

**UPDATE AND SUPPLEMENTAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
LAMBERT/1ST AVENUE PROJECT
NEAR ORO VALLEY, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Submitted to:

**The WLB Group
4444 E. Broadway
Tucson, AZ 85711**

Submitted by

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VERSIONS OF THE REPORT ARE REDACTED FOR THIRD PARTY DISTRIBUTION
(see page 14)

**Prepared by
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Principal Investigator
State Antiquities Permit No. 2014-043bl**

P.A.S.T. Cultural Resources Report No. 142039

11/4/2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY & TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT TITLE:

Update and Supplemental Archaeological Survey Of The **Lambert/1st Avenue** Project
Near Oro Valley, Pima County, Arizona

REPORT DATE: 11/4/2014

INSTITUTION/CONSULTANT:

Professional Archaeological Services of Tucson (PAST)
with David V. M. Stephen, Ph.D. as principal investigator

AGENCY/LAND OWNERSHIP: Private

PERMIT NUMBER: ASM 2014-043bl

PROJECT TITLE:

Lambert/1st Avenue Archaeological Survey, PAST No. 142039

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Systematic survey to determine the extent of cultural resources on lands that had either not undergone a complete, intensive archaeological survey or sufficient time had passed since an earlier study suggesting cultural resources may now be exposed that would not have been documented by the initial field work. This project updated a survey from 2003.

PROJECT LOCATION:

Within NW4 section 7 T12S R14E G&SRB&M near, Oro Valley, AZ. 80 acres

DATES OF FIELDWORK/PERSON-DAYS EXPENDED:

October 3 - 5, 2014, 3 person-field days

REGISTER-ELIGIBLE SITES: NONE **INELIGIBLE SITES:** AZ BB:9:1447 & 448 **CURATION FACILITY:** NA

(Please See Following Form For Additional Information Keyed to ASM/SHPO Report Sections (D1 through D11))

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P.A.S.T. ABSTRACT & PROJECT SUMMARY FORM

P.A.S.T. JOB NO. 142039

SUMMARY. An on-foot archaeological survey of private property (80 acres) near Oro Valley in Pima County identified cultural resources AZ BB:9:1447 and AZ BB:9:1448. Based on the fieldwork and archival documentation, further cultural resource studies do not appear to be warranted on the property because the information potential of the sites have been exhausted through the recording of the sites. This project updated a prior survey from 2003 (Stephen).

INTRODUCTION					
(D1)	Update and Supplemental Archaeological Survey Of Lambert/1st Avenue Project				
Near Oro Valley, Pima County, AZ.					(D2) 11/4/2014
(D3) Agency Name:	Town of Oro Valley				
(D4) ASM Permit No.	2014-043bl	Other Permits:	NA		
(D5) Project Description:	The land is slated for mixed residential and commercial development.				
(D6) Agency Reference:					
Project Sponsor:	The WLB Group				
(D7) PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION (see also attached copy of USGS map)					
County:	Pima	Vicinity of	Oro Valley	AZ	
Legal:	NW4 Sec. 7 T12S R14E G&SRB&M				
AZ QUAD	USGS MAP NAME	MAP SCALE			
1. BB:9 NW	Oro Valley	7.5'			
(D8) SURVEY INFORMATION					
Type:	Non-collection on-foot survey with systematic 20m transects or equal			Person-days	3
80 acres AND/OR 0 miles long BY 0 foot wide right-of-way			Percent surveyed	100%	
Land Ownership	Private				
Field Crew	D. Stephen & M. Stephen		Project Director:	David Stephen	
Field Work Dates	October 3 - 5, 2014		Ground visibility was effected	moderately	
Additional Survey Records Submitted:	None		Artifact Collections Submitted to ASM:	None	
(D9-10) CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT AREA (see report narrative for additional information)					
Archives Researched:	ASM/AZSITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GLO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SHPO <input type="checkbox"/>	MNA <input type="checkbox"/>	Other:
Numbers of eligible sites	NA		Numbers of ineligible sites	AZ BB:9:1447 & 1448	
Previously recorded sites	NONE		New sites found this project	AZ BB:9:1447 & 1448	
Artifact scatters	2		Total sites	2	
Sites within 160 meters	NONE		Isolate density/total artifacts	<2 per acre	26
Sites in 1.6 km radius	31 recorded sites are in the general vicinity (see Table A-2)				
Ref. No. of Prior Surveys	Full coverage: Slawson 1988 and Stephen 2003				
(D11) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK (see also comments below)					
FURTHER WORK RECOMMENDED NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OR					
SITE RECORDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MONITORING	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUB-SURFACE TESTING	<input type="checkbox"/>
				DATA RECOVERY	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMMENTS (see report narrative additional information)					
The quantity of artifacts within the subject property and data about known sites suggests the undertaking will impact no important cultural resources. The information potential of the cultural resources encountered have been exhausted through the recordation activities. The project sponsor should be allowed to develop the subject property without further cultural resource studies.					
Form Completed By	David Stephen		Form Rev. 1/02	Date	11/4/2014

Update and Supplemental Archaeological Survey Of The Lambert/1st Avenue Project Near Oro Valley, Pima County, Arizona

PAST No. 142039

Introduction.

Personnel from P.A.S.T. reviewed field and archival information for a 3 person-day, survey of the Lambert/1st Avenue property conducted on October 3 - 5, 2014 located in Pima County near Oro Valley in anticipation of mixed residential and commercial development. The purpose of the project was to determine whether any significant cultural resources that might be adversely impacted by construction were present. The project sponsor (The WLB Group) initiated this study in accordance with municipal requirements. P.A.S.T. holds permit 2014-043bl issued under the Arizona Antiquities Act through the Arizona State Museum. This field work updated a prior archaeological survey from 2003 (Stephen) and 1988 (Slawson).

Project Location.

The approximately 80 acre project area is located in the northwestern portion of the Tucson Basin (Figure 1). The location with respect to the Public Land Survey is within the NW4 of Section 7 T12S R14E G&SRB&M. The project area is located on the Oro Valley United States Geological Survey 7.5' map. The UTM values for selected boundary points are shown on the map to indicate the extent of the parcel. The boundary shown on the map is reasonably accurate given the limitations of a 1:24,000 scale map. It is based on data and maps provided by the client as well as field observations but it is not intended to represent the precise legal extent of the parcel. Unless otherwise noted, land ownership coincides with the parcel and survey boundary shown in Figure 1. The fieldwork was conducted on private lands.

Base Maps Included In Report

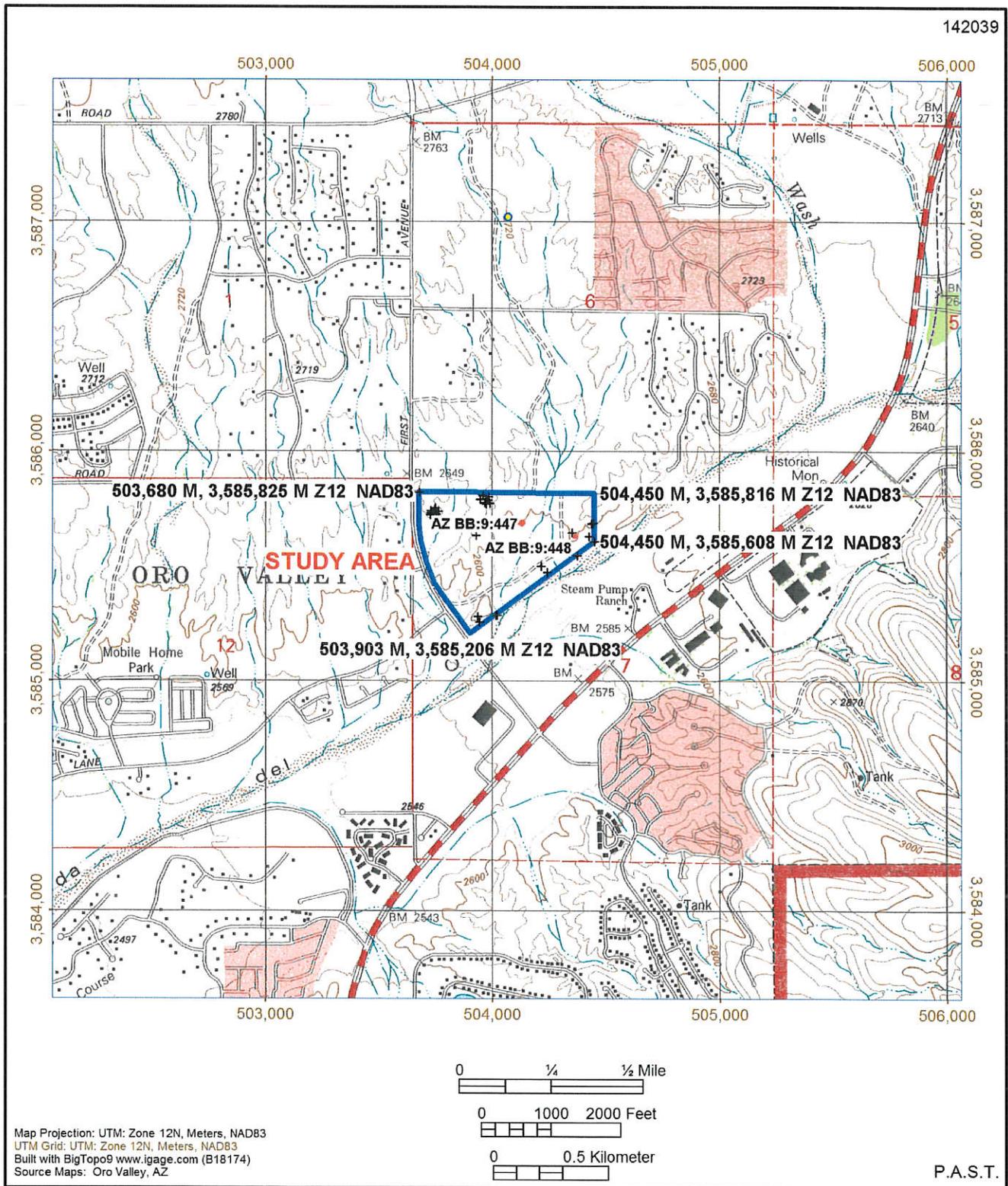
Figure 1 is a copy of a portion of the U.S.G.S. Oro Valley 7.5-minute topographic map that shows the project boundaries, archaeological sites within the project area, and all isolated artifacts and features found during the survey. Table A-1, located at the end of the report, provides coordinate and other information for these isolates. Projects with boundaries extending across multiple U.S.G.S. maps are so noted on page ii and in the lower left of Figure 1. Figures 5 and 6 are site maps depicting the site boundary, natural features and major elements of each site as appropriate.

BACKGROUND TO STUDY AREA:

Effective Environment.

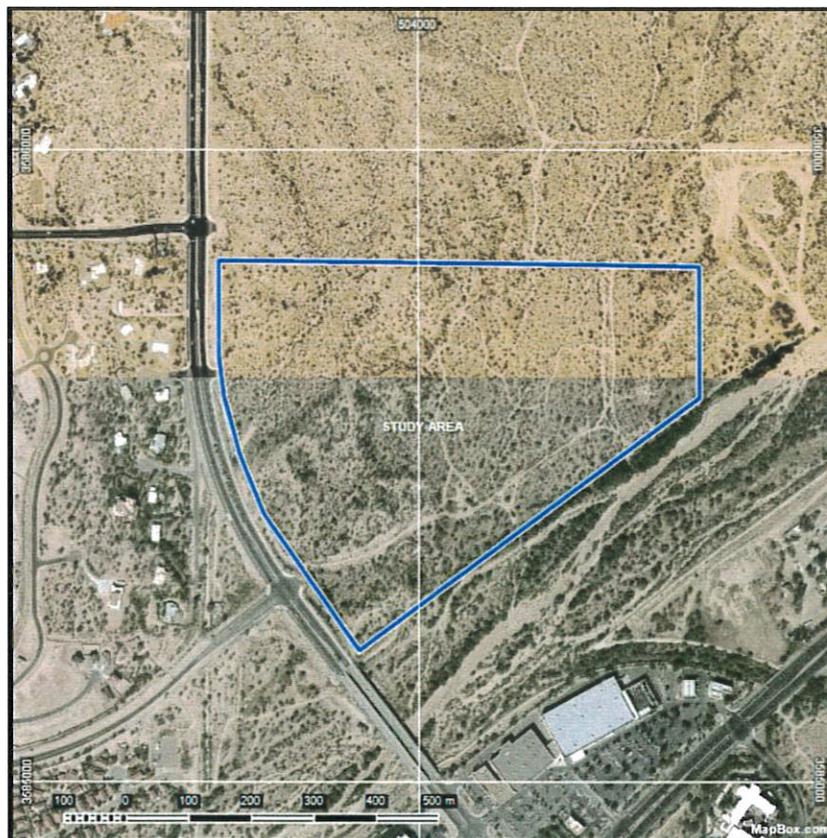
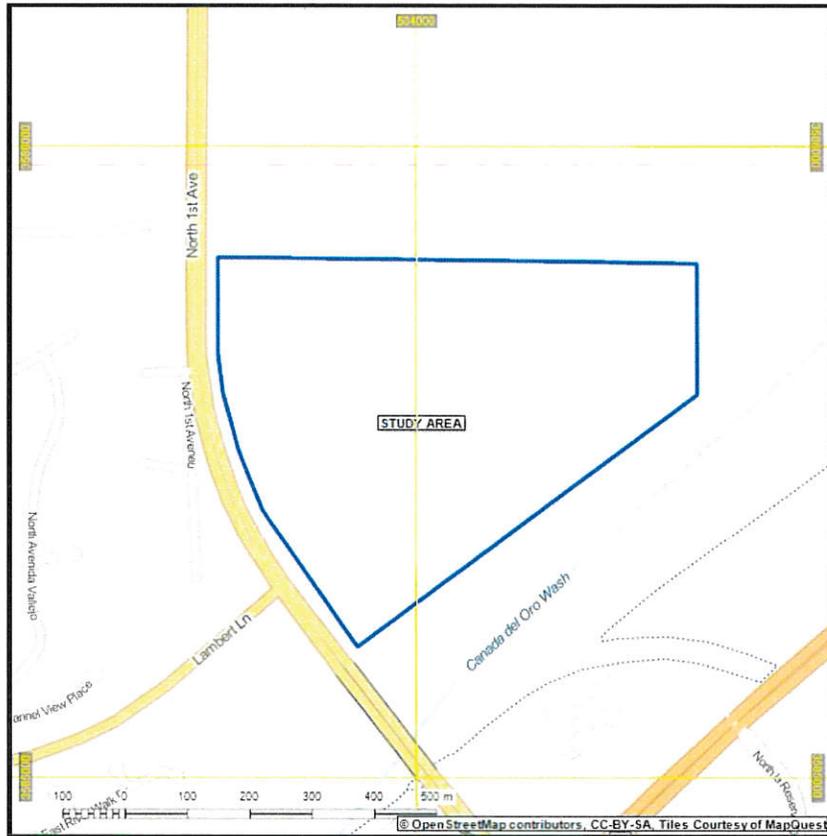
The study area is within the Basin and Range physiographic province at an approximate elevation of 2,640 feet. Project area vegetation is typical of the Arizona Upland subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub biotic province (Turner and Brown 1982) predominately comprised of palo verde, mesquite, annual grasses, prickly pear, bursage and semi-shrubs.

Figure 1A. Oro Valley U.S.G.S. 7.5' MAP (T12S R14E)



NOTE: Due to the sensitivity of site locations, only sites within the project area are depicted on the map
 Site and study area locations as well as their geometric representation and extent are approximate. + = isolate. • = site

Figures 1B & 1C. Street & Aerial Location Maps



Culture History.

The antiquity laws apply to human cultural remains in excess of 50 years of age and require them to be assessed as to their potential for yielding important information. Consequently, sites and artifacts dating from the mid twentieth century and earlier must be evaluated.

The Historical Period. This period commenced in roughly 1700 is comprised of the Spanish, Mexican and Anglo occupations. Cultural resources from this period can include sites associated with homesteads, ranching, transportation, mining and refuse disposal among others.

Protohistoric. Some researchers recognize the protohistoric as a transitional culture from the earlier prehistoric occupations. The prehistoric peoples who lived in this region include the Hohokam, Archaic and Paleoindian cultures.

The Hohokam (A.D. 450 - 1450). The Hohokam were a sedentary, agriculture-based people who produced both plain and decorated pottery, along with numerous other crafts of shell, stone and clay. They were skillful agriculturists who lived in houses built in shallow pits and constructed extensive irrigation canal systems. In some of the larger villages, they built ballcourts that probably served as focal points for ceremonial or recreational activities. Whether the Hohokam migrated into the region from Mexico or developed from indigenous Archaic populations is still hotly debated. The Hohokam cultural sequence was established in the 1930s based on the decorated pottery types unearthed at the Snaketown Site in the Phoenix Basin. Shortly thereafter, Isabel Kelly modified this chronology to fit the Tucson Basin sequence after her excavations at the Hodges Ruin in Tucson. Since that time, the continual acquisition of new archaeological data has brought about many refinements in the chronology.

Archaic Era (7500 B.C. - A.D. 450). The Archaic era has traditionally been characterized by assemblages of chipped stone artifacts along with ground stone tools for processing plant materials, and a lack of ceramics. Recent research in the Tucson Basin and elsewhere has demonstrated the presence of pit house villages, agriculture and some ceramics in the Late Archaic. The shift from a hunting-based economy to a reliance on plant foraging and small-game hunting that characterized the Archaic sites was caused by the extinction of Pleistocene mammals favored by the Paleoindians.

Paleo-Indian Era (ca. 10,000 - 7500 B.C.). Eleven thousand years ago, the climate in the Southwestern United States was considerably wetter and cooler than it is today, and much of the terrain consisted of lush grasslands that supported herds of mammoth, bison and other large grazing animals. Many of the earliest occupants of the area, known as Paleoindians, were hunters who subsisted on these large, late Pleistocene mammals. The belief that many of the Paleoindians were primarily big-game hunters is supported by the fact that most of the Paleo-Indian sites that have been excavated have been kill and butchering sites. The artifact assemblages from these sites are made up of projectile points and other stone tools suitable for skinning animals and cutting meat and bone. The earliest Paleo-Indian artifacts found in southern Arizona belong to the Clovis complex (9500-9000 B.C.), which is characterized by long, lanceolate, fluted Clovis points, along with other stone implements and bone artifacts.

Arizona State Museum Site Definition Standard (ASM 1993).

The determination of what constitutes an archaeological site is, to a certain extent, a matter of professional judgment. However, if certain minimal archaeological discoveries (listed below) are encountered, then an ASM site card must be completed and submitted. In other words, if the archaeological discoveries exceed the minimum criteria listed below, a site card must be filled out. Sites that do not meet the minimum standards, but which the archaeologist deems worthy of site status, may also be assigned ASM numbers

Most archaeologists define sites based on consideration of age of remains as well as density and diversity of artifacts and features and the spatial arrangements of these remains within the area under consideration. The following guidelines should be used to define archaeological sites:

All sites should contain:

1. physical remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old.

Additionally, sites should consist of at least one of the following:

2. 30+ artifacts of a single class (i.e., 30 sherds, 30 lithics, 30 tin cans) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (i.e., one ceramic pot, one core, one glass bottle).
3. 20+ artifacts which include at least 2 classes of artifact types (i.e., sherds, groundstone, nails, glass) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter,
4. one or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts.
5. two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts.

Non-linear, isolated features without associated artifacts may be recorded. An "isolated feature" is defined as a feature that does not have any other features within a 100 meter (325 feet) diameter. This might include isolated rock piles, mine shafts, prospecting pits or unidentified depressions without artifact associations.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources.

Although archaeological and historical sites may qualify for formal recording under state standards, they generally are not considered significant unless they are eligible for listing in the Arizona or National Register of Historic Places. According to the current standards a property must possess sufficient integrity, significance and antiquity to be listed in the Register. In addition to being at least 50 years of age a resource must meet the criteria set forth below:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 1986)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Survey Expectations.

This project's study area was located in a portion of southern Arizona that is conducive to prehistoric and/or historical settlement. Therefore, it was considered a reasonable likelihood that prehistoric or historical sites would be found during the survey.

Records Review.

A review of the records of the Arizona State Museum (ASM), in anticipation of the survey, revealed that the subject parcel had either not undergone a complete, intensive archaeological survey or sufficient time had passed since an earlier study suggesting heretofore undiscovered cultural resources may have been subsequently exposed that would not have been documented by any earlier field work. The ASM records, as well as the other archives indicated on the associated project form, revealed no recorded cultural resources on the inspected parcel.

There are previous surveys recorded or on file at ASM/AZSITE that encompassed the full extent of study area (Slawson 1988 & Stephen 2003). These surveys did not record any archaeological sites. Other recorded surveys that covered a portion of the study or are directly adjacent to it are listed in the relevant tables of this report. GLO surveyor's maps (Price 1903) showed unnamed road for T12S R14E G&SRB&M in the vicinity of the study area. Adjacent surveys to the north located sites that, to date, have not proved to be register eligible (Stephen 2000, Mason-Kohlmeyer 2014, Lucas 2014). Habitation sites in the vicinity are located further east and across the Canada del Oro Wash (Jones & Mason 1994, Kehres 2007, Taylor 2007, Mason-Kohlmeyer 1996)

Recorded cultural resources within a 1.6-kilometer radius of the center of the project area are listed in Table A-2a and on the project summary form. As noted in the table, ASM/AZSITE data indicates 31 site numbers have been issued within a one mile perimeter of the study area. **NOTE:** Maps and tables with resource specific location information are redacted in some version of report in accordance with the ASM Archaeological Records Use Agreement. Please see the "information disclosure notice" paragraph following the literature cited section of this report for more information.

Methods.

The current and the earlier fieldwork (Stephen 2003) consisted of intensive on-foot coverage of the property in order to identify and locate any cultural resources, historic or prehistoric, within the property boundaries. Field personnel walked transects approximately 20 meters apart and crossed the subject property in a series of contiguous corridors with any areas of extreme slope covered less intensively. Survey transects paralleled the longest dimension of the property except when prevented by the landform, vegetation density or hydrological features. Unless noted otherwise, the transect count is the quotient of the transect extent and parcel width. General

conditions were excellent for conducting the fieldwork. Ground visibility was moderately affected by the presence of trees, shrubs, semi-shrubs, succulents and grasses. The original landform was moderately disturbed by modern alterations to the ground surface.

Survey Results.

Archaeological Sites. The information derived from the fieldwork is generally in keeping with the expectations generated from archival and literature sources. Part of the project area fell within the site boundary of AZ BB:9:1447 and AZ BB:9:1448. Nominally there were sufficient surface indications of archaeological materials on the property to meet the Arizona State Museum minimum standard for recording each as an archaeological site.

Site description for AZ BB:9:1447. The site is located wholly on private land and extends over a 13 by 9 meter area. It is positioned on the end of a southerly trending finger-ridge close to the terminal end of the landform base and is situated on a small raised surface which is elevated about one meter above the floor of the wash. The raised surface has been extensively deflated by the flow of water that drains off the ridge. The artifacts are located on the western margin of this surface where they have been exposed by water erosion. It is likely that they have been transported from their original location on the adjacent higher, flatter, ground surface. The site has little, if any, depth. The assemblage includes a vesicular basalt metate fragment (10 cm. by 6 cm.), roughly 40 plainware sherds and 2 chipped stone artifacts. None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic. There is no indication of prehistoric occupation anywhere on the upper levels of the ridge. The site boundary represents the general dispersal of the artifacts across the ground surface. There is no staining of the light tan, sandy alluvial soil or any other suggestions of sub-surface features at the site. The vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site includes mesquite, annual grasses, prickly pear, bursage and semi-shrubs. The major impact on the site is the continuing water flow across the surface of the site and subsequent erosion. Aside from occasional foot traffic up the ridge there are no modern impacts to the site but it is in poor condition due to the extensive erosion. The likelihood of human remains being present at a site of this size and nature is very low.

Site description for AZ BB:9:1448. This site is limited to a single rock pile and less than 12 plainware sherds dispersed over an approximately 11 meter diameter area. The boundary of the site was based on the distribution of the surface artifacts. None of the sherds are temporally diagnostic. The 0.8 meter diameter deflated rock pile is comprised of roughly 30 fist or smaller sized rocks. The light tan alluvial soils show no evidence of staining or suggest the presence of sub-surface materials. The site, located on private land, is situated along the top of a narrow ridge that descends from one of the larger ridge lines on the parcel. The vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site includes mesquite, palo verde, annual grasses, and acacia. A well established dirt track follows the ridge line and provides a means for foot and vehicular traffic to climb from the wash bottom to the upper ridgelines. The sides of the ridge line drop off sharply on either side of the dirt track contributing to ongoing erosion of the site and its poor condition. Vehicular traffic along the track has significantly degraded the site. There is little or no likelihood of human remains being present at a site of this kind.

AZ BB:9:1447 Site Overview NE



Metate Fragment



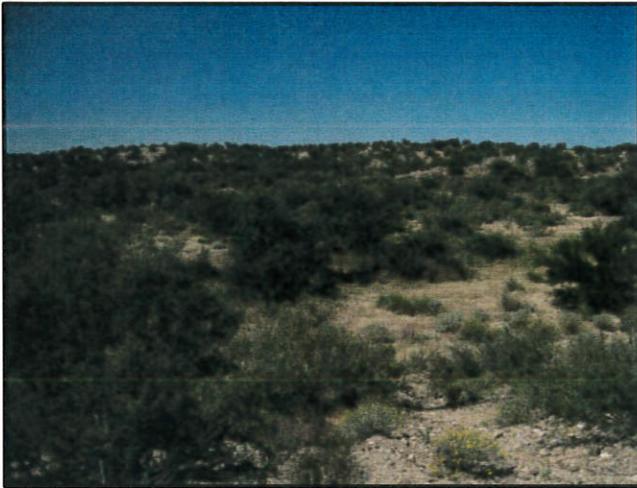
AZ BB:9:1448 Site Overview NE



Rock Pile



General Study Area Overview



Vicinity Sites, Isolates and Modern Features.

Vicinity Sites. Cultural resources that are located close to the study area (within roughly 160 meters or a 0.10 mile perimeter) are considered vicinity sites. These sites are noted in the relevant tables and discussed when appropriate in this section. Such resources could be impacted by the project and may account for the presence of isolated non-site cultural entities found on the parcel. According to AZSITE there are no sites located within the 160 meter perimeter. Recorded sites further away but in the general area (within a one-mile perimeter) are summarized in the relevant tables. Archaeological site numbers can be found in the PAST Summary Form and relevant tables in the appendix.

Isolates. The occurrence of isolated artifacts and non-site features in lower density than that required for formal recording as a cultural resource are documented below, in Figure 1 or in Table A-1 as appropriate. For this project a total of 26 isolated artifact locations or non-site features were noted and none deemed significant. Two low density artifact scatters were found on the ridge tops near the northern property line (see Figure 1) neither of which meet the ASM site definition standard nor contain significant artifacts. These materials may originate from AZ BB:9:354(ASM) a previously recorded artifact scatter located north of the study area (Mason-Kohlmeyer 2014).

Modern Features. More recent cultural manifestations identified during the survey include dirt tracks, utility infrastructure, perimeter fencing, informal trails and a light scatter of trash. All appear to be modern in origin.

Significance Assessment.

Archaeological site AZ BB:9:1447 and AZ BB:9:1448 could qualify for National Register listing under criterion "A" (cited above) based on events associable to broad patterns in history or "D" if they could provide new data important in prehistory or history. In order for a site to provide new cultural information about the cultural group who made and used it, it would need to retain some of its original integrity and be associable with a specific period of prehistory or history. Due to their topographic location, the surface of the sites have obviously been subjected to ongoing disturbances, especially from water erosion, making it unclear as to whether or not the artifacts present retain any of their original or primary context thereby making temporal associations problematic. Further, the nature of the sites and lack of depth to the deposits make it unlikely that either site retains sufficient physical integrity to yield meaningful information beyond that which was gathered during the recordation process.

In summary, archaeological sites AZ BB:9:1447 and AZ BB:9:1448 contained archaeological materials that met the A.S.M. site definition standard criteria but currently do not appear to have the potential to yield information beyond that which was derived from the original recording and documentation of these resources.

Eligibility Evaluation.

Since the sites have been recorded, and no further important information can be obtained through further studies, P.A.S.T. recommends that AZ BB:9:447 and AZ BB:9:1448 not be considered significant under Criterion D listed above.

Evaluation of Effects of the Proposed Project.

Considering the nature of the cultural resources found on the property and the work already completed, the development of the inspected parcel will not have an effect on significant cultural resources.

Recommendations.

Based on the archival information, field methods, the observable surface indications and because none of the materials observed on the subject property have potential to provide important archaeological or historical information beyond what has been already obtained for these resources, P.A.S.T. supports approving the sponsor's application. Although P.A.S.T. does not endorse additional archaeological studies for this project, ground-disturbing activities on the property should not commence without authorization by the agency archaeologist(s). Even though there appears to be little recoverable information at the site, avoiding the site remains a prudent strategy.

There remains the possibility that ground-disturbing activities could reveal the presence of heretofore undiscovered cultural resources. If such materials are discovered construction activities should stop. Consultation should be initiated with the appropriate agency archaeologist, and if applicable under ARS §41-841 et seq. the Arizona State Museum, to assess the potential significance of any materials unearthed. Under State law (ARS 41-§865 & §41-844) if human skeletal remains or funerary objects are discovered on either public or private lands the Arizona State Museum should be contacted immediately.

Figure 2. GLO Surveyor's Map T12S R14E (Price 1902)

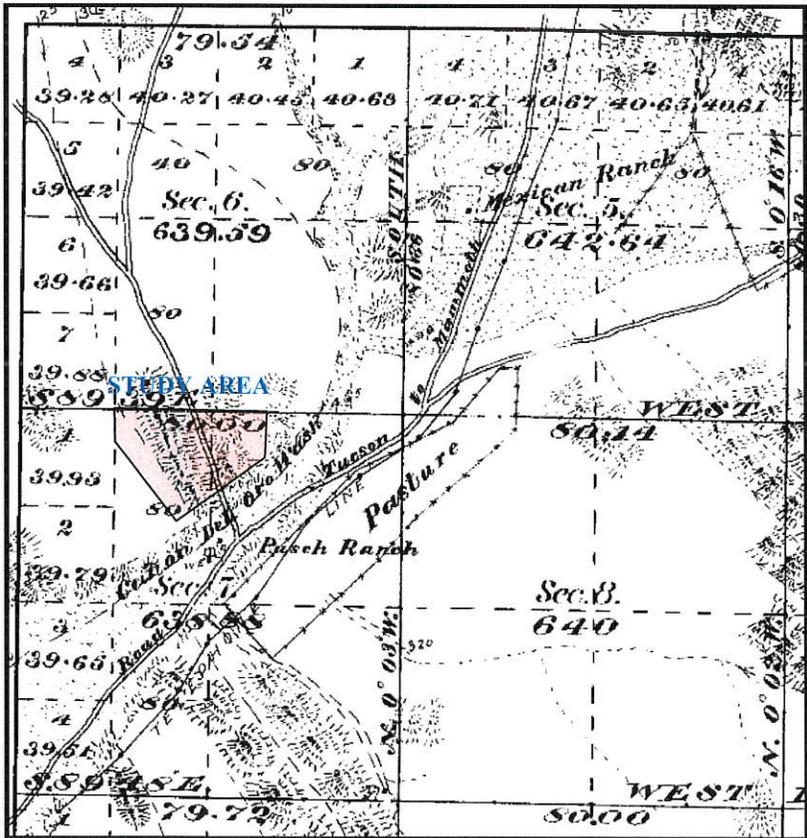


Figure 3. 1957 Mount Lemmon 15' U.S.G.S Map

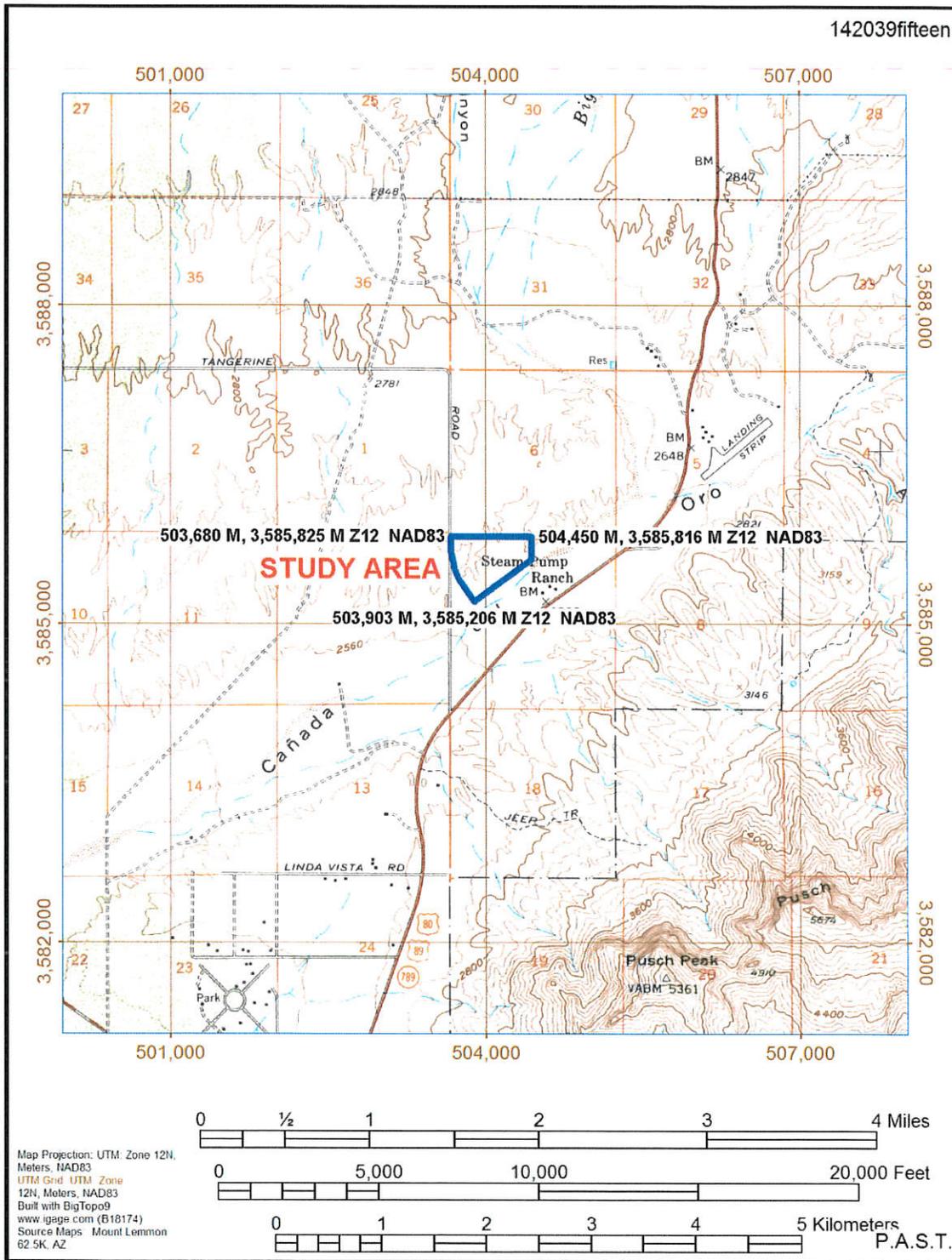
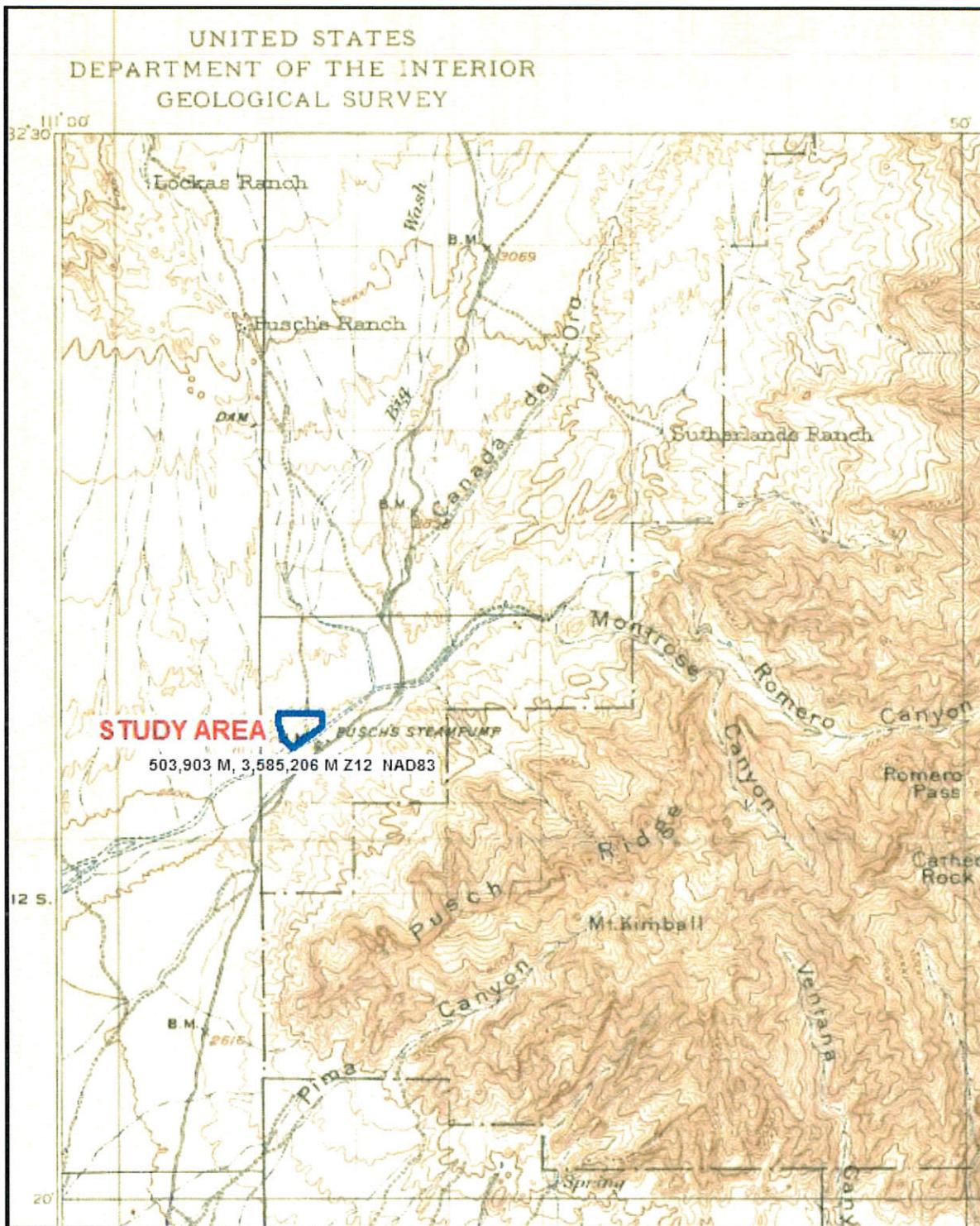


Figure 4. 1905 U.S.G.S Tucson Quadrangle



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NOTICES, DISCLOSURES AND CONFIDENTIALITY

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE NOTICE: P.A.S.T. is a holder of an Arizona Antiquity Permit and a signatory to the "ASM Archaeological Records Use Agreement" as well as the AZSITE database user rules. As such, in compliance with the associated conditions and regulations of these documents, P.A.S.T. is bound "not to distribute or disclose specific site location information in a public document or make this information available to unauthorized individuals". P.A.S.T. reports are often initiated through third parties, who are not authorized to access this information. Consequently such information is presented herein in a manner deemed appropriate not to compromise site location or divulge potentially identifying site attribute information. P.A.S.T. reports are further structured to restrict the dissemination of such information through the removal of Appendix "A" as well as any maps of archaeological sites included in the document prior to wider distribution of the report.

P.A.S.T. will readily provide further or more specific site location, eligibility or site attribute information to a qualified individual when that person makes a request in writing or via email directly to P.A.S.T. That request must be supported with written concurrence from the agency lead archaeologist and either the SHPO, Director of the Arizona State Museum or their authorized designee(s) if the requestor does not hold a valid Arizona Antiquity Permit, has not executed the aforementioned ASM records use agreement or is an not approved AZSITE user.

**NOTE: Additional maps & tables follow
except in redacted versions of the document
distributed to third parties.**

**Copies of the redacted information are available to
qualified individuals upon request.**