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A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 160 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND, THE CORRIGAN-MARLEY STACKED 40S, NORTH SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

Christine K. Robinson and Steven R. Copeland

Soil Systems Technical Report No. 02-44

August 2002

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by

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ABSTRACT

CLIENT: DC Ranch, LLC

AGENCY: City of Scottsdale

PROJECT TITLE: A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 160 ACRES OF PRIVATE LAND, THE CORRIGAN-MARLEY STACKED 40S, NORTH SCOTTSDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A cultural resources survey of approximately 160 acres of private land in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona

LOCATION: The project area is in the West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 26, T4N, R4E on the Currys Corner, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle.

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: Approximately 160

NUMBER OF SITES: None

LIST OF ELIGIBLE SITES: None

LIST OF INELIGIBLE SITES: None

COMMENTS: Four isolated occurrences of artifacts and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this survey. No further work is recommended in the project area. However, per ARS 41-865, in the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity and the Arizona State Museum must be notified.

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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) contracted with DC Ranch LLC to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of approximately 160 ac of private land referred to as the Corrigan-Marley Stacked 40s in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Four isolated occurrences of artifacts and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this survey. No further work is recommended in the project area. However, per ARS 41-865, in the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop and the Arizona State Museum must be notified.

INTRODUCTION

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) contracted with DC Ranch LLC to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of approximately 160 ac of private land referred to as the Corrigan-Marley Stacked 40s in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Steven R. Copeland, Aron J. Adams, Phillip Condrey, and Brian Yunker conducted the survey on 23 July 2002 under the direction of Cory Dale Breternitz, Principal Investigator

PROJECT AREA

The project area is in the West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 26, T4N, R4E on the Currys Corner, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regionally, 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 et al. 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 (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).

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 the area. In addition, white bursage, creosote, and bunch grass thrive on the more arid bajada surfaces (Brown 1994). Fauna in the area is dominated by reptilian species, specifically lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise. Mammalian inhabitants include javelina, desert mule deer, jackrabbits, coyotes, and a variety of small rodents. Several species of birds, including roadrunner, cactus wren, hummingbird, and hawk, also inhabit the area (Christianson et al. 1978).

The current vegetation in the project area consists of mesquite, paloverde, and barrel cactus. It is primarily flat, open desert that has been partially disturbed by two-track roads and modern trash disposal. Approximately 10 to 20 percent of the project area has been subjected to trash dumping episodes that include construction debris, used tires, wood, lawn trimmings, and appliances.

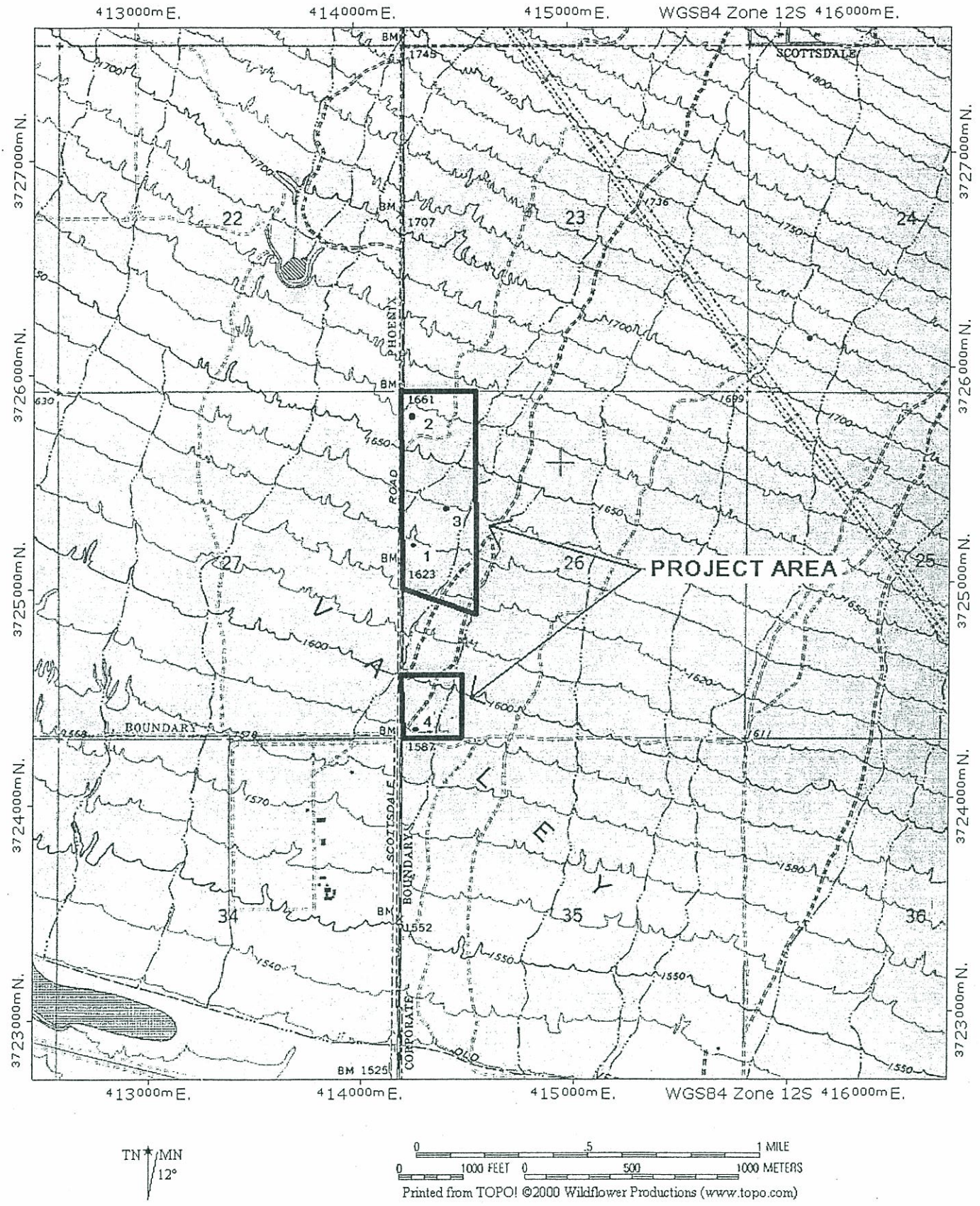

Figure 1. Portion of Currys Corner, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangles showing the project area and isolated occurrences of artifacts identified on survey

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 (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; Wood 1983). The Desert Culture Archaic represents a post-Pleistocene adaptation to more-arid environments following the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna. For hunter-gatherer cultures 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 from one based primarily on large ungulates to one based increasingly on smaller game, insects, and plant foods took place. 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 Aqua 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, expedient lithic assemblages, and large public works including canal systems, ballcourts, and platform mounds (Haury 1976). 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 that 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). Whereas the Hohokam sequence probably lasted about 1,500 years, beginning as early as A.D. 1, the most intensive use of the region by Hohokam populations appears to have spanned the Sedentary and early Classic periods (A.D. 900-1250). By the mid-A.D. 1400s, the Hohokam tradition appears to have collapsed and disappeared from the archaeological record (Haury 1976).

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 bajada in proximity to or foothills of the McDowell Mountains, since 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). Whereas Mexican and Anglo miners who came to the region bitterly feuded with each other over access to gold deposits, water, and timber, 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).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A literature search of the site files at Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and Arizona State University (ASU), was conducted to identify previous research and previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites located in proximity to the project area, hereafter referred to as the study radius.

Thirty-two surveys have been conducted in the study radius (Table 1. Figure 2) and 19 sites have been documented in the study radius (Table 2, Figure 3), none of which are in the project area.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was conducted on 23, 2002. A visual examination of the project area was conducted in a pedestrian survey under the direction of Steven R. Copeland, Project Director and three archaeologists. In order to assure 100 percent coverage of the project area, the property was surveyed by walking north-south transects spaced no more than 15 m apart. Locational information was derived from the Currys Corner, Arizona, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle and project location maps provided by the client. Surface visibility across the project area approached 80 to 100 percent.

RESULTS

Four isolated occurrences of artifacts (Figure 1, Table 3) and no archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Table 1. Previous Surveys in the Study Radius.			
Map Key No.[1]	Survey No.	Location	Reference
1	1985-50	Sections 18 and 7, T4N R5E	Rozen 1985a
2	1995-259	Section 18, T4N R5E	Owens 1995b
3	SSI 96-6	Section 17, T4N R5E	Hanson 1996
4	1993-110	Sections 22, 27, and 34, T4N R4E	Woodall 1993
5	1983-130	Section 25, T4N R4E	Madsen 1983
6	1989-208	Sections 24, 25, 26, 23, and 36, T4N R4E	Breternitz and Landis 1989
7	1982-36	Sections 23 and 36, T4N R4E	Lange 1982
8	1994-24	Section 20, T4N R5E.	Foster and Werner 1994
9	1988-192	Sections 27 and 26, T4N R4E	Curtis and Stone 1988
10	1990-125	Section 1, T3N R4E; Section 6, T3N R5E; Sections 26 and 36, T4N R4E	Stone and Stone 1990
11	1978-64, 1994-91	Section 6, T3N R5E; Sections 1, 2, and 3, T3N R4E; Sections 34 and 35, T4N R4E	Brown 1978; Brown and Stone 1982; Gifford 1994a
12	1972-5	Section 6, T4N R5E; Sections 1, 2, and 3, T3N R4E; Section 34, T4N R4E	Kemrer et al.1972
13	1991-129	Section 34, T4N R4E	Hackbarth 1991
14	1985-30	Section 35, T4N R4E	Rozen 1985b
15	1986-46	Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, T4N R4E; Section 1, T3N R4E	Meyers 1986
16	1994-230	Section 36, T4N R4E	Gifford 1994b
17	1997-30	Section 6, T3N R5E	Greenaker and Wheeler 1997
18	1989-44	Section 36, T4N R4E	Stone 1989
19	1996-214	Section 36, T4N R4E	DeMaagd 1996
20	1995-297	Section 31, T4N R5E.	Owens 1995a
21	1994-23	Section 3, T3N R4E	Roth 1994
22	1995-18	Section 1, T3N R4E	Gifford 1995
23	1972-5	Sections 1,2, and 12, T4N R4E	Ditzler 1977
24	1995-239	Sections 6 and 7, T3N R5E; Sections 1 and 12, T3N R4E	Kramer 1995
25	1990-94	Section 6, T3N R5E	Damron 1990
26	1988-109	Section 6, T3N R5E.	Ritz et al. 1988
27	1994-51	Section 6, T3N R5E	Douglass 1994
28	1981-156	Section 7, T3N R5E	Green 1981
29	274-R	Section 6, T3N R5E	SHPO Maps Only
30	1982-195	Section 6, T3N R5E	Madsen 1982
31	3047-I	Section 7, T3N R5E	SHPO Maps Only
32	3047-R	Section 7, T3N R5E	SHPO Maps Only
Note: [1] - Refer to Figure 2.			

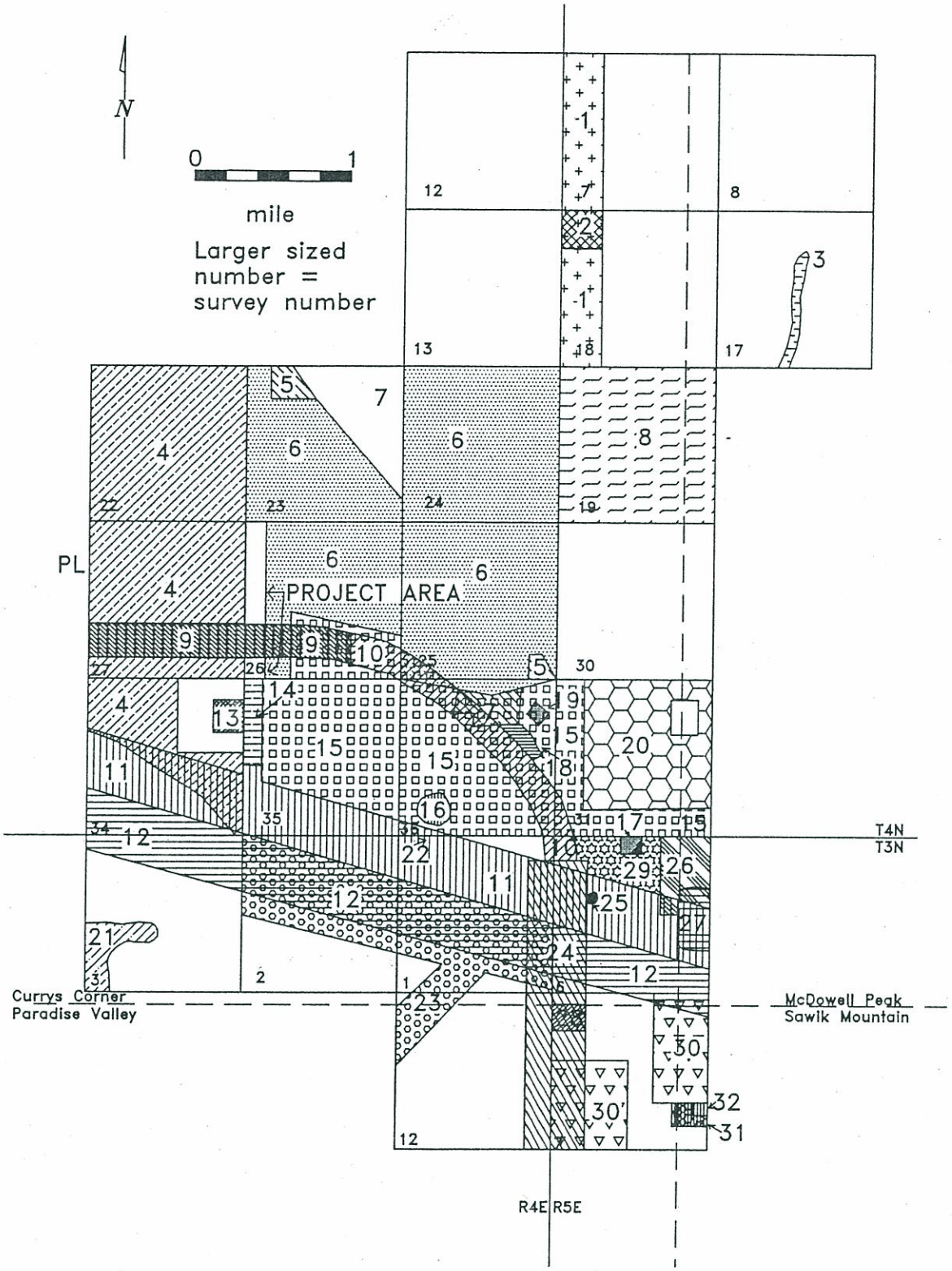

Figure 2. Previous surveys in the study radius. Refer to Table 1 for key to survey numbers.

Table 2. Previously Documented Sites in the Study Radius.				
Site No. (AZ)	Location	Description	Cultural Affiliation	Reference
ASM Sites				
U:5:11	N1/2, N1/2 of Section 8, T4N R5E	Petroglyph	Unknown	ASM Site Card Only
U:5:13	SW1/4, SW1/4 of Section 3, T3N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Hohokam	Brown and Stone 1982
U:5:16	SW1/4, SW1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 7, T3N R5E	Artifact Scatter with Two Hearths	Hohokam	Madsen 1982
U:5:28	E1/2, NE1/4 of Section 6, T3N R5E	Sherd Scatter with Two Rock Piles	Hohokam	Ritz et al 1988, Kenny 1989
U:5:33	W1/2, NW1/4 of Section 34 and W1/2, W1/2 of Section 27, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter with 14 Hearths	Prehistoric	Woodall 1993
U:5:35	SW1/4, NE1/4 of Section 27, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Woodall 1993
U:5:37	SW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 36, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter with Two Roasting Pits	Hohokam	Stone and Stone 1990
U:5:69	NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 1, T3N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Hohokam	Brown and Stone 1982
U:5:91	NE1/4, SW1/4 of Section 22, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter, Possible Trail	Prehistoric	Woodall 1993
U:5:92	S1/2, S1/2 of Section 36, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Woodall 1993
U:5:93	NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 27, T4N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Woodall 1993
U:5:152	SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 19, T4N R5E	Sherd Scatter and Rock Alignment	Hohokam	Foster and Werner 1994
U:5:153	SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 19, T4N R5E	Sherd Scatter	Hohokam	Foster and Werner 1994
U:5:156	N1/2 of NE1/4 of Section 31, T4N R5E	Sherd Scatter and Rock Alignments with Possible Habitation Structure	Hohokam	Owens 1995b
U:5:157	NW1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 31, T4N R5E	Sherd and Lithic Scatter, Rock Alignments	Hohokam	Owens 1995b
ARS Sites				
U:5:2	See AZ U:5:33 (ASM)			SHPO Maps Only
U:5:3	See AZ U:5:33 (ASM)			Curtis and Stone 1988
U:5:4	NW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 27, T4N R4E	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Curtis and Stone
ASU Sites				
U:5:64	SE1/4, SW1/4 of Section 1, T3N R4E	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Ditzler 1977

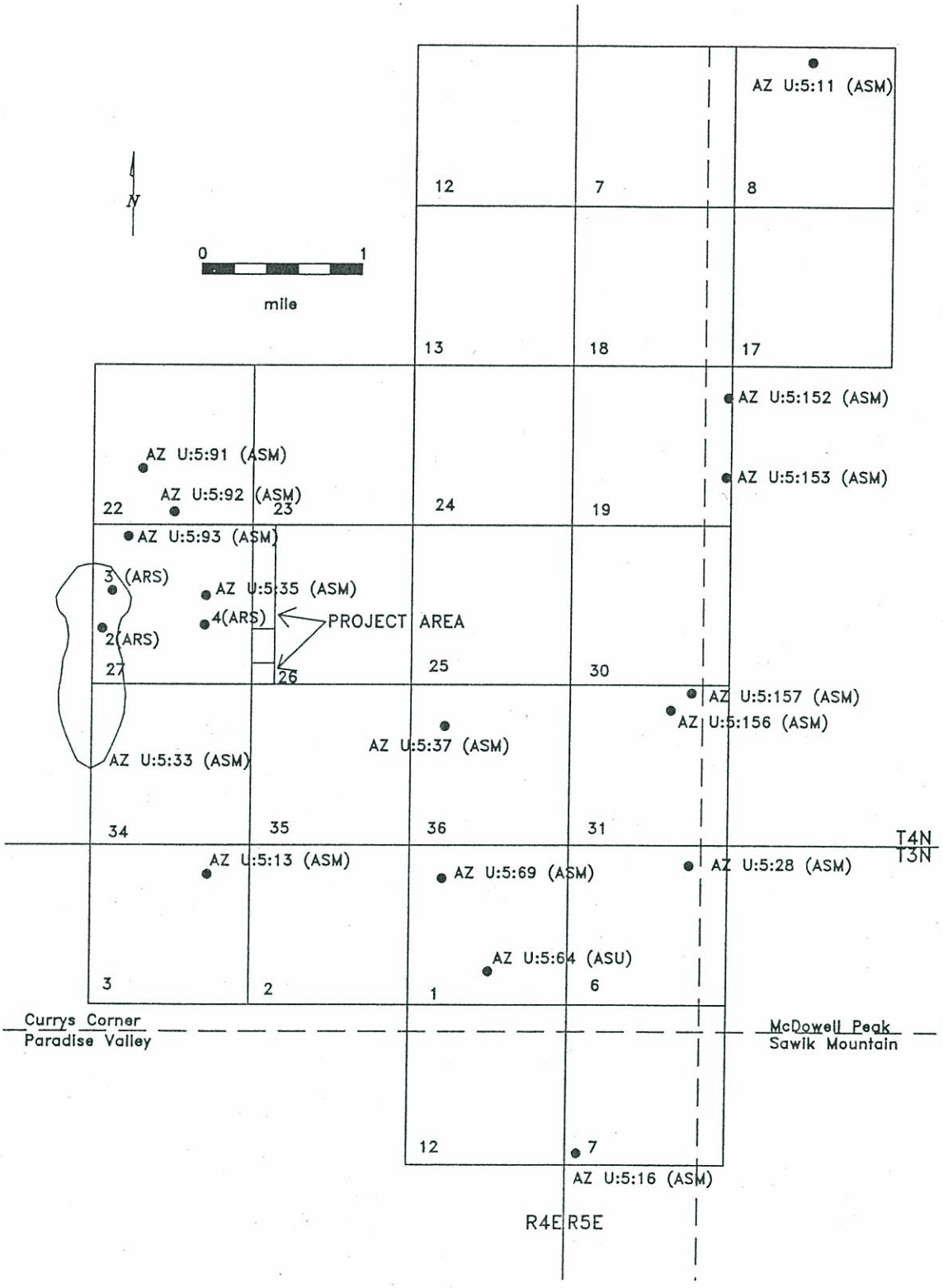

Figure 3. Previously identified sites in the study radius.

Table 3. Isolated Occurrences Recorded on Survey.	
IO Number	IO Description
1	Buffware Sherds (n = 2)
2	Rhyolite Core
3	Metabasalt Core
4	Basalt Core
Notes: IO - Isolated occurrence.	

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SSI contracted with DC Ranch LLC to conduct a cultural resources overview and survey of approximately 160 ac of private land referred to as the Corrigan-Marley Stacked 40s in North Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Four isolated occurrences of artifacts and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this survey. No further work is recommended in the project area. However, per ARS 41-865, in the event that human remains or burial goods are encountered during construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity must stop and the Arizona State Museum must be notified.

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