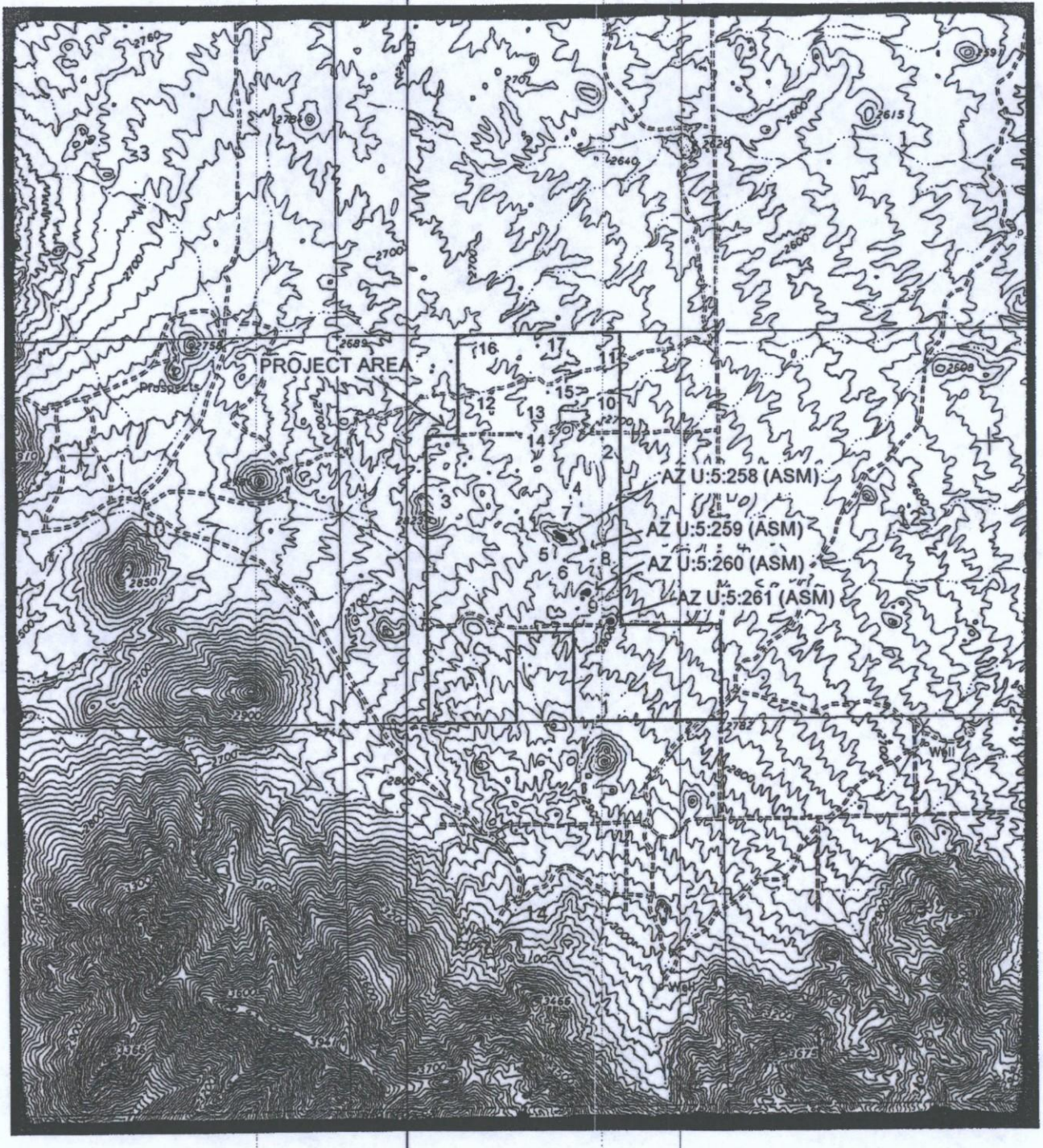
ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93

Side F

AZ U:5:258(ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



SCALE 1:24000

1 MILE

8000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

N

ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93

Side A

AZ U:5:261 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

RECORDER ADMIN

Field No:7 Recorders: K. Lyons, J.Lavris

NatlReg Opinion: ELIG

Recording Organization:Soil Systems, Inc. Date Recorded: 7/6/00

Proj. Name: 04-13 Wood Patel McDowell Mountain Backbowl Survey

Site Name:

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

Owner/Agency name: Crown Community Development

Survey Colls: Y ___ N X Repository Inst:

Report Ref: Cory Dale Breternitz and Christine K. Robinson. 2004. A Cultural Resources Survey of 330 Acres of Private Land on the North Slope of the McDowell Mountains in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-17. Phoenix.

LOCATION

Mapname USGS: McDowell Peak Series: 7.5' State: AZ County: Maricopa El:2820 ft

Site size: (in Ft ___ orM X) Length 30NS Width 30EW How measured: EST ___ PACE X MAP ___ TAPE ___

		BL	TWN	RNG	SC	SUBDIVISION
cntr UTM: Z 12 E 425020 N 3729210		GI	4N	5E	11	SE4SE4NW4SE4
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						
peri UTM Z ___ E ___ N ___						

How were UTMs derived: USGS Map X GPS ___

INTERPRETATION

Site Description/Remarks:

This site was on a knoll directly north of an access road and a quartz outcrop. The site included four features; one grinding stone (F1), and three rockshelters (F2-4). An extremely low-density lithic scatter was also present throughout the site. The site was in and around granite outcrops on a knoll. One point located artifact (PL1), a core fragment of indeterminate material type was found between Features 1, 3, and 4. All of the shelters are likely to have subsurface remains.

AGENCY ADMIN

Additional Documentation Type document location

Agency Site No: ___ ___ in ___

Agency Proj. No: ___ ___ in ___

Natl Reg Rec: ___ ___ in ___

ASM Site No: AZU:5:261 (ASM) ASM Proj No.: ___-___ ASM Permit No:2000-35bl

ASM ADMIN

ASM USE ONLY Class: ___ Within AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Contains AZ ___:___:___(ASM)

QP ___ ___:___:___ Biblio Ref. ___ Plotted ___/___/___ by ___

QP ___ ___:___:___ Acc.No ___-___ AZSITE DE ___/___/___ by ___

Corrections

ASM Site Card Rev. 12/3/93

ENVIRONMENT

Depositional Context: (choose as many as apply):

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

Topo. Setting: Site is in and around granite outcrops on a knoll.

Vegetation: Globemallow, Jojoba, Desert Hackberry

Geology/soils: Granite bedrock (decaying) with silty soil.

Site Condition: Overall condition good. Some erosional processes have caused disturbance.

ARTIFACTS

Site Type (choose one): ___ (a) Artifact Scatter (No other features visible on the surface)
X (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.)

10+	prehis ceramic	0	FCR	0	glass	0	animal remains/artifacts
15	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:
One core fragment (indeterminate material type, PL1). Low density scatter. Hohokam affiliation.

FEATURES

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]
Grinding stone	1	7	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 1 was a grinding stone near Feature 4, a rockshelter. The grinding surface was 13 cm north-south, 27 cm east-west, and 7 cm deep. The grinding stone was on a granite boulder.

Feature No. 2

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 2 was a rockshelter that faced the northeast and was approximately 10 m long and 3 m deep. A basalt lithic artifact and a plainware sherd were found on the floor of the shelter. The shelter was in proximity to a dirt access road directly to the south. The shelter is likely to have deposits with some depth.

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

Feature No. 3

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 3 was a south facing rockshelter approximately 3 m north-south and 3 m east -west. This shelter was under the most prominent boulder on the knoll. One plainware sherd was on the floor of the shelter. The shelter is likely to have subsurface remains.

Feature No. 4

Name[1]	Count	Use[2]	Culture	Age[2]	Period/Phase[3]
Rockshelter	1	19	9	10	

Feature Remarks:
Feature 4 was a rockshelter that was formed by three large granite boulders that leaned on each other and created a cave-like shelter area with an opening on the top. It was about 6 m2. Five plainware sherds were found on the floor of the shelter. The shelter is likely to have subsurface remains.

Feature No. ____

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

Feature Remarks:

Feature No. ____

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

Feature Remarks:

Feature No. ____

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

Feature Remarks:

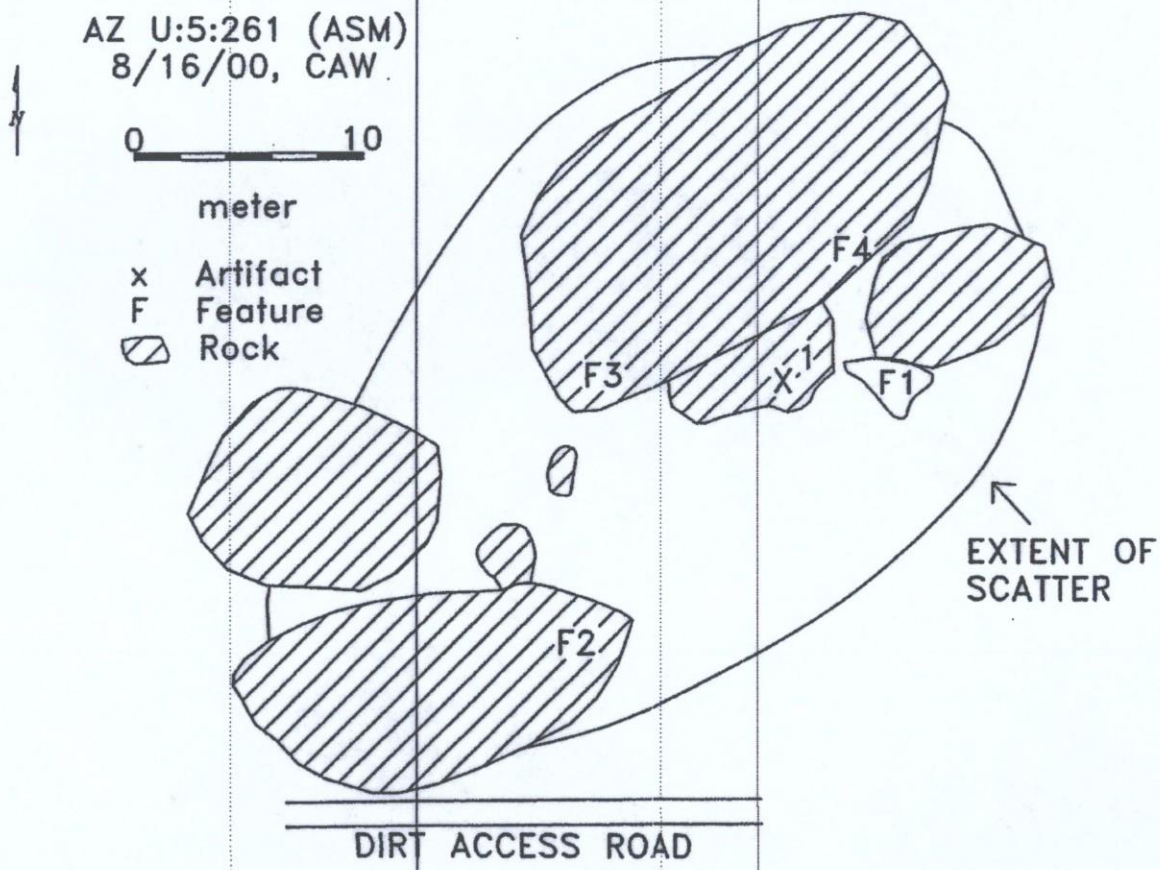
1. See Feature Names Keyword List.
2. See Use, Culture, & Age Keyword List for choices in these fields.
3. Open field, enter any appropriate Period/Phase name.
4. Attach sheets as necessary for additional features.

Side E

AZ U:5:261 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Planview/Profile



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

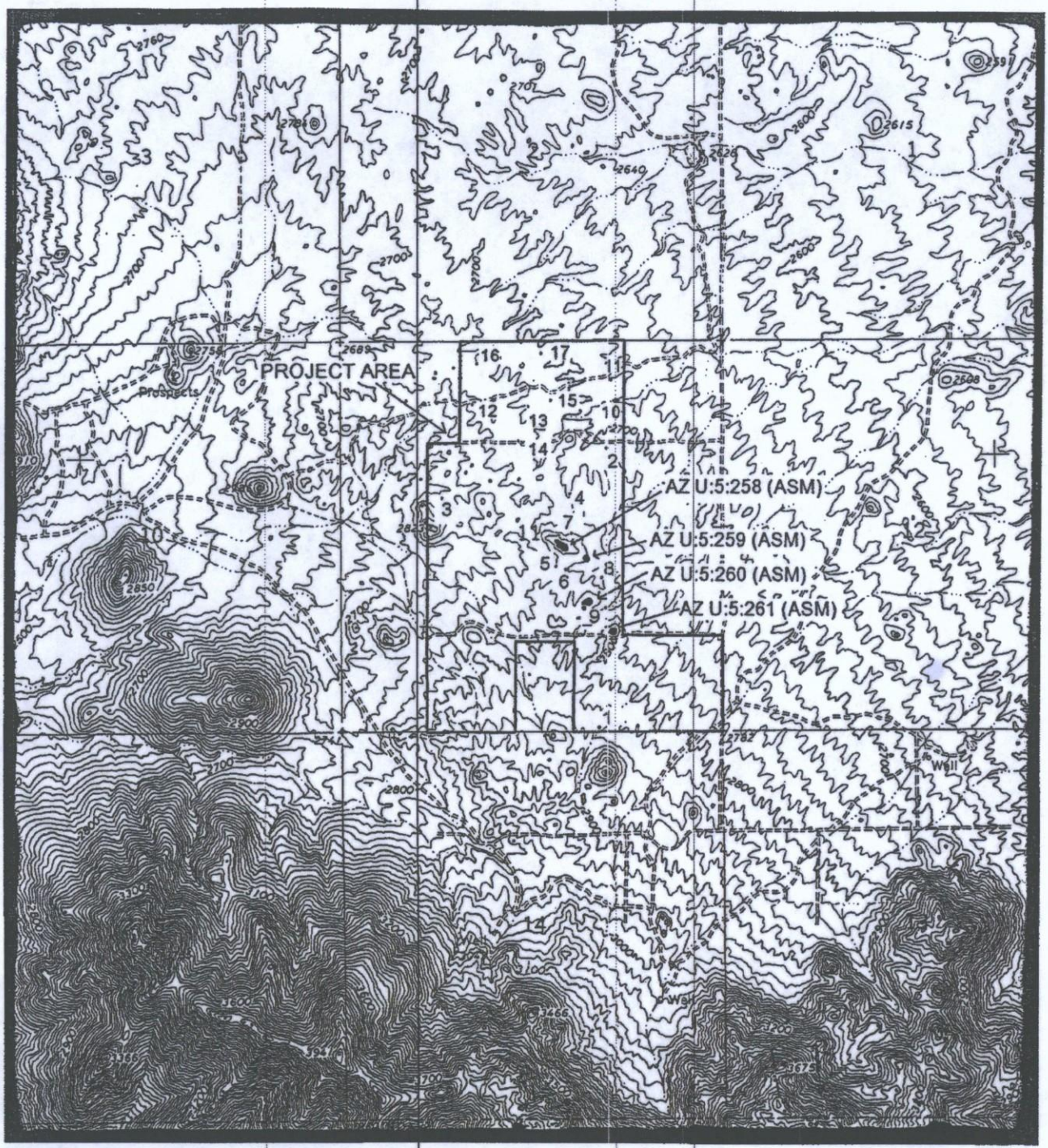
ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93

Side F

AZ U:5:261 (ASM)

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CARD

Site Location (Include scale)



SCALE 1:24000

1 .5 0 1 MILE

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

N

ASM Site Card Rev.12/3/93