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Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Development of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, Canutillo, El Paso County, Texas.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Development of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, Canutillo, El Paso County, Texas.

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Development of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, Canutillo, El Paso County, Texas.

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 8052

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VERSAR

Final Report_September 2017

ABSTRACT

On the 12th and 14th of June 2017, Versar Inc. performed a pedestrian survey for the proposed development of water and wastewater infrastructure footprint in Canutillo, Texas. The inventory followed the standards outlined under THC's *Archaeological Survey Standards for Texas* and *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas* for 55 acres of land in east El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. The survey parcel is positioned adjacent [redacted] The proposed impact to the municipal lands, which entails the construction of water and sewer infrastructure that will support commercial development, has generated the requirement for a Texas Antiquities Permit and cultural resource inventory. The project goal was to identify all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the survey parcel and make National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for any newly discovered sites. The survey documented one archaeological site and 30 isolated occurrences; the isolated finds were fully documented and are not eligible for a NRHP recommendation. The one newly discovered site lacks geomorphic context and has been thoroughly recorded in-field; as a result, no further work is recommended for the APE.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Essco Environmental, Inc., contracted with Versar, Inc., to conduct a cultural resources inventory of a proposed commercial development requiring water and wastewater infrastructure in Canutillo, Texas. The 55-acre survey parcel is positioned adjacent [redacted] The area of potential effect is on property owned by El Paso Water-Public Service Board, a sub-entity of the City of El Paso. The proposed impact to the municipal lands, which entails the construction of water and sewer infrastructure that will support the commercial development, has generated the requirement for a Texas Antiquities Permit and cultural resource inventory. As such, the project goal was to identify all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the survey parcel and develop National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for any newly discovered sites (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2).

On the 12th and 14th of June 2017, Versar Inc. performed a pedestrian survey of the water and wastewater infrastructure footprint in Canutillo, Texas. The survey employed a pedestrian transect method for documenting artifact concentrations and features which represent potential sites. This method used global positioning system (GPS)-based locational data, along with integrated ArcPad Software and tabulated attribute pull-down menus. The integration of the pedestrian survey and digital recording techniques provided a complete and consistent inventory of visible cultural resources within the survey parcel. The inventory identified one historical site and 26 isolated occurrences; the isolated occurrences were fully documented and are not eligible for a NRHP recommendation. The one newly discovered site lacks geomorphic context and has been thoroughly recorded in-field; as a result, no further work is recommended for the APE proposed for the water and wastewater infrastructure footprint.

As such, this document presents the methods and results of the investigations conducted during the linear survey. As presented, Chapter 1 provides a general summary of the undertaking. Chapter 2 presents a brief overview of the environmental and cultural setting of the study area. Chapter 3 summarizes previous work conducted on the site and the methods utilized during this project. Chapter 4 presents the results of the survey and Chapter 5 includes a summary of these investigations and recommendations for future work. Isolated occurrence data are presented in Appendix A. Site locational information is presented in Appendix B. Historical documentation relating to the survey parcel is presented in Appendix C.

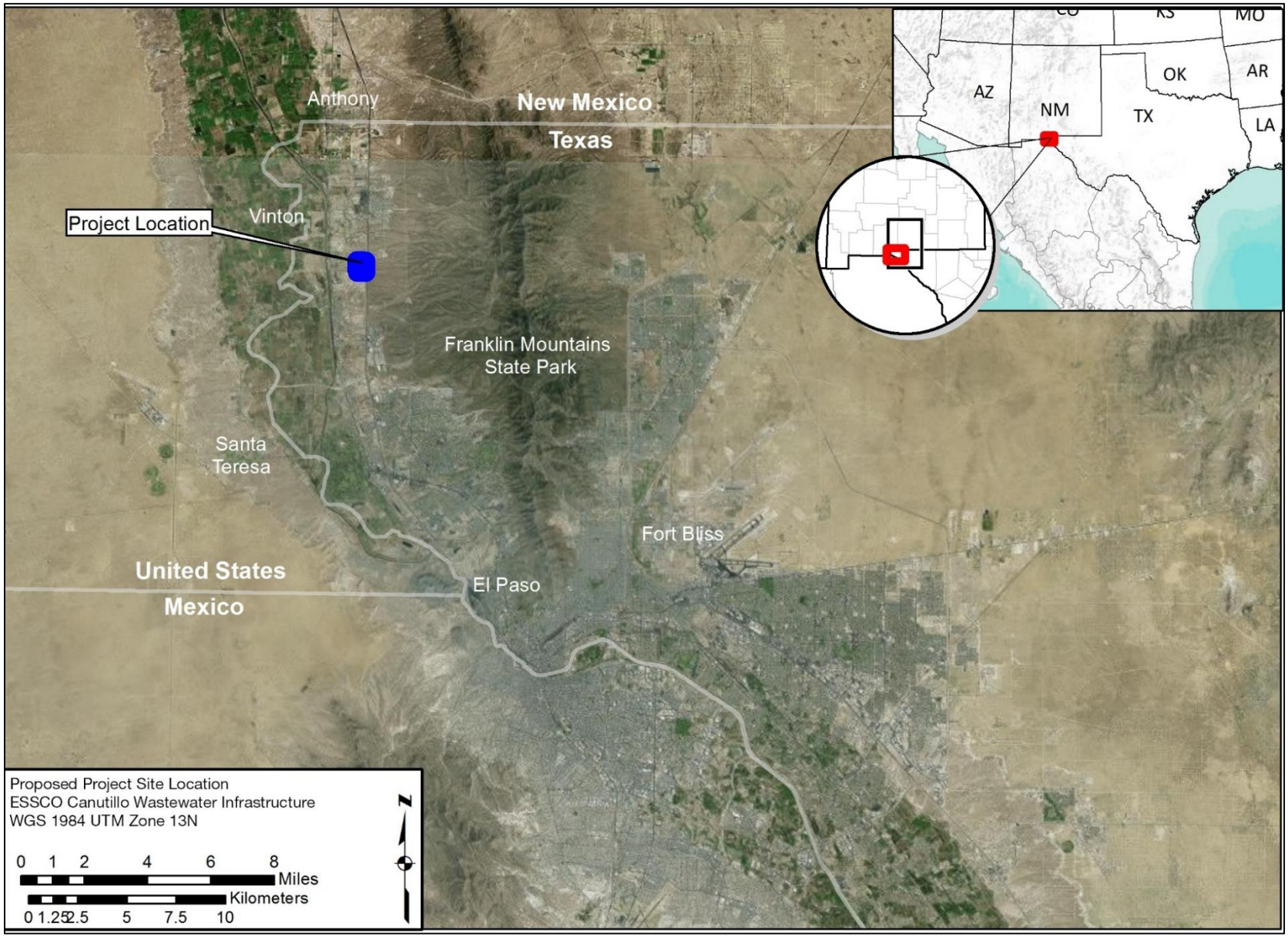

Figure 1-1. Map showing the project location within El Paso County, Texas.

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Figure 1-2. Map showing the survey parcel within El Paso County, Texas.

CHAPTER 2
CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND GEOMORPHIC CONTEXT

A cultural and environmental overview of the project area has been presented in several previous publications. For a more detailed overview of the regional prehistory and historical sequences associated with the region, the reader is referred to Condon et al. (2004) and Miller, Kenmotsu and Landreth (2009). In brief, the project area lies in Canutillo, Texas on an outwash alluvial slope between the Rio Grande floodplain and the Franklin Mountains. The survey parcel falls within the Mexican Highland Section of the Basin and Range physiographic province (Fenneman 1931) and prehistorically within the Jornada Mogollon region of south-central New Mexico (Lehmer 1948).

Soils within the project range from shallow, poorly developed soils overlying calcium carbonate deposits to deeply buried alluvium that are reinvested on a seasonal basis. Within the survey parcel, soils includes loamy fine sands-to-silty loams that generally equate to Blair et al.'s (1990) Q-Series soil sequence. The landscape includes gentle-to-moderate sloping terrain containing two east-west oriented arroyos that steeply cut across the survey parcel. Shallow calcareous soils are noted in the arroyo cut banks and in areas showing extreme deflation. Several undeveloped roads provide access into the project area; a residential complex is adjacent to the northwest portion of the parcel. Modern debris is intermittently spread throughout the 55 acres.

The vegetative community in the area is described as a desert scrubland and is characterized by soaptree yucca *(Yucca elata)*, whitethorn acacia *(Acacia constricta)*, Christmas cholla *(Opuntia leptocaulis)*, saltcedar *(Tamarix spp.)*, prickly pear cactus *(Opuntia phaecantha)*, ocotillo *(Fouquieria splendens)*, creosote *(Larrea tridentata)*, and desert willow *(Chilopsis linearis)*.

The proposed construction will impact 55-acres of land adjacent to [redacted]. Impacts are noted resulting from past development and public access. Natural impacts to the landscape, including erosion, sheet wash, and incising are also noted for the survey parcel. The property is currently open with no active security measures in place.

CHAPTER 3
PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND HISTORY AND ESTIMATED SITE COUNTS

Previous investigations were primarily limited to surveys covering the lands adjacent to the proposed inventory parcel (Gerald 1975, 1977, and 1983; Graves et al. 1997; Condon et al. 2004; Ponce ARMS electronic database query 17 April 2017). The most relevant being a 1981 survey carried out by Rex Gerald and the University of Texas at El Paso-Centennial Museum on the proposed Northwest (Vinton) Landfill; six sites recorded in 1981 are in the vicinity of the project area (Gerald 1983). No previously recorded sites are present in the current survey parcel.

FIELD SURVEY AND SITE DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

In accordance with the intensive survey parameters set forth by the CTA and approved by the Texas THC, the following field procedures were implemented during the survey.

Prefield Research

The staff at Versar Inc., El Paso, Texas conducted a comprehensive search of the online Texas Atlas database, obtaining existing Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory site files researching pertinent literature to identify any previously recorded prehistoric and within the survey parcel. In addition, aerial photographs, USGS 7.5- minute maps, and soil survey maps were examined prior to the field investigation. These research avenues augmented the background research and provided relevant topography, soils, vegetation, geology, the local environment, and levels of the vicinity of the project area. A thorough search revealed six sites within a one-half proposed survey parcel. Identified in this search were prehistoric sites 41EP869, 41EP871, 41EP872, 41EP873, and 41EP874 (

Figure 3-1).

Pedestrian Transect Survey

Versar performed the pedestrian survey using a 10-m (~32 ft.) transect interval starting in the southwestern portion of the parcel; survey crews worked in a north-to-south direction. Transect width was contiguous, leaving no unsurveyed areas remaining between transects. The amount of area covered, including recording time, did not exceed a rate of 15 acres per person, per eight hour day calculated for the entirety of the project; ground visibility approximates 70 percent.

In order to effectively accomplish the survey Versar provided two experienced personnel to carry out this task: one Project Archaeologist and one field technician. Each crew member was equipped with a Trimble XT handheld GPS unit with integrated ArcPad data dictionaries to document cultural materials. The Versar personnel who participated in the survey completed the Versar mandated onsite safety training. In addition, each member read and understood the safety protocol outlined for this project (e.g., orange safety vests, eye protection, and safety tail gate meetings). Since the project corridor piggybacked onto an existing water line corridor no subsurface investigations were carried out.

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Figure 3-1. Map of all previously recorded sites within 0.5 miles of the current project area.

Artifact collections during survey were restricted to rare or diagnostic items with each individually plotted on the appropriate site and project area map. Rare artifacts would include unbroken projectile points, whole vessels, decorated ceramics of exotic manufacture (e.g., Casas Grande pottery), and items of personal adornment (e.g., turquoise pendants, shell/bone beads, or shell bracelets). All items that fall under the collection protocol would be photographed with a scale and the location plot recorded using a Trimble XT GPS unit; all collections would be documented and follow policies outlined under CTA guidelines. If warranted, collections will be curated at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, Austin, Texas. If warranted, a curation form, curation packet with original forms, and final technical report deliverables will be sent to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, Austin, Texas upon review and concurrence by the THC.

CHAPTER 4
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

This project entailed an intensive pedestrian survey of 55-acres in El Paso County, Texas. The survey was confined to the established project area, which was generally disturbed, primarily from the construction of drainage structures, naturally occurring arroyos, two-track roads, and neighboring residences (Figure 4-1). One area in particular has been severely impacted from construction activities related to a private landowner who has graded a large portion of the northwest corner of the survey parcel. Excavations into a hill slope have left the surface (and slope) unstable (Figure 4-2 to Figure 4-4). Much of the eastern portion of the survey area has been impacted by alluvial action and erosion (both natural and constructed). The last ~50 m-to-100 m towards the western boundary remains moderately intact with areas exhibiting low-lying coppice dunes and sediment deposition. The results of the survey identified a single archaeological site and 30 isolated occurrences (Figure 4-5; Appendix B).

Figure 4-1. Project area overview photograph looking northeast.

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Figure 4-2. Map showing the area disturbed by grading and bulldozing. Features 1 and 2 refer to IOs 27 and 28.

Figure 4-3. Project area impacted by construction looking north; note undercut slope at right.

Figure 4-4. Project area impacted by construction looking north-northwest; note bulldozing/grading.

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Figure 4-5. Map showing all recorded Isolated Occurrences, sites, modern refuse areas, and the borrow pit.

41EP7290

Site Type: Historic artifact scatter
Site Size: 27-m by 16-m (183 square meters)
Temporal Affiliation: Historic, Statehood/WW II to Recent (A.D. 1912 to 1960s)
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Ineligible

Site 41EP7290 is in the southwest portion of the 55-acre survey parcel in an area characterized by gravelly alluvium and creosote bush (Figure 4-6; see Figure 4-2). The site consists of an historic refuse concentration that measures 27 m N/S by 16 m E/W (183 m²) in size; artifacts lie on a sloping alluvial fan overlooking an east-facing arroyo (Figure 4-7). An unimproved road has impacted the site and contributed to the general poor condition of the site.

Surface Characteristics/Environmental Setting

Site 41EP7290 is next to a northwest/southeast trending dirt road off with artifacts scattered down the east-facing slope of an arroyo. Vegetation includes creosote, ocotillo, and acacia; surface visibility ranges from 76 to 99 percent. Surface sediments are described as a brown-colored silty loam with a moderate-to-high density of gravels. Artifacts are located at 3,881 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) and is estimated to be less than 50 percent intact. While several artifacts may be in situ, the majority appear to have shifted along the alluvial slope. These artifacts tend to follow drainage channels that empty into the large arroyo down below.

Figure 4-6. Site overview photograph of 41EP7290 looking east.

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Figure 4-7. 41EP7290 Site Map.

Features/Artifact Assemblage

The assemblage at 41EP7290 consists of 93 historic artifacts (Table 4-1, Figure 4-8). The majority of the assemblage contains material that is less than 50 year of age; however, the presence of an older solder-dot can (c.a. 1900 to 1950) indicates that at least some items are of sufficient age to be recorded (Rock 1981; Horn 2005). Other artifacts pre-dating the 50-year threshold include turquoise-colored milk glass fragment (c.a. 1950s, Jenson 1967; Lockhart 2004), church-key open steel beverage cans (c.a. 1930 to 1960s, Beck 1975), and an older-style radio insulator. Many of the artifacts bridge the 50-year threshold. The more ambiguous artifact types include sanitary cans (~1904 to present), clear window glass (unaffected by UV light~1920 to present), condensed milk cans (1860 to present), milled lumber, and undecorated whiteware pottery sherds. (~1820 to present) (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982). Many of the artifacts are fragmented and badly deteriorated. Overall, the assemblage is domestic/residential in nature and seems to point toward a single, or a series of closely related, dumping event(s) possibly associated with one or more of the nearby residences.

Table 4-1. All artifacts documented at 41EP7290

Artifact Description	Count
Sanitary cans	13
Steel beverage cans (church-key open)	10
Coffee cans	3
Solder-dot can	1
Condensed milk cans	4
Juice cans (church-key open)	3
Meat cans	2
Metal bucket	1
Clear glass	7
Window glass	3
Brown glass	4
Green glass	12
Cobalt glass	15
Milk glass	4
Whiteware	5
Transfer ware	3
Small clear glass jar with lid	1
Milled lumber	3
Radio insulator	1
Total	95

Subsurface Investigations

Two shovel test pits (STPs) were placed in the site area to investigate the potential for subsurface cultural materials (Figure 4-9 to Figure 4-11). STP 1 was placed just east of the dirt road on the top of the hill slope were sediments were described as a very silty loam. The overlying sediments (i.e., Q4 horizon) were loose and shallow, reaching only 4 cm in depth. This transitioned to a semi-

compact A/B silt loam horizon (i.e., Q3 soil) with organic matter to a depth of 9 cm. The A/B unit blanketed a compact calcic silt loam (i.e., Q3 soil) that reached a depth of 14 cm bgs. Underlying the silt loam was an extremely compact calcic soil horizon (i.e., Q2 soil); the shovel test was terminated at 17 cm bgs. All sediments were screened using 1/8th-inch hardware mesh-no cultural materials were encountered.

Figure 4-8. Artifacts photographed at 41EP7290 looking east.

Figure 4-9. Site 41EP7290, photographs of STP 1 (left) and STP 2 (right).

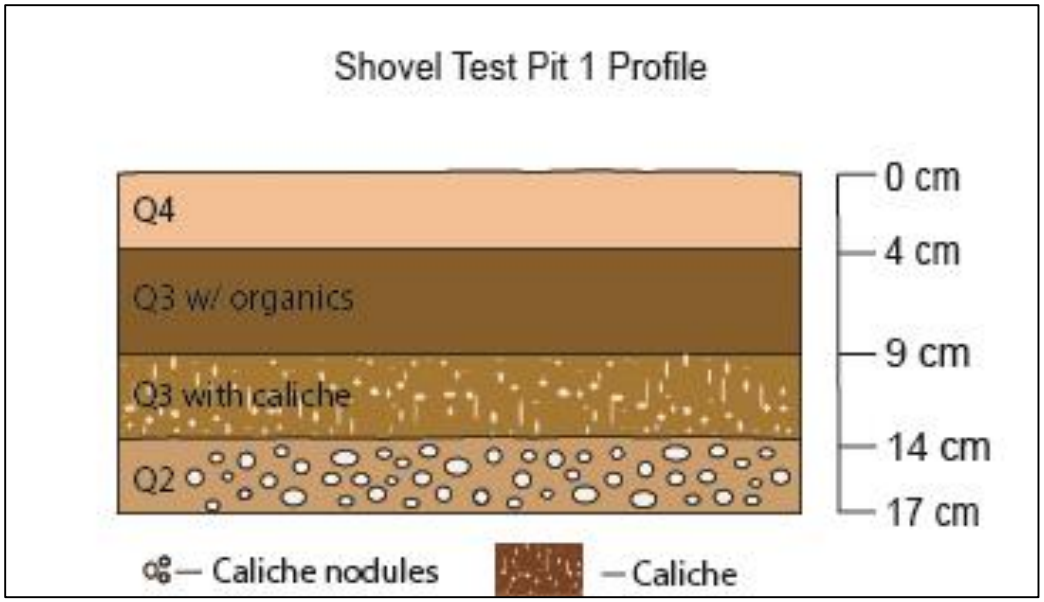

Figure 4-10. 41EP7290 STP 1 profile.

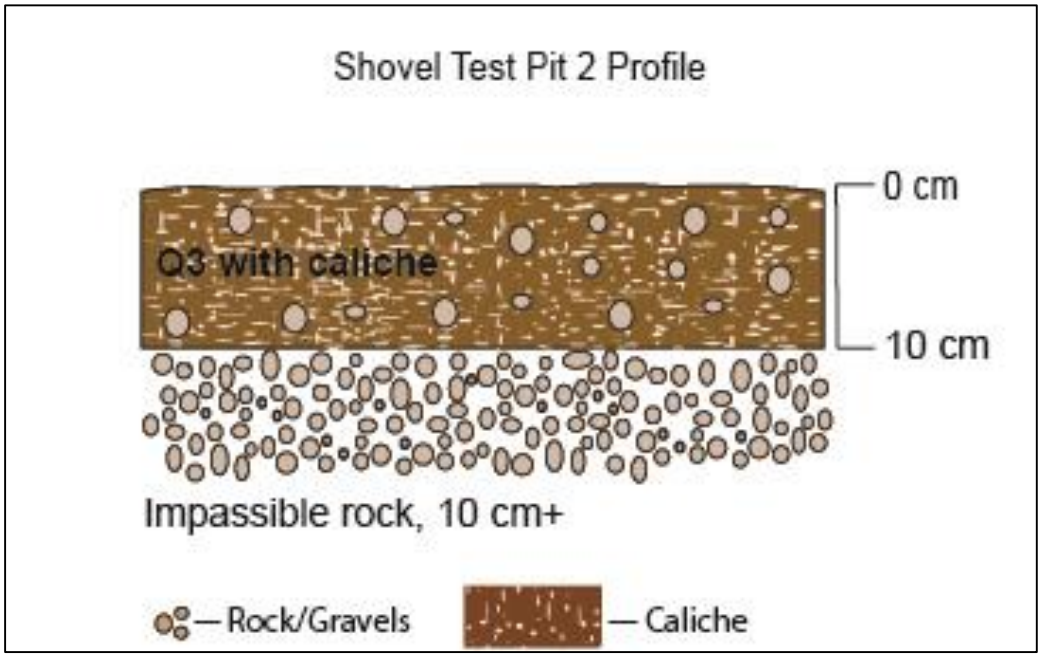

Figure 4-11. 41EP7290 STP 2 profile.

STP 2 was placed in the northeast portion of the site; only one stratum was encountered in the shovel test (see Figure 4.11). The soil sequence included a gravelly silt loam (i.e., Q3 soil) that included caliche filaments and gravels. This compact matrix reached a depth of 10 cm bgs. Although the shovel test attempted to continue, an impasse of gravelly/cobble-laden alluvium prevented further excavation. STP 2 was terminated at 10 cm bgs. No cultural materials were encountered.

Land-Use History and Discussion

Archival research was conducted in order to better understand the historical context of 41EP7290. On site survey was unable to verify whether or not there had ever been a standing structure in the

vicinity of the site. However, documentation relating to land ownership was traced back to 1906 when the land associated with the survey was sold to a [redacted] from the City of El Paso ([redacted]). At the time, the survey parcel was public school land, and sold to [redacted] for $1.25 an acre. It was classified as mineral and dry grazing land, but Ms. Mundy waived the mineral rights, and may have used the land for grazing instead (Texas General Land Office 2017). The only additional records located in regards to the survey area was the deed of sale of the same land in 1961. In this document, it states that a Donald Fertel agreed to sell "all that certain tract of land lying in the [redacted] survey [redacted]; Texas General Land Office 2017).

The location and nature of site 41EP7290 suggests that the refuse was likely dropped there from another location, possibly from the houses west of the project area. While archaeologists were unable to identify exactly how long those structures have been inhabited, or by whom, historical records indicate that Canutillo didn't become a permanent settlement until the latter half of the nineteenth century (Texas State Historical Association 2017). The assemblage is representative of an occupation between A.D. 1912 and the 1960s, at which time Canutillo received its first post office (1911), and grew to the size of 300 people by 1930 (Texas State Historical Association 2017); By the mid-1950s, the population was up to 1,326. As the town grew, it is likely that residences were dumping their trash in the undeveloped landscapes adjacent to the houses. This may have been the case for site 41EP7290 and suggests a depositional history dating between 1912 and the 1960s (with more recent residual deposition elements also present).

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Site 41EP7290 is a historical artifact scatter eroding down the slope of an arroyo. Various artifacts have provided a general temporal affiliation of Statehood/WW II to Recent (A.D. 1912 to 1960s). The site was observed to be less that 50 percent intact. The majority or artifacts are still present, but they are broken and deteriorating-most have lost their original context and are eroding downslope.

Site 41EP7290 lacks contextual integrity, and a thorough recording of remaining artifacts at this location has exhausted the research potential of this site. As a result, 41EP7290 does not meet the minimum data requirements established under Criterion D of 36 CFR 60.4 and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

A total of 30 isolated occurrences (IOs) were documented during the current project (Table 4-2). The majority of IOs are single lithic artifacts, a few pieces of fire-cracked rock, and isolated historic artifacts. The IO list also includes modern dump locales (IOs 19, 29, and 30) that were documented to show the current state of the landscape. The largest modern dumping locales is IO 30. This scatter appears to have been deposited recently and contains thousands of discarded items (Figure 4-12 and Figure 4-13).

Table 4-2. All Isolated Occurrences

IO Number	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Material Type	Count (n=)	Comment
1	Historic	40 mm cartridge lids	Metal	75	
2	Groundstone	Basin metate fragment	Quartzite	2	
3	Lithic	Flake	Chert	1	Broken
4	Historic	Clear glass,		8	

Table 4-2. All Isolated Occurrences

IO Number	Artifact Class	Artifact Type	Material Type	Count (n=)	Comment
5	Lithic	Core	Limestone	1	
6	Lithic	Core	Chert	1	4 flake scars, 30 percent cortex
7	Lithic	Core	Chert	1	60 percent cortex, 4 scars
8	FCR	FCR	Limestone	7	
9	FCR	FCR	Limestone	3	
10	FCR	FCR	Limestone	4	
11	FCR	FCR	Limestone	4	
12	FCR	FCR	Limestone	4	
13	Lithic	Flake	Chert	1	
14	Lithic	Flake	Chert	1	
15	Lithic	Flake	Chert	1	0 cortex
16	Lithic	Flake	Chert	1	50 percent cortex
17	Groundstone	Slab metate	Sandstone	1	
18	Lithic	Hammerstone	Rhyolite	1	Pestle shaped
19	Historic	Glass and metal, post 1970		30	30 cobalt, 30 clear, 5 brown. 2 metal jar lids
20	Lithic	Unifacial/unimarginal Tool	Chert	1	10 percent cortex
21	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	Chert	1	
22	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	Chert	1	
23	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	Chert	1	50 percent cortex
24	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	Chert	1	
25	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	Chert	1	50 percent cortex
26	Historic	Whiteware		1	
27	Feature	FCR scatter	Limestone	9	Eroded/deflated feature remnant
28	Feature	FCR concentration	Limestone	50	Eroding from dune, no carbon staining or associated artifacts
29	Dump, 1970 to recent	Recent trash scatter	Various	200+	Smaller, mostly glass
30	Dump, 1970 to recent	Recent trash scatter	Various	1,000+	Large, associated with residences

The area around IO 30 was thoroughly examined to ensure it didn't contain an historic component. All observable debris was less than 50 years of age or spanned a long and current production history. An abundance of plastics, tinfoil, modern brown beer bottle glass, bricks/other construction materials, intact cloth/rope, etc. separated this dumping ground from site 41EP7290. A shovel test was placed in one of the concentrations to verify that a more historic component did not exist below the modern surface. All subsurface materials were also less than 50 years of age.

The shovel test revealed a loosely compacted silt loam soil (i.e., Q3 soil) full of debris extending 6 cm bgs. Underlying this upper soil was a semi-compact silt loam matrix (i.e., Q3 soil) with a high degree of organics. This A/B horizon contained several pieces of plastic and glass to a depth of 20

cm. It is suspected that these items originated from the surface and were vertically translocated through bioturbation. Beneath the A/B horizon was a compact, calcic silt loam horizon (i.e., Q2 soil). No cultural materials were recovered from this basal unit and the shovel test was terminated at a depth of 24 cm begs (Figure 4-14).

Figure 4-12. IO 30 looking northwest; note linear direction of scatter and relation to residence.

Figure 4-13. IO 30-surface scatter, looking northwest.

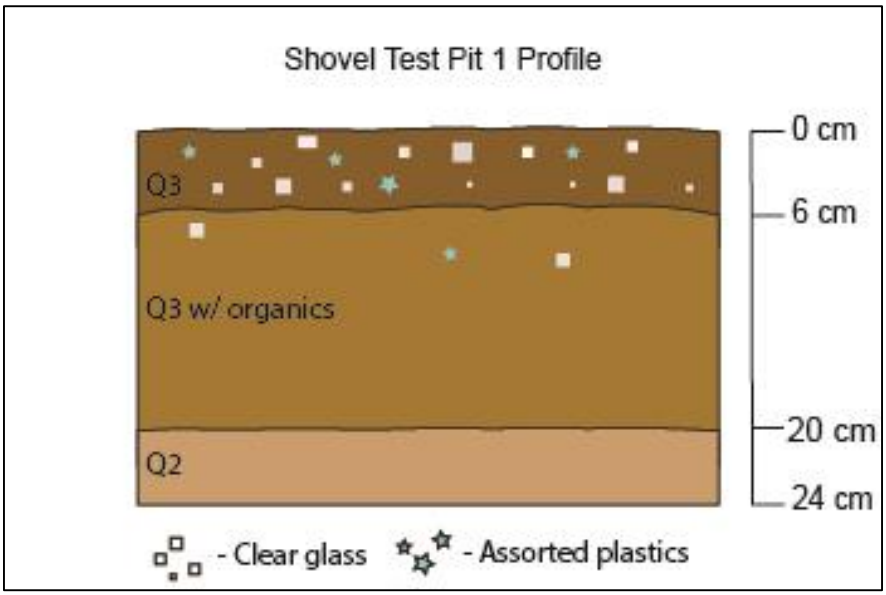

Figure 4-14. STP 1 placed within IO 30.

Two prehistoric features were also recorded as isolated occurrences (IOs 27 and 28). IO 27 is a feature remnant in an area severely eroded by wind and water. All that remains are nine pieces of fire-cracked rock scattered within a 3 m in-diameter. IO 28 is an intact isolated feature eroding from the side of a small coppice dune. Trowel testing revealed subsurface fire-cracked rock and a darkened soil (A/B horizon) with organic materials, but no carbon staining or associated artifacts were observed. Several trowel tests were carried to confirm the presence of an A/b horizon and not an intact features. The feature measured 2 m in-diameter and contained approximately 50 pieces of fire-cracked rock (Figure 4-15).

Figure 4-15. IO 28 looking northwest.

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In June 2017, Versar Inc., on behalf of ESSCO Environmental, Inc., carried out an intensive archaeological survey of 55-acres in the town of Canutillo, El Paso County, Texas. The proposed survey parcel is positioned adjacent to [redacted]. Impacts observed within the survey parcel are primarily due to past development, current earthmoving activities, and public access. Natural impacts to the landscape, including erosion, sheet wash, and incising are also noted for the survey parcel.

No previous recorded sites were examined as part of the project. The survey documented one newly-encountered historic site (41EP7290) and 30 IOs. Site 41EP7290 was an historic refuse concentration that measures 27 m N/S by 16 m E/W (183 m²) in size; artifacts were limited to surface context. Ninety-five artifacts were recorded at 41EP7290 and included a mixture of items the pre-date the 50 year significance threshold and those that were manufactured recently. Two shovel test pits were excavated at the site; neither yielded intact cultural deposits and demonstrated the shallow depositional context of the site. Due to lack of contextual integrity, site 41EP7290 has failed to yield significant data that would contribute to the regional history. As such, 41EP7290 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The IOs were a mixture of both prehistoric and historic artifacts. An intensive examination of the areas surrounding the IOs documented no further resources; there appears to be no potential for contextual integrity or buried cultural deposits. The IOs have been thoroughly documented and are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The highly reworked and eroded nature of the project area indicates that the parcel holds little contextual integrity in regard to the presence and/or preservation of past human activity. Although portions near the western boundary appear to have some remaining geomorphic integrity, there was no evidence of intact prehistoric/historic sites. The only observable features have been thoroughly documented. The intensive survey resulted in the recording of one historic site and 30 isolated occurrences.

It is recommended that the information potential at 41EP7290 and of the isolated occurrences has been exhausted through documentation, and no further work is merited. Based upon the results of this process, Versar recommends that the proposed development of the water and wastewater infrastructure will not have an adverse effect on any NRHP-eligible historic properties within the proposed APE. No further work is recommended. In the unlikely event; however, that cultural resources are identified during construction, work should stop immediately and the THC should be contracts to determine the appropriate course of action.

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APPENDIX A
ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

Table A-1. All Isolated Occurrences with Locational Information							
IO Number *	**UTM Easting WGS 84**	**UTM Northing WGS 84**	**Class**	**Type**	**Material**	**Count**	**Comment**
1	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Groundstone	Slab Metate	sandstone	1	
2	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Flake	chert	1	
3	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	FCR	<Null>	limestone	7	
4	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	chert	1	
5	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	chert	1	
6	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Groundstone	Basin Metate Fragment	quartzite	2	
7	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	FCR	<Null>	limestone	3	
8	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Historic	Clear Glass		8	
9	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Core	limestone	1	
10	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Flake	chert	1	
11	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Core	chert	1	4 flake scars, 30 percent cortex
12	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	FCR	<Null>	limestone	4	
13	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Core	chert	1	60 percent cortex, 4 scars
14	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Historic	40 mm cartridge lids	metal	75	
15	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	chert	1	50 percent cortex
16	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unifacial/Unimarginal Tool	chert	1	10 percent cortex
17	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	FCR	<Null>	limestone	4	
18	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Historic	Glass		30	30 cobalt, 30 clear, 5 brown. 2 metal jar lids
19	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Flake	chert	1	0 cortex
20	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	FCR	<Null>	limestone	4	
21	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Historic	Whiteware		1	
22	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Flake	chert	1	Broken
23	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Hammerstone	rhyolite	1	pestle shape
24	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	chert	1	
25	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Unimariginal Tool	chert	1	50 percent cortex
26	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Lithic	Flake	chert	1	50 percent cortex
27	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Feature	FCR Concentration	Limestone	9	remnant feature,
28	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Feature	FCR Concentration	Limestone	50	isolated feature 2

Table A-1. All Isolated Occurrences with Locational Information							
IO Number *	**UTM Easting WGS 84**	**UTM Northing WGS 84**	**Class**	**Type**	**Material**	**Count**	**Comment**
							m diameter,
29	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Trash Dump-Modern		glass, metal, wood	1,000s	1970 to present
30	**REDACTED**	**REDACTED**	Trash Dump-Modern		glass and metal	100s	brown bottle frags, some green and clear, some aluminum top cans

*Do not correspond with the IO numbers presented in Table 4.

APPENDIX B
LOCATION MAP USGS 1:24,000

MAP REMOVED

Figure B-1. Map showing location of the Project Area at 1:24,000 scale.

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS REMOVED