

CULTURAL REPORT



Buckskin Sanitary District Phases 5 & 6

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A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the Buckskin
Wastewater Treatment Facility near Parker, La Paz County, Arizona

Submitted to:
Del Sol Group LLC

Technical Report 13-80
September 23, 2013

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE BUCKSKIN
SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY NEAR PARKER, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA**

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Technical Report 13-80

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ARIZONA SHPO ABSTRACT

PROJECT TITLE: A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the Buckskin Wastewater Treatment Facility near Parker, La Paz County, Arizona.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A cultural resources survey for a proposed wastewater treatment facility and associated infrastructure near Parker, Arizona.

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development; Land ownership includes private, Arizona State Park Land (Buckskin State Park), and Arizona Dept. of Transportation (ADOT) ROW.

PROJECT NUMBERS: PaleoWest Project No. 13-70.

LAND STATUS/JURISDICTION: Private and State Parks.

LOCATION: The parcel is in portions of Sections 16, 21-22, 27-28, 32-33 T11N, R18W, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian, in Parker, La Paz County, Arizona. Gene Wash, AZ and Monkey Head, AZ USGS 7.5' quadrangles.

PERMIT NUMBERS: ASM Blanket Permit 2013-026bl.

NUMBER OF SURVEYED ACRES: Approximately 30 acres.

DATE(S) OF FIELD SURVEY: August 30, 2013.

NUMBER OF CULTURAL RESOURCES: 7 Isolated Occurrences (IOs).

LIST OF REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: None.

LIST OF INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: 7 Isolated Occurrences (IOs).

LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR WHICH ELIGIBILITY IS NOT DETERMINED: None.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: No sites and seven isolated artifact occurrences were found in the project area. The IOs are not considered significant and are not eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places. Due to the absence of significant cultural resources in the project area, a finding of "no adverse effect on historic properties" is recommended. No further work is recommended for the project area. However, PaleoWest recommends that should cultural deposits be discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop until the remains can be evaluated by a professional archaeologist.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey and evaluation for a proposed wastewater treatment facility near Parker, Arizona. The Buckskin Sanitary District (District) is in the process of applying for funding from the USDA – Rural Development. The District is currently preparing a Preliminary Engineering Report which addresses the proposed conveyance and treatment system serving the residences and businesses in the Phase 5 & Phase 6 northern planning area.

This portion of the District's project boundary extends across a portion of Sections 21, 27, 33 of Township 11 North, Range 18 West and extends approximately 3.5 miles along State Route 95, north of Parker (see Figure 1). The current scope of work for the Phase 5/6 project includes: (1) installation of a gravity sewer system, lift station, and force main along SR 95 in Zone 1; (2) installation of a gravity sewer system serving the adjacent communities in Zones 1 & 2; installing a lift station and force main in Zone 2; (3) construction of a new 0.25 MGD wastewater treatment plant; and (4) rehabilitation of two lift stations and construction of force mains serving Buckskin Mountain State Park and the River Island State Park in Zone 3.

The archaeological survey for this project was done under the terms of a blanket permit (permit no. 2013-026bl) issued to PaleoWest by the Arizona State Museum in compliance with the Arizona Antiquities Act. No sites and seven isolated artifact occurrences were found in the project area. The IOs are not considered significant and are not eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places. Due to the absence of significant cultural resources in the parcel, a finding of "no adverse effect on historic properties" is recommended. No further work is recommended for the project area. However, PaleoWest recommends that should cultural deposits be discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop until the remains can be evaluated by a professional archaeologist.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geologically, the area is in the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by broad alluvial plains punctuated by steep mountain ranges (Fenneman 1931; Chronic 1983). The project is along the Colorado River, within the Mohave Desertscrub, Arizona Upland (palo verde-saguaro) plant community (see Stone 1986, 1987, 1991). The Mohave Desertscrub biotic community is transitional between the Great Basin Desert and the Sonoran Desert. The plant community consists mostly of creosote with a few prickly pear and cholla, some rabbit brush, and snakeweed. Scattered saguaro, barrel cacti, and palo verde also occur in the area. A few catclaw acacia can be found along the drainages.

A variety of fauna are found in the surrounding mountain ranges. Large mammals include mule deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope (Stone 1986, 1987, 1991). Intermediate and small mammals include bobcat, coyotes, cottontail rabbits, jackrabbits, as well as several rodents. Gambel's quail, mourning doves, turkey vultures, bald eagles, falcons, and hawks are found, as are geese and ducks. Many species of fish are found in the rivers. The desert is also alive with numerous species of reptiles (Stone 1986, 1987, 1991).

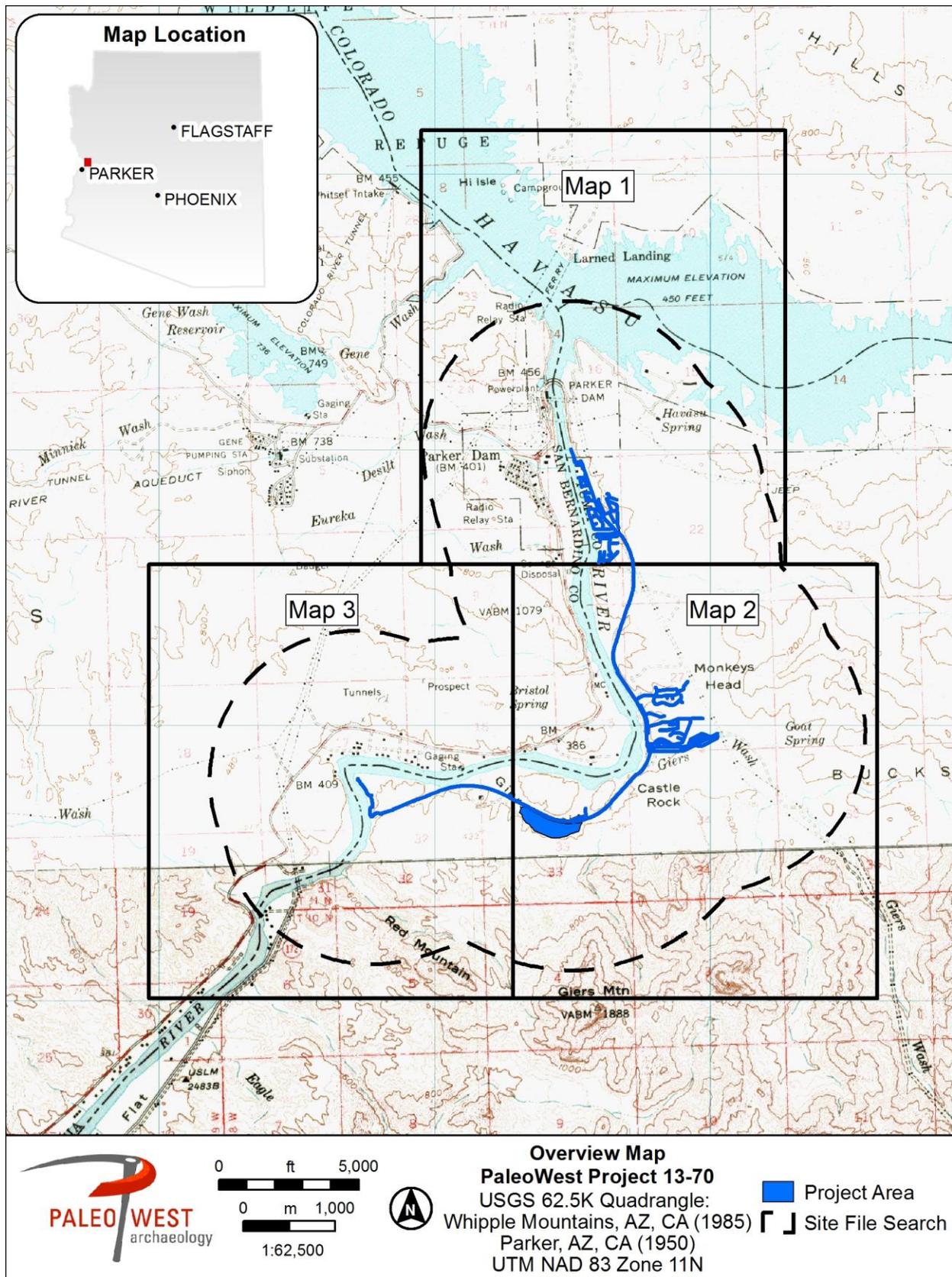


Figure 1. General location of the project area.

CULTURAL SETTING

The following discussion provides a brief cultural historical background for the project area. Stone (1986, 1987, 1991) has summarized the prehistory of western and northwestern Arizona. The reader is referred to these references for a concise overview of the project area's prehistory. Additionally, Schroeder (1957, 1979) presents summaries of the prehistoric cultural traditions that occupied or used the area. Much of the following discussion is drawn from these sources.

PALEOINDIAN

The Paleoindian period was a time when peoples of the Southwest subsisted by hunting now-extinct large mammals using distinctive lanceolate projectile points (Willey and Phillips 1958). During the Clovis period (9500–8800 B.C.), they hunted primarily mammoths, using fluted Clovis points. During the Folsom period (ca. 8800 B.C.), they hunted primarily long-horned bison, using fluted Folsom projectile points. During the late Paleoindian period (ca. 7500–6500 B.C.), they hunted primarily modern bison, using a number of unfluted, lanceolate projectile points. Groups of peoples moved around in small bands, and population densities were probably relatively low. This likely afforded such groups the luxury of concentrating in areas where resources were most abundant. Three distinct Paleoindian groups have been defined: the Clovis, Folsom, and Plano. Each is characterized by a distinctive assemblage of stone tools associated with a unique projectile type or several projectile point types, as is the case with the Plano tradition.

The Paleoindian occupation in the project vicinity is poorly understood and appears to have been limited. In the western desert of Arizona and southeastern California, Rogers (1939, 1958, 1966) identified as late Paleoindian the San Dieguito complex. Others (e.g., Irwin-Williams 1979:34–35) have argued that this complex is an Early Archaic manifestation. The San Dieguito complex is characterized by a tool kit that includes a variety of side, end and side, and end scrapers and San Dieguito, Lake Mohave, and Silver Lake projectile points (Irwin-Williams 1979).

ARCHAIC

The Archaic period begins perhaps as early as 7000 B.C. Archaic peoples were hunters and gatherers. However, the Archaic represents an adaptation to a different set of environments than those of the late Pleistocene. The Archaic was a response to the onset of environmental desiccation. The Early Archaic period appears to have been a time of decreased effective moisture. During the Late Archaic, effective moisture increased slightly, and it is during this time that the first experiments in the use of Mexican-derived cultigens took place.

Archaic peoples depended on a variety of collected plants and small animals (rabbits, rodents, deer, etc.). They too probably lived in relatively small, mobile bands. Movement was often tied to the seasonal availability of plant resources, and both open and cave/rock shelters were occupied. One of the hallmarks of the Archaic is regional variability. Local Archaic complexes are defined based on the distribution of distinctive small projectile points.

As with the Paleoindian occupation of the area, the Archaic is not as well known as the later cultural developments of the more sedentary, pottery-making traditions. Both Paleoindian and Archaic sites tend to be ephemeral and often lack diagnostic artifacts that would allow assessment of the cultural and temporal placement. Thus, many lithic scatters and campsites that might date to these early time periods go unidentified.

In terms of the project area, the Archaic period has not been studied intensively; however, there is a good, basic understanding of the succession of Archaic traditions that occupied the area. The Early Archaic is thought to have lasted from 7000 B.C. to about 5000 B.C., the Middle Archaic from 5000 B.C. to 2000 B.C., and the Late Archaic from 2000 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1. Specifically, the early Archaic period expression in the general project region is the Amargosa I tradition (Haury 1950; Rogers 1939). A part of the Early Archaic in the project area was the Lake Mohave complex, which may have lasted to ca. 4800 B.C. (Huckell 1984a, 1984b). After 4000 B.C. (Stone 1987, 1991), Archaic peoples began moving into the deserts of western Arizona during Amargosa II. It has been suggested that environmental conditions were extremely arid during this time (Antevs 1948), and it appears that land-use and population densities in western Arizona were low (Stone 1991:58). The Late Archaic, Amargosa III, in western Arizona began sometime around 2000 to 1500 B.C. and may have lasted to A.D. 700 (Stone 1991:58). Gypsum, Elko, and San Pedro projectile point styles are typical of this time period.

Beginning about 2000 B.C., environmental conditions became more favorable, with increased moisture and cooler temperatures. As a result, there is evidence of increased population densities in the western Arizona desert area. A number of open and cave sites have either Late Archaic components or span the later Middle Archaic and Late Archaic. These include the Willow Beach site (Schroeder 1961) and Bighorn Cave in the Black Mountains. Bighorn Cave (Geib and Keller 1987), a stratified site, yielded evidence of use around 3000 B.C. followed by a hiatus in the occupation between 3000 and 1500 B.C. From 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1 the cave appears to have been used sporadically as a base camp. Following another hiatus in the use of the site between A.D. 1 and 600, the site seems to have been heavily used between A.D. 600 and 900. After that, its use was limited and sporadic.

FORMATIVE PERIOD

The Formative period represents the time where there was an increase in intensive agriculture (corn, beans, squash, cotton), an increase in sedentism culminating in the aggregation of people in villages and towns, the appearance of technological innovations such as pottery and the bow and arrow, and an increase in social, economic, political, and ceremonial complexity. Regional cultures came to be defined by the distribution of distinctive ceramic and architectural styles. The primary Formative period culture in the project area is the Patayan.

The Patayan

The archaeological history of the western and northwest deserts of Arizona is not well known, and what is known is greatly debated. In fact, the Patayan are probably among the most poorly understood adaptations in the Southwest. The Patayan area is also referred to as Yuman (Rogers 1945) and includes parts of the region defined as Hakataya (Schroeder 1957, 1979). The Patayan probably includes several poorly understood groups that originated along the Colorado River.

These people eventually occupied substantial areas of the western Arizona desert, well away from the river. Rogers (1945) defined three periods in the Patayan (Yuman) occupation of the region. This general scheme has been supported and refined by Waters (1982). Some of the more intensive Patayan research in the general project region has occurred along the Colorado River (Harrington 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1937, 1954; Harrington and Simpson 1961; Malach 1984; Schenk 1937; Schroeder 1952, 1961). Willow Beach (Schroeder 1961) is of particular interest because of its stratified deposits dating from 250 B.C. to A.D. 1150.

Patayan I (A.D. 700–1000) was confined to the southern portion of the Lower Colorado River. During Patayan II (A.D. 1000–1500), there was rapid expansion of Patayan peoples into the Mohave Desert area, up the Colorado River, and eastward along the Gila River. Patayan and Hohokam interaction became well established and widespread during this time. Patayan III (A.D. 1500–1850) encompasses both the Protohistoric and Historic periods.

Patayan culture history is probably best understood by its ceramics. There was considerable continuity in the ceramic technology through time, with plain, red, and textured types being manufactured. Several types were decorated with simple geometric designs. Rogers (1945) was first to define the prehistoric ceramic period of western Arizona and describe the spread of Patayan populations in the area. Little is known of Patayan settlement, subsistence, and organizational patterns. The Mohave, the historic river Yumans, are thought to be the descendants of the Patayan and are often used as an analog to interpret Patayan lifeways (Stone 1987).

Also of note is the Cerbat Branch, Upland Patayan (see Stone 1987:58–59), occupation. Cerbat cultural and settlement systems are generally interpreted using the historic Hualapai as ethnographic analogs. The spatial distribution of the Cerbat is defined by Tizon Brownware. Euler (1958, 1982) divided the Cerbat occupation of the area into three periods: the Desert period (A.D. 700–1150); the Territorial Expansion period (A.D. 1150–1300); and the Period of Maximum Geographic Expansion and Stability (A.D. 1300–1850). It is not clear if the Cerbat developed out of local Archaic populations or represent a migration of Yuman speaking peoples into the area. The Desert period is poorly understood. During the Territorial Expansion period, the Cerbat expanded their territory onto the Colorado Plateau replacing the Cohonina Branch, a poorly understood cultural manifestation suggested to represent an indigenous and independent development from the earlier Hakataya. During the Period of Maximum Geographic Expansion and Stability, the Cerbat apparently maintained the same lifestyle over a long period of time (Euler 1958). People continued to make Tizon Brownware and basketry, live in wickiups, and used small Desert Side-notched projectile points. Huett (1974) reports on the excavations at Boulder Springs rockshelter in the Hualapai Mountains. The ceramic assemblage there indicates a Cerbat occupation, probably dating from A.D. 900 to 1150. Intrusive Lower Colorado Buffware and grayware sherds from the Cohonina and Prescott branches were also present in quantity (Stone 1991:44).

Another archaeological manifestation of the Yuman presence in the study area is aboriginal trails. Stone (1987:72) notes that these are usually nothing more than cleared paths through rocky area or desert pavement, are usually no more than a meter wide, and rarely are visible

beyond desert pavement or rocky areas. Such trails are fairly common along the Colorado and Bill Williams Rivers.

HISTORIC PERIOD

Native American Populations

Historically, the project area was occupied by groups of Yumans (see Bee 1981; Kroeber 1935; Spier 1933; Stone 1986, 1987, 1991). Most of northwestern Arizona was occupied by the Hualapai (Walapai; Kroeber 1935; Stone 1987), a Yuman subgroup belonging to the Hokan language family. The territory occupied by the Mohave also includes northwestern Arizona. The Mohave were the northernmost of the Yuman groups living along the lower Colorado and lower Gila Rivers.

Although the Mohave territory extended north to the area behind Hoover Dam, the largest concentration of Mohave in the area now is between the towns of Bullhead City and Topock. The Mohave are one of three Colorado River tribes, the other two being the Quechan and Cocopa. Subsistence was based on a combination of farming, fishing, hunting, and wild plant collection. The Colorado River tribes lived in dispersed settlements of 100 to 500 people (Bee 1981; Stone 1987). Settlement and organizational patterns within the community were quite flexible. It was not uncommon for settlements to shift on a yearly basis or even seasonally. In part, this flexibility was tied to seasonal and yearly fluctuation in resources and river flow, flooding, as well as to temporary abandonment of structures and farm plots after the death of family members. People recognized tribal membership and cooperated in various ceremonies and war expeditions. However, leadership authority was limited and held mostly by local headmen who had achieved their position by age, social conduct, their activities within the community, and demonstration of leadership qualities.

The Hualapai, as a group, were more internally varied than the Mohave. The Hualapai were hunters and gatherers of the western Arizona desert. Their technology and social organization reflected their adaptation to the desert. The Hualapai were made up of groups of relatively autonomous peoples, and there was no single political authority that the various groups recognized. Nevertheless, these people shared a common culture, spoke the same language, intermarried, and carried on common economic and some social activities. However, their status as a tribe has been greatly debated (Stone 1987:27). With the expansion of Anglo-Americans into the Hualapai territory, there was a strengthening of ties between the various groups that approached tribal level organization.

By the early 1900s the Hualapai had been reduced to a population of around 1,000 people living in camps of about 25 people each. These were organized into regional bands or subtribes that ranged over different portions of the Hualapai territory (Dobyns and Euler 1970; McGuire 1983; Stone 1987:28–30). During the winter, people congregated in larger winter base camps. Group size was larger as people came together to cooperate in subsistence activities. In the spring this group then split into small hunting and collecting bands to exploit seasonally available resources.

Non-Native American History

Spanish exploration was limited, although they began to establish missions in the general area. Between A.D. 1697 and 1711, Kino and his fellow Jesuits eventually established some 29 such missions (Fritz et al. 1974). Kino traveled along both the Colorado and Gila Rivers visiting a number of Pima and Maricopa villages. In the late 1700s Fray Francisco Garces traveled between California and the Hopi Mesas as Spain expanded its colonization of California (Forbes 1965). Although no missions were established north of the Gila River, there were attempts to missionize some of the northwestern Arizona groups. However, these attempts were generally limited or unsuccessful, and contact with the more northern groups was limited (Dobyns and Euler 1970). Additionally, as Spanish livestock was introduced and the slave trade intensified, there was increased warfare between the native groups of the area. As European disease spread, the numbers of Piman and Yuman speakers declined dramatically (Henss 1983; Stone and Myers 1982). By the early 1800s most of the Spanish missions established in the Gila and Colorado River areas were abandoned.

In 1821 Mexico declared its independence from Spain and controlled most of the area that is now Arizona until 1848. Mexico ceded the area north of the Gila River to the United States after the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In 1853 the Gadsden Purchase added the area south of the Gila River to the Sonora boundary to the United States.

Anglo-American exploration was generally limited to expeditions by the U.S. Army in search of wagon or rail routes through the area. In the 1860s there was a major mining boom in the Black, Cerbat, Harcuvar, Harquahala, and other mountain ranges of western Arizona. Many of the mines were supplied by steamboats on the Colorado River (Bruder et al. 1989). This resulted in the area being "opened up" to Anglo-Americans. It also led to conflict between Anglo-Americans and the Hualapai. As the military became involved in the protection of the miners and settlers, numerous small forts and military camps were established throughout western Arizona. Many of these were occupied for short periods of time as the soldiers moved about to various trouble spots (Altshuler 1983; Brandes 1960; Collins et al. 1993; Truman 1881).

Railroad construction led to the building of small way stations. The construction of railroad branches in the early 1900s finally made mining in northwestern Arizona profitable. Railroads include the Arizona and California, which later became the California, Arizona, and Santa Fe, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. Several smaller railways or branches were also built, connecting some of the smaller towns to main lines.

The major physiographic feature that dominates western Arizona is the Colorado River. It was explored as early as the mid-1500s. In the 1800s the river was explored by trappers, and by War Department surveyors and explorers. In the early 1900s regulation of the Colorado River became a major concern of the federal government, and by 1929 a compact was ratified that ensured the states involved, as well as Mexico, had access to the water for the Colorado River. In 1932 the construction of Hoover Dam was begun. On September 30, 1935, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt dedicated the dam, and in February 1936 the reservoir created by the dam was officially named Lake Mead after Dr. Elwood Mead, a former Commissioner of Reclamation (Queen 1992:19). Hoover Dam was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in

April 1981 and was designated a National Landmark in August 1985. Cultural resource inventories around the dam have resulted in the identification of both historic and prehistoric cultural resources (Queen 1992; White 1989, 1993).

Mining was also an active enterprise across western Arizona throughout the early 20th century. As Keane and Rogge (1992:50) explain, “the lone prospector with his burro continued to prospect the desolate reaches of Arizona.” According to historic BLM mining survey reports (Phifer 1994), the Standard Gold Mining Company patented Manitowac Mine, located immediately north of the current project area, in 1903. It is likely that historic Dutch Flat road (AZ L:12:2[ASM]) was built to access this mine from the Colorado River.

World War II training activities were also performed in western Arizona. The Air Force built the Kingman Emergency Field S6, commonly referred to as “Site Six” in Lake Havasu City on Pittsburgh Point. The airfield contained two landing strips as an auxiliary installation for aircraft and personnel from Kingman Army Airfield and the Yucca Aerial Gunnery Range. Site Six was established in 1943 after the Yucca Aerial Gunnery Range had been in operation for little more than a year. The gunnery range ceased operation in 1944 (Freeman 2012).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A review of the AZSITE database maintained by the Arizona State Museum and the historical General Land Office (GLO) records housed by the Bureau of Land Management was conducted to identify previous archaeological investigations and recorded archaeological and historical sites within a one-mile proximity to the project area. These records indicate that 15 archaeological surveys (Figure 2 and Table 1) have been previously conducted within this one-mile study radius. Five archaeological sites have been recorded in the study radius but none are within the project area. The GLO records from 1918 indicate that several roads passed through the study area and intersect the project area in a few locations (Figure 2).

Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted in the Study Radius

Project No.	Description	In Project Area?	Reference
1986-27.ASM	Sewage line survey	Partial	Greenwald 1986
1987-149.ASM	SR 95 and related access roads survey	Partial	Hector and Wade 1987
1992-72.ASM	Utility ROW survey	No	Puzmann 1992
1994-413.ASM	No information available	No	--
1994-216.ASM	SR 95 survey	Partial	Stone 1994
1997-290.ASM	Transmission line survey	No	Moreno et al. 1997
1999-32.ASM	SR 95 survey	No	Shepard 1999
1999-546.ASM	Transmission line survey	No	Barrett et al. 2001
2002-28.ASM	Park improvement survey	Partial	Johnson 2002
2006-199.ASM	Utility survey	Partial	Stokes and Fangmeier 2006
2007-9.ASM	Telephone towers survey	No	Purcell 2006

Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted in the Study Radius

Project No.	Description	In Project Area?	Reference
2008-5.ASM	SR 95 survey	Partial	Touchin 2008a
2008-268.ASM	SR 95 survey	Partial	Touchin 2008b
2008-673.ASM	SR 95 survey	Partial	Touchin 2008a
2009-705.ASM	Fiber optic survey	No	Deats 2009

Table 2. Previously Documented Sites in the Study Radius

Site No.—NRHP eligibility	Site Type	In Project Area?	Reference
AZ L:12:10(ASM) – Not eligible	Trail	No	AZSITE
AZ L:12:11(ASM) – Not eligible	Historic to recent building foundations	No	AZSITE
AZ L:12:12(ASM) – Not eligible	Historic trash scatter	No	AZSITE
AZ L:12:13(ASM) – Not evaluated	Historic building foundation and trash scatter	No	AZSITE
AZ L:12:15(ASM) – Not eligible	Historic transmission line	No	AZSITE

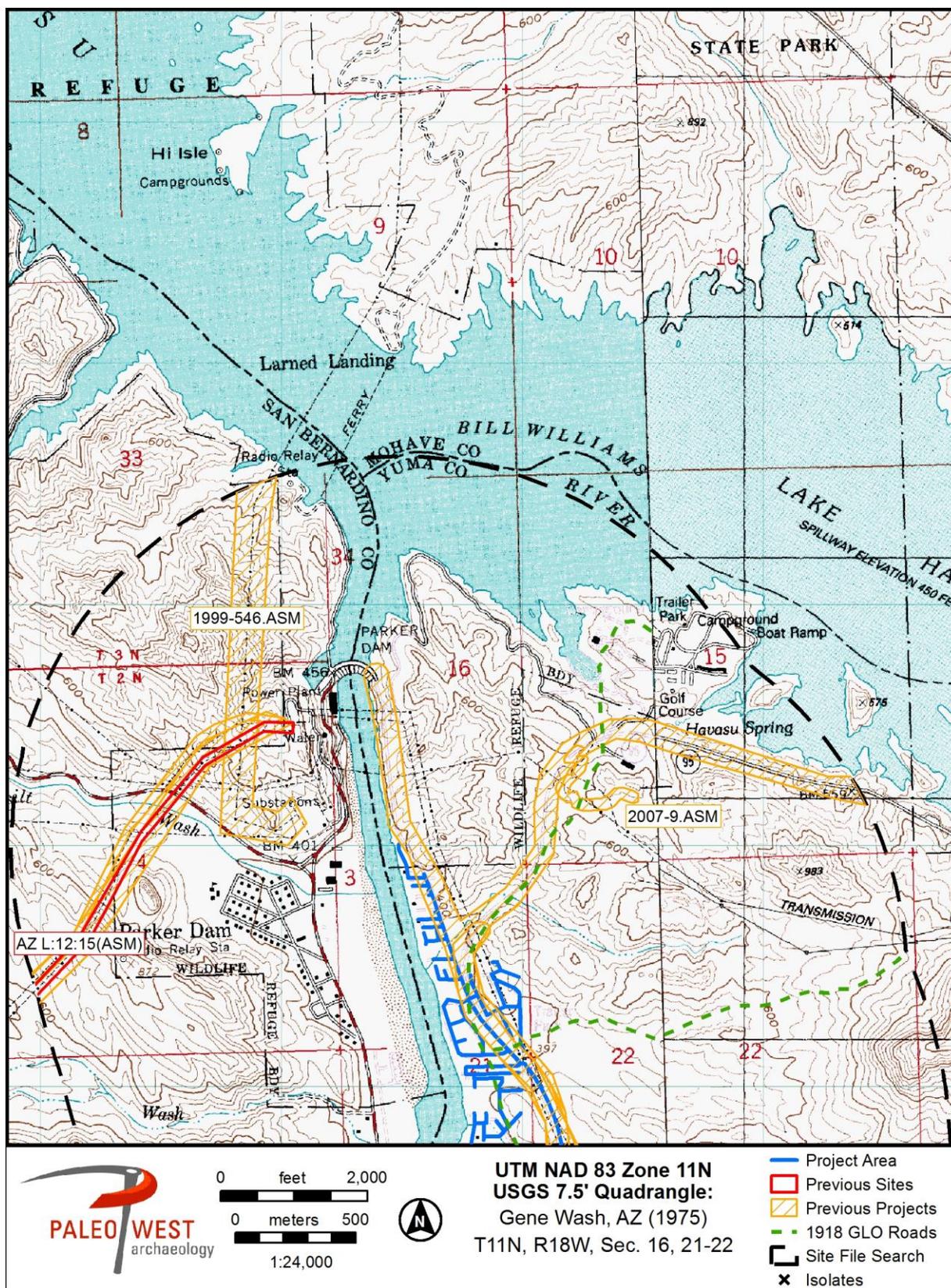


Figure 2. Location of the project area showing previous surveys and previously recorded sites (northern section).

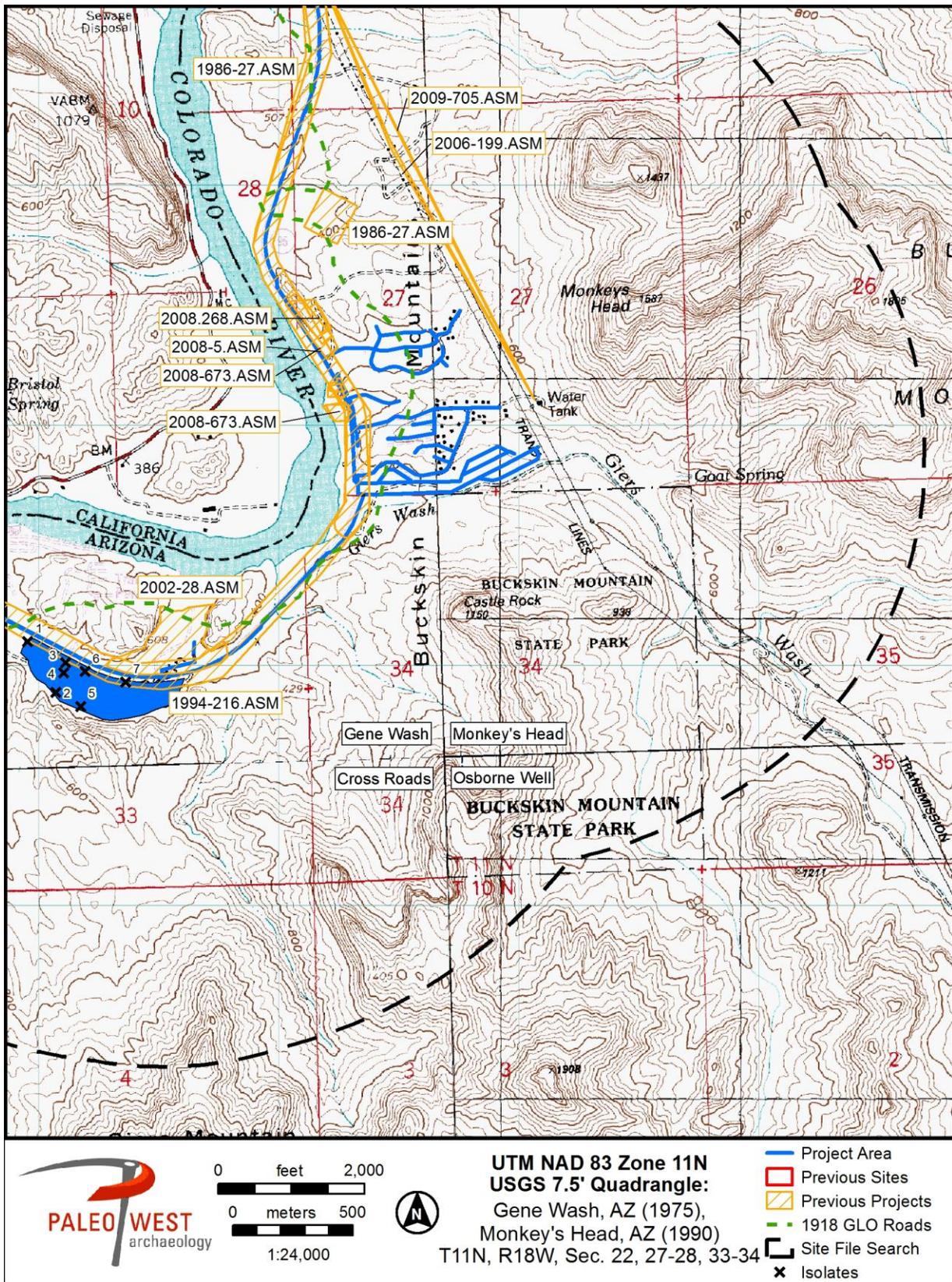


Figure 3. Location of the project area showing previous surveys and newly discovered isolated occurrences (eastern section).

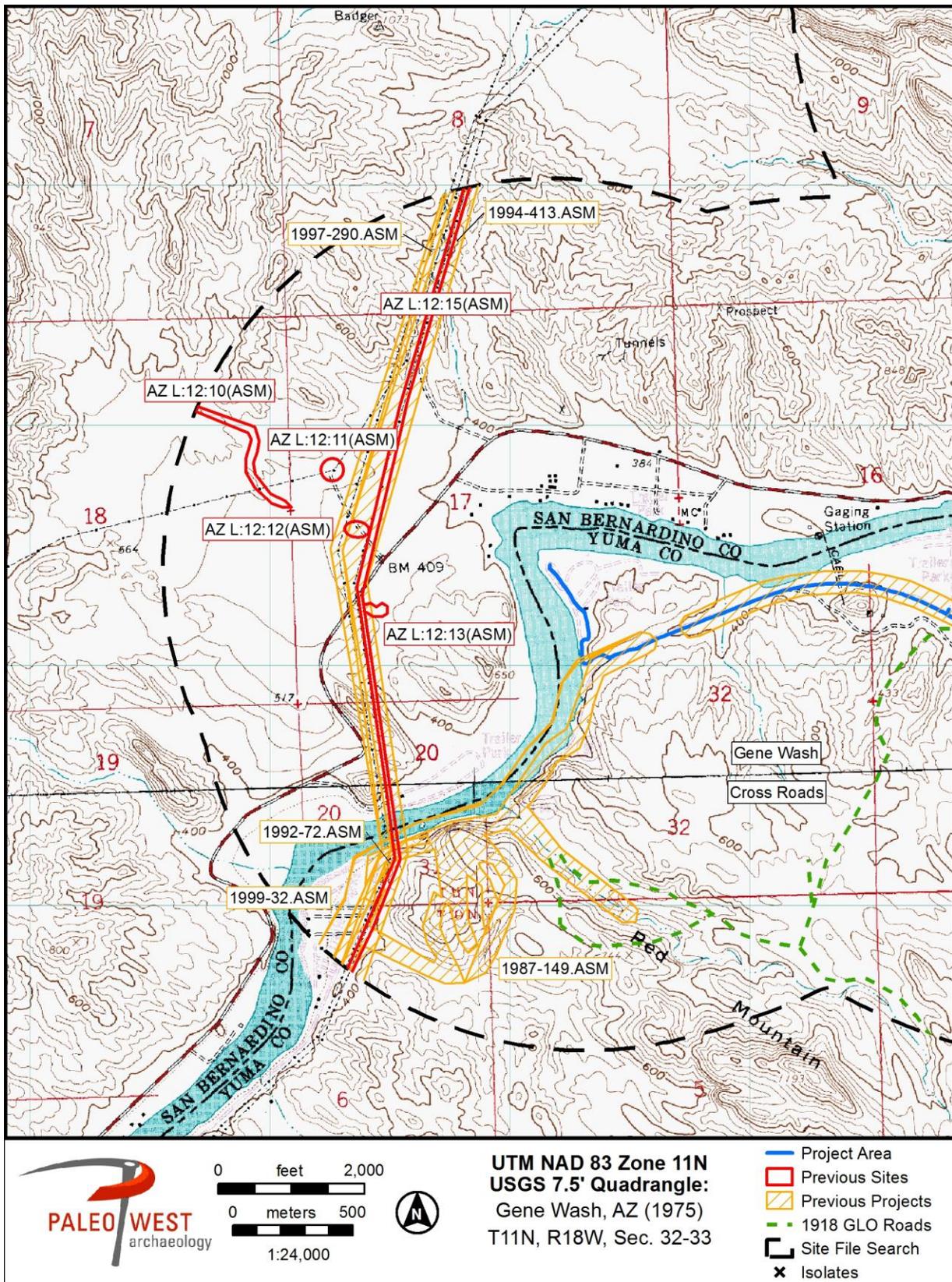


Figure 4. Location of the project area showing previous surveys and previously recorded sites western section).

SURVEY METHODS

The survey was conducted according to professional standards and guidelines outlined in the Arizona State Museum (ASM) manual. A hand-held GPS unit (Garmin Map60CSx) was used for obtaining location information. PaleoWest followed the ASM survey standards so that survey intervals are no greater 20 meters (approximately 60 feet). Field notes were maintained describing terrain and vegetation, cultural remains, observational problems, and procedures used to accommodate or compensate for them.

The project area is approximately 3.5 miles long and includes a proposed sewer main, lift stations, a treatment plant, and a gravity sewer system. The majority of the project area (existing and proposed underground pipes), are in areas that have been previously disturbed by housing, roadways, and parking facilities. The only area that consists of relatively undisturbed desert is the location of the proposed wastewater treatment plant. This parcel consisted of natural desert (Figure 5) and surface visibility was very good, averaging approximately 90 percent.



Figure 5. Photograph of the proposed wastewater treatment plant parcel, view to south.

SURVEY RESULTS

Seven isolated occurrences (IOs) were identified during the survey (Table 3). These IOs consisted of can and bottle fragments and prehistoric ceramic sherds. The types of glass and

metal artifacts were not particularly distinctive and may date anywhere from the 1920s through the 1970s. The rock pile also did not exhibit any datable characteristics. One of the IOs consisted of what was likely a pot break. These sherds represent prehistoric pottery but that was used by people from A.D. 700–1500. The IOs found in the project area are not considered significant.

Table 3. Description of the Isolated Occurrences Recorded in the Parcel

IO No.	UTM East	UTM North	Description
1	762956	3794099	Sanitary can
2	763075	3793888	Church-key opened beverage can
3	763114	3794012	Glass medicine bottle, screw cap (T SS 22) on base
4	763106	3793969	Stripped top of beverage can
5	763177	3793829	Beverage can, highly degraded
6	763195	3793974	Rock pile and old wood, one church-key opened can
7	763364	3793931	Pot break; 17 plain ware bowl sherds, buff on interior, gray on exterior, large quartz temper

Note: UTM's are in NAD 83, Zone 11S.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No sites and seven isolated artifact occurrences were found in the project area. The IOs are not considered significant and are not eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places. Due to the absence of significant cultural resources in the parcel, a finding of “no adverse effect on historic properties” is recommended. No further work is recommended for the project area. However, PaleoWest recommends that should cultural deposits be discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work in the immediate vicinity should stop until the remains can be evaluated by a professional archaeologist.

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