



Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 17.17 Acres along West
University Avenue and South Milton Road, Flagstaff, Coconino
County, Arizona

Submitted to:
Vintage Partners
2502 E. Camelback Road Suite 214
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Technical Report 15-55
May 27, 2015

**CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 17.17 ACRES ALONG WEST
UNIVERSITY AVENUE AND SOUTH MILTON ROAD, FLAGSTAFF, COCONINO
COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Prepared by:

**Kye Miller, M.A., RPA
Cory Dale Breternitz, M.A., RPA
Dennis Gilpin, M.A., RPA**

Submitted by:

Cory Dale Breternitz, M.A., RPA

Prepared for:

**Vintage Partners
2502 E. Camelback Road
Suite 214
Phoenix, Arizona 85016**

Technical Report No. 15-55

ASM Accession No. 2015-246

**PaleoWest Archaeology
319 E. Palm Lane
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 261-7253**

May 27, 2015

I. REPORT TITLE

Report Title Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 17.17 Acres along West University Avenue and South Milton Road, Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

Report Author(s) Kye Miller, Cory Dale Breternitz, Dennis Gilpin

Date May 15, 2015 **Report No.** 15-55

Check if this submittal is SRSF for Negative Survey

II. AZSITE & SHPO INFORMATION

ASM Accession Number 2015-246 **AAA Permit No.** 2015-029b1 **SHPO-20__-_____** (if known)

Project Locator UTMs 439581 mE 3893670 mN **Zone** 12N NAD 83

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Name Flagstaff West

III. CONSULTING FIRM INFORMATION

Organization/Consulting Firm PaleoWest Archaeology

Internal Project Number 15-061

Contact Name (Responsible Person*) Cory Dale Breternitz

Address 319 E. Palm Lane, Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Phone 602 828-6660

Email cbreternitz@paleowest.com

IV. AGENCY/PROJECT INFORMATION

Lead Agency/Project Number Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)

Agency Project Name/Number /

Route, Mileposts Limits (ADOT projects) /

Nearest City/Town & County Flagstaff, Coconino County

Address (if appropriate, e.g., cell tower projects) 1801–1901 South Milton Road; 701 West University Avenue

Project Sponsor Vintage Partners

Funding Source(s) Private

Other Permitting/Land Agencies & Permit Numbers City of Flagstaff

ASLD Lease Application No.

V. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Vintage Partners proposes to entitle approximately 17.17 acres of land owned by the City of Flagstaff and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) within the city limits of Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The ADOT facility will be relocated and Vintage Partners proposes to construct a mixed use development.

VI. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)/PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION: East parcel (Parcel 1) is fully developed with modern and historic in-use ADOT properties. West parcel (Parcel 2) consists of a residence and associated structures among ponderosa pines.

VII. PROJECT AREA INFORMATION

Total Acres 17.17 **NAD 83; Zone** 12N; **Meridian** Gila and Salt River Baseline & Meridian

Justification for areas not surveyed (identify land jurisdiction): N/A

Project Location (expand as necessary).

Land Jurisdiction	Legal Description (T, R, Q, S)	Acres Surveyed	Acres Not Surveyed
ADOT	T21N, R7E, Section 21, SW ¹ / ₄ of the SW ¹ / ₄ of the SW ¹ / ₄	8.05	0
City of Flagstaff	T21N, R7E, Section 21, SW ¹ / ₄ of the SW ¹ / ₄ of the SW ¹ / ₄	9.12	0

VIII. INVENTORY CLASS COMPLETED

- Class I Inventory only Class III Intensive Field Survey (includes Class I inventory)
- Other: Identify and provide justification.

IX. CLASS III SURVEY PERSONNEL AND METHODS

Field Personnel

Project Principal Investigator Cory Breternitz, 34 years

Project Director/Field Supervisor Kye Miller, 6 years

Crew Dennis Gilpin 30+ years, Kasey Flavin, 6 years

Date(s) of Fieldwork April 23 and 28, 2015 **Person Field Days** 2

Methods & Area Surveyed

Must meet minimal land management standards and adjust for field conditions.

Linear Miles; transect intervals m apart Coverage (%)

17.17 Acres Block Survey; transect intervals 15 m apart Coverage (%) 100

ASM Site recording criteria used [e.g., ASM, other (identify)]

Ground Surface Visibility 0–75%

Integrity of Survey Area Current condition; include disturbances, erosion, flooding, dense vegetation, etc. East side of the property was developed by ADOT beginning in the 1950s. The west side of the parcel is in good condition except for the scattered buildings and low surface visibility

X. CULTURAL RESOURCES

- No cultural resources identified
- Isolated occurrences only; Number of IOs recorded: 6
- Archaeological sites present; site summary table attached
 - Number of Previously Recorded Sites 1
 - Number of Newly Recorded Sites 0
 - Number of Sites Not Re-located 0
- Historic period buildings/structures etc. documented/evaluated; historic property inventory forms attached

Note: Historic property (non-archaeological site) evaluations must be completed by qualified personnel (historian, architectural historian); please identify and include years of relevant experience: Dennis Gilpin; 30 years relevant experience describing and recording historic structures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources inventory of the project area resulted in the recording of one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site (AZ I:14:48[ASM]), the identification of two historic properties (50 years or older), and the discovery of six isolated occurrences. Neither the site nor the isolated occurrences are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP). The historic properties older than 50 years old do not exhibit sufficient integrity to merit a recommendation of eligible. Recent in-use properties within the project area are less than 50 years old and are excluded from the NRHP. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed undertaking should receive a determination of no historic properties affected.

Recommended Finding of Project Effect

- No Historic Properties Affected
- No Adverse Effect
- Adverse Effect

***Final Draft Report Reviewed By (Consultant):**

Reviewer's Name	Title	Years Experience
Chris North	Project Manager	18

***Not necessary to repeat this information in the technical report.**

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION (Signature of Responsible Party, All Technical Report/SRSF submittals)

I certify the information provided herein has been reviewed for content and accuracy and all work meets applicable agency standards.



Date May 15, 2015

Signature

Title: Office Principal/Project Manager

INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES - AGENCY/CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING SURVEYS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS

In the event that significant previously unreported cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must immediately cease within 30 m (100 feet) until a qualified archaeologist has documented the discovery and evaluated its eligibility for the Arizona or National Register of Historic Places, as appropriate, in consultation with ADOT, the Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and Tribes, as appropriate. Work must not resume in this area without approval of the lead agency.

If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must immediately cease within 30 m (100 feet) of the discovery. The ASM, ADOT, SHPO, and appropriate Tribes must be notified of the discovery within 24 hours (following ASM and/or agency protocol). All discoveries will be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) or Arizona burial laws (A.R.S. § 41-844 and A.R.S. § 41-865), as appropriate, and work must not resume in this area without proper authorization.

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INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) is under contract with Vintage Partners to conduct a Class III cultural resources inventory of approximately 17.17 acres of land within the city of Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The project area is located south of West University Avenue, west of South Milton Road, and east of the Woodlands Village Unit 1 complex (Figure 1). Currently, the City of Flagstaff owns the western 9.12 acres of the project area (Parcel 2; Coconino County Parcel No. 103-21-002) and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) owns the eastern 8.05 acres of the project area (Parcel 1; Coconino County Parcel No. 103-21-001) (Figure 2). The project area is located within Township 21 North, Range 7 East, Section 21, SW¹/₄ of the SW¹/₄ of the SW¹/₄, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (Flagstaff West, Arizona, 1983 U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 7.5-minute quadrangle). The north end of the project area is located at North American Datum (NAD) 83 UTM Zone 12N, 439581 mE, 3893670 mN. PaleoWest archaeologists conducted a full pedestrian survey and an inventory of standing buildings and facilities following Arizona State Museum (ASM) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) inventory standards.

ADOT and Vintage Partners signed an agreement with the City of Flagstaff that 1) aims to reduce traffic congestion on Milton Road, which forms the east boundary of the project area, and 2) transfer both properties into private ownership for the development of residential and/or mixed use commercial properties. The project will result in the realignment of University Avenue at South Milton Road and the continuing of Beulah Boulevard northward to intersect with South Yale Street at the realigned West University and allow for the development of both properties.

The project was completed in compliance with the requirements set forth in ARS § 41-861 et seq., the Arizona State Historic Preservation Act, because the project is located on land owned by ADOT and the City of Flagstaff. The Flagstaff City Code (Title 10: Flagstaff Zoning Code, Chapter 10-30.30, Historic Preservation) also requires that the City of Flagstaff consider the effects of a project on historic and cultural resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated on a flat to slightly sloping bench on the east side of an unnamed drainage channel on the north side of Sinclair Wash. Parcel 1 is completely developed and contains five buildings, a paved Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) test course, six storage structures/sheds (outbuildings), and paved parking lots. This parcel had little ground visibility because it has been largely paved, and vegetation was limited to pine trees growing between developed areas (Figure 3). Areas where the ground surface is visible appeared to be disturbed and contained pieces of concrete, asphalt, and cinders (Figure 4).

Parcel 2 is less disturbed than Parcel 1 and is characterized by an open pine forest and sparse buildings. Most of the parcel contains ponderosa pine trees on a gradual slope with an understory of annuals (Figure 5). The soils consist of heavily mixed and poorly sorted light brown sandy clay loam with high gravel content, underlain by limestone bedrock (Figure 6).

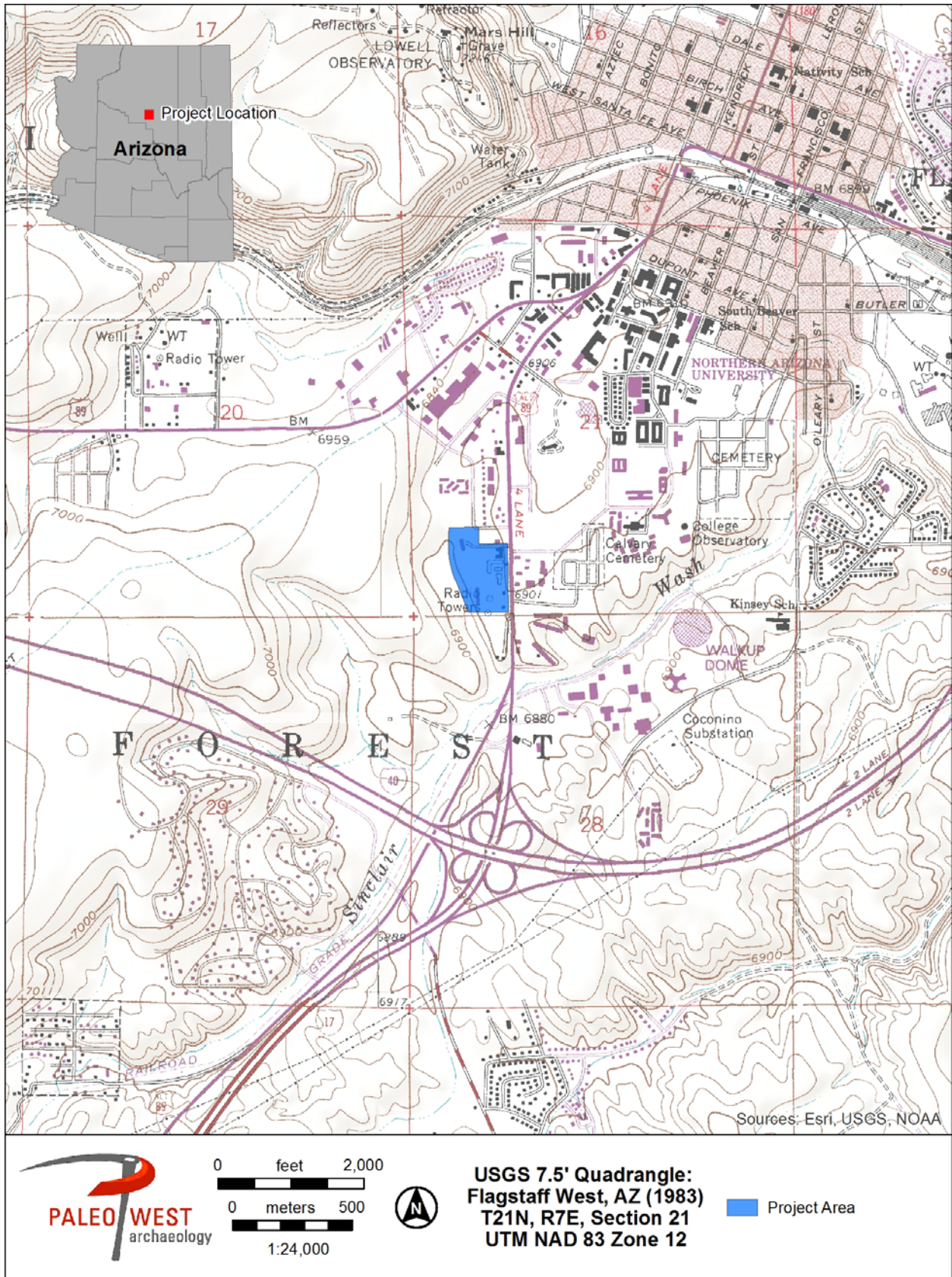


Figure 1. General location of project area.

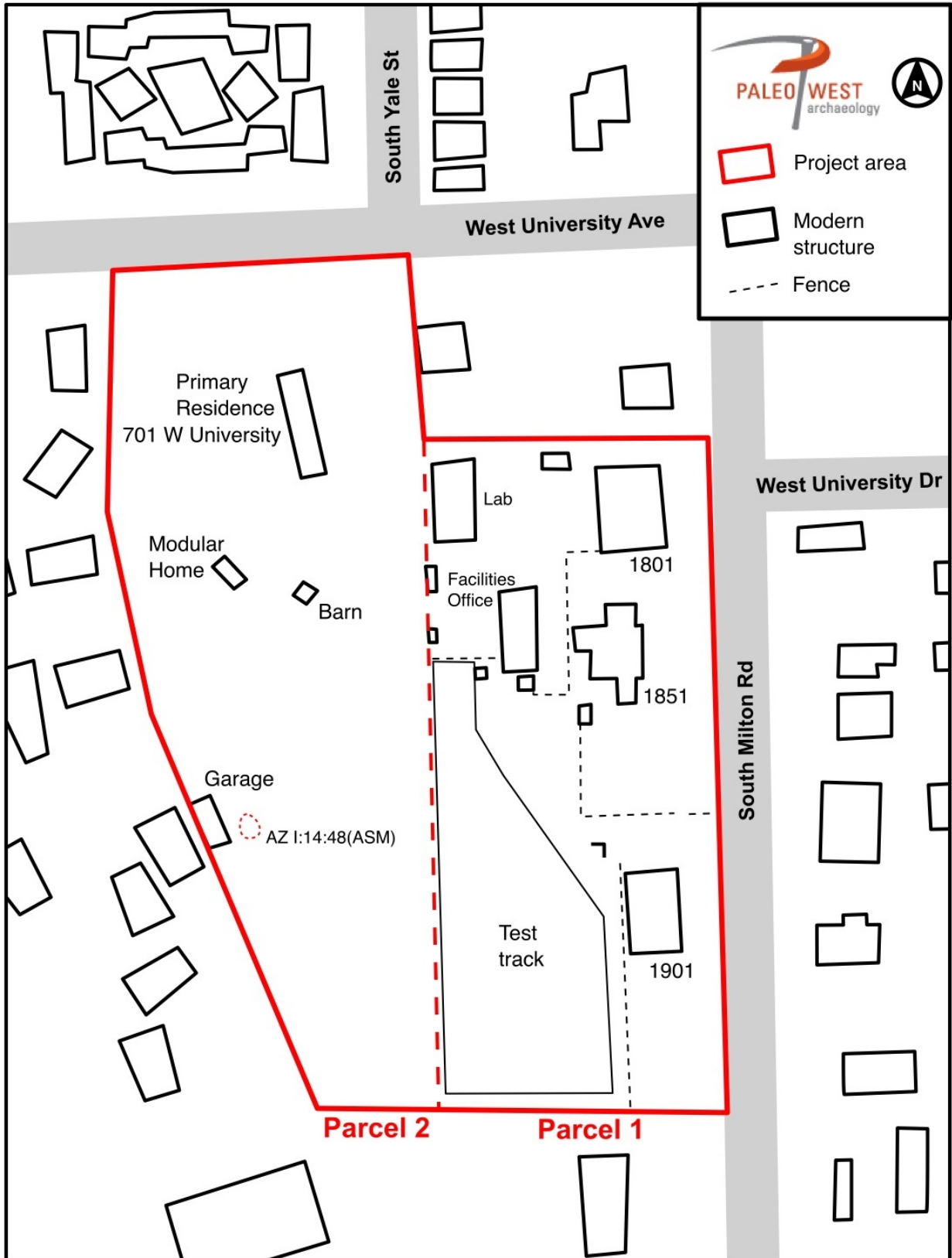


Figure 2. Sketch map of the project area (April 23, 2015). Numbers are street addresses.



Figure 3. Overview of Parcel 1, facing north. The ADOT test track is in the foreground, and the ADOT MVD building (1851 South Milton) is in the background.



Figure 4. Exposed ground surface in the central portion of Parcel 1, southwest of the MVD building (1851 South Milton Road), showing concrete, asphalt, and cinder fragments.



Figure 5. Overview of the Parcel 2 from the south side of the parcel, facing north.



Figure 6. Exposed bedrock showing the shallow substrate on the northwestern portion of Parcel 2 along the bounds of Parcel 1, directly west of the southern end of the Facilities Office/Warehouse.

CULTURE HISTORY

The history of archaeological research in the Flagstaff area has been summarized by Downum (1988). The first synthesis of Flagstaff archaeology was Colton's (1946) *The Sinagua*. Among the prominent more recent studies of Flagstaff archaeology are Downum's (1992) popular summary, the *Transwestern Pipeline Project* (Bradley 1994; Burchett et al. 1994), Pilles's (1996) overview focusing on the Sinagua of the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, and a report from the Grinnell College archaeological field school (Kamp and Whittaker 1999). The improvement of Highway 89 from Doney Park to Wupatki National Monument was preceded by one of the largest archaeological projects ever conducted in the Flagstaff area (Elson 2003, 2006). Flagstaff's history is recounted in Babbitt and DeGraff (2009), Cline (1976, 1994), and Paradis (2003).

Following Willey and Phillips (1958), archaeologists generally divide the cultural history of the American Southwest (including the project area) into five major periods: Paleoindian (9500–6000 B.C.), Archaic (6000 B.C.–A.D. 500 in the Flagstaff area), Formative (A.D. 500–1400 in the Flagstaff area), Protohistoric (A.D. 1400–1540 in the Flagstaff area), and Historic (A.D. 1540–present in the Flagstaff area).

The Paleoindian period was a time when peoples of the Southwest subsisted by hunting now-extinct large mammals using distinctive lanceolate projectile points (Fairley 1989:86). During the Clovis period (9500–8800 B.C.), they hunted primarily mammoths, using fluted Clovis points. During the Folsom period (ca. 8800 B.C.), they hunted primarily long-horned bison, using fluted Folsom projectile points. During the late Paleoindian period (ca. 7500–6500 B.C.), they hunted primarily modern bison, using a number of unfluted, lanceolate projectile points. In the Flagstaff area, some archaeologists have classified Lake Mohave points (9000–6000 B.C.) as Paleoindian while others have classified them as Archaic (Fairley 1989:88; Lyndon 2005:56–57). Paleoindian presence in the Flagstaff area is represented by only a few projectile points and projectile point fragments, including Clovis, “Clovis-Folsom,” Folsom, and Gypsum Cave types (Downum 1993; Huckell 1982; Lyndon 2005; Pilles and Geib 2000). In addition, Paleoindian projectile points made from Mount Floyd and Government Mountain obsidians and rhyolites found elsewhere in the northern Southwest demonstrate that Paleoindians procured volcanic stone resources in the region and carried or traded these materials over vast distances (e.g., Powers and Orcutt 2005:46).

The Archaic period began about 6500 B.C. and lasted until about A.D. 500 in northern Arizona. The Archaic period was a time when the subsistence strategy was based on the hunting of modern species of animals and the gathering of wild plants (Ahlstrom et al. 1993:69). Matson (1991:184) defines the Archaic as “a way of life without reliance on domesticated crops.” Most Archaic sites in northern Arizona consist of scatters of flaked stone; ground stone has been observed at only some of the sites, and, where present, it occurs in small numbers. Thermal features have been reported, but they are relatively rare at Archaic sites. Lyndon (2005) analyzed projectile points recovered from archaeological projects on the Coconino Plateau of Kaibab National Forest. He found projectile points dating to the Early Archaic period (6000–4200 B.C.), Middle Archaic period (4200–2600 B.C.), and Late Archaic period (2600 B.C.–A.D. 500). Archaic points could be classified as Great Basin types (Northern Side-notched, Sudden Side-notched, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared [Jennings 1986]) and Oshara tradition types (Jay, Bajada,

San Jose, Armijo [Irwin-Williams 1973]). Most projectile points were made from obsidians and rhyolites from Mount Floyd and Government Mountain or from Kaibab chert.

The Formative period (from about A.D. 500–1300 in northern Arizona) is defined as the time when peoples of North America domesticated crops, began making pottery, and transitioned to settled village life (Ahlstrom et al. 1993:72; Willey and Phillips 1958:146). Although maize appeared on the southern Colorado Plateau, near Quemado, Arizona, as early as 2000 B.C. (Huber and Miljour 2004), cultivation of domesticated plants in northern Arizona did not begin until about A.D. 500, at which time pottery making also began, the bow and arrow were introduced, and settled villages appeared (Ahlstrom et al. 1993:72; Bungart 1994:101–102; Fairley 1989:112). People originally lived in pit houses (essentially a roofed pit), but by about A.D. 900, they were constructing aboveground masonry houses. During the Formative period, two archaeological traditions developed in northern Arizona: the Northern Sinagua and Cohonina traditions.

Sinagua culture was defined by Harold S. Colton (1946) as the prehistoric farmers of north-central Arizona. Although all of the Sinagua manufactured Alameda Brown Ware pottery, the Northern Sinagua of the Flagstaff area and the Southern Sinagua of the Verde Valley had dissimilar histories, and different classifications of cultural historical phases have been developed for each. The early Northern Sinagua period is divided into the Cinder Park phase (A.D. 500–700), the Sunset phase (A.D. 700–900), and the Rio de Flag phase (A.D. 900–1064), during which most settlements were small sites of one to five pit houses that are dispersed across the landscape (Brown 1990:16; Henderson 1980; Pilles 1978). A key event in Northern Sinagua history was the eruption of Sunset Crater near Flagstaff, in approximately A.D. 1064. The area of the Sunset Crater ashfall was initially depopulated after the eruption, but within a few years, Northern Sinagua peoples, Cohonina peoples, and Kayenta Anasazi peoples from east of the Little Colorado River moved into the area surrounding Sunset Crater (Colton 1932, 1946; Gratz and Pilles 1979; McGregor 1937; Pilles 1979). The Angell-Winona-Padre phase (A.D. 1064–1130) is represented by a variety of surface structures and masonry-lined pit houses (Brown 1990; Colton 1946). The Elden phase (A.D. 1130–1200) was characterized by increasing population, agricultural intensification, the continued growth of established communities, and the construction of large masonry pueblos clustered in the Wupatki area, the Flagstaff area, and Anderson Mesa (Pilles 1996:Figure 5.1). Masonry architecture was dominant, although pit structures were still used (Downum 1992; Henderson 1980; Pilles 1978; Wilson 1969). By the Turkey Hill phase (A.D. 1200–1300), areas around Winslow saw a decrease in population and eventual end to permanent settlement (Gumerman and Skinner 1968), reflected in the lack of Little Colorado White Ware from Chevelon assemblages (Plog 1981). Populations begin to drift south and east from the Flagstaff area, some going to the Chavez Pass area where three large pueblos—Chavez Pass, Kinnikinnick, and the Pollack Site—were occupied. By the Clear Creek Phase (A.D. 1300–1400), Grapevine Pueblo, a large masonry pueblo on Anderson Mesa, was also occupied. By approximately A.D. 1400, year-round settlement had ended over much of north-central and northeastern Arizona, except for the area around the Hopi Mesas. After A.D. 1400 Hopi continued to make pilgrimages to the San Francisco Peaks and other traditional cultural properties around Flagstaff—a practice that continues to the present.

The Cohonina cultural tradition was centered on the south side of the Grand Canyon. The tradition dates from pre–A.D. 700 to 1150 or 1200 (Roberts 2001; cf. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southwest Region 1996:108). Architecture included masonry pueblos and pit houses. The Cohonina did not construct kivas; however, they did have other forms of public architecture such as “forts” (actually dwellings built in defensible locations consisting of habitation and storage rooms around a courtyard), a plaza, oversized rooms, and ballcourts (Bone 2002). The Cohonina made San Francisco Mountain Gray Ware ceramics. A number of chronological sequences have been developed for the Cohonina. Colton (1939) defined three foci: Medicine Valley (A.D. 700–900), Coconino (A.D. 900–1120), and Hull (A.D. 1120–1200). Gladwin (1943) later used the term phases for Colton’s foci, a practice followed by most archaeologists today (e.g., Schwartz [1955], who added a Hermit phase [A.D. 600–700] to the beginning of the sequence). Horn-Wilson (1997) classified projectile points as early Cohonina (A.D. 850–1000), late Cohonina (A.D. 1000–1075), and very late Cohonina (A.D. 1075–1200).

After ancestral Puebloan peoples ceased to occupy permanent villages in the Flagstaff area, ca. A.D. 1400, the area became a boundary between the Havasupai, Yavapai, and Apache (see Ortiz 1983:ix; the caption emphasizes that the map does not define tribal territories but provides a schematic representation of the geographical locations of tribes). All three of these groups lived primarily by hunting and gathering, supplemented by growing a few crops. The Arizona SHPO historic context report on the Protohistoric period (Gilpin and Phillips 1998) summarizes what is known about these groups.

The historic period in north-central Arizona began when Coronado Expedition sent detachments to Hopi and the Grand Canyon in 1540 (Winship 1896). The Espejo Expedition passed east of Flagstaff in 1583 (Hammond and Rey 1966), and Juan de Oñate, colonizer of New Mexico, sent a party through Hopi and on to the Indian mines near present-day Jerome in 1598 (Bartlett 1942; Bolton 1916), then followed the same route during his trip to California in 1604 (Bolton 1916; Hammond and Rey 1953). In 1776, Garcés traveled along the south side of the Grand Canyon on his way to Hopi (Garcés 1900), and later that year, Domínguez and Escalante reached Hopi by way of the north side of the Grand Canyon (Vélez de Escalante 1995). Other than these expeditions, Spain and Mexico largely stayed out of the Flagstaff region, extending their control only as far west as Hopi.

Formal military exploration and survey of the Grand Canyon region began after the United States acquired the Southwest from Mexico in the Mexican War (1846). Several expeditions across northern Arizona established the area as a major transportation corridor (Stein 1994): the Sitgreaves Expedition of 1851 (Sitgreaves 1853; Wallace 1984), the Whipple Expedition of 1853–1854 (Foreman 1941; Whipple 1854, 1856), and the two Beale Expeditions of 1857 and 1858–1859, which established the Beale Road (Beale 1858, 1860; Stacy 1970; Thompson 1983). In 1876, the first Boston Party (a group of settlers from Boston, Massachusetts) stripped the branches from a pine tree to create a flagpole (Cline 1976:74–75), which provided the name for Flagstaff when a post office was established in 1881 (Cline 1976:171).

The transcontinental railroad crossed northern Arizona from 1881 to 1883, reaching Flagstaff in 1882 (Cline 1976:122, 134, 137; Janus Associates 1989). With the arrival of the railroad, Flagstaff became a hub of commerce in northern Arizona, centered on railroading, lumbering, stock raising, Indian trade, tourism, science, and education (Cline 1976; Paradis 2003). Homesteading in Arizona as a research question generally is discussed by Stein (1990). Collins's (1996) overview of ranching in Arizona is also relevant to the understanding of historic use of the project area, including homesteading. Among the historical archaeology projects that have been conducted in Flagstaff are the 1976 excavations of the original Flagstaff commercial district near Old Town Spring by the Arizona Historical Society—Northern Division and the Museum of Northern Arizona (Meehan 2006), excavations of two historic sites along Interstate 40 (Hohmann 1996), and the excavations at the Kester homestead within the project area (Gregory 1989).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, PaleoWest personnel reviewed existing cultural resources information for the project area. PaleoWest examined records in AZSITE, the ASM online cultural resources database, in order to identify cultural resources within a 1.6-km (1-mile) buffer of the project area. This buffer is hereafter referred to as the study radius. The ADOT portal was also checked for previous projects and sites. Government Land Office (GLO) maps housed at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) were consulted to evaluate the possible presence of historic Euro-American infrastructure in or near the project area. GLO records show no historic structures in the vicinity of the project area on both 1879 (Plat 922) and 1904 (Plat 921) GLO maps. The National Register Information System database was also reviewed. Information from the site-file search was used to help determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic properties were present within the project area. No properties listed on the NRHP are present within the project area.

A total of 18 sites have been previously recorded within the study radius (see Appendix A, Figure A.1 and Table A.1). One previously recorded site, AZ I:14:48(ASM), is located within the project area. The site was relocated and recorded during the current project. A total of 30 previous projects have been conducted in the study radius; no previous projects extend into the project area (Figure A.2, Table A.2).

SURVEY EXPECTATIONS AND HISTORIC CONTEX

Because the project area is located in an area with numerous previous surveys, yet a small number of known archaeological sites, and because of the physiographic setting of the project area, PaleoWest had low expectations for discovering historic or prehistoric cultural resources in the project area; up to one site was expected. The cultural resources would represent small prehistoric habitations, resource procurement and/or processing locales, and historic ranching features or homesteads. The historic context developed to evaluate the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP) and NRHP eligibility of cultural resources is *prehistoric/historic land use, settlement patterns, and trade in the Flagstaff region*.

FIELD METHODS

PaleoWest archaeologists Kye Miller and Kasey Flavin conducted the archaeological survey of the project area on Thursday, April 23, 2015. Cory Breternitz, a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the National Secretary of the Interior's professional standard was the Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Right-of-entry was obtained for both properties prior to fieldwork. The western portion of the project area (Parcel 2) was surveyed using systematic 15-m (50-foot) transect intervals. Parcel 1 was not systematically surveyed because of the extensive development; however, it was inspected, and any undisturbed areas were evaluated. Dennis Gilpin and Kye Miller documented the standing buildings in both parcels using photographs and SHPO Historic Property Inventory Forms on April 28, 2015.

Shapefiles for the project area were uploaded into a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx GPS unit. Field notes were maintained describing terrain, vegetation, and cultural remains. The survey followed PaleoWest's standard procedure that includes creating a complete inventory form and map for new and previously recorded sites. PaleoWest archaeologists used waterproof-cased iPads equipped with 6D pens for completing ASM site forms, rendering digital sketch maps, populating photo and isolate logs, and referencing spatial, archaeological, and geological information. Digital photographs of recorded sites were taken with an iPad or iPhone. These photos were digitally stamped with pertinent spatial data (i.e., altitude and UTM coordinates), site and feature information, date and time, and azimuth/bearing for ease of reference.

When encountered, all cultural resources were described in a database and plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS topographic map, and their UTM coordinates were recorded with a GPS unit. Cultural resources were classified as archaeological sites if they met ASM criteria.

All sites were evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the ARHP and NRHP. Cultural resources that did not meet these criteria were recorded as isolated occurrences (IOs). The field crew did not collect any artifacts during the course of the project.

All GPS points collected during the project were referenced to NAD 83. ASM site forms were completed in digital format for all identified sites. A scaled plan map showing the site boundary, natural and cultural features, and disturbances was also drawn for each identified site.

Archaeologists established an arbitrary site datum on a ponderosa pine tree near the northeast end of the single previously recorded site in the project area but did not mark this datum on the ground.

PaleoWest created a photographic record of the project in digital format that documented the survey parcels, the single previously identified site, and any diagnostic artifacts. Four site overview photographs and a representative sample of project overview shots were taken. Numerous photographs were taken of the historic properties and included on the State of Arizona Historic Property Inventory Forms. A photo log of all pictures was maintained that documented the subject matter, photographer, and orientation of the photograph.

ASM SITE CRITERIA

Sites were recorded following the ASM Revised Site Definition Policy (Fish 1995) that has been accepted by the Arizona BLM and SHPO. Cultural resources not meeting site criteria were recorded as IOs. This policy states that sites should contain:

1. Physical remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old.
2. Additionally, sites should consist of at least one of the following:
 - a. 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).
 - b. 20+ artifacts that include at least 2 classes of artifact types (i.e., sherds, ground stone, nails, glass) within an area 15 meters (50 feet) in diameter.
 - c. One or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts.
 - d. Two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts.

SURVEY RESULTS

The project resulted in the identification of one previously recorded prehistoric site (AZ I:14:48[ASM]), six isolated occurrences, two historic structures, and several modern buildings (Figure A.3). Parcel 1 was completely developed; one historic structure (ADOT District Office, 1801 South Milton Road) and several modern buildings are present. Parcel 2 contains the previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site, one historic structure (Fresquez Residence, 701 West University Avenue), three modern buildings, and six IOs.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES

AZ I:14:48(ASM)

Site Type: Artifact Scatter

Cultural and Temporal Affiliation: Unknown Prehistoric (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1540)

Dimensions/Area: 21 m × 20 m

Land Status: City of Flagstaff

Elevation: 6,983 feet above mean sea level

Local vegetation: Ponderosa pine with grasses and weeds

Topography: Slight-to-moderate slope with a western aspect below a limestone bench; an unnamed wash is located approximately 30 m to the west

Soils: Residual; heavily mixed and poorly sorted light brown sandy clay loam with high gravel content, underlain by a shallow limestone bedrock

ARHP/NRHP Eligibility Status: Recommended not eligible

Site Description: AZ I:14:48(ASM) was originally recorded in 1977 and described as a lithic and ground stone scatter located within a relatively flat, 15-×-40-m area on top of a basalt bench (Duering 1977). The site was reported to be in good condition with minor disturbances from the construction of the nearby ADOT facilities. The site was unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

The site was relocated during the current project and found to be situated on a gradual, west-facing slope (Figures 7, A.3, and A.4). It is located approximately 60 m northwest of the location

recorded in AZSITE. The area on the bench above the scatter was inspected, but no cultural materials were identified. The artifact assemblage consists of 19 flaked stone artifacts, 1 ground stone artifact, and 1 shell fragment. The flaked stone assemblage consists of one mahogany obsidian flake core fragment, three Government Mountain obsidian fragments (two primary, one shatter), one brown chert secondary flake, three dark gray fine-grained volcanic fragments (two primary, one shatter), three light gray secondary sedimentary flakes, one dark brown secondary chert flake, four black fine-grained volcanic fragments (two secondary flakes, one flake exhausted core fragment, one shatter), one brown fine-grained volcanic secondary flake, and two black obsidian fragments (one primary flake, one secondary flake) with white inclusions. The ground stone assemblage consists of half of a light brown one-hand granitic mano fragment. A single unmodified glycymeris shell fragment was also observed (Figure 8).

Site Condition: The site condition is poor. The site area has been impacted by a road, erosion, and timber thinning. The artifacts may have originated from higher up on the slope where a garage and a road were constructed. Artifacts at the site appear to have eroded downslope. The artifacts making up the site have been displaced from the limestone bench above and now lie on a slope below the bench, suggesting that the site is completely disturbed and lacks integrity of setting and location. The ground surface lacked any cultural deposits; because pine duff was largely absent on the limestone bench, ground surface visibility was good, and no artifacts nor charcoal-stained soil were identified on the bench. The historic disturbances on the Fresquez property over the last 50 years have destroyed the integrity of all of the prehistoric deposits of the property.



Figure 7. AZ I:14:48(ASM) site overview, facing south.



Figure 8. Detail photograph of the glycymeris shell fragment.

Eligibility Recommendation: Since its initial recording in 1977, AZ I:14:48(ASM) has been disturbed by development on the west side of the site, erosion, and timber thinning. The site contains only 21 artifacts, none of which are diagnostic. The site's location on a ridgetop and its sediments suggest that there is little potential for intact buried deposits. The current recording has exhausted the research potential of the site. The site lacks integrity and diagnostic artifacts and is not likely to have intact buried deposits. AZ I:14:48(ASM) is unlikely to provide additional significant information concerning prehistoric land use, settlement patterns, and trade in the Flagstaff region. Because the artifacts that make up the site have been moved and the bench above the site area is also highly disturbed and lacks intact deposits, the site is recommended **not eligible** for inclusion on the ARHP and NRHP. No avoidance is recommended.

RECENT AND IN-USE PROPERTIES

Standing buildings within the project area include a vacant residence and an ADOT complex. All of the buildings except two are less than 50 years old. Two structures that are at least 50 years old include the house in Parcel 2 (the Edward Fresquez residence) and the ADOT District Office in Parcel 1 (see Appendix B). The remaining properties are not historic and are not eligible for consideration for the ARHP and NRHP. The in-use sites are described below by parcel. Some information on the in-use structures was compiled by Western Technologies, Inc. (Western Technologies), (2013a and 2013b); this information was provided by ADOT to Vintage Partners.

Parcel 1

Parcel 1 (1801–1901 South Milton Road) contains five in-use structures, six ancillary storage structures/sheds, a test track, and several parking lots, all of which are currently part of the ADOT District Office and Maintenance Yard (see Figure 2). The parcel was first developed in 1956 and, by 1975, contained all current structures except for the Training/Conference Facility, Materials Lab, and MVD buildings (Western Technologies 2013b). Five older structures—two residences, a painting building, a maintenance shop, and a truck barn and signal storage building—were previously destroyed by ADOT, and no evidence for these structures remains. These structures were depicted on the 1983 Flagstaff West USGS topographic map. The southern residences were destroyed for the construction of the Training/Conference Facility modular structures and a parking lot. The painting building, maintenance shop, and truck barn and signal storage building were destroyed prior to construction of the modern Facilities Office and MVD buildings.

1801 South Milton Road (Flagstaff District Office)

This historic structure currently serves as the ADOT Flagstaff District Office and was the first building constructed on the parcel in 1957. When originally constructed, the building consisted of a U-shaped structure with the opening or courtyard oriented to the west. Since the original construction, the courtyard has been converted from an open, roofless space to include additional office space integrated with the remainder of the building. After the courtyard was converted to offices, the full shape of the building was rectangular. No construction permits for the property were on file with the City of Flagstaff, therefore the specific date of the remodel is unknown. Aerial photographs from 1975 show the U-shaped structure (Figure 9), and aerial photographs from 1995 show the remodeled building. The 1983 Flagstaff West USGS quadrangle map also depicts the U-shaped building, suggesting the remodel occurred between 1983 and 1995.

The ADOT Flagstaff District Office building represents a typical twentieth-century architectural style, primarily consisting of brick walls, a slightly sloped gabled aluminum roof, glass and aluminum windows, and a (probable) continuous spread concrete foundation (Figure 10). Coursed light red brick made up the full length of the walls throughout most of the original U-shaped form of the building (pre-1983/1995). The southeast corner of the structure (including the exterior walls) appears to have been remodeled (Figure 11). The walls, windows, and doors at the southeast corner (extending approximately 12 feet from the corner) were constructed later than the remainder of the structure. The remodel may represent a corner recess being filled in with an additional room. The dado of the southeast corner consisted of coursed cinderblock brick masonry and probable wood composition siding on the upper portion of the walls (Figure 12). The replacement may have occurred during the remodel of the building between 1983 and 1995.

The semi-coursed basalt wall segment along the southern side of the west elevation of the building (just north of the southeast corner remodel) appears anomalous and may have not been part of the original facade of the structure, perhaps representing instead the same remodeling episode (Figure 13).



Figure 9. Aerial photo (ca. 1975) showing the project area and ADOT buildings.



Figure 10. East elevation overview of 1801 South Milton Road, facing southwest.



Figure 11. Photograph of the southeast corner of the ADOT Flagstaff District Office.



Figure 12. Detail photograph of the southeast corner cinderblock brick dado and concrete continuous spread foundation of the ADOT Flagstaff District Office.



Figure 13. Photograph of the eastern elevation of the structure, facing north-northwest.

One section of wall below the north-facing window on the eastern end of the northern elevation of the building consisted of a tile mosaic, as opposed to being made up of brick like the remainder of the structure (Figure 14). This approximately 12-foot-long northeastern corner of the structure was recessed and included windows on the western elevation and windows and a tile mosaic on the southern elevation of the recess.

The building had a slightly sloping gabled aluminum roof with an aluminum fascia and a stucco-covered soffit (Figure 15). Along most of the roof overhang, small rectangular light sockets were evenly spaced within the stucco soffit, occurring approximately 3–4 feet apart along the outer edge of the soffit/roof.

All windows on the structure were composed of glass with an aluminum frame (Figure 16). Older window frames, some of which are probably original, were silver, and the recently-replaced window frames were black. Based upon some exposed segments, the foundation of the property appears to consist of a continuous spread concrete foundation (Figure 17).

Sometime between 1983 and 1995, the building was remodeled, and the courtyard was filled with offices that enclosed the courtyard and completed the building to its current rectangular shape. The southeast corner may have been enclosed at the same time. The original walls of the property remain intact and consist of the light red brick wall construction. The remodeled addition in the central portion of the western elevation has exterior stucco walls (Figure 18).



Figure 14. Photograph of the recess on the northeastern corner of the building showing the tile mosaic.



Figure 15. Photograph of the northern elevation showing the fascia, soffit, wall, and windows.



Figure 16. Detail of windows on the ADOT District Office. Photograph taken of the southern elevation.



Figure 17. Photograph of concrete foundation and brick wall of the northeast corner of the structure (eastern elevation), facing west.



Figure 18. Photograph of the western elevation showing the original brick wall on the right and the later stucco wall on the left.

Several remodeling episodes have caused the structure to lose some integrity. A large portion of the southeastern corner of the structure was remodeled. The courtyard area in the U-shaped structure was also remodeled and filled in with offices. These remodels probably occurred sometime during the late 1980s or early 1990s. Other than the remodels to the original property, the structure has been properly maintained and remains in good shape.

Eligibility Recommendation: The ADOT Flagstaff District Office was constructed in 1956 and remodeled in the late 1980s or early 1990s. The structure is over 50 years old and therefore potentially eligible for the ARHP and NRHP. Although the building was one of the first ADOT buildings constructed and permanently used in the northern Arizona region, the structure is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A. The building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past and therefore is not eligible under Criterion B. The architecture of the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (i.e., twentieth-century/modern architecture) but does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, and therefore the structure is not eligible under Criterion C. The building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in the history or prehistory of the region and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the property is **not eligible** for inclusion on the ARHP and NRHP.

1851 South Milton Road (MVD)

This property serves as the ADOT Flagstaff MVD office (Figure 19). The property includes offices, customer service areas, and a service garage for vehicle inspections on the south side of the building. According to the MVD manager, the property was constructed around the mid-1980s (Western Technologies 2013b:3). The property is not visible on the 1983 Flagstaff West USGS topographic map but is visible on 1995 aerial photographs on file with City of Flagstaff and ADOT.

1901 South Milton Road (Training/Conference Facility)

This property serves the location of the Regional Development Offices for ADOT. It functions primarily as a training and local conference facility but also contains ADOT offices (Figure 20). The property consists of two modular structures separated by a covered common area. According to an ADOT representative, the training/conference facility was constructed around 2005 (Western Technologies 2013b:4). The property was not visible on 1995 aerial photographs on file with the City of Flagstaff.

Materials Lab

The materials lab is located on the northwestern portion of the property, immediately west of the District Office (Figure 21). The lab is used for testing of soil, concrete, aggregate, and asphalt concrete for construction projects. A building permit for the “Laboratory Building” (the current Materials Lab), dated 04-28-1972, is on file with the City of Flagstaff. The property was constructed shortly after the permit was issued and is visible on 1975 aerial images on file with City of Flagstaff and ADOT.



Figure 19. Overview of 1851 South Milton Road, facing northwest.



Figure 20. Overview of 1901 South Milton, facing southwest.



Figure 21. Overview of the materials lab, facing west.

Facilities Office/Warehouse

This property is not visible on the 1983 Flagstaff West USGS topographic map but is visible on the 1995 aerial photographs on file with City of Flagstaff and ADOT and therefore dates between 1983 and 1995 (Figure 22). The property was originally used as a warehouse. Currently, the property includes a maintenance shop, offices, a conference room, a plan room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

Test Track and Sheds/Storage Structures

A test track and six sheds/storage structures are also located within Parcel 1. The southwest quadrant of Parcel 1 is fully encompassed by the asphalt-paved test track (Figure 23). Six sheds/storage structures are primarily located on the north side of the parcel, surrounding the Facilities Office, Materials Lab, and MVD.



Figure 22. Overview of the facilities office/maintenance building, facing southwest.



Figure 23. Overview of the ADOT test track, facing south.

Parcel 2

Parcel 2 (701 West University Avenue) is a residential property purchased by the City of Flagstaff in 2005 from the Edward M. Fresquez family. Edward Fresquez acquired the parcel from the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company in 1961. According to his obituary, he was born in Chambarino, New Mexico, in 1922; worked for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s; and served in the Navy in the South Pacific during World War II. After the war, he moved to Flagstaff and married Lucy Chavez, whose grandparents had homesteaded in Flagstaff. He owned several service stations and convenience stores in the area, as well as Eddie's Drive-In.

Four standing buildings are present in the parcel—a primary residence, a modular residence, a barn, and a four-car garage/workshop (Figure 24). As of April 2015, all four of the structures in Parcel 2 were abandoned, and all windows and doors were covered in plywood.

Fresquez Residence (701 West University Avenue)

The primary residence of the Fresquez family is located on the northern portion of the parcel (Figure 25), north of the barn and modular structure. An interview with Edward Fresquez prior to his death revealed that the historic property was built in 1961 shortly after the parcel was acquired from the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company (Western Technologies 2013a). According to the Coconino County Assessor's Office records, the house was constructed in 1962.

From north to south, the residence consists of a north wing, a central living area, a breezeway, and a two-car garage (Figure 26). The interior of the structure was not able to be inspected, therefore the interior configuration of the structure (i.e., the locations of hallways and rooms such as bathrooms) is unknown. Access to the residence is by an unpaved driveway that begins at South Milton Road. Multiple unpaved driveways and parking areas are located on the east, west, and south sides of the residence.

The architecture of the property is unique for a 1960s residential structure in Flagstaff. The residence represents a mix of architectural styles, primarily Ranch-style but also including elements indicative of the Prairie School style. The residence is long, close to the ground, and lacks substantial exterior decoration. The structure features a gabled roof with broad, overhanging eaves and projecting beams. The entire structure was probably constructed at the same time; aside from a documented roof replacement in 2009, no additions were noted. The residence consisted of wood walls, a slightly sloped gabled aluminum roof, windows of an unknown type, and a (probable) continuous spread cinderblock brick foundation.

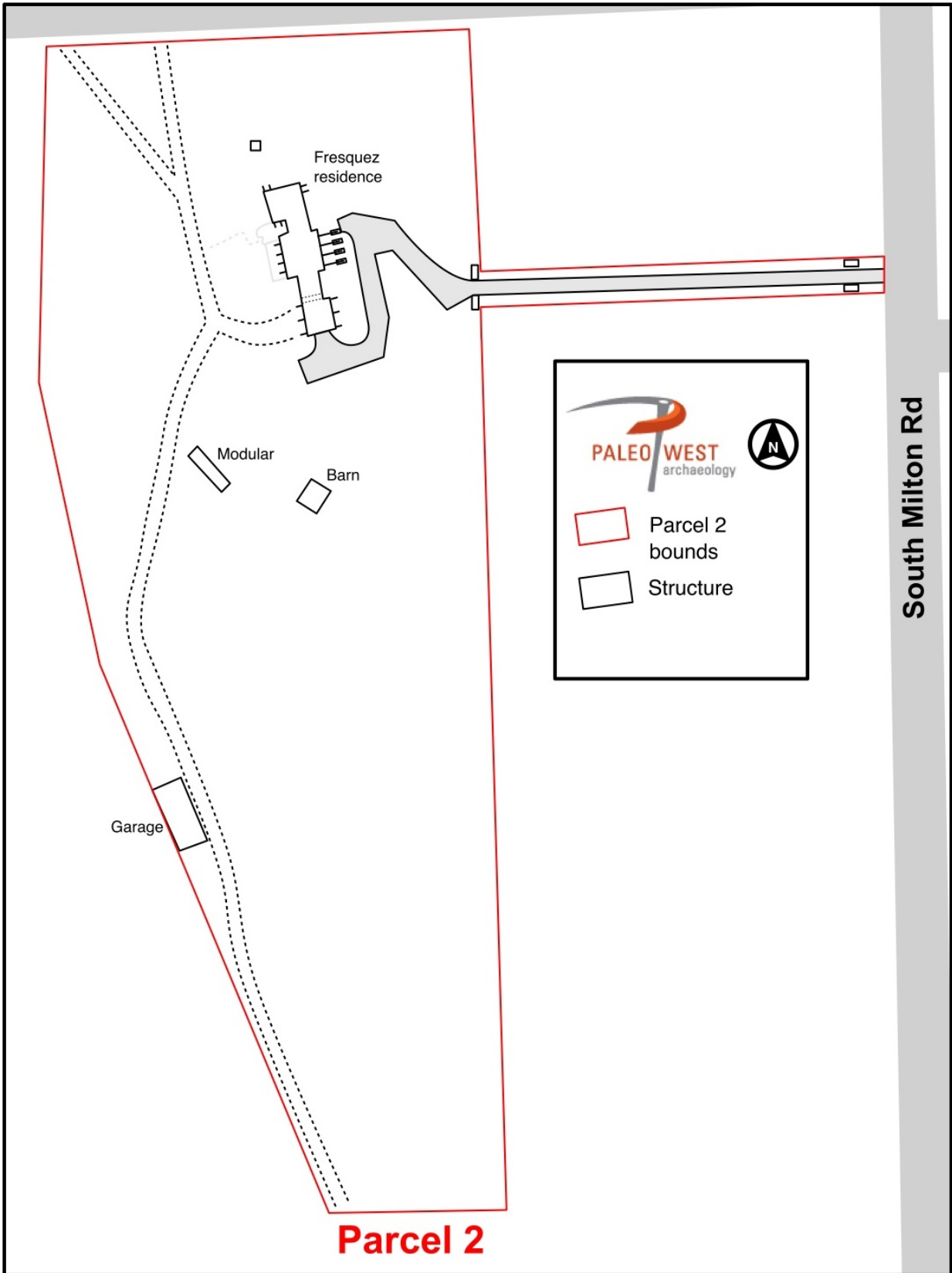


Figure 24. Sketch map of Parcel 2 (Fresquez property) and associated features.



Figure 25. Overview of the west elevation of the primary residence at 701 West University Avenue, facing northeast.

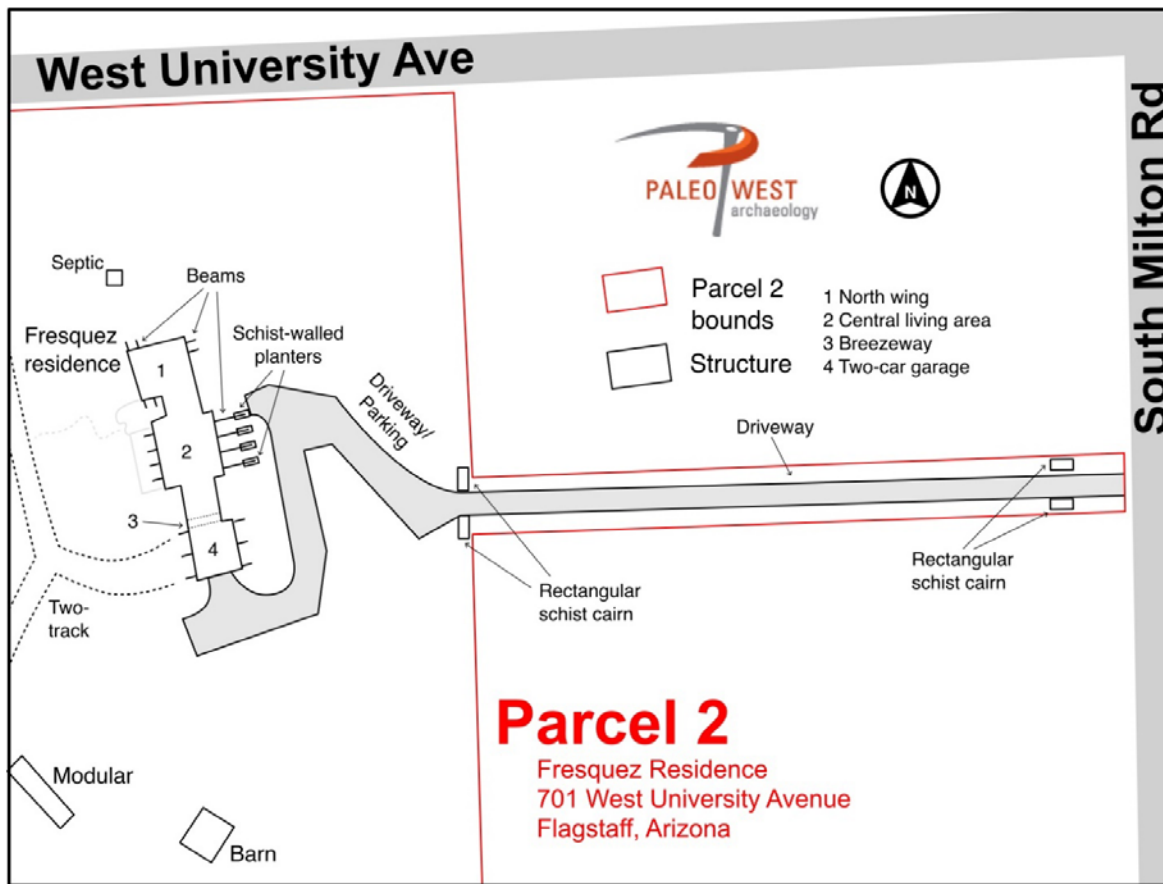


Figure 26. Sketch map of the Fresquez residence (701 West University Avenue) in Parcel 2.

The exterior walls primarily consist of redwood board and batten cladding (Figure 27). Some of the boards near the interior corners that do not receive abundant direct light are dark red. Sun-bleaching of the boards was noted on several sections of the wall where the boards had turned a brownish color. Three sections of walls were constructed of coursed, tabular-slab schist masonry. These stone walls were located on the east elevation of the garage (entire wall) (Figure 28), on the east and west elevations of the central living area (dado only; redwood board and batten cladding forms upper wall), and on the east elevation of the chimney (entire wall). The schist walls also were noted on four planters on the east side of the house, two rectangular cairns (entrance markers) on either side of the driveway on the edge of the parcel, and two rectangular cairns (entrance markers) on either side of the driveway along South Milton Road. The schist appears to be a non-local stone. The same tabular schist and method of construction are also characteristic of the dado at a historic motel, currently known as the Canyon Inn, that was built in 1952 and is located at 501 South Milton Road. The mortar between the stones appears to be concrete.



Figure 27. Photograph of a wall section of the primary residence (east elevation), facing west.



Figure 28. Photograph of the east elevation of the garage showing the masonry schist wall, facing west.

The roof is gabled and covered with shake shingles. On the east and west elevations of the residence, the roof has a broad eave that extends approximately 5–6 feet beyond the walls. The fascia was constructed of wood that was painted institutional green. The soffit is composed of thin, light tan wooden slats (approximately 1.5 inches wide). In several places on the roof, support beams extend beyond the roof and eave for an additional 5–15 feet. Most of the beams extend approximately 5 feet from the roof. Along the east elevation of the central living area, four support beams extend beyond the roof approximately 15 feet into schist-walled rectangular planters (Figures 29 and 30). According to documents held with the City of Flagstaff, the roof was replaced in 2009, four years after the residence was abandoned.

At the time of recording, the west elevation appeared to have had large windows. However, all of the windows and doors were covered by plywood and therefore were not observable (Figure 31). Consequently, the interior of the property was not available for documentation.

The foundation consisted of a continuous spread light purplish-grayish cinderblock brick foundation (Figure 32). The house did not appear to have a basement or crawlspace.

The driveway to the property had two rectangular coursed-schist masonry cairns along South Milton Road (Figure 33) and two at the property boundary (Figure 34). The southern cairn along South Milton Road was more than twice the height of the northern cairn and featured rectangular beam sockets that presumably fit the institutional green beams protruding from the primary residence.



Figure 29. Photograph of the beams and planters on the east side of the residence, facing north.



Figure 30. Detail photograph of the schist masonry-lined planters, facing west.



Figure 31. Photograph of the western elevation of the residence, showing the windows and doors of the central living area and north wing covered in plywood.



Figure 32. Photograph of the northern elevation of the residence showing the cinderblock brick foundation, facing south.



Figure 33. Photograph of the intersection of the driveway and South Milton Road, facing east. Note the rectangular cairns on either side of the driveway.



Figure 34. Photograph of the primary driveway, facing east. Note the rectangular cairns on either side of the driveway.

Aside from plywood boards covering the doors and windows, the historic property retains integrity. Some of the institutional green paint has chipped from the support beams and fascia, but most of the paint remains intact.

Eligibility Recommendation: The Fresquez residence at 701 West University Avenue was constructed in 1961 and is therefore over 50 years old and eligible for evaluation for the NRHP. The structure is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and therefore is not eligible under Criterion A. Although the building housed a successful local Flagstaff businessman, the building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past and therefore is not eligible under Criterion B. The architecture of the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (i.e., mixed Ranch and Prairie House architectural styles) but does not represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction, and therefore the structure is not eligible under Criterion C. The building has not yielded nor is likely to yield information important in the history or prehistory of the region and therefore is not eligible under Criterion D. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the property is **not eligible** for inclusion on the ARHP and NRHP.

Modular Home

The modular home is located in the central portion of the Fresquez property, southwest of the primary residence and west of the barn. According to the previous resident, the modular home was brought onto the property in the mid-1980s (Western Technologies 2013a). The walls of the structure consist of wood composite (Figure 35). The roof of the structure is gabled and covered with composition shingling.



Figure 35. Overview of the Modular Home at 701 West University Avenue, facing southeast.

Barn

The barn is located on the central portion of the parcel, south of the primary residence. The date of construction of the barn is unknown, but based upon its construction, the barn probably is not older than 50 years. Interviews conducted by Western Technologies in 2013 did not mention the date of barn construction (Western Technologies 2013a); however, the barn was found on a 1975 aerial photograph, therefore the structure at least dates to the mid-1970s. The foundation for the barn consists of true square cinderblocks, presumably making up a continuous spread footing. The barn was constructed with a wood frame and plywood cladding (Figure 36). The barn had a gabled plywood roof with sheeted composition shingling.



Figure 36. Overview of the barn at 701 West University Avenue, facing southeast.

Garage/Workshop

The garage/workshop is located on the southern portion of the parcel along a two-track road. As with the barn, the date of construction of the garage is unknown. Interviews conducted by Western Technologies in 2013 did not mention the date of garage construction (Western Technologies 2013a); however, based upon its construction and architecture, the garage does not appear to be 50 years old or older.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

In addition to the standing buildings and previously recorded site, PaleoWest archaeologists documented six IOs to the north of AZ I:14:48(ASM) within Parcel 2 (Table A.3). This string of IOs directly north of the site is due to the construction and probably maintenance of a power line that is on the west boundary of the property. Activities associated with the power line and perhaps construction and use of the garage have probably dragged the scatter north and south

along the linear power line alignment, which was highly disturbed. The area around the IOs lacked pine duff and also lacked artifacts, suggesting that these are indeed IOs and not part of a larger artifact scatter partially covered by pine duff. The surveyors removed pine duff in the area where the IOs and site were located and across the general project area to search for additional artifacts. All of the IOs were prehistoric except for a single instance of historic dumping. One of the IOs (IO 1) also contained an obsidian projectile point fragment (Figure 37).



Figure 37. Artifact within IO 1, a projectile point midsection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest archaeologists conducted a full pedestrian survey and inventory of standing buildings within 17.17 acres of land along West University Avenue and South Milton Road, Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The cultural resources survey was completed in compliance with the requirements set forth in ARS § 41-861 et seq., the Arizona State Historic Preservation Act, because the project area is located on land owned by the City of Flagstaff and ADOT. The Flagstaff City Code (Title 10: Flagstaff Zoning Code, Chapter 10-30.30, Historic Preservation) also requires that the City of Flagstaff consider the effects of the project on historic and cultural resources. The project area includes 9.12 acres owned by the City of Flagstaff (Parcel 2) and 8.05 acres owned by ADOT (Parcel 1).

The cultural resources survey of the project area resulted in the recording of 1 previously recorded prehistoric site (AZ I:14:48[ASM]) and 6 IOs, the NRHP evaluation of 2 historic structures, and the evaluation of 13 modern buildings.

Four criteria are applied during the evaluation of an archaeological site's eligibility for inclusion on the ARHP and NRHP. Normally, a property must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A);
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); or
- Embody the distinct 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 (Criterion C); or
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

PaleoWest archaeologists used these criteria, in conjunction with evaluations of site integrity, to provide recommendations concerning the ARHP- and NRHP-eligibility status of all archaeological sites located in the project area. In general, ARHP and NRHP eligibility for sites recorded during this survey was based on site size, artifact density and diversity, site condition, and the potential for subsurface remains.

The cultural resources inventory of the project area resulted in the recording of one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site (AZ I:14:48[ASM]), the identification of two historic properties (50 years or older), and the discovery of six isolated occurrences. Neither the site nor the isolated occurrences are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. The historic properties that are older than 50 years do not exhibit sufficient integrity to merit a recommendation of eligible. Recent in-use properties within the project area are less than 50 years old and are excluded from the NRHP. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed undertaking should receive a determination of no historic properties affected.

In the event that significant previously unreported cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must immediately cease within 30 m (100 feet) of the cultural resources until an archaeologist has documented the discovery and evaluated its eligibility for the NRHP, as appropriate, in consultation with the ASM and SHPO. Work must not resume in this area without approval of the lead agency.

If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must immediately cease within 30 m (100 feet) of the discovery. The ASM, ADOT, SHPO, and appropriate Tribes must be notified of the discovery within 24 hours (following ASM and/or agency protocol). All discoveries will be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) or Arizona burial laws (A.R.S. § 41-844 and A.R.S. § 41-865), as appropriate, and work must not resume in this area without proper authorization.

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APPENDIX A

Site and Project Location Maps and Tables

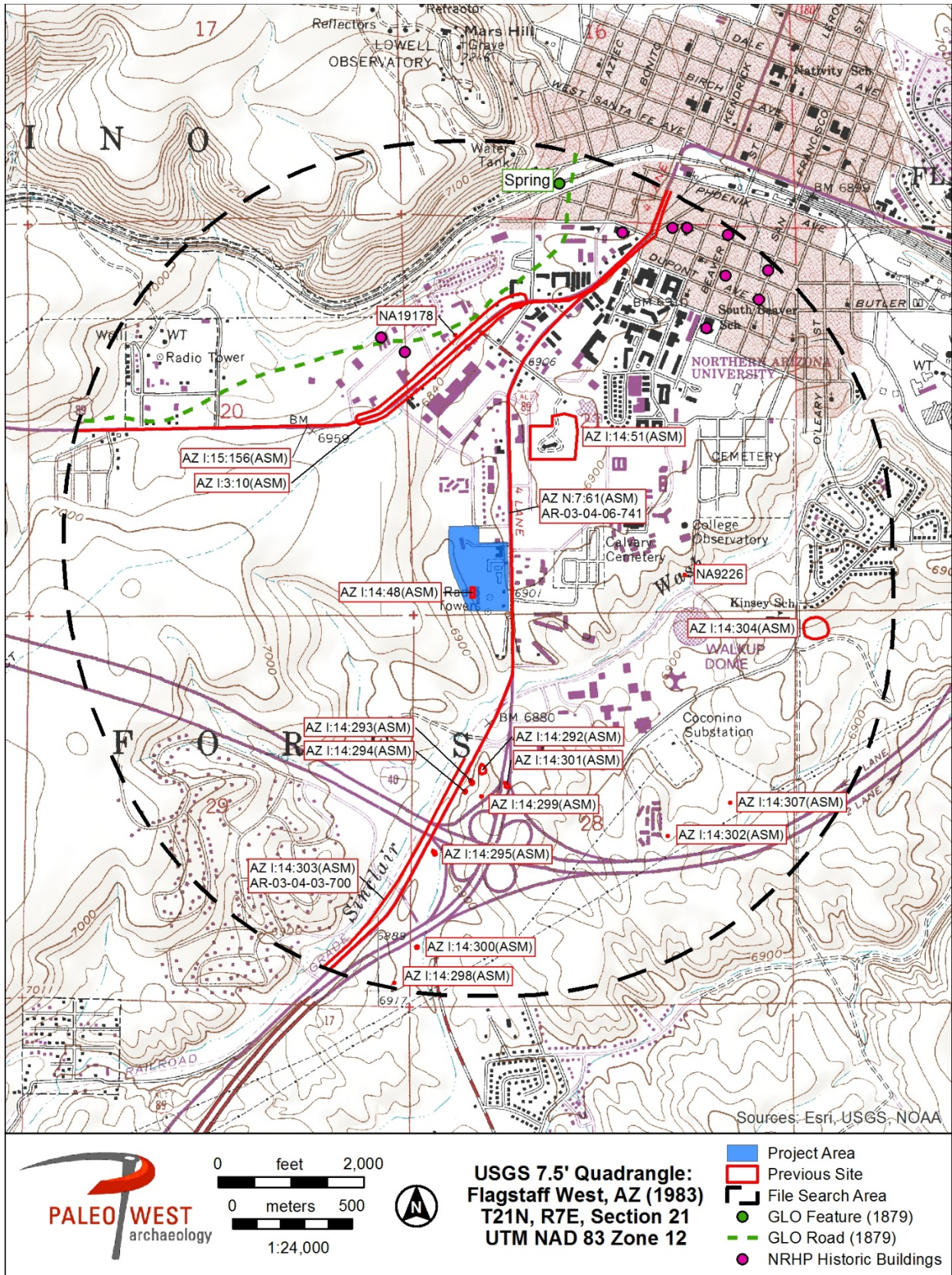


Figure A.1. Map of the project area showing previously recorded sites in the study radius.

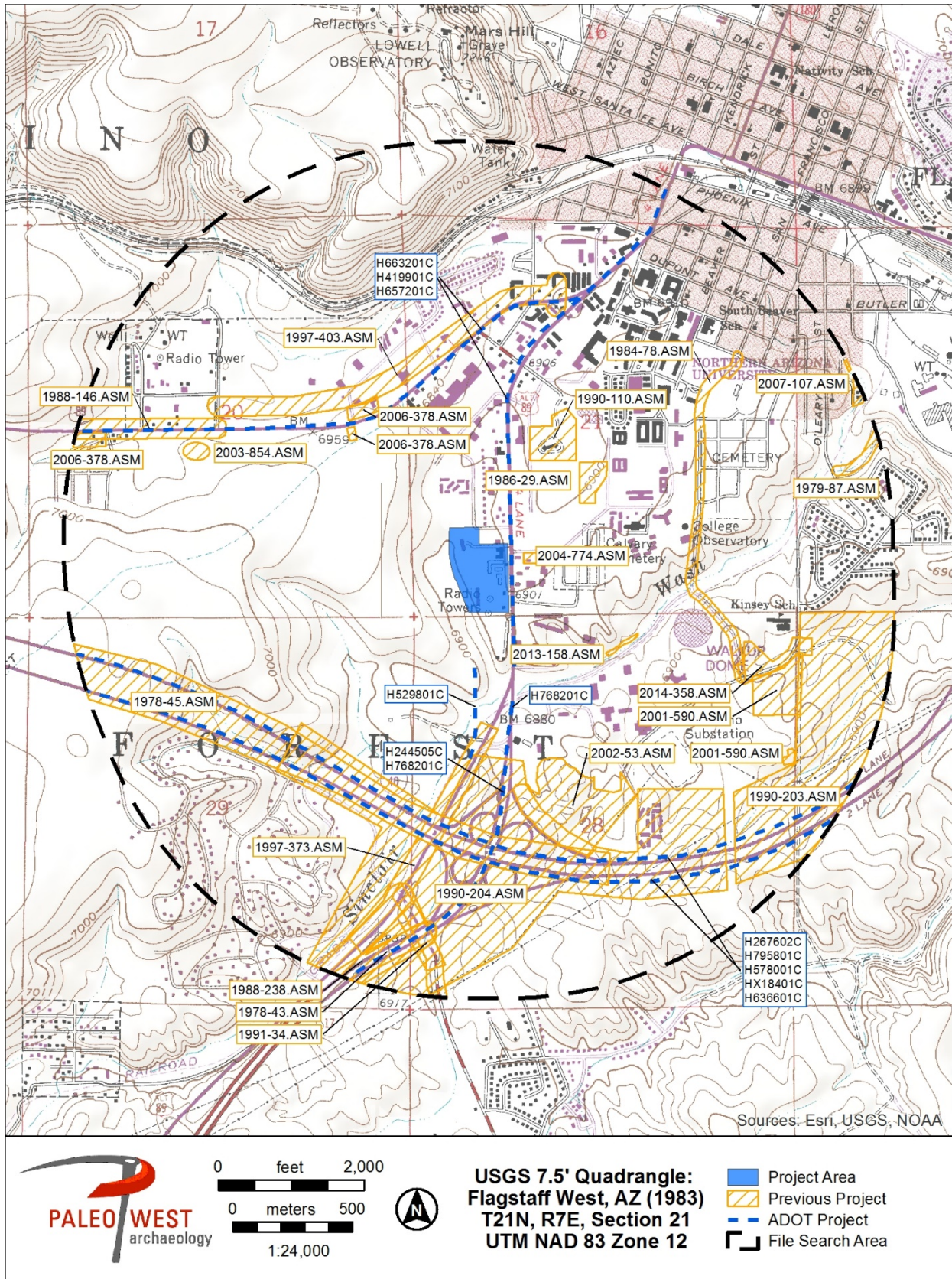


Figure A.2. Map showing previous projects in the study radius.

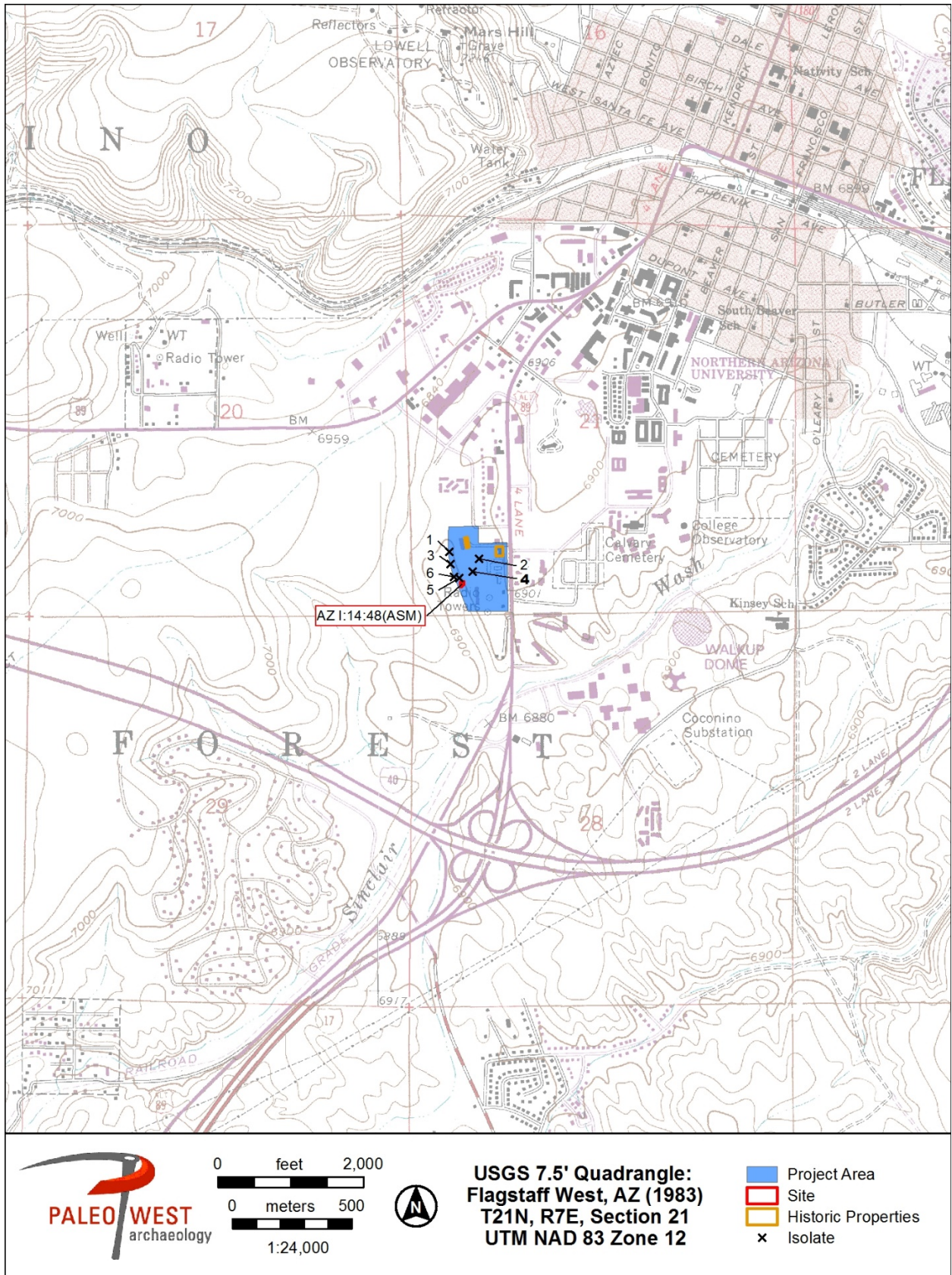


Figure A.3. Project area map showing identified cultural resources.

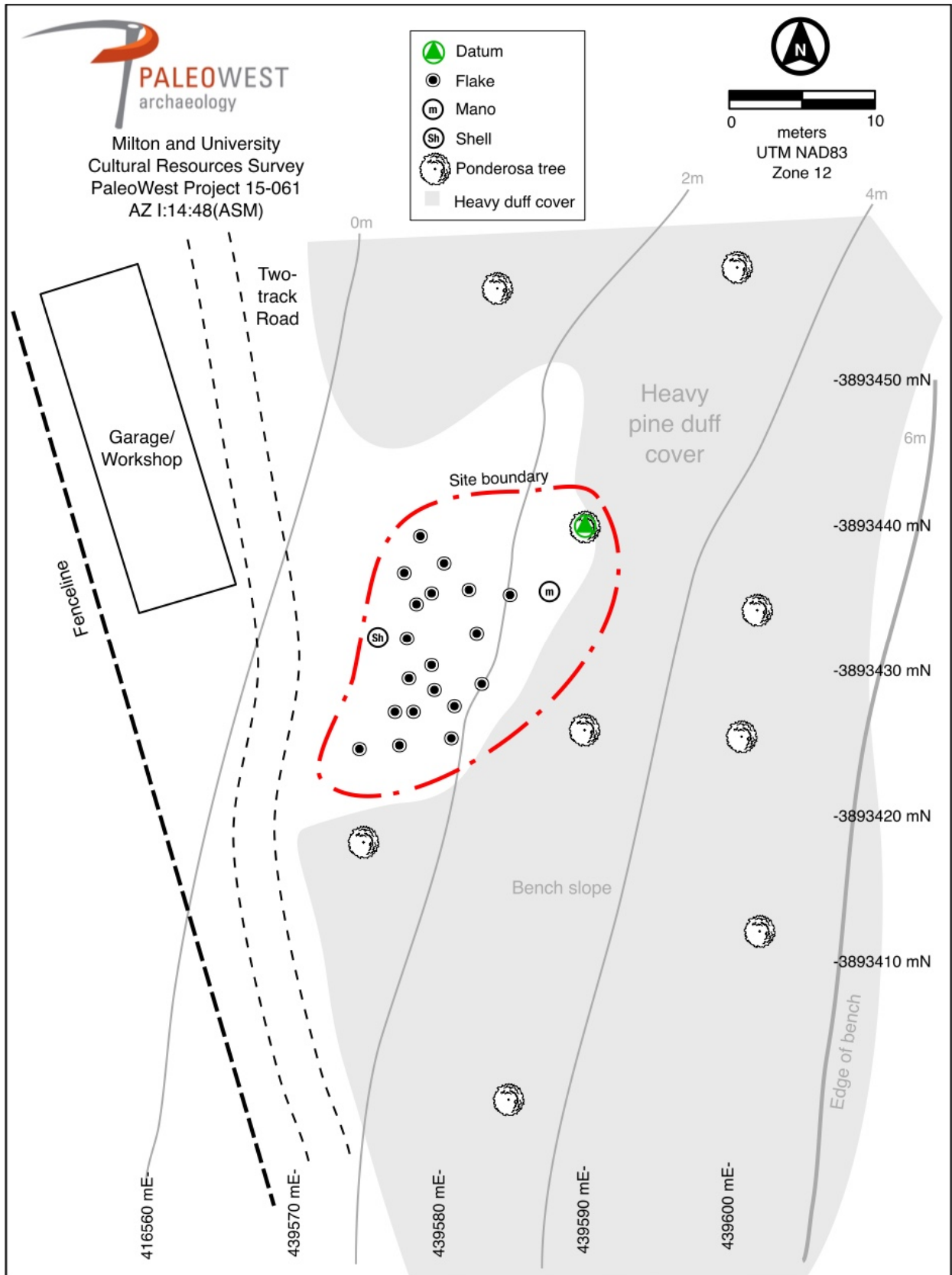


Figure A.4. Sketch map of Site AZ I:14:48(ASM).

Table A.1. List of Previously Recorded Sites in the Study Radius

Site No.	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type	Reference	In APE?	National Register Status
NA9226	No information	Unknown	No Information	No	Unknown
NA19178	No information	Unknown	No Information	No	Unknown
AZ I:14:48(ASM)	Unknown, Prehistoric (12,000 B.C.–A.D. 1500)	Artifact scatter	AZSITE 1977	Yes	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:51(ASM)	Euro-American, Late Historic (A.D. 1900–1950), Recent A.D. (1950–present)	Historic Property (Riordan Estate)	Schreiber and Marvin (1990)	No	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:292(ASM)	Sinagua, Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1000–1300)	Features	No information	No	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:293(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Trash dump	No information	No	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:294(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Temporary camp	No information	No	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:295(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Trash dump	No information	No	Unknown
AZ I:14:298(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Stone foundation	No information	No	Unknown
AZ I:14:299(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Trash dump	No information	No	Determined eligible individually
AZ I:14:300(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Trash dump	No information	No	Not evaluated
AZ I:14:301(ASM)	Euro-American, Historic (A.D. 1500–1950)	Trash dump	Hohmann (1991)	No	Determined eligible individually
AZ I:14:302(ASM)	Sinagua, Unknown	Feature	No information	No	Unknown
AZ I:14:303(ASM)	Euro-American, Unknown	Logging railroad	No information	No	Not Evaluated
AZ I:14:304(ASM)	Sinagua, Prehistoric (12,000 B.C.–A.D. 1500)	Obsidian scatter	Hohmann (1991)	No	Determined ineligible individually
AZ I:14:307(ASM)	Navajo, Unknown	Shade structure	Hohmann (1991)	No	No information
AZ I:15:156(ASM)	Euro-American, Historic (A.D. 1900–1950), Late Historic (A.D. 1500–1950)	Route 66	See AZSITE for references	No	Determined eligible
AZ N:7:61(ASM)	Euro-American, Historic (A.D. 1900–1950), Late Historic (A.D. 1500–1950)	SR 89	See AZSITE for references	No	Determined eligible

Table A.2. List of Previous Projects in the Study Radius

Reference Number	Author, Year	Report Title¹
1978-043.ASM	Misplotted Project	Project Misplotted in AZSITE
1978-045.ASM	Hammack 1978	Riordan-Flagstaff T.I., I-40 Survey
1979-087.ASM	Keller 1979	Wildcat Hill Wastewater Treatment Plant
1984-078.ASM	Marmaduke 1984	Seismic Line Surveys
1988-238.ASM	Rogge and Bruder 1988	U.S. West Fiber Optic Line Dewey to Flagstaff
1990-110.ASM	Schreiber and Marvin 1990	Riordan State Historic Park Survey
1990-203.ASM	Hohmann 1990a	I-40/Lone Tree Survey
1990-204.ASM	Hohmann 1990b	I-40/I-17 Survey
1991-034.ASM	Statler 1991	Lake Mary Road ROW Survey
1996-029.ASM	Misplotted Project	Project Misplotted in AZSITE
1997-373.ASM	Weaver 1997	SR89 and Lake Mary Road Improvement
1998-145.ASM	Misplotted Project	Project Misplotted in AZSITE
2001-590.ASM	Christenson 2001	NAU Projects
2002-053.ASM	Christenson 2002	NAU Conference Center
2004-774.ASM	Erikson, Windsor and Rogge 2004	Verizon Wireless AZ2 Squirrel
2006-378.ASM	Lonardo 2006	SR40B Pine Springs to Switzer Canyon
2007-107.ASM	Turner 2007	Aspen Park 404
2013-158.ASM	Haynes 2013	Sinclair Wash Sediment Removal and Bank Stabilization
2014.358.ASM	Davidson 2014	Pina Knoll Drive, San Francisco Street to Lone Tree Road
TRACS H419901C	Lefthand 1997	I-40 Business Right-of-Way Between Milepost 194.75 and 195.53
TRACS H663201C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H657201C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H529901C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H244505C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H768201C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H267602C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H795801C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H578001C	Pilles 2003	I-40 Signs Installation, Bellemont to Winslow, Mileposts 185-247
TRACS Hx18401C	Unknown	Unknown
TRACS H636601C	Unknown	Unknown

Notes: ASM = Arizona State Museum; TRACS = ADOT Portal Site Database.

¹SHPO requires full citations only for those projects within the APE (direct and visual APE for FCC projects).

Table A.3. Summary of Isolated Occurrences

IO No.	Easting	Northing	Description
1	439523	3893566	1 white Kaibab chert core fragment, 1 gray fine-grained volcanic flake, 1 medial biface fragment (San Jose-style?), and 1 gray chert flake in a 30-m ² area
2	439648	3893536	3 sun-colored amethyst rectangular bottle fragments, 5 green wine bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of china, 1 aqua glass bottle neck and lip and 5 fragments, 3 brick fragments, possible historic fence line, 10 clear glass fragments of unknown age in a 60-m ² area. The artifacts appear pushed; a low push pile is adjacent to the fence line
3	439529	3893515	3 obsidian flakes, 1 obsidian shatter, 4 white Kaibab chert flakes, 2 gray chert flakes, 1 petrified wood flake, 1 granitic chopper, 1 gray chert thumbnail scraper, 2 sun-colored amethyst fragments in 125-m ² area
4	439621	3893482	1 Government Mountain obsidian flake
5	439566	3893457	5 white Kaibab chert flakes, 2 black obsidian flakes, 1 brown chert flake, 1 light grayish chert flake, 1 white-pink chert core in a 150-m ² area
6	439544	3893460	1 Government Mountain obsidian flake

APPENDIX B

SHPO Historic Structure Inventory Forms

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: Survey Area:

Historic Name(s): Arizona Department of Transportation District Office
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 1801 South Milton Road

City or Town: Flagstaff vicinity County: Coconino Tax Parcel No. 103 -21 -001

Township: 21N Range: 7E Section: 21 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12N Easting 439739 Northing 3893560 USGS 7.5' quad map: Flagstaff West

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: not determined known (source:)

Construction Date: 1956 known estimated (source:)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

The property has been used as the District Office of ADOT since construction in 1956.

Sources: Interviews, building permits, plaque on property.

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 04/23/2015
View Direction (looking towards) West
Negative No.:

Attach recent photograph of property to this space. Additional photos may be appended.

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
Corrugated tin storage structure west of structure; probably not older than 50 years old.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The ADOT District Office represents a typical 20th century architectural style; primarily consisting of brick walls, a slightly sloped gabled aluminum roof, glass and aluminum...
(cont. below)
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area surrounding the historic structure contains five in-use buildings, six ancillary storage structures/sheds...
(Cont.)
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The ADOT complex has grown to incorporate more ADOT structures; Target built to east, Burger King to north.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Brick (see Cont.) Foundation: Concrete Roof: Aluminum (Cont.)
Windows: Aluminum-framed with clear glass
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Some have been replaced, see above
Wall Sheathing: Not visible
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The structure represents 20th century modern construction.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: The ADOT District Office at 1801 South Milton Road, Flagstaff, ...
(Cont.)

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Kye Miller and Dennis Gilpin, PaleoWest Archaeology Date: 04/28/2015
Mailing Address: 319 East Palm Lane, Phoenix, Arizona, 85004 Phone No.: 602-261-7253

STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property ADOT District Office Continuation Sheet No. 1

2. DESIGN

...windows, and a (probable) continuous spread concrete foundation. When originally constructed, the building consisted of a U-shaped structure with the opening or courtyard opening to the west. Between 1983 and 1995, the structure was remodeled. The open courtyard was covered and converted into offices. The full shape of the building then became rectangular.

3. SETTING

...a test track, and several parking lots all currently used by the Arizona Department of Transportation. The property was first developed in 1956 and by 1975 was fully developed and contained all current structures except for the Training/Conference Facility, Materials Lab, and MVD buildings (Western Technologies 2013b). Five older structures were destroyed and no longer on the ADOT property in 2015, including two residences, a painting building, maintenance shop, and a truck barn and signal storage building.

4. MATERIALS: Walls

Coursed light red brick comprised the full length of the walls throughout most of the original form of the building (U-shaped; pre-1983/1995). Sometime between 1983 and 1995, the building was remodeled and the courtyard was filled with offices that enclosed the courtyard and completed the building to its current rectangular shape. The remodeled addition in the central portion of the western elevation consists of stucco walls on the exterior. The southeast corner of the structure appears to have been replaced after the original construction of the building. The walls, windows, and doors of the southeast corner were of later construction than the remainder of the structure. The dado consisted of coursed cinderblock brick masonry and probable wood composition siding on the upper portion of the walls. The semi-coursed basalt wall segment along the southern side of the west elevation of the building appears anomalous and may have not comprised the original facade of the structure. The northeastern corner of the structure is recessed in small rectangular shape and includes windows on the western elevation and windows and a tile mosaic on the southern elevation of the recess.

4. MATERIALS: Roof

The building had a slightly sloping gabled aluminum roof with an aluminum fascia and stucco soffit. Throughout the majority of the roof overhang, small rectangular light sockets were evenly spaced among the stucco soffit roughly 3-4 feet apart.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

... Arizona was constructed in 1956 and is therefore older than 50 years old and potentially eligible to the NRHP. Although the property was one of the first ADOT buildings constructed and used in the Northern Arizona region, the structure is not associated with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. The architectural characteristics of the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (20th century/modern) but does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic values, nor represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The building has not yielded nor is likely to yield information important in the history or prehistory of the region. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the property is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.



View of eastern elevation of the property at 1801 South Milton Road, photo facing southwest.



View of southern elevation at 1801 South Milton, photo facing north.



View of western elevation of property including remodeled area, photo facing east.



View of the northeastern recess and northern elevation of the property, facing southwest.



View of the tile mosaic in the northeastern recess including original windows, photo facing south.



Photograph of original windows on the south elevation, photo facing north.



Photo of the remodeled southeastern corner of property, facing northwest.



View of the eastern elevation of the property, facing north-northwest.



View of the plaque on the eastern elevation north of the public entrance.



View of the front entrance to the property including steps and ramp, facing south.



View of continuous spread concrete foundation on north wall, facing west.



View of southern portion of the western elevation showing differential walls, facing southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: Survey Area:

Historic Name(s): Fresquez Residence
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 701 West University Avenue

City or Town: Flagstaff vicinity County: Coconino Tax Parcel No. 103 -21 -002

Township: 21N Range: 7E Section: 21 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of plat (addition):

UTM reference: Zone 12N Easting 439580 Northing 3893598 USGS 7.5' quad map: Flagstaff West

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: not determined known (source:)

Construction Date: 1961 known estimated (source:)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Residence of the Edward Fresquez family from 1961-2005, then property was purchased by the City of Flagstaff.

Sources: Interviews, building permits.

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 04/23/2015
View Direction (looking towards) West
Negative No.:

Attach recent photograph of property to this space. Additional photos may be appended.

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
Barn and modular home nearby; not older than 50 years old.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The architecture of the residence is unique for a 1960s residential structure in Flagstaff, Arizona. The residence represents a mix of architectural styles, primarily representing... (Cont.)
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The residence is situated on a ca. 9 acre property in a Ponderosa forest that contains 4 recently-used structures including a residence, a modular residence, a barn, and a four-car garage/workshop.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: N/A
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Wood and Schist (Cont.) Foundation: (Cont.) Roof: (Cont.)
Windows: Unknown, covered by plywood by the City of Flagstaff prior to recording
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____
Wall Sheathing: Plywood
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? N/A
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The residence is long, close to the ground, and lacks substantial exterior decoration. The residence also features a gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves and projecting beams.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____
- Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
- Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
- More information needed to evaluate.
- If not considered eligible, state reason: The Fresquez residence at 701 West University... (Cont.)

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Kye Miller and Dennis Gilpin, PaleoWest Archaeology Date: 04/28/2015
Mailing Address: 319 East Palm Lane, Phoenix, Arizona, 85004 Phone No.: 602-261-7253

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Fresquez Residence Continuation Sheet No. 1

2. DESIGN

...Ranch-style but also including architectural elements indicative of the Prairie School style. The residence is long, close to the ground, and lacks substantial exterior decoration. The residence also features a gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves and projecting beams. The entire structure was probably constructed at the same time as no additions were noted (aside from a documented roof replacement in 2009). The residence consisted of wood walls, a slightly sloped gabled aluminum roof, unknown windows, and a (probable) continuous spread cinderblock brick foundation.

4. MATERIALS: Walls

The exterior walls primarily consist of Redwood board and batten cladding. Few sections of walls are constructed of coursed tabular-slab schist masonry. These stone walls were located on the east elevation of the garage (entire wall), on the east and west elevations of the central living area (dado only, Redwood board and batten cladding forms upper wall), and the east elevation of the chimney (entire wall). The schist walls also were noted on four planters on the east side of the house, two rectangular cairns (entrance markers) on either side of the driveway on the edge of the parcel, and two rectangular cairns (entrance markers) on either side of the driveway along South Milton Road. The schist is a non-local stone and was probably acquired from the Phoenix Basin. The mortar between the stones appears to consist of concrete.

4. MATERIALS: Foundation

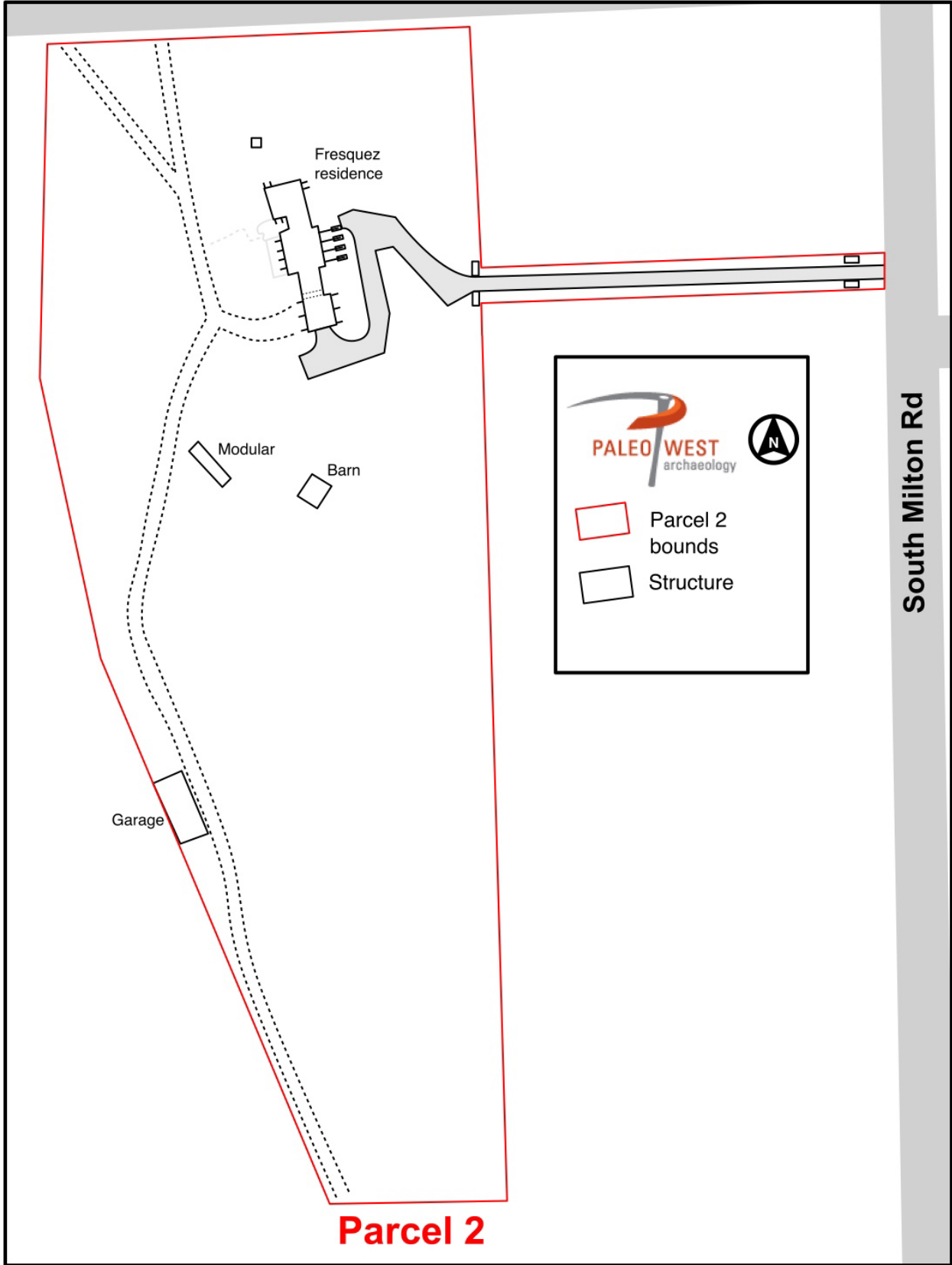
A continuous spread light purplish-grayish cinderblock brick foundation.

4. MATERIALS: Roof

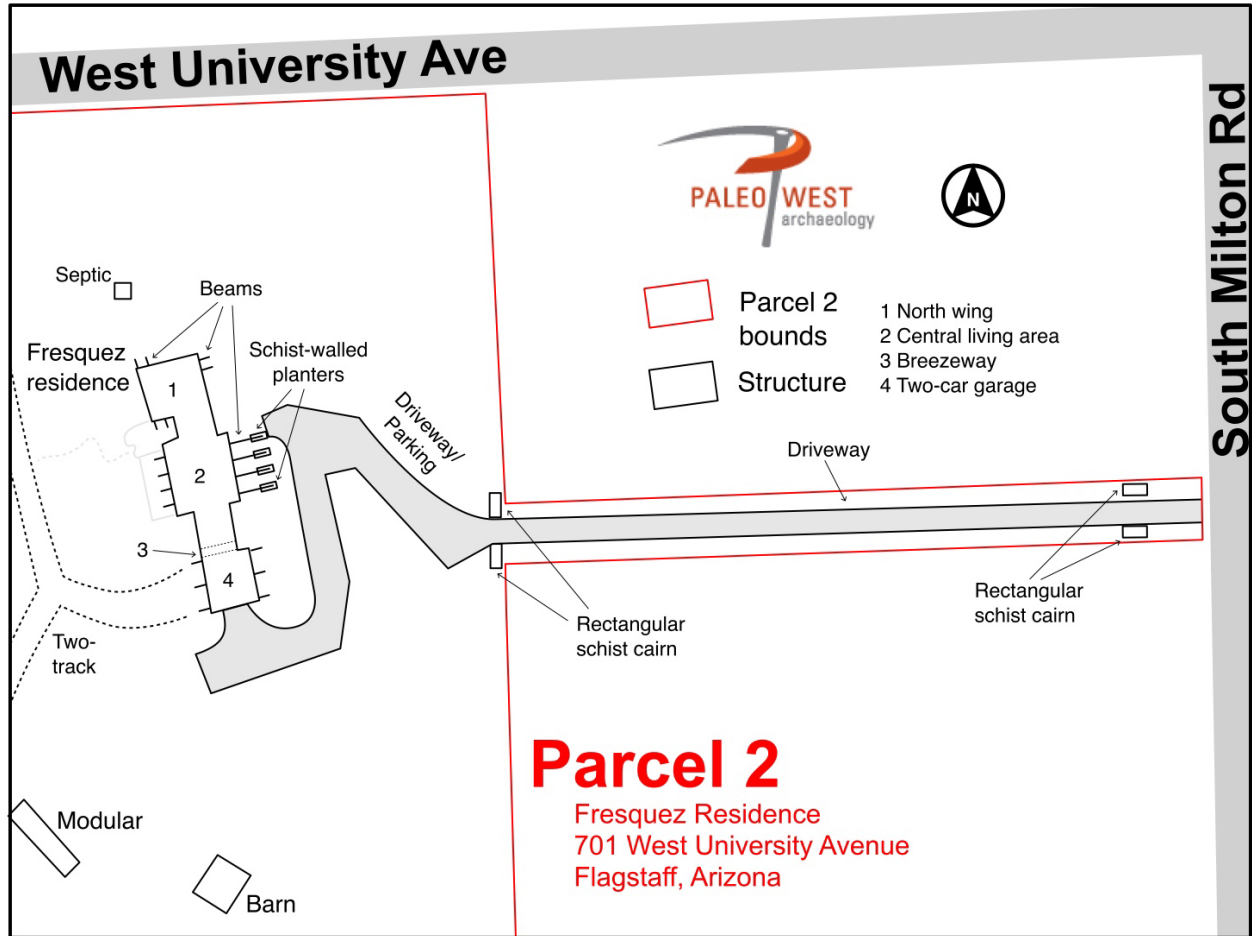
The roof is gabled and covered with shake shingles. On the east and west elevations of the residence, the roof has a broad overhang eave, extending approximately 5-6 ft. beyond the walls. The fascia was constructed of wood that was painted institutional green. The soffit is comprised of thin light tan wooden slats (approx. 1.5 in. wide). In several places on the roof, support beams extend beyond the roof and eave for an additional 5-15 ft. Most of these beams extended approximately 5 ft. from the roof. Along the east elevation of the central living area, four support beams extend beyond the roof approximately 15 ft. into schist-walled rectangular planters. According to documents held with the City of Flagstaff, the roof was replaced in 2009, four years after the residence was abandoned and left unused.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

...Flagstaff, Arizona was constructed in 1961 and is therefore over 50 years old and potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The structure is not associated significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the building housed a successful local Flagstaff businessman, the building is not associated with the lives of and significant persons in our past. The architectural characteristics of the building embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (mixed Ranch and Prairie House architectural styles) but does not represent the work of a master, nor posses high artistic values, nor represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The building has not yielded nor is likely to yield information important in the history or prehistory of the region. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends that the property is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.



Map of the Fresquez property including ancillary structures.



Detail map of the Fresquez residence.



View of the southern portion of the eastern elevation of the property, facing west.



View of the northern portion of the eastern elevation of the property, facing west.



View of the northern elevation of the property, facing south.



View of the southern elevation of the property (garage doors), facing north.



View of the western elevation of the property partially obscured by trees, facing east-northeast.



View of the western elevation of the property, facing southeast.



View of the central portion of the north wing on the west elevation, facing east.



View of the northern and western elevations of the property, facing southeast.



Detail of the foundation, walls, windows, and fascia on east end of north elevation, facing south.



Detail of wall construction along northern end of eastern elevation, photo facing west.



Detail of the roof beam and schist-walled planters showing east elevation, facing north.



View of schist-walled eastern elevation of the garage on southern end of property, facing west.



Detail of a roof beam and schist-walled planter on the east side of the house.



View of an outdoor concrete tub on the eastern side, south of the central living area, facing northwest.



View of the breezeway, facing west.



View of the breezeway, facing east.



View of eastern elevation of property, facing north.



View of western elevation of property, facing north.



View of central portion of the western elevation of property, facing north-northeast.



View of the driveway and two rectangular rock cairns along west side of driveway, facing east.



View of end of driveway (at S. Milton Road) and rectangular rock cairns, facing east (towards Target).



Detail of the southern (and taller) rectangular rock cairn along South Milton Road. Note the rectangular beam sockets on the upper side of the wall. The sockets were angled up from the south (taller on the northern end). Presumably, beams similar to the extended roof beams on the primary residence at 701 W University were in the sockets during the occupation of the structure.