

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE FILE SEARCH SUMMARY

**A Class I Site File Search for the
Proposed Purchase and Transfer of
7,746 Acre-Feet of Central Arizona
Project Water to the Central Arizona
Water Conservation District,
Maricopa County, Arizona**

Prepared for

Central Arizona Water Conservation District

Prepared by

SWCA Environmental Consultants

October 2003

A CLASS I SITE FILE SEARCH FOR THE PROPOSED PURCHASE AND TRANSFER OF 7,746
ACRE-FEET OF CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT WATER TO THE CENTRAL ARIZONA WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Prepared for

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Cultural Resources Report No. 03-311

October 2003

PROJECT ABSTRACT

AGENCY: Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR).

PROJECT TITLE: A Class I Site File Search for the Proposed Purchase and Transfer of 7,746 Acre-Feet of Central Arizona Project Water to the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Maricopa County, Arizona (SWCA Project No. 7264-076).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This site file search was conducted prior to the proposed purchase and transfer of 7,746 acre-feet (af) of water to the Central Arizona Water Conservation District. CAP M&I entitlements held by New River Utility Company (NRUC) (1,885 af), Sunrise Water Company (SWC) (944 af) and West End Water Company (WEWC) (157 af), along with 4,760 af of Litchfield Park Service Company's (LPSCo) entitlement would be transferred to CAWCD exclusively for use in meeting its replenishment obligations as defined by Arizona Revised Statutes.

LOCATION: *LPSCo Parcel:* Sections 3 and 4 of T1N, R1W and Sections 8, 9, 10, 12-16, 19-23, 26-31, and 33-35 of T2N, R1W, Sections 24, 25, and 36 of T2N, R2W, and Section 1 of T1N, R3W (Waddell, El Mirage, Tolleson, and Perryville 7.5' quadrangles). *NRUC Parcel:* Sections 14, 22, 23, and 26 of T4N, R1E (Calderwood Butte and Hedgepeth Hills 7.5' quadrangles). *SWC Parcel:* Sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 of T4N, R1E (Calderwood Butte and Hedgepeth Hills 7.5' quadrangles). *WEWC Parcel:* Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 24 of T5N, R3W and Sections 18 and 19 of T5N, R2W (Wittman 7.5' quadrangle).

NUMBER OF SURVEYED ACRES: 0.

NUMBER OF SITES: 40.

LIST OF ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: 9.

LIST OF INELIGIBLE SITES: 31.

COMMENTS: A Class I overview conducted for four water service areas identified a total of 40 archaeological sites and 50 surveys. Nine of the sites are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Class I site file search of a four parcels in Arizona (Figure 1). SWCA conducted site file search prior to the proposed purchase and transfer of 7,746 acre-feet (af) of water to the Central Arizona Water Conservation District. If approved, CAWCD will enter into a 50-year water service contract for the total annual volume of 7,746 af. CAP M&I entitlements held by New River Utility Company (NRUC) (1,885 af), Sunrise (944 af) and West End Water Company (WEWC) (157 af), along with 4,760 af of Litchfield Park Service Company's (LPSCo) entitlement would be transferred to CAWCD exclusively for use in meeting its replenishment obligations as defined by Arizona Revised Statutes.

There are a total of 40 archaeological sites, 9 of which are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, within the four parcels. Fifty archaeological surveys have been recorded for the four parcels. For the 12,900 acre LPSCo area, 23 surveys and 7 sites were identified; for the 1,077 acre NRUC area, 7 surveys and 7 sites were identified; for the 2,506 acre SWC area, 9 surveys and 19 sites were identified; for the 3,720-acre WEWC area, 11 surveys and 7 sites were identified.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

The earliest human occupation of the Southwest occurred during the Paleoindian period, which is "well-documented from about 11,000 years ago to about 7,500 years ago" (Cordell 1997:99). Many Paleoindian sites have been identified in southern Arizona. However, evidence of Paleoindian occupation in central and south-central Arizona is relatively sparse and consists of isolated projectile points (Crowner 1994; Huckell 1982; Mabry 1998). Throughout the greater Southwest the Paleoindian Period is seen in the form of Clovis and Folsom points, generally regarded as the material remains from a widespread hunting tradition that focused on large mammals (McGuire and Schiffer 1982:166). Although Paleoindian camps have been located in southeastern Arizona (Haury 1956; Haury et al. 1959; Hemmings and Haynes 1969), remains from near the project area are rare. Isolated Clovis points have been found in central Arizona (Crowner 1994), and in the northwest Papagueria (Ezell 1954).

Following the Paleoindian Period, Archaic populations occupied the area. While better understood than the Paleoindian era, the Archaic Period also suffers from problematic dating and conflicting artifact typologies. Beginning dates for the Archaic Period are unclear, but it was in place by 7000 B.C., with possibly earlier occupations (McGregor 1965:124). Ending dates for the Archaic are also somewhat vague, but are generally tied to the rise of agriculture and the production of ceramics, sometime around A.D. 1. The terminating dates are highly variable and are generally determined by the appearance of agriculture. In southern Arizona the Archaic Period has been split between two traditions that contain distinct projectile points and lithic tools. The Amargosa tradition is mainly concentrated in southern California and southwestern Arizona (Rogers 1939; Haury 1950), while the Cochise tradition is associated with southeastern Arizona (Sayles and Antevs 1941). The relationship between the two traditions is ambiguous, and materials from the various periods of each have been found to overlap geographically in places such as Ventana Cave, south of the project area (Haury 1950). It has been suggested that the two represent regional and environmental variations of the same basic toolkit (McGuire and Schiffer 1982:177-178).

Excavation of sites in the Harquahala Valley west of the Phoenix metropolitan area identified Archaic projectile points representative of the Amargosa, Cochise, and Great Basin traditions (Bostwick 1988). Explanations of the mixture of materials included expansion of the Cochise tradition into the western desert, manufacture of similar types by the different groups, and unsystematic analysis techniques that prevent valid regional comparisons (Bostwick and Stone 1988:326-328). Late Archaic sites have been investigated

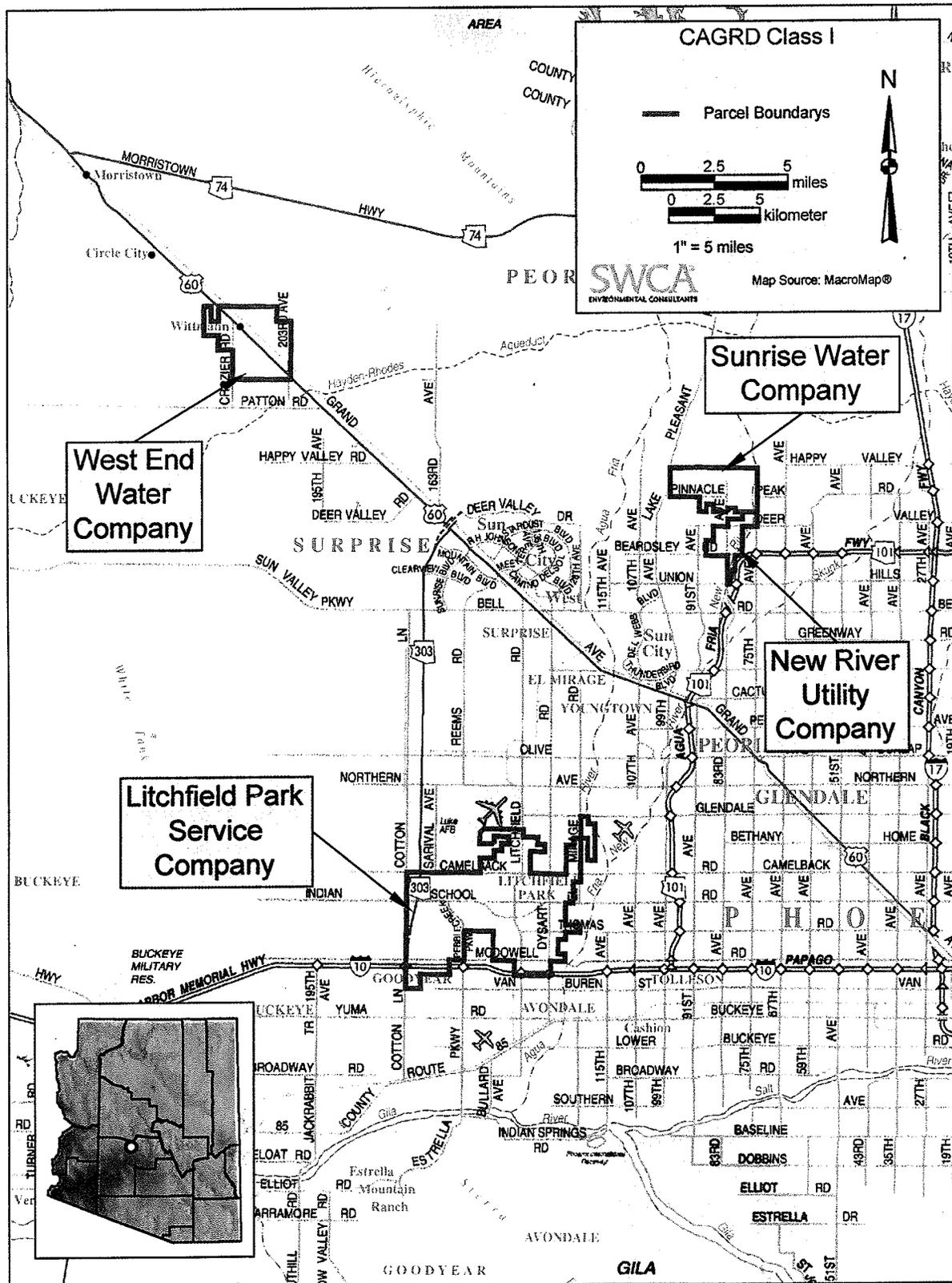


Figure 1. General location of the project areas.

immediately north of the Phoenix Basin in the McDowell Mountains and Paradise Valley (Hackbarth 1999; RECON 1987; Stubing and Mitchell 1999).

The Hohokam occupation is generally divided by researchers into four distinct periods, which have been further subdivided into phases. The beginnings of Hohokam culture are initially seen in the Pioneer Period, whose inception date is currently under debate by archaeologists. An early Red Mountain phase has been suggested as beginning around A.D. 1 and continuing until circa A.D. 450 (Cable and Doyel 1987; Mabry 2000; Morris 1969), and is followed by the more traditionally accepted Vahki, Estrella, Sweetwater, and Snaketown phases, that together make up the Pioneer Period (Haury 1976). The Colonial period followed the close of the Pioneer around A.D. 750 and continued to approximately A.D. 950, containing the Gila Butte and Santa Cruz phases. The Sedentary Period, consisting of the Sacaton phase, lasted from circa A.D. 950 to 1150.

The Classic Period succeeds the Sedentary Period, with dates from approximately A.D. 1150 to 1450. The Soho and Civano Phases occur within the Classic Period. The occurrence of a Post-Classic period, designated the Polvoron phase that would extend from the end of the Classic Period into the 16th century is currently being debated (Chenault 2000; Doyel 1991; Henderson and Hackbarth 2000; Sires 1984).

During the Protohistoric period, which occurred from the late 1400s through the 1600s, the region encompassing the project area was inhabited by the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa (Bostwick 1988; Spier 1933). Studies of these groups suggest they lived in rancherias and relied on a variety of subsistence strategies, including hunting and gathering, fishing, and a small amount of agriculture (McGuire and Schiffer 1982; Spier 1933:48–59). These groups continue to occupy the area on several reservations including the Gila River Indian Community, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Reservation, and the Tohono O'odham Reservation.

Historic use of the area begins with Spanish missionary and mineral exploration expeditions throughout southern Arizona in the late 17th century into the 18th century (Walker and Bufkin 1979). Further historic use of the region is associated with ranching, homesteading, and mining. Late historic occupation of this project area involved land cultivation associated with agricultural activity.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

SWCA consulted the AZSite online database for previous survey and site information. Additionally, archaeological site files were examined at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Arizona State Museum (ASM), the Arizona State University (ASU), and the Bureau of Land Management Phoenix Area Office. The General Land Office (GLO) survey plat maps of the region, which show historic roads and buildings, were examined at the BLM office in Phoenix. National, State, and Local Registers of Historic Places were also checked for historic properties and districts.

Litchfield Park Service Company

Seven archaeological sites have been identified within the 12,900-acre Litchfield Park Service Company (LPSCo) parcel, four of which are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Table 1). Additionally, twenty-three archaeological surveys have been conducted (Figures 2-4, Table 2). The General Land Office plat maps for T1N, R1W (filed in 1870 and 1919), for T1N, R2W (filed in 1883 and 1907), and for T2N, R1W (filed in 1870) show no historic resources within the LPSCo parcel. The plat map for T2N, R2W (filed in 1883) shows a segment of a road trending northwest to southeast (Figure 4).

Table 1. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the Litchfield Park Service Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
AZ T:10:83(ASM)	Euro-american	Roosevelt Canal, built in 1928. The western portion of the Roosevelt Canal extends between South Phoenix and the Hassayampa River north of Dixie.	Historic	Yes
AZ T:7:76(ASM)	Euro-american	Air Line (or Airline) Canal built circa 1916. Designates a 4.7-mile long historic canal that was, based on archival data, and is continuing to be used today. It is 12 ft wide and 3.0 ft deep.	Historic	Yes
AZ T:7:125(ASM)	Euro-american	Two discrete trash deposits and an artifact scatter.	Historic	No
AZ T:7:126(ASM)	Hohokam	Chipping station lithic scatter and a rock ring.	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:7:196(ASM)	Hohokam	Low-density scatter of prehistoric ceramics and chipped stone. Resource procurement and/or processing area.	Prehistoric	Yes
AZ T:7:198(ASM)	Euro-american	Historic home site and a moderate-density artifact scatter (AD 1900-1930).	Historic	Yes
AZ T:7:48(ASU)	Hohokam/ Euro-american	Three structure foundations, two wells, six trash dumps, stock tank and a fishpond. Also a prehistoric artifact scatter.	Prehistoric / Historic	*

*NRHP eligibility unknown.

Table 2. List of Previous Archaeological Work within the Litchfield Park Service Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
1987-222.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Technical Report for the U.S. Telecomm Fiber Optic Cable Project from San Timoteo, California to Socoro, Texas: The Arizona Segment</i> by Patrick M. O'Brien, J. Simon Bruder, David A. Gregory, A.E. Rogge and Deborah A. Hull (1987). Dames & Moore, Inc., Phoenix.
1988-148.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of an 85 acre Parcel Adjacent to the North Side of Interstate 10 in Goodyear, Western Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Ross S. Curtis (1988). Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.
1988-239.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Estrella Freeway Interim Roadway (Loop 303) in Metropolitan Phoenix, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1989). Plateau Mountain Desert Research, Inc., Flagstaff.
1990-15.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Survey of 435 Acres for a Proposed Golf Course Adjacent to Luke Air Force Base in Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Laurie V. Slawson and Ronald P. Maldonado (1990). Cultural and Environmental Systems, Tucson.
1991-148.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of a Parcel near Luke Air Force Base, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Kim Adams (1991). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.

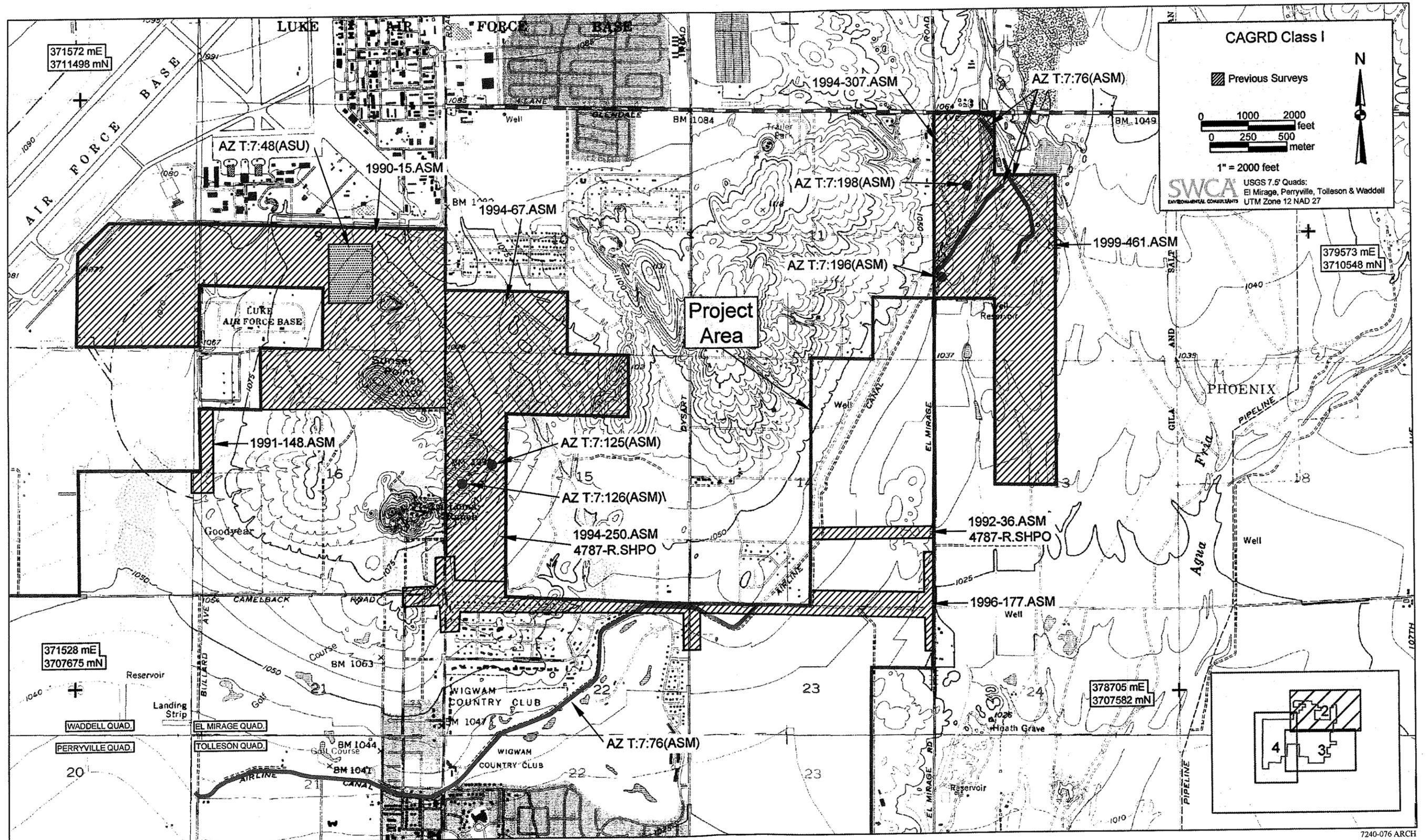


Figure 2. Known archaeological sites and previous surveys within the Litchfield Park Service Company parcel.

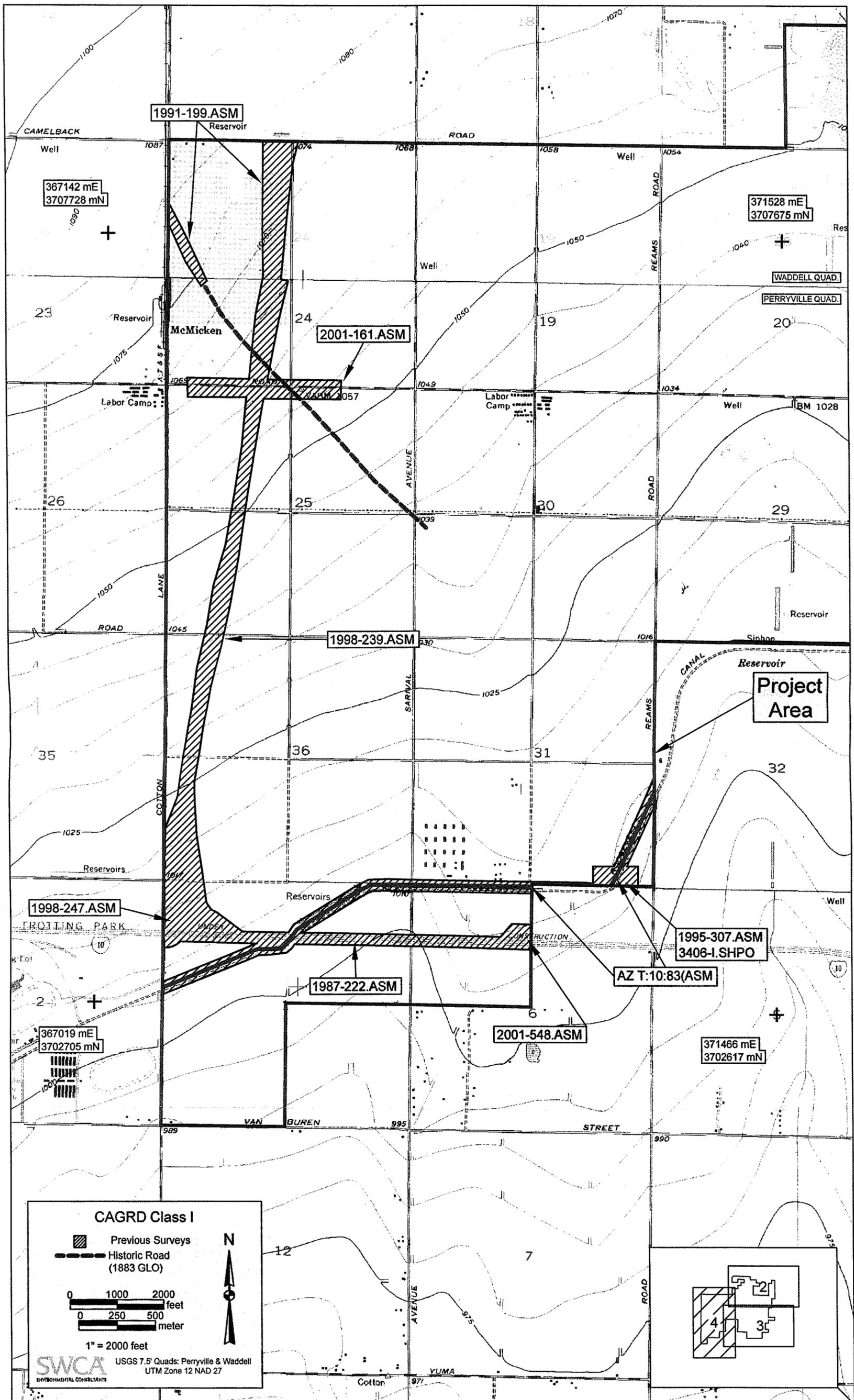


Figure 4. Known archaeological sites and previous surveys within the Litchfield Park Service Company parcel.

Table 2 (Continued). List of Previous Archaeological Work within the Litchfield Park Service Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
1991-199.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of Parcel 8 the Estrella Freeway Interim Roadway (Loop 303) in Goodyear, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1991a). Plateau Mountain Desert Research, Inc., Flagstaff.
1992-36.ASM/ 4787-R.SHPO	<i>An Archaeological Inventory of the Colter Channel North of Litchfield Park, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1992). Contract Archaeological Series No. 992-3A, Scientific Archeological Services, Phoenix.
1994-250.ASM/ 5385-R.SHPO	<i>The Quail Ridge Archaeological Inventory Project near Litchfield Park, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1994). Contract Archaeological Series No. 994-8, Scientific Archeological Services, Phoenix.
1994-307.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of Glendale Avenue between Litchfield Road and 115th Avenue, and Portions of El Mirage Road, Glendale, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Caroline Davies and Michael S. Foster (1994). Soil Systems Technical Report No. 94-37, Phoenix.
1994-67.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Litchfield and Bethany Home Roads Development for the Suncor Development Company, Litchfield Park, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Holly S. DeMaagd (1994). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
1995-307.ASM/ 3406-I. SHPO	<i>An Archaeological Survey of a Canal Crossing on McDowell Road between Pebble Creek Parkway and Sarival Road, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Michael Stubing and Douglas R. Mitchell (1995). Archaeological Report No. 95-116, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix.
1996-119.ASM	<i>Palm Valley Luxury Rentals, Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Mark R. Hackbarth (1996). Northland Research Inc., Flagstaff.
1996-166.ASM	<i>The Roosevelt Irrigation District Canal Overchute Archaeological Inventory Project of Goodyear and Avondale, Arizona: An Adjunct Investigation</i> by James B. Rodgers (1996b). Contract Archaeological Series No. 996-7, Scientific Archeological Services, Phoenix.
1996-177.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Survey along Camelback Road between El Mirage Road and Litchfield Road, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Michael S. Stubing (1995b). Archaeological Report No. 96-133, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix.
1996-80.ASM	<i>The Roosevelt Irrigation District Canal Overchute Archaeological Inventory Project of Goodyear and Avondale, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1996a). Contract Archaeological Series No. 996-7, Scientific Archeological Services, Phoenix.
1997-243.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of 109 Acres near Dysart and Indian School Roads in Litchfield Park, Arizona</i> by Northland Research Inc. (no author), Tempe (1997).
1997-406.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of 100 Acres near Dysart Road and 109th Avenue, Litchfield Park, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Mary-Ellen Walsh-Anduze (1997). Northland Research Inc., Tempe.
1998-247.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment for Ten Locations in the Phoenix District along I-10 at Mileposts 124.70, 133.7, 141.68, 151.18, 157.74, 162.38 and along I-17 at Mileposts 195.93, 216.00 and along SR 51 at Mileposts 3.32 and 5.57</i> by Bob Larkin and John Giacobbe (1998). Stantech Consulting, Inc., Phoenix.
1999-461.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of ca.289 Acres of Private Land for a Proposed Aggregate Materials Source Expansion Area for United Metro Materials Plant #112 (#CM0066), Glendale, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i> by J. Scott Courtright (1999). Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.
2000-723.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of Link Three of the AT&T NexGen/ Core Project, Arizona and California</i> by T.M. Kearns, T.J. Lennon, J. Jones, and S.F. Mehls (2000). Western Cultural Resource Management Inc., Farmington.
2001-161.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of the Indian School Road, Northern Avenue, and Olive Avenue Intersections with the Loop 303 Expressway, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by A.E. (Gene) Rogge and Sebastian Chamorrow (2001). URS Corporation, Phoenix.

Table 2 (Continued). List of Previous Archaeological Work within the Litchfield Park Service Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
2001-274.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Survey of a 10-Acre Parcel West of the Intersection of McDowell Road and Litchfield Road</i> by Keith Knoblock (2001). Letter report No. 631. Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc., Tucson.
2001-548.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey at Six Land Disposal Areas on Interstate 10 between Avondale and Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Toni Gertilli and Lisa Folb (2001). EcoPlan Cultural Resources Report No. 00-469, Mesa.

New River Utility Company

Seven archaeological sites have been identified within the 1,077-acre New River Utility Company (NRUC) parcel, however all seven sites were recorded by avocational archaeologist Frank Midvale during the 1940s and 1950s and no information is available on these sites (Figure 5, Table 3). Additionally, seven archaeological surveys have been conducted within the NRUC parcel (Table 4). The General Land Office plat map for T4N, R1E (filed in 1895) shows no historic resources within the NRUC parcel.

Table 3. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the New River Utility Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
M-14	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-15	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-16	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-17	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-18	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-20	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a
M-21	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a

*NRHP eligibility unknown.

Table 4. List of Previous Archaeological Work within the New River Utility Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
1994-228.ASM (3358-I. SHPO)	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey along New River, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by John T. Marshall (1994). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.
1994-297.ASM	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 69.58 Acres at Union Hills Drive and 83rd Avenue for the Maricopa County Department of Transportation</i> by Peg Davis (1994). Louis Berger and Associates, Phoenix.
1997-47.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Terramar Development Sewer and Water Alignments</i> by Mark Hackbarth (1997a). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.
1997-178.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lake Pleasant Parkway, Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Mark Hackbarth (1997b). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.
1998-369.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the Deer Valley Road Bridge Across the New River, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Lourdes Aguila (1999). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
2001-8.ASM	<i>Communications Tower Survey at Sunrise Mountain High School, 21200 N. 83rd Avenue in Peoria</i> by Eric Kaldahl (2001). Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Letter Report No. 2001.04, Tucson.
NRI Task 20	<i>Archaeological Survey in the New River Irrigation District and City of Peoria Water System</i> by Patricia Quillian (1986). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.

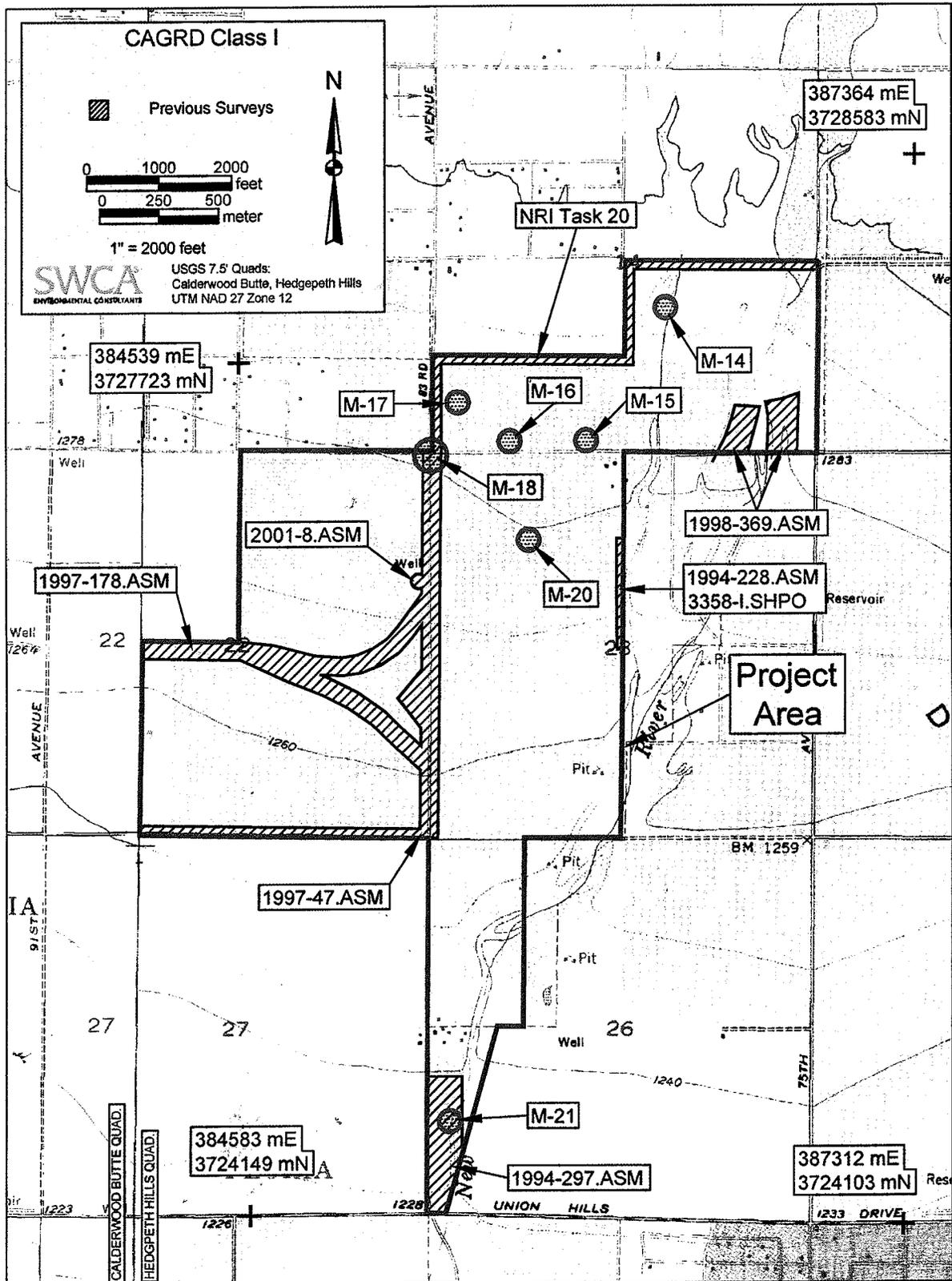


Figure 5. Known archaeological sites and previous surveys within the New River Utility Company parcel.

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Sunrise Water Company

Nineteen archaeological sites have been identified within the 2,506-acre Sunrise Water Company (SWC) parcel, two of which are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 6, Table 5). Additionally, nine archaeological surveys have been conducted (Table 6). The New River Dam Archaeological District lies north of the NRUC parcel. There are abundant resources for tool making and lithic production in the District. At the time the district was designated, there were 43 sites recorded (Brown 1976). Site types range from sherd and/or lithic scatters to agricultural and habitation sites.

The General Land Office (GLO) survey plat map of the region was examined at the BLM office in Phoenix. The 1895 plat map for T4N, R1E displays the Sunrise Nos. 1–6, Venus, Relief and Relief Mine No.2, Pick Me Up, and the Banden and Banden Mine No. 2., located just north of this project area along the southern flank of the Sunrise Mountains (Figure 6). Land patent details obtained from BLM records indicate that Relief Gold Mining Company was originally issued mining patents for these claims on March 3, 1904.

Records at the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum indicate that the Sunrise Relief Gold Mine has been operated by three companies; the Relief Gold Mining Company beginning in 1904 and ending around 1912, followed by the Glendale Mining and Milling Company beginning in 1916 (Moore 1916) with an unknown dissolution date, and later by the Sunrise Relief Mining Company from 1929–1933. The claims included in the Sunrise Relief Gold Mining cluster include Sunrise Nos. 1–6, Venus, Relief and Relief Mine No.2, Pick Me Up, and the Banden and Banden Mine No. 2. The two patented claims in closest proximity to the project area are the Banden and Banden Mine No. 2 in the N ½ of Section 10, T4N, R1E.

As of 1916, several buildings are reported to exist atop and along the southern base of the Sunrise Mountains, including a dining room, cook house, bunk house, company office, store house, cyanide plant, assay office, water tank, and mill (Figure 7).

Table 5. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the Sunrise Water Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
AZ T:7:16(ASM)	Hohokam	Two ceramic scatters.	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:7:161(ASM)	Euro-american	Five shallow, low-bermed ditches comprise the site. A similar segment was recorded nearby as a possible Hohokam canal segment (AZ T:7:14[ASM]).	Historic	Not Eligible
AZ T:8:39(ASU)	Hohokam	Two rock clusters with artifacts (ceramics and lithics).	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:8:2(ASM)	Hohokam	Extremely large Hohokam village (Sacaton phase). <i>Recorded in 1970 as badly looted.</i>	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:8:111(ASM)	Hohokam	Surficial artifact scatter.	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
AZ T:8:37(ASM)	Hohokam	Large, diffuse ceramic, ground stone, and lithic scatter, with three concentrations.	Prehistoric	Eligible
AZ T:8:79(ASM)	Hohokam	Prehistoric habitation site, including ceramics, lithics, ground stone, FCR, shell, and clustered river cobbles (5-8m in diameter). Two canals are visible as depressions (includes M-9).	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:8:98(ASM)	Euro-american	Historic site consisting of a small concentration of steel food and milk cans and a nearby glass scatter. Concentrated scatter suggests a single dumping episode.	Historic	Not Eligible

Table 5. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the Sunrise Water Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
AZ T:8:115(ASM)	Hohokam	Dense Hohokam sherd and lithic scatter. The quantity and variety of artifacts and the presence of possible human bone suggests the site may be a habitation with burials. The integrity of any subsurface remains, however, is unknown (includes M-8).	Prehistoric	Eligible
AZ T:8:172(ASM)	Euro-american	Dense, historic artifact scatter located along a small south trending ephemeral wash with five dumping episodes. (Possibly associated with the Banden Mines)	Historic (1907–1920)	Not Eligible
AZ T:8:173(ASM)	Euro-american	Possible temporary mining camp with seven features ranging from a possible historic trail to several rock/wall alignments and enclosures. (Possibly associated with the Banden Mines)	Historic	Not Eligible
AZ T:8:10(ASU)	Hohokam	Canal remnant (possibly associated with AZ T:8:19(ASU))	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:8:11(ASU) / AZ T:8:33(ASM)	Hohokam	Sherd and lithic scatter associated with a large rock pile and a small rock pile.	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
AZ T:8:13(ASU)	Hohokam	Canal remnant with a small rock concentration (possible temporary field structure). Also a small garden plot at the end of the canal segment.	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:8:19(ASU)		Large field area with many rock concentrations and 2 pieces of ceramics.		
AZ T:8:105 (ASU) / M-7	Hohokam	Originally recorded as an extensive artifacts scatter by Midvale in the 1920s. In 1986, only a few ceramics were recorded (Bostwick and Rice 1986). Residential development now exists where the site was located.	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
M-10	n/a	<i>No information available</i>	n/a	n/a

*NRHP eligibility unknown.

Table 6. List of Previous Archaeological Work within the Sunrise Water Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
2000-645.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Arizona Public Service Company's Westwing-Hedgepeth 69/12 kV Powerline, Northwest Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Lourdes Aguila (2000). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
2000-494.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of 120 Acres at 91st Avenue and Happy Valley Road, Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Chris T. Wenker and Douglas R. Mitchell (2000). Cultural Resources Report No. 00-73, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix.
1998-335.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey for a Proposed 83rd Avenue Realignment, Access Corridors, and Waterline. Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Ronald F. Ryden, Michael S. Stubing, Chris T. Wenker, and Douglas R. Mitchell (1998). SWCA Archaeological Report No. 98-119, Phoenix.
1997-47.ASM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Terramar Development Sewer and Water Alignments</i> by Mark R. Hackbarth (1997a). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.
1970-3.ASM	<i>Archaeological Investigation of the Corps of Engineers Phoenix Vicinity Flood Control Project Area</i> by R.G. Vivian (1970). Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series No. 1, Tucson.
85-003.ASU	<i>An Archaeological Testing Program at Three Sties for the El Paso Natural Gas North Phoenix Area Pipeline</i> by Todd Bostwick (1986). Arizona State University, Tempe.

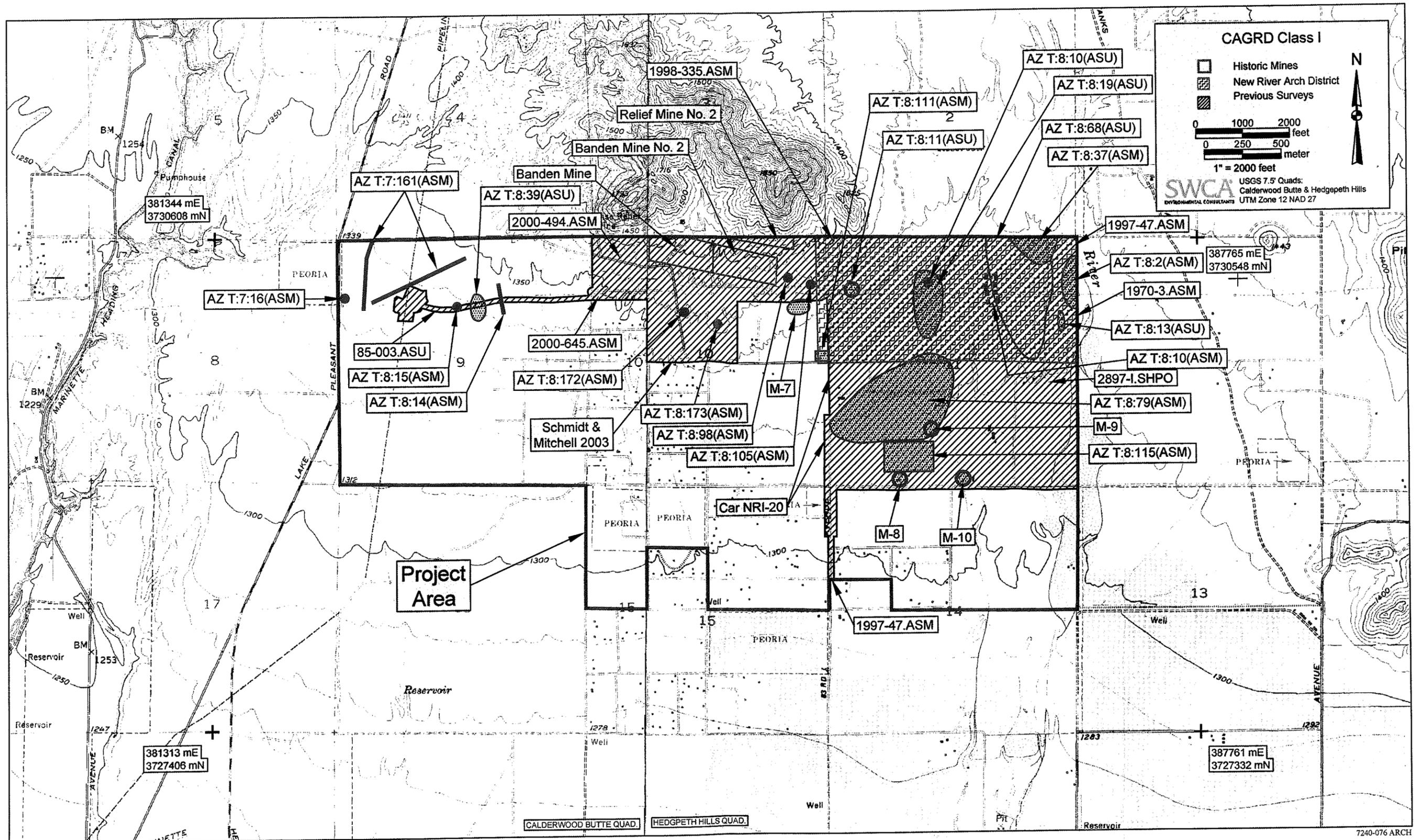


Figure 6. Known archaeological sites and previous surveys within the Sunrise Water Company parcel.

Table 6 (Continued). List of Previous Archaeological Work within the Sunrise Water Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
2897-I / 1764-R	<i>West-Wing Sunrise Mountain Archaeological Investigations</i> by Kathleen S. McQuestion (1987). Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix Area Office.
NRI Task 20	<i>Archaeological Survey in the New River Irrigation District and City of Peoria Water System</i> by Patricia Quillian (1986). Northland Research, Inc., Tempe.
Bostwick & Rice 1986	<i>An Additional Test of Site AZ T:8:19(ASU) on the El Paso Natural Gas Pipe Line in North Phoenix</i> by Todd Bostwick and Glen Rice (1986). Arizona State University, Tempe.
Schmidt & Mitchell 2003	<i>Archaeological Survey of SKG Enterprises 60-Acre Project Area in Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Cara Schmidt and Douglas R. Mitchell (2003). Cultural Resources Report No. 03-120, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix.

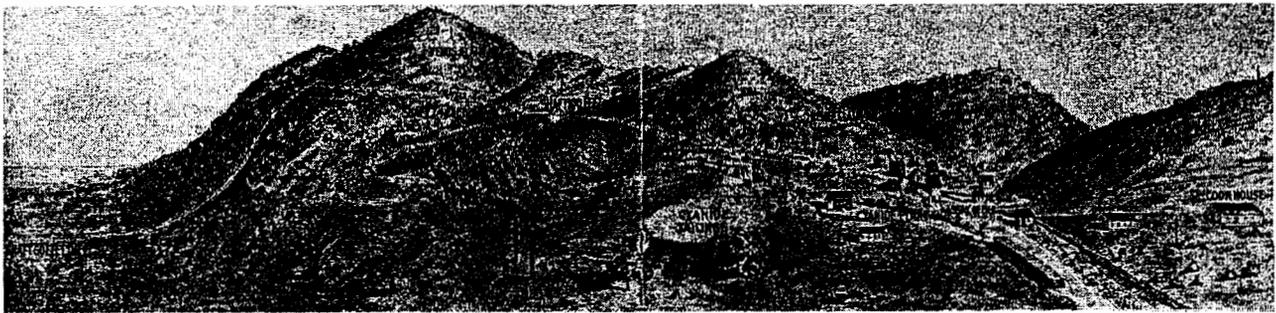


Figure 7. Sunrise Relief Mountains and associated mining structures, as depicted in the Glendale Mining & Milling Company's prospectus.

West End Water Company

Seven archaeological sites have been identified within the 3,720-acre West End Water Company (WEWC) parcel, three of which are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 8, Table 7). Additionally, eleven archaeological surveys have been conducted (Table 8). The General Land Office plat map for T5N, R3W shows two segments of historic roads, the Santa Fe, Prescott, Phoenix Rail Road (also recorded as AZ N:3:32[ASM]), and a Telegraph Line that is directly adjacent to the Rail road. The plat map for T5N, R2W (filed in 1919) shows one segment of a historic road, a portion of the Santa Fe, Prescott, Phoenix Rail Road and the Telegraph Line. Additionally, a "Flag Station" is mapped in the N ½ of Section 13 of T5N, R3W.

Table 7. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the West End Water Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
AZ T:2:53(ASM)	Euro-american	Huge trash disposal area and associated berm (approximately 5' tall).	Historic	Not Eligible
AZ T:2:82(ASM)	Euro-american	Four abandoned, possibly historic dirt road segments.	Historic	Not Eligible
AZ T:2:83(ASM)	Hohokam	Low-density artifact scatter with a possible feature.	Prehistoric	*
AZ T:3:268(ASM)	Euro-american	Bladed gravel road of possible historic origin and an associated road feature.	Historic	Not Eligible
AZ V:2:101(ASM)	Euro-american	Historic (1930s) alignment of US 60.	Historic	Variable

Table 7. List of Archaeological Sites Located within the West End Water Company Parcel.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	Time Period	NRHP Eligible
AZ N:3:32(ASM)	Euro-american	Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Rail Way Line (nick named the Peavine). It is a standard-gauge, single-track built in the late 1800s and early 1900s.	Historic	Variable
AZ I:3:10(ASM)	Euro-american	Historic alignment of US 89.	Historic	Variable

*NRHP eligibility unknown.

Table 8. List of Previous Archaeological Work within the West End Water Company Parcel.

Survey No.	Report Reference
1990-92.ASM	<i>Archaeological Assessment of the South Florida Test Service Desert Site, Wittman, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Barbara Macnider (1990). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
1991-54.ASM/ 3787-R.SHPO	<i>Archaeological Inventory of 21st Avenue between Birdsong Avenue and State Route 74 in Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by James B. Rodgers (1991b). Contract Archaeological Series 990-8G. Scientific Archeological Services, Phoenix.
1992-55.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of a 6.93 Mile Segment of U.S. 60 Right-of-way Northwest of Sun City in Northwest Phoenix in North Central Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Bradford Stone (1992). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
1993-72.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of a 7.07 Mile Long Segment of U.S. 60 Right-of-Way in the Vicinity of Morristown and Wittman, Northwestern Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Scott Kwiatkowski (1993). Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.
1994-259.ASM	<i>An Assessment of Cultural Resources along US 60 between Mileposts 123.55 and 138.6, Beardsley Road and the Morristown Railroad Overpass, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Karolyn Jackman (1995). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
1995-196.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Survey along Lone Mountain Road near Wittman, Maricopa County Arizona</i> by Michael Stubing (1995a). Archaeological Report No. 95-32. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix.
1996-173.ASM	<i>An Archaeological Survey along Center Street between Grand Avenue and Hovey Street in Wittman, Maricopa County Arizona</i> by Michael Stubing (1996). Archaeological Report No. 96-132, SWCA Environmental Consultants Phoenix.
1999-142.ASM	<i>Cultural Resource Survey of 11 Proposed Frontage Road Segments and Intersection Realignment along US 60 between Mileposts 123.55 and 138.6 in Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by David Webb (1999). Logan Simpson Design, Inc., Tempe.
1999-351.ASM	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of 39 Parcels of Land Along US 60 Between Mileposts 123.55 and 138.66, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Karolyn Jackman (2000). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
2002-225.ASM	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of a 2,100 acre Parcel for the Proposed Sun Haven Ranch Development Southeast of Wittman, Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Thomas E. Jones and Lourdes Aguila (2002). Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.
4381-R/3122-I. SHPO	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of a 7.07 Mile Long Segment of U.S. 60 Right-of-way in the Vicinity of Morristown and Wittman, Northwestern Maricopa County, Arizona</i> by Scott Kwiatkowski (1993). Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.
3062-I. SHPO	<i>No information available.</i>

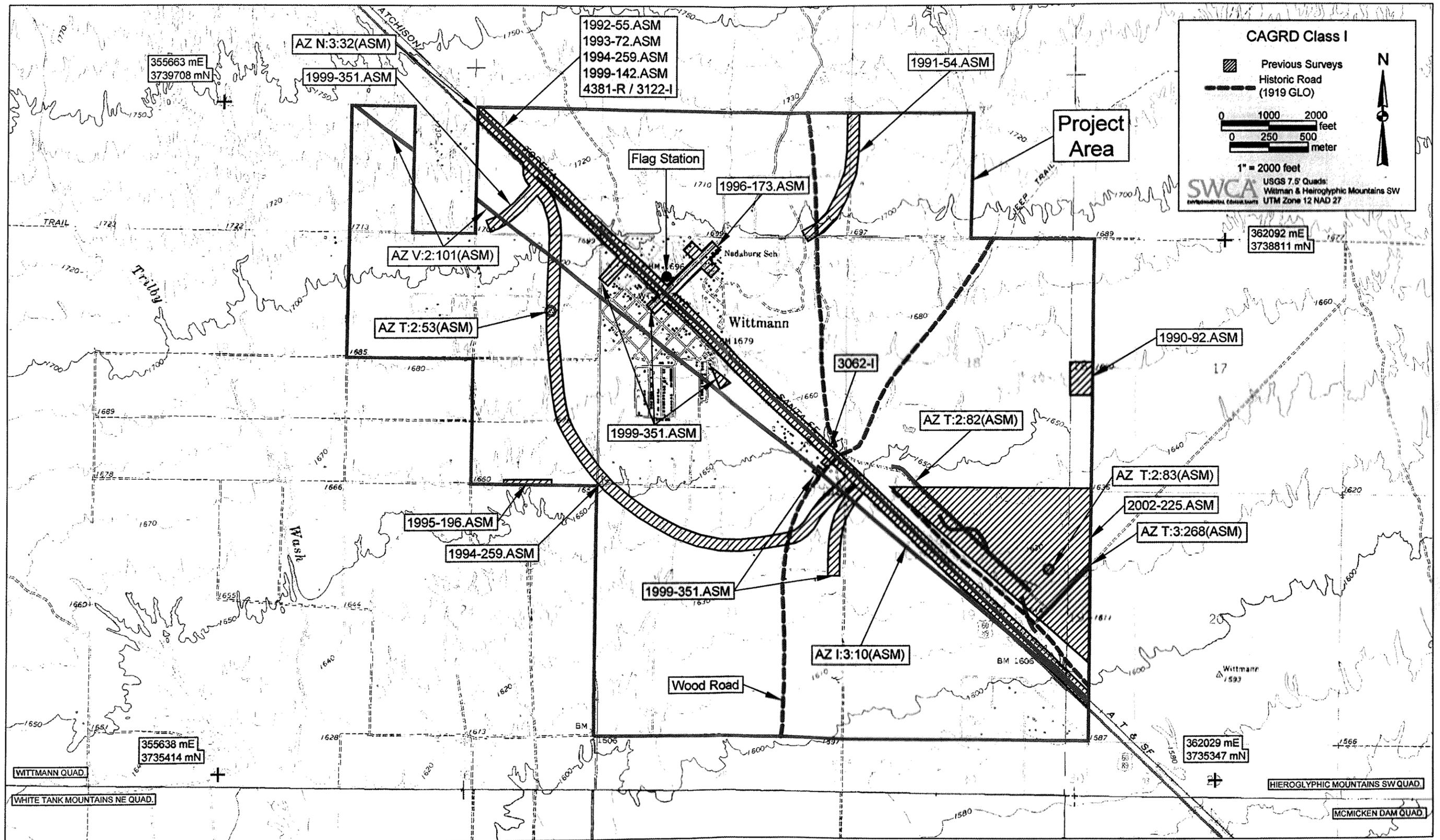


Figure 8. Known archaeological sites and previous surveys within the West End Water Company parcel.

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Class I site file search of a four parcels in Arizona. SWCA conducted site file search prior to the proposed purchase and transfer of 7,746 acre-feet (af) of water to the Central Arizona Water Conservation District. If approved, CAWCD will enter into a 50-year water service contract for the total annual volume of 7,746 af. CAP M&I entitlements held by New River Utility Company (NRUC) (1,885 af), Sunrise Water Company (944 af) and West End Water Company (WEWC) (157 af), along with 4,760 af of Litchfield Park Service Company's (LPSCo) entitlement would be transferred to CAWCD exclusively for use in meeting its replenishment obligations as defined by Arizona Revised Statutes. There are a total of 40 archaeological sites, 9 of which are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, within the four parcels.

Litchfield Park Service Company

Seven archaeological sites were identified in the 12,900-acre Litchfield Park Service Company (LPSCo) parcel, four of which are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, twenty-three archaeological surveys have been conducted. Although only a small part of the parcel has been surveyed, site density does not appear to be high.

New River Utility Company

Seven archaeological sites and seven surveys were identified in the 1,077-acre New River Utility Company (NRUC) parcel. Only a small portion of the parcel has been surveyed and the information on the previously recorded sites is very vague. Subsequently, the archaeological sensitivity within this parcel is not clear.

Sunrise Water Company

For the 2,506-acre Sunrise Water Company (SWC) parcel, nineteen archaeological sites and nine archaeological surveys were recorded. The New River Dam Archaeological District lies north of the parcel. Which include over 40 sites. Additionally, the remains of several historic period mining operations are known for this area. This parcel has the highest archaeological sensitivity based on previous research in the area.

West End Water Company

Seven archaeological sites and 11 archaeological surveys were recorded in the 3,720-acre West End Water Company (WEWC) parcel. Three sites are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This parcel appears to have a moderate archaeological sensitivity.

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