

**A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately
201 Acres for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project Near
Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona**



Prepared By:

ETD, Inc.

1120 W. University Ave., Suite 200

Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Principal Investigator: Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS

Archaeologist/Tribal Monitor: Nathan Lefthand

Archaeological Technician: Ace Overmann

Prepared For:

Pine Valley Partners, LLC

& City of Flagstaff

Draft: November 12, 2025

Final: February 27, 2026

This page intentionally left blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
SURVEY REPORT ABSTRACT	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT LOCATION	1
RECORDS REVIEW.....	4
PROJECT WIDE DISTURBANCES.....	6
PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT.....	7
CULTURE HISTORY.....	8
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS.....	11
SURVEY RESULTS	12
Newly Recorded Sites	14
Isolated Occurrences (IOs).....	35
RESOURCE SYNTHESIS.....	43
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
REFERENCES CITED.....	45
Appendix A	48
Appendix B	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	General project area overview photo for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.....	1
Figure 2	Project location map (1:24k)	2
Figure 3	Project location map (1:8k)	3
Figure 4	Example of large out-of-place boulder and bulldozer cut	7
Figure 5	Site overview photo of Sanctuary One, view to the north.....	14
Figure 6	Site overview photo of Sanctuary Two, view to the south	18
Figure 7	Site overview photo of Sanctuary Three, view to the east	21
Figure 8	Buried car (F2) at Sanctuary Three, view to the north	22
Figure 9	Site overview photo of Sanctuary Four, view to the east	24
Figure 10	F1 at Sanctuary Four, view west	26
Figure 11	Closer view of F1 at Sanctuary Four, view west	26
Figure 12	F1 dry-laid masonry wall at Sanctuary Four, view east	27
Figure 13	F2 at Sanctuary Four, view southwest	27
Figure 14	Overview of F3 at Sanctuary Four, view north.....	28
Figure 15	Closer view of F3 at Sanctuary Four, view oblique north	28
Figure 16	Example of possibly utilized overhang adjacent to F1 at Sanctuary Four	29
Figure 17	Site overview photo of Sanctuary Five, view to the east	31
Figure 18	Site overview photo of Sanctuary Six, view to the north	33
Figure 19	Historic/modern linear rock alignment (IO2) view to the northeast	37
Figure 20	IO5, Historic road cut, view to the south.....	37
Figure 21	Survey marker (IO12) view to the south	38
Figure 22	Example of Historic/modern hearth in PA (IO13), view to the south	38
Figure 23	Dry-laid masonry walls along bedrock outcrop (IO20), view to the east	39
Figure 24	Dry-laid masonry walls along bedrock outcrop (IO20), view to the west	39
Figure 25	Historic/modern rock alignment (IO25), view to the south	40
Figure 26	Probable Prehistoric rock pile/rock alignment (IO39), view to the east	40
Figure 27	Probable Prehistoric rock pile/rock alignment (IO39).....	41
Figure 28	Mahogany obsidian biface (IO59).....	41
Figure 29	Very old hearth (IO63), view to the northwest	42
Figure 30	Buried car (IO68), view to the southwest	42
Figure 31	Previously recorded sites within approximately one mile	49
Figure 32	Previous cultural resource surveys within approximately one mile	50
Figure 33	Overview of the pedestrian survey results – Sites (1:24k).....	51
Figure 34	Overview of the pedestrian survey results – Sites (1:10k	52
Figure 35	Results of the pedestrian survey – IOs (1:6k).....	53
Figure 36	Results of the pedestrian survey – IOs (1:3k)	54
Figure 37	Results of the pedestrian survey – IOs (1:3k).....	55
Figure 38	Results of the pedestrian survey – IOs (1:3k)	56
Figure 39	Results of the pedestrian survey – IOs (1:3k)	57
Figure 40	Sanctuary One site map (1:1k).....	58
Figure 41	Sanctuary Two site map (1:2k).....	59
Figure 42	Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank site map (1:2k).....	60
Figure 43	Sanctuary Four / Sinclair Wash Overlook Site map (1:1k).....	61
Figure 44	Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 site map (1:6k).....	62
Figure 45	Sanctuary Six/South Woody Mountain Road/USFS Road 231 site map (1:6k).....	63

LIST OF TABLES

Site Summary Table.....	viii
Table 1 Previously recorded sites within approximately one mile	4
Table 2 Previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile.....	5
Table 3 Cultural features depicted on historical GLO plat maps	5
Table 4 Cultural features depicted on historical USGS topographic maps.....	6
Table 5 Site summary table of results for the cultural resources pedestrian survey.....	13
Table 6 Historic artifact sample at Sanctuary One	16
Table 7 Historic artifact sample at Sanctuary Two	19
Table 8 Features observed at Site Sanctuary Three	22
Table 9 Features observed at Sanctuary Four	25
Table 10 IOs observed during the pedestrian survey.....	35
Table 11 Site Summary Table and Recommendations for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.....	44
Table 12 UTM's for archaeological sites for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.....	64
Table 13 UTM's for IOs for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.....	64

SURVEY REPORT ABSTRACT

Report Title: A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 201 Acres for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project Near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

Project Name: Sanctuary Subdivision Project

Project Location: The area of potential effects (APE) for the project consists of a single 201-acre block consisting of three parcels (APN 112-10-005L, 005M, & 005P), located approximately 1.6 miles west-southwest of the I-40 / I-17 interchange near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The project is located on privately managed lands in a portion of Section 31 of Township 21 North Range 7 East (S31, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M) as depicted on the Flagstaff West, Arizona United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.

Project Locator UTM: Zone 12 South (NAD 83): Block Center - E436598 N3891276

Project Sponsor: Pine Valley Partners, LLC

Project Number: BL-2025-11-0125

Lead Agency: City of Flagstaff

Other Agencies: None

Applicable Regulations: City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30), Arizona Antiquities Act of 1927 (as amended 1960, 1973, 1990)

Funding Source: Pine Valley Partners, LLC

Description of the Project/Undertaking: Pine Valley Partners, LLC proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision on three parcels (Parcels APN 112-10-005L, 005M, & 005P) located on Woody Mountain Road south of Kiltie Lane, totaling 201 acres. The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona west-southwest of and adjacent to the city of Flagstaff. Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area was completed. This report was completed by Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, with archaeologist/tribal monitor Nathan Lefthand and archaeological technician Ace Overmann.

Project Area (PA) / Area of Potential Effects (APE):

The PA/APE primarily consists of moderately to heavily timbered, gently sloping terrain from north to south. Sinclair Wash is a large drainage with rocky outcrops which traverses the southern portion of the PA/APE roughly from west to east.

Legal Description: Portion of Section 31 of Township 21 North Range 7 East (S31, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M).

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Total Acres: ~ 201

Acres Surveyed: ~ 201

Acres Not Surveyed: 0

Consultant Firm/Organization: ETD, Inc.

Permit Number(s): Not Applicable

Date(s) of Fieldwork: November 3 - 5, 2025

Number of IOs Recorded: 69

Number of Previously Recorded Sites: None

Number of Newly Recorded Sites: Six - (Sanctuary One - Sanctuary Six)

Eligible Sites: 1 (Sanctuary Four)

Ineligible Sites: 5 (Sanctuary One, Two, Three, Five, Six)

Unevaluated Sites: None

Sites Not Relocated: None

Comments: Cover photo is a general project area overview along the northern rim of Sinclair Wash looking east across the PA.

Site Summary Table:

Site Summary Table and Recommendations for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

Site Number / Name	Site Type / Temporal Affiliation	FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Recommendation
Newly Recorded Sites (Newly Recorded November 2025)			
Sanctuary One 110525.01	Historic Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Two 110525.02	Historic Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank 110525.03	Historic Tank & Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Four / Sinclair Wash Overlook Site 110525.04	Prehistoric Rockshelter, Rock Walls, Hearth	Prehistoric/Historic - Eligible Criteria D	Avoidance
Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 110525.05	Historic/Modern Road	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Six / South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 110525.06	Historic/Modern Road	Historic - Not Eligible	None

INTRODUCTION

Pine Valley Partners, LLC proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision on three parcels (Parcels APN 112-10-005L, 005M, & 005P) located on Woody Mountain Road south of Kiltie Lane, totaling approximately 201 acres (Figures 1 - 3). The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona west-southwest of, and adjacent to, the city of Flagstaff. Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area was completed. This report was completed by Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, with archaeologist/tribal monitor Nathan Lefthand and archaeological technician Ace Overmann.

The project area is completely accessible by existing local roads, and all access and staging will be within the area of potential effects (APE).

On November 2 - 5, 2025 archaeologists Alan L. Bartholomew MA RPA GIS (Principal Investigator, Project/Field Director), Nathan Lefthand (Archaeologist/Tribal Monitor), and Ace Overmann (Archaeological Technician) conducted the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area. During the 9 field-person-days spent on this survey, six previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and 69 isolated occurrences (IOs) of cultural material were located.

PROJECT LOCATION

The area of potential effects (APE) for the project consists of a single, 201 acre block consisting of three parcels (APN 112-10-005L, 005M, & 005P), located approximately 1.6 miles west-southwest of the I-40 / I-17 interchange near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The project is located on privately managed lands in a portion of Section 31 of Township 21 North, Range 7 East (S31, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M) as depicted on the Flagstaff West, Arizona United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.



Figure 1
General project area
overview photo for the
Sanctuary Subdivision
Project.

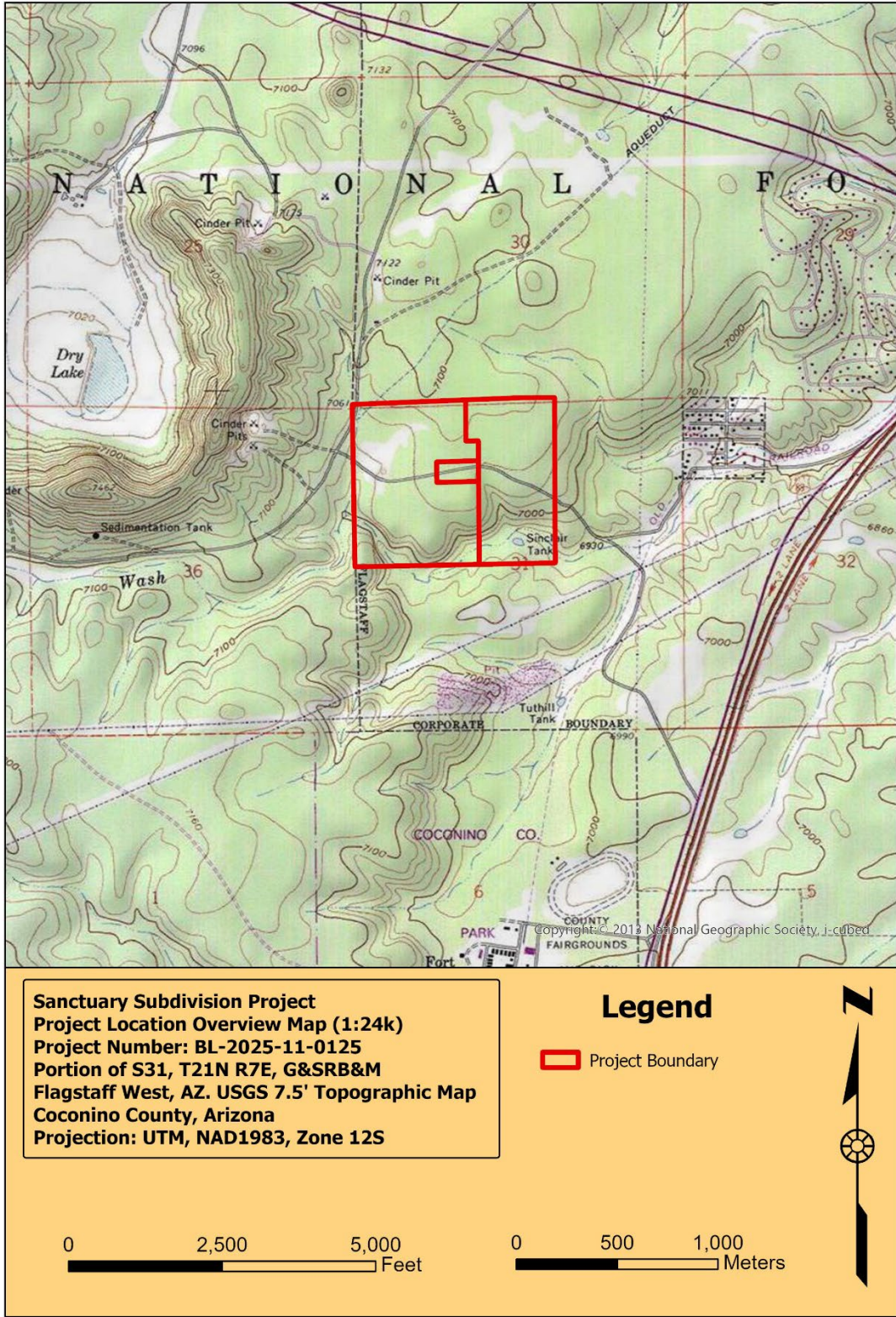


Figure 2
 Project location overview map (1:24k) for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

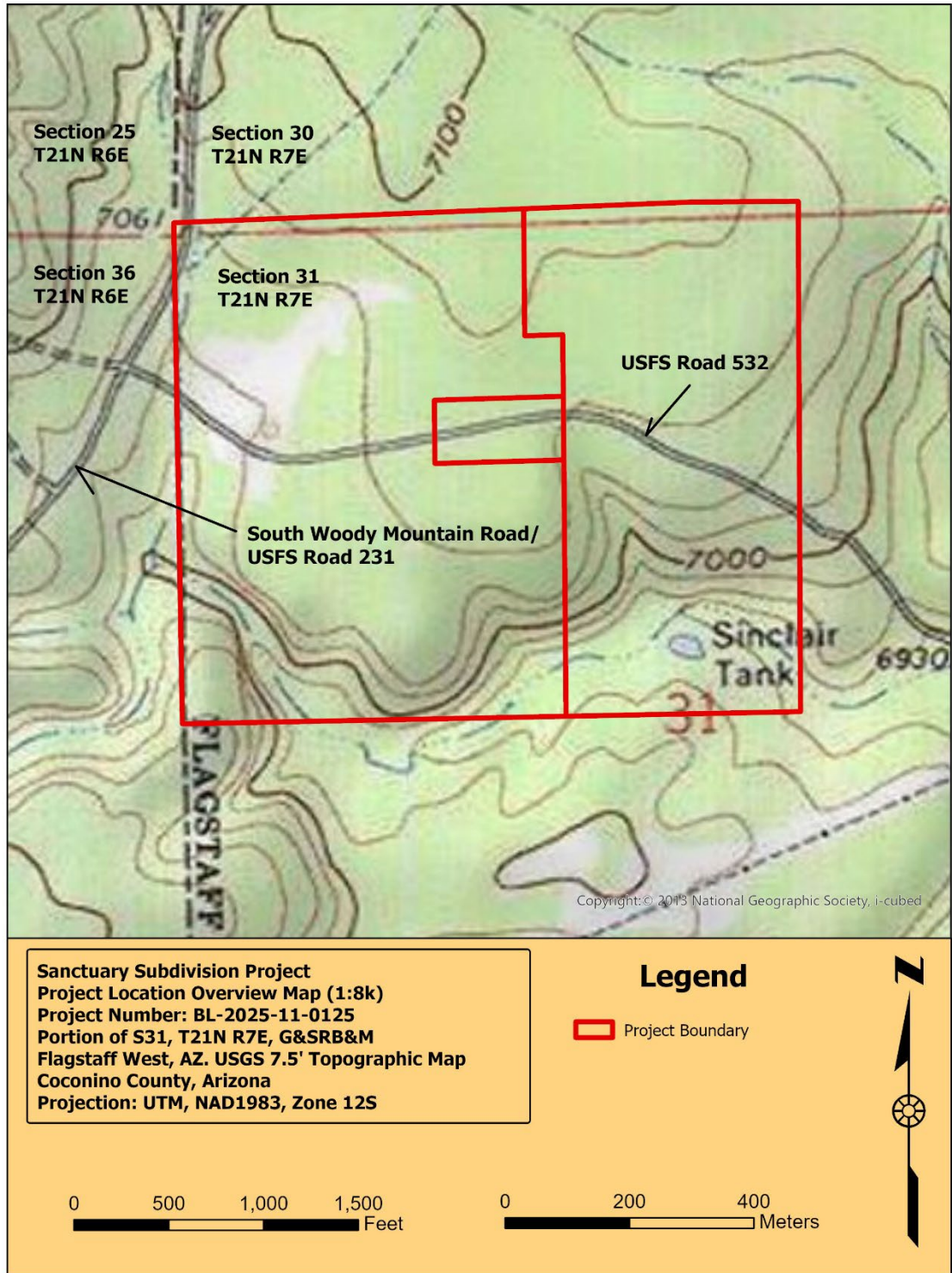


Figure 3
 Project location map (1:8k) for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

RECORDS REVIEW

The following resources were examined for potential cultural resources within the APE prior to fieldwork by Archaeologist Alan L. Bartholomew MA, RPA, GIS.

Arizona State Land Department Parcel Viewer:

The parcel viewer at <http://www.azland.gov/webapps/parcel/> indicates that the APE is located on privately managed lands (Arizona State Land Department 2025). Note that the parcel viewer does not accurately depict ownership for small government holdings such as rights-of-way and easements.

AZSITE Cultural Resources Database:

AZSITE is an Internet Geographic Information System (GIS) cultural resources database that is managed by the AZSITE Consortium (Arizona State Museum (ASM), Arizona State University (ASU), Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA), and Arizona State Historic Preservation Office [AZSHPO]). AZSITE lists thirteen previously recorded sites and eighteen previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile of the APE as of November 1, 2025 (Figures 31 - 32, Tables 1 - 2).

Table 1
Previously recorded sites within approximately one mile of the APE.

Site No.	Description	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility	Reference
AZ I:14:303(ASM)/AR-03-04-03-700	1909 Central Arizona System Railroad bed	Euro-American	Various by Segment	Site Form/AZSITE
AZ I:14:343 (ASM)	Fort Tuthill Military Grounds	Euro-American	Eligible,	Lefthand 1998
AZ I:14:384 (ASM)	Historic trash scatter	Euro-American	Not Eligible	Breternitz & Robinson 2004
AZ I:14:419 (ASM)	APS NE-7 Transmission Line	Euro-American	Eligible	Purcell & Rowe 2011
AZ I:14:446 (ASM)	Historic trash scatter	Euro-American	Not Eligible	Cox & Gage 2015
AZ N:7:61 (ASM)	SR89A Historic Prescott-Jerome Highway	Euro-American	Various by Segment	AZSITE, Various by Segment
NA18242	Hunter's stand and camp	Euro-American	Unknown	Stebbins 1984a
NA18243	Log cabin foundation and Historic trash	Euro-American	Unknown	Stebbins 1984b
NA18244	Historic trash scatter	Euro-American	Unknown	Stebbins 1984c
NA19182	Possible structure and Historic trash	Euro-American	Unknown	Tasho & Gratz 1979a
NA19183	Railroad line shack and Historic trash	Euro-American	Unknown	Tasho & Gratz 1979b
NA21339	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown/AZSITE
NA21385	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown/AZSITE

Table 2

Previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile of the APE.

Survey/Project No.	Project Name	Reference
1967-5.ASM	Materials Pit #7625, by Laurens C. Hammack	Unknown/AZSITE
1978-43.ASM	Flagstaff Airport - Flagstaff T.I., by Laurens C. Hammack	Unknown/AZSITE
1988-141.ASM	Flagstaff Riding Club, by Richard Effland	Unknown/AZSITE
1988-238.ASM	US West Dewey to Flagstaff Fiber Optic Cable Project	Everett et al. 1991
1992-20.ASM	Kiltie Lane Survey	Purcell 1992
1993-305.ASM	Flagstaff Equestrian	Roxlau 1993
1994-165.ASM	C.O. Kiltie Lane Gas Line Survey	Neal 1994
2004-307.ASM	ATC Flagstaff Ranch Water Tank	Baker 2003
2004-308.ASM	Ponderosa Trails 109-Acre Archaeological Survey	Lane & Neal 2003
2004-756.ASM	ASLD Flagstaff Survey	Breternitz & Robinson 2004
2009-262.ASM	APS On-Call Cultural Resources Surveys	Laurila et al. 2010
2015-58.ASM	Ft. Tuthill Survey	Cox & Gage 2015
2015-541.ASM	Camryn Pines Archaeological Survey	Edwards et al. 2013
2016-264.ASM	ASFD Flagstaff and Kingman Surveys	Cureton et al. 2016
2017-206.ASM	Fort Tuthill Bike Park Archaeological Survey	Edwards et al. 2017
2019-175.ASM	Mt. Dell-Sinclair Wash DCR Project Archaeological Inventory	Brown et al. 2019
2022-450.ASM	Airport Road TI UP - Structure No. 632	Veysey 2022
P-A75-123A.MNA	Woody Mountain Booster Station	Etchieson 1974

USFS - Coconino National Forest (USFS - CNF) Database:

On February 18, 2026, Rebekah Sease, Assistant Forest Archaeologist for the Coconino National Forest Supervisor's Office, confirmed via email correspondence with ETD, Inc. that a review of the CNF cultural resource database revealed no recorded archaeological sites within the project parcels. The project is located on privately managed lands and is not currently CNF managed.

General Land Office (GLO) Survey Plats:

Table 3 lists the historical GLO plat maps on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which encompass the records review area and describes historical cultural features shown on the plat within the review area (BLM 2025). No features were depicted on the 1879 GLO map, however, several Land Patents were filed within the PA/APE between 1904 and 1906, though no further information could be obtained.

Table 3

Township	GLO Plat No.	Date	Cultural Features Within APE
T21N R7E	DM 187935	2/3/1879	None

USGS Historical Topographic Maps:

Twenty-two historical USGS topographic maps encompass the current project area (USGS 2025). Table 4 lists the historical (50+ years old) maps from the USGS website (<https://store.usgs.gov/>) which intersect the APE.

Several of the later (post 1951) Historic topographic maps depict USFS Road 231 (South Woody Mountain Road), USFS Road 532, and Sinclair Tank. The segment of USFS Road 532 within the current PA was designated Sanctuary Site Five, and the segment of USFS Road 231/South

Woody Mountain Road within the current PA was designated Sanctuary Site Six. All of the Historic roads in the PA have been widened, upgraded, repaired, and maintained, which has significantly altered their original form, and none of the roads are recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria.

Table 4
Cultural features depicted on historical USGS topographic maps.

Map Name	Map Scale	Date	Cultural Features
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1886	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1894	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1900	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1905	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1909	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1911	Nothing
San Francisco Mtns.	1:250k	1922	Nothing
Flagstaff, ARIZ.	1:125k	1908	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:125k	1912	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:125k	1929	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:125k	1939	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:125k	1946	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:250k	1948	Nothing
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:125k	1951	USFS Roads 231 & 532
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:250k	1958	USFS Roads 231 & 532
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:250k	1960	USFS Roads 231 & 532
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:250k	1962	USFS Roads 231 & 532
Flagstaff West, ARIZ.	1:24k	1965`	USFS Roads 231 & 532, Sinclair Tank
Flagstaff, AZ.	1:250k	1966	USFS Roads 231 & 532
Flagstaff West, ARIZ.	1:24k	1973`	USFS Roads 231 & 532, Sinclair Tank
Flagstaff West, ARIZ.	1:24k	1983`	USFS Roads 231 & 532, Sinclair Tank
Flagstaff West, ARIZ.	1:100k	1973`	USFS Roads 231 & 532

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP/ARHP) Databases:

Review of NRHP/ARHP properties reveals that there are no listed properties within the APE (National Park Service 2025). The nearest listed property is the Arizona SP Fort Tuthill Historic District located approximately one mile south of the APE.

Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Well Registry:

Registered historical (50+ years old) wells in the records review area are indicated in the <https://gisweb.azwater.gov/WellRegistry/SearchWellReg.aspx> ADWR well registry search web site (Arizona Department of Water Resources 2025). No historic wells intersect the APE.

PROJECT - WIDE DISTURBANCES

The entire PA has been heavily impacted during the Historic period. There are numerous old roads and campsites which have recently been blocked off, though none of these roads appear on Historic maps with the exception of USFS Roads 231 & 532 (discussed in more detail below). There is ample evidence of this area being heavily utilized as a camping/recreation/party area with numerous Historic/modern party hearths and associated trash observed across the entire PA.

The vast majority of the trash encountered was post approximately 1970 AD and was not recorded.

Additionally, the entire PA has experienced logging or recreational fuel wood cutting throughout the Historic period. Numerous axe-cut and saw-cut stumps were encountered across the entire PA which likely range in date from the 1880's to the present day. Several of the larger stumps were cut at hip height or higher, suggesting they may have been cut in the winter months when snow was on the ground at some depth.

Finally, there is ample evidence of large earthmoving machines active within the PA throughout the Historic period. There are numerous bulldozer pushes, dump piles, and gouges within the terrain across the entire PA. Nearly every stone larger than a standard microwave oven exhibits signs of displacement from their original localities, and many have been piled or aligned for unknown purposes (example Figure 4).



Figure 4

Example of large out-of-place boulder and bulldozer cut at the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The APE is located within Coconino County, Arizona in the north-central portion of the state in the transition zone between the 'Basin and Range', and 'Colorado Plateau' physiographic provinces. The entire APE is located within Madrean Upper Montane Conifer-Oak Forest and Woodland (HABIMAP Arizona Department of Game and Fish 2025).

The majority of the project area (with the exception of the southeastern corner) is located within Holocene to middle Pliocene basaltic rocks consisting of "mostly dark-colored basaltic lava and cinders young enough that some original volcanic landforms are still apparent. Includes a small amount of andesite, dacite, and rhyolite. Rocks of this map unit are largely restricted to six areas widely distributed in Arizona: San Francisco and Uinkaret volcanic fields in northern Arizona (0 - 4 Ma); Springerville (0 - 4 Ma) and San Carlos (0 - 2 Ma) volcanic fields in east-central Arizona; and San Bernardino (0 - 1 Ma) and Sentinel (1 - 4 Ma) volcanic fields in southern Arizona. Rocks of this unit are also present in the extreme southwestern part of Arizona where they were erupted at the edge of the Pinacate volcanic field (0 - 2 Ma) in northwestern Sonora. (0 - 4 Ma) (USGS 2025)."

The southeastern corner of the PA is located within Permian sedimentary rocks consisting of “gray to tan, cherty limestone of Kaibab and Toroweap Formations, and underlying white to tan, fine-grained Coconino Sandstone. Limestone was deposited in a shallow sea, and sandstone was deposited in near-shore dunes and beach settings. (270 - 280 Ma) (USGS 2025).”

Observed natural vegetation primarily consists of Ponderosa and Oak forest with associated understory shrubs and grasses. Observed edible species include blackberry, raspberry, prickly pear cacti, yarrow, and yucca. Observed species include various small songbirds, crows/ravens, Stellar Jay, squirrels, rabbits, and a large herd of deer. Elk sign was abundant across the PA though none were observed.

CULTURE HISTORY

Similar to surrounding regions, the culture history of north central Arizona can be roughly divided into broad periods. The number of periods varies depending upon the researcher but for the purposes of this synthesis four will suffice - Paleoindian (Circa ~12,500 - 9,000 BP), Archaic (Circa ~ 9,000 - 2,000 BP), Ceramic (Circa ~2,000 - 500 BP), and the Ethnohistoric/Historic Period (Circa ~500 - 50 BP). These periods loosely represent similar ways of life for the people who lived during them and are loosely separated by technology or major events. For instance, one of the major differences between the Paleoindian and Archaic periods is the advent of ground stone (or at least an appreciable increase in the use of it). Paleoindians were also highly mobile hunter gatherers living in small groups, whereas the Archaic people became somewhat more sedentary, lived in larger groups, and eventually developed agriculture.

These periods can be further broken down into numerous subperiods and phases which vary widely by region or even from valley to valley. It is not the purpose of this synthesis to provide extreme detail into all the possible subperiods or phases but instead to provide a general overview of the prehistory and history of the vicinity of the project area. The culture history of north-central Arizona has been divided into four primary eras that very broadly equate with changing human adaptations. The following sections present a brief overview of these periods as they are currently understood.

Paleoindian Period (Circa ~ 12,500 - 9,000 BP)

The Paleoindian Period is characterized by small, highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups. These groups primarily hunted large, now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna and collected native plants. Projectile points from this period are highly diagnostic, generally large, and lanceolate in shape, and sometimes fluted, as in the case of Clovis and Folsom points (which are the two oldest point styles in the New World). The method of delivery for the projectile points was the atlatl which had been developed at least by the Upper Paleolithic Period in Europe (The World Atlatl Association 2018). Clovis and Folsom cultures are both present in Arizona and the Flagstaff region.

Archaic Period (Circa ~ 9,000 - 2,000 BP)

The extinction of Pleistocene megafauna is one factor contributing to a marked shift in technological organization at the end of the Paleoindian Period launching the transition into the Archaic Period. The depletion of megafauna (either environmentally or culturally) led to decreased mobility, increased group size, and a heavier reliance on native plant foods and smaller game. In fact, this heavy reliance on plant foods led to the advent of agriculture at the end of the Archaic Period. A heavy reliance on plant foods also led to an increase in the use of (or advent of) ground stone (primarily in the form of manos and metates). Other technological innovations

include a reduction in the size of projectile points, and a wide variety of regional projectile point styles.

Another hallmark of the Archaic period is the advent of large roasting pits. These roasting pits were utilized to process plant materials such as Agave hearts but were likely also utilized for processing meats and even firing ceramics during the latter portion of the period. They are widespread, diverse in size and shape, and offer a wealth of radiocarbon, palynological and phytolith data.

Archaic Period sites in the Flagstaff area are sparse but present in sufficient numbers to suggest a permanent residency of the area.

Ceramic Period (Circa ~ 2,000 - 500 BP)

The primary hallmark of the transition between Archaic and Ceramic periods is the near complete reliance upon agriculture and a sedentary lifeway. People are no longer mobile hunter-gatherers and rely solely on agriculture and local plants and wild game for subsistence. Large, permanent villages & pueblos, and other permanent structures appear during this transition and allow for craft specialization. Ceramics were present during the Archaic Period, however, as the name suggests, the Ceramic Period exhibits an explosion in ceramic technologies. Numerous ceramic types exhibiting diverse construction methods, materials, and firing technologies appear throughout the region and the southwest in general.

The region of north-central Arizona was the home to a prehistoric culture we now know as the Sinagua, named after the original Spanish name for the San Francisco Mountains, the 'Sierra Sin Agua'. The Sinagua culture is further divided into the Northern and Southern Sinagua, with the Northern Sinagua occupying the area around Flagstaff, and the Southern Sinagua occupying the Verde Valley. The project area is around Flagstaff and, therefore, the cultural history that concerns us is the Northern Sinagua.

The Sinagua's geographical location, in the center of the state, is a cultural junction of Arizona's larger and better known Prehistoric people (Anasazi, Hohokam, Mogollon and Patayan). This allows for cultural "borrowing" by the Sinagua from these other cultures, including pit house styles from the Mogollon and ceramic technique from the Anasazi and Hohokam. The Northern Sinagua's history lasted approximately 800 years and is subdivided into seven phases.

The Cinder Park Phase (AD ~ 600 - AD 825) marks the beginning of the Northern Sinagua's cultural heritage. During this initial phase, the population of the region was low with people living in small communities of five to ten houses. The Sinaguan pit houses are what archaeologists refer to as "true" pit houses, where the wall of the pit forms the walls of the house. Usually, four posts were set in the ground around the pit to support the roof (Reid and Whittlesley 1997). These pit houses were similar enough in structure to Mogollon pit houses to infer that the Northern Sinagua had some ties to the Mogollon of the mountains of eastern Arizona. Pottery from other areas of Arizona is also found with Sinagua sites, indicating close ties with other cultures.

The Sunset Phase (AD ~ 825 - AD 1000) and the Rio de Flag Phase (AD ~1000 - AD 1064) follow the Cinder Park Phase. The Sunset phase saw an increase in population, but little change in material culture. Settlements became larger and new areas of the land, mainly along washes, were farmed. They would build check dams to channel the water to their fields. Near these fields, the Sinagua built single-room farmhouses where they spent much of their time during harvest season. After the season was over, the farmers would take their harvest back to the village. In AD 1064

there was an abrupt change in the lifestyles of the Sinagua with the eruption of Sunset Crater Volcano. This eruption left an area of 15 square miles buried in ash with some debris landing as far away as Kansas (Reid and Whittlesley 1997). This terrifying event caused the dispersal of the people around Flagstaff to seek homes elsewhere. Subsequent eruptions in the years to follow prevented people from immediately resettling the area. Lack of rain during this period probably affected where the Sinagua were to settle, closer to established waterways like Rio de Flag, Schultz Creek, and Elden Spring.

When Sunset Crater stopped erupting and the drought ended, different peoples from around Arizona began settling in the area around Flagstaff. Specifically, the Hohokam from the southern deserts began to settle near Flagstaff. This marked the Winona and Padre phases (AD ~ 1070 - AD 1150). The evidence of a strong Hohokam presence is found in the style of pit houses, ceramics, and most importantly - ball courts, which were distinctly Hohokam. The Padre Phase incorporated Anasazi and native Sinagua characteristics as well as Hohokam. The Anasazi brought masonry work to use in the building of pit houses. The pit houses were no longer just pits dug in the ground with a roof but were lined with stonework. A ventilator was also built into the structure, allowing for air circulation. This was a Sinagua contribution. The roof was distinctly of Hohokam construction (Reid and Whittlesley 1997).

The Elden Phase (AD ~ 1150 - AD 1220) characterizes the height of the Sinagua culture. There was a large population boom resulting in the construction of some of the finer pueblos in Arizona. The largest and most spectacular of these can be seen near Flagstaff at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki National Monument. At these sites, as many as 300 rooms can be found under cliff overhangs, and more dwellings, farmhouses, and agricultural features can be found at the rim of the canyon. Many archaeologists attribute this expansion to the different cultures that came together following the Sunset Crater eruption. However, the great drought of the Colorado Plateau that lasted 50 years from 1250 to 1300 brought the prosperity of this period to an end (Reid and Whittlesley 1997).

The final phases of Sinagua culture include the Turkey Hill Phase (circa AD ~ 1220 - AD 1300), and the Clear Creek Phase (circa AD ~1300 - AD 1450). Population began to disperse, agriculture dwindled, and the use of the ball courts ceased. This decline is most likely due to environmental causes (primarily the drought), but perhaps also the silencing of Sunset Crater. During the Clear Creek Phase, the population continued dispersing from many small villages to a few large settlements like Chavez Pass Pueblo on Anderson Mesa (Reid and Whittlesley 1997). Following this period, the Northern Sinagua disappeared as a distinct culture based on the archaeological evidence.

Ethnohistoric/Historic Period (Circa ~ 500 - 50 BP)

Various tribal groups occupied the Flagstaff area at the time of Anglo/European contact including the Yavapai, Navajo, Hopi, and Apachean groups. It is highly likely that other tribal groups such as the Hualapai, Havasupai, O'odham, and Colorado River tribes visited the area for trading or cultural purposes as well as minimal subsistence rounds. Some temporary habitation sites were established in the area by the Hualapai and Havasupai (Dosh and Dechambre 1991).

Contact Period

The first known European contact with native tribes in the region was by the Spanish in 1583 when Antonio de Espejo led a party of Spaniards and Indian guides at least as far north as the Jerome area in the Black Hills north of Prescott (Anduze et al. 2003). Further organized and named Spanish expeditions followed, though it is doubtless that numerous unnamed expeditions

and explorative individuals encountered the native peoples both before and after Espejo. In fact, the majority of Spanish and native encounters, and subsequent exchange of cultural ideas, were probably on an individual basis and have been lost to time. Whatever the unknown details, the Prescott area was officially a part of Mexico until 1848.

Little is mentioned of Frances' influence on the southwest since Spain controlled the majority of the region. However, between 1583 and 1803 France controlled at least a third of New Mexico and most of Colorado. Given the veracity of French trappers in the western Rocky Mountains during this period it would be nearly inconceivable that no French ventured into this part of Arizona given the proximity to French territory in surrounding states. Written accounts are available of French trappers on the Salt River and its tributaries in the first quarter of the 19th century (Hill 1923), so it is likely to have occurred much earlier.

The Flagstaff area became widely visited by Anglo-Europeans from the United States by the 18th Century. Given that Europeans had been in the southwest since the 1500's it is again nearly inconceivable to think that no Americans made it to the area prior to any written accounts or known explorations. The Flagstaff area officially became a ward of the United States when Arizona was granted territorial status on February 24, 1863. Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912.

Prior to 1863, the Flagstaff area was part of New Mexico Territory as ceded by Mexico during the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican American War May 30, 1848. The area, though a territory, was governed by the United States Military until 1850. Various military expeditions passed through the region when it was a part of New Mexico, and fur trapping/exploration of the area was rampant.

Ranching and agriculture became a major component of the Flagstaff area during the last quarter of the 19th century and continues until today. Railroads reached the region fairly early and were followed by the United States Highway System and eventually the Interstate Highway System.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted within the APE utilizing 15-meter transects in order to locate cultural resources exposed on the surface. A hand-held Garmin GPSMAP 67i receiver with submeter accuracy was utilized to record the positions of cultural resources and site and feature boundaries. On November 2 - 5, 2025 archaeologists Alan L. Bartholomew MA RPA GIS (Principal Investigator, Project/Field Director), Nathan Lefthand (Archaeologist/Tribal Monitor), and Ace Overman (Archaeological Technician) conducted the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area. During the nine field-person-days spent on this survey, six previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and 69 isolated occurrences (IOs) of cultural material were located.

The distinction between archaeological sites and Isolated Occurrences (IOs) is based on the general criteria outlined in the National Register Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and the USFS Region Three site definitions.

According to the USDA Forest Service Region 3 Cultural Resource Handbook, an archaeological site is defined as "A location of purposeful prehistoric or historic human activity. An activity is considered to have been purposeful if it resulted in a deposit of cultural materials beyond the level of one or a few accidentally lost artifacts. Locations of human activity not classifiable as sites by this definition should be considered isolated finds.

A cultural resource qualifying as a site under this definition should exhibit at least one of the following:

- a. One or more features.
- b. One formal tool if associated with other cultural materials, or more than one formal tool.
- c. An occurrence of cultural material (such as pottery sherds, chipped stone, or historic items) that contains one of the following:
 1. Three or more types of artifacts or raw material.
 2. Two types of artifacts or material in a density of at least ten items per 100 square meters.
 3. A single type of artifact or material in a density of at least 25 items per 100 square meters.

These criteria may be modified, where appropriate, based on a professional cultural resource specialist's judgment. The boundary of a cultural resource site shall minimally include:

- a. All features, formal tools, and identifiable activity areas.
- b. All areas of artifactual debris exhibiting a density of ten or more cultural items per 100 square meters.” (Region Three Handbook)

An IO is either an isolated archaeological feature that does not have any other features within a 100-meter (325 - foot) radius, or a single artifact or a small group of artifacts (flakes, pot sherds, cans, etc.) that do not constitute a site as defined above.

Ground surface visibility was generally poor and inconsistent across the APE, generally in the 20 - 30% range. Approximately 25% of the APE exhibited 0% ground visibility.

All bottle identifications were made utilizing the BLM/SHA website at Sha.org. Historic trash scatters were evaluated using the SHPO historic context “Down in the Dumps” (Sullivan and Griffith 2021).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP/ARHP) eligibility recommendations are based primarily on the four Criteria (A - D).

SURVEY RESULTS

During the cultural resources survey of the APE, six previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and 69 IOs were recorded (Figures 33 - 39 in Appendix A, Tables 5, & 10 - 11). The sites consist of two Historic trash scatters which are recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing, two Historic roads which are recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing, a Historic tank and trash scatter which is recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing, and a probable Prehistoric rockshelter and other associated features which is recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing. None of the IO's are recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing.

Table 5 provides basic site information concerning site description, broad temporal affiliation, fire sensitivity, and FRHP/NRHP/ARHP eligibility.

Table 5
 Site summary table of results for the cultural resources
 pedestrian survey for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

Site Number / Name	Brief Description	Temporal Affiliation	Fire Sensitive	FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status/ Criteria
Newly Recorded Sites (November 2025)				
Sanctuary One 110525.01	Historic Trash Scatter	Middle - Late Historic	No	Not Eligible
Sanctuary Two 110525.02	Historic Trash Scatter	Middle - Late Historic	No	Not Eligible
Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank 110525.03	Historic Sinclair Tank & Trash Scatter	Middle - Late Historic	No	Not Eligible
Sanctuary Four / Sinclair Wash Overlook Site 110525.04	Prehistoric Rockshelter, dry-laid masonry features, hearth	Probably Prehistoric with Historic influence	No	Eligible - Criteria D
Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 110525.05	Historic USFS Road 532	Late Historic	No	Not Eligible
Sanctuary Six / South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 110525.06	Historic South Woody Mountain Road/USFS Road 231	Late Historic	No	Not Eligible

Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites (November 2025)

Archaeological Site:
Sanctuary One

Field No: 110525.01

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 40

USGS 7.5 - Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Historic Trash Scatter

Elevation: ~ 7,040 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 38 Meters (125 Feet) NW - SE X 25 Meters (82 Feet)
NE - SW, 950 Square Meters (10,250 Square Feet)

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Recommended Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Middle to Late Historic (circa 1930 - 1940 AD),
Agriculture, Logging, Recreation, Travel

Ground Visibility: ~ 10 - 20%

Site Sanctuary One is a newly recorded site located in moderately dense timber on a gentle north-south trending slope (Figures 5 & 40, Table 6, Appendix A - B). The site consists of a low to moderate number and low diversity Historic trash scatter representing a single dumping episode. The site is small, tightly concentrated, and does not retain significant potential for buried subsurface cultural materials.



Figure 5

Site overview photo of Sanctuary One, view to the north.

Features

No features were observed on the surface of the site.

Prehistoric Artifacts

No Prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts

Approximately 200 Historic artifacts were observed at the site, most of which are sanitary cans/can fragments and broken glass shards from a few bottles. A total of 146 artifacts were inventoried providing an approximate 73% inventory of the observed surface artifacts (Table 6, Appendix A). A total of four diagnostic bottle bases are present which place the site in the AD 1930 - 1950 range. Based on a single light green bottle base manufactured between 1926 and 1931, the assemblage likely dates to the earlier part of the range (circa 1930 - 1940 AD).

There are two bottle bases present at the site which were manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The first is a small, complete medicine bottle with a metal crew cap which was manufactured at the Gas City, Indiana plant between 1929 and 1982. Based on the date code of "0" to the right of the maker's mark, this bottle was manufactured in 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, or 1980. Based on the remainder of the assemblage it was most likely 1930, 1940, or 1950.

The second bottle manufactured by the Owen's-Illinois Glass Company is a clear glass base fragment manufactured in Alton, Illinois between 1929 and 1983. This bottle also has a date code of "0" suggesting it was manufactured in 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, or 1980. Similarly, based on the remainder of the assemblage it was most likely manufactured in 1930, 1940, or 1950.

A light green glass bottle base fragment exhibits an "S" in a star maker's mark which was manufactured by the Southern Glass Company between 1926 and 1931. This bottle was probably manufactured in Vernon, California.

The final diagnostic clear glass bottle base contains an "N" in a square maker's mark which was manufactured by the Obear-Nester Glass Company between 1915 and 1978. Based on the rest of the assemblage it was most likely manufactured between 1930 and 1950 AD. The bottle also contains a fragment of text along the lower side panel which reads "LAMBERT" over "...ARMACAL COMPANY". The Lambert Pharmacal Company was founded in 1881 and primarily sold Listerine antiseptic mouthwash during its early years, which is probably what this bottle contained.

A small metal tube embossed "The J.B. Williams Co." in an arc over "PAT U.S.A" over "10-17-11" over "3-14-16" over "2-26-28" over "Gastonbury, Conn. U.S.A." in an arc the opposite direction was observed at the site. The 'JB Williams Company' was an American manufacturer of men's toiletries between approximately 1847 and 1957 AD. The company primarily manufactured shaving creams, talcum powder, and other toilet soaps with brand names such as "Aqua Velva", "Lectric Shave", and "Williams Genuine Yankee Soap". This artifact dates well with the rest of the assemblage in the 1930 - 1940 AD date range.

This trash is probably associated with agricultural use of the region (cattle or sheep ranching), timber harvesting, or perhaps may be associated with later aspects of Fort Tuthill which is located approximately one mile to the south.

Table 6
Historic artifact sample at Sanctuary One (110525.01).

Cans, Can Lids, etc.			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Tobacco Tin	Three-pin	Crushed	15
Vent Hole Sanitary Can	Condensed milk, double punch opened	Crushed	6
Sanitary Can Lid	Rotary opened, probably coffee	6" diameter	1
Screw Top Can	Rectangular, screw cap, embossed "HEXENE" on cap	Crushed	1
Sanitary Can Lid	Key-wind	NA	1
Sanitary Cans	Rotary opened	Crushed	25
Total			49

Bottles, Glass, etc.			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Bottle	Clear glass	NA	50
Window	Clear plate glass	NA	20
Bottle	Complete clear glass, small medicine bottle, metal screw cap lid, Owens-Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark with "12" to left and "0" to right, "Illinois" embossed in arc across top, graduated measurement bars on side "CC" and probably ml	~ 3 X 1 ¼ X 3/4"	1
Bottle	Clear base and side panel fragment, base embossed with "N" in a square maker's mark over "17", side panel embossed "LAMBERT" over "...ARMACAL COMPANY..."	1 3/8" diameter	1
Bottle	Light green bottle base fragment embossed with an "S" in a star maker's mark	2 ¾" diameter	1
Bottle	Clear glass bottle base with an Owens Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark with a "7" to the left and a "0" to the right, all over "4"	1 5/8" diameter	1
Bottle	Milk bottle neck, finish, and base with no maker's marks	NA	2
Glass/Jar	Clear glass jelly jar base, doubles as drinking glass	NA	1
Total			77

Ceramics			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Plate	White Porcelain	NA	5
Plate	Yellowish/white China	NA	10
Total			15

Other Artifacts			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Boot Fragments	One black leather heel with nails, one red rubber	NA	2
Mechanism	Appears to be the internal workings of a wind-up type clock, internal gears and silver stainless steel casing	NA	1
Button	Abalone shell button	NA	1
Small Tube	Small, metal external friction lid type tube, end cap embossed "The J.B. Williams Co." in an arc over "PAT U.S.A." over "10-17-11" over "3-14-16" over "2-26-18" over "Gastonbury, Conn. U.S.A." in an opposite arc across the bottom	Crushed	1
Total			5
Grand Total			146

Condition

The site is generally in good condition and retains all integrities. The site has probably experienced significant unauthorized surface collection given its proximity to Flagstaff though no looter pits or piles were located. The site has been heavily impacted by logging activities, and all of the artifacts have been crushed. There is minimal disturbance by recreation, cattle/animal trampling, and sheetwash erosion.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

Site Sanctuary One is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period, and/or does not retain significant information potential. Furthermore, the site is a common type for the area, has been thoroughly recorded, and has no potential for subsurface cultural materials.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary One is a Historic site recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. No further management is recommended for this site.

**Archaeological Site:
Sanctuary Two**

Field No: 110525.02

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 41

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Historic Trash Scatter

Elevation: ~ 6,960 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 48 Meters (158 Feet) E - W X 28 Meters (92 Feet)
N - S, 1,344 Square Meters (14,536 Square Feet)

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Recommended Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Middle to Late Historic (circa 1940 - 1960 AD),
Recreation, Logging, Agriculture, Travel

Ground Visibility: ~ 20 - 30%

Site Sanctuary Two is a newly recorded site located in moderately dense timber on a gentle north-south trending slope directly north of Sinclair Wash (Figures 6 & 41, Table 7). The site consists of a low to moderate number and low diversity Historic trash scatter representing a single dumping episode. The site is small, tightly concentrated, and does not retain significant potential for buried subsurface cultural materials.



Figure 6

Site overview photo of Sanctuary Two, view to the south towards Sinclair Wash.

Features

No features were observed on the surface of the site.

Prehistoric Artifacts

No Prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts/Artifact Concentrations

Approximately 200 Historic artifacts were observed at the site, most of which are sanitary cans and can fragments and broken glass shards from a few bottles. A total of 168 artifacts were inventoried at the site providing an approximate 84% sample of the observed surface artifacts (Table 7, Appendix A). There are no definitive diagnostic artifacts at the site, however, the assemblage as a whole suggests a date between approximately 1940 and 1960 AD.

Diagnostic artifacts at this site include a “Prem” meat tin lid. The Prem Company still exists, was formed in 1939 by Swift & Company, and produces potted meat similar to ‘Spam’.

A clear glass bottle base at the site exhibits stippling, which was introduced by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company in approximately 1940. Several aluminum pie plates are present at the site, which came into common use around World War II.

This trash is probably associated with agricultural use of the region (cattle or sheep ranching), timber harvesting, or perhaps may be associated with later aspects of Fort Tuthill which is located approximately one mile to the south.

Table 7
Historic artifact sample at Sanctuary Two (110525.02).

Cans, Can Lids, etc.			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Vent Hole Sanitary Can	Condensed milk, double knife-slit opened	3 15/16 X 2 15/16	12
Paint Can	Internal friction lid type, no bail	7 ¼ X 6 ¼	1
Sanitary Can	Rotary opened	4 ½ X 4	3
Sanitary Can	Rotary opened	4 ¼ X 3 3/8	6
Sanitary Can	Rotary opened	4 X 2 1/8	2
Meat Tin Lid	Key-wind type, painted red with white “PREM” over “Premium Brand Meat” in cursive	3 ¼ X 2 ½	1
Juice Can	“Mutual Citrus Products” frozen juice can, blue and white paint	2 X 5 1/8	1
Sanitary Can	Rotary opened	Various crushed	30
Sanitary Can	Rotary opened	3 1/8 X 4 ¾	1
Coffee Can	Ribbed, rotary opened	Crushed	1
Total			58

Bottles, Glass, etc.			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Bottle	Clear glass	NA	50
Bottle	Green glass	NA	20
Bottle	Amber glass	NA	20
Jar	Milk glass, six sided, screw cap, probably Mentholatum or similar, 2/3 complete, fragments	NA	5
Bowl/Other	Milk glass, large rim fragment, possibly from a vase?	NA	1
Bottle	Amber glass, neck and finish fragment with silver screw cap	NA	1
Bottle	Clear glass base with stippling, embossed “1 B” in center over “9102 C”	3 1/8” diameter	1

Total	98
--------------	-----------

Other Artifacts			
Type	Description	Dimensions (in.)	Count
Rubber Hose	Three sections, black	½" diameter	3
Screen	Metal hardware mesh, fine	NA	1
Metal Bar	Various metal bars	NA	4
Pie plates	Aluminum	NA	2
Shock	Automobile shock absorber	NA	1
Metal Cap	Small metal cap with three holes	1 ¾ X 1	1
Total			12
Grand Total			168

Condition

The site is generally in good condition and retains all integrities. The site has probably experienced significant unauthorized surface collection given its proximity to Flagstaff though no looter pits or piles were located. There is minimal disturbance by logging, recreation, cattle/animal trampling, and sheetwash erosion.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

Site Sanctuary Two is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period, and/or does not retain significant information potential. Furthermore, the site is a common type for the area, has been thoroughly recorded, and has no potential for subsurface cultural materials.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary Two is a Historic site recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. No further management is recommended for this site.

Archaeological Site:
Sanctuary Three
Site Name: “Sinclair Tank”

Field No: 110525.03

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 42

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Historic Tank and Associated Trash, Prehistoric Isolates

Elevation: ~ 6,940 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 145 Meters (177 Feet) E - W X 101 Meters (128 Feet)
N - S, 14,645 Square Meters (22,656 Square Feet)

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Recommended Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Middle to Late Historic (circa 1920 - 1960 AD),
Recreation, Agriculture

Ground Visibility: ~ 20 - 30%

Site Sanctuary Three is a newly recorded site located in moderately dense timber in the bottom of Sinclair Wash (Figures 7 - 8 & 42, Table 8). The site consists of the Historic ‘Sinclair Tank’ and an associated low to moderate number and low diversity Historic trash scatter, and two Prehistoric isolates. The site is small, tightly concentrated, and does not retain significant potential for buried subsurface cultural materials. The site is known as Sinclair Tank, and first appears on the 1965 Flagstaff West, ARIZ. (1:24k) 7.5’ USGS topographic map, suggesting it was created at some point prior to 1965.



Figure 7

Site overview photo of Sanctuary Three, view to the east across Feature One (F1).

Features

A total of two features were observed on the surface of the site (F1 - F2, Figures 7 - 8, Table 8). Feature One (F1) consists of the actual Sinclair Tank and the berm which retains the water. This feature is approximately 20 feet deep with a 10 - 15 foot berm, is intact, and appears to have not

been cleaned or upgraded for at least several decades. Feature Two (F2) consists of a buried car which has been used as target practice and is probably a remnant water control device from prior to construction of the tank (similar to IO68). The car is turquoise in color and appears to be from the 1940's to 1950's based on body style.

Table 8
Features observed at Site Sanctuary Three.

Feature No.	Description	Dimensions
F1	Sinclair Tank, ~ 20 feet deep, mounded berm along east end which is 10 - 15 feet high, spillway into Sinclair Wash on northwestern end, associated glass and sanitary cans (Figure 7)	~ 260 X 140 ft
F2	Buried car, turquoise color, used for target practice, probably from 1940's-1950's, associated glass, rubber, metal fragments, car parts (Figure8)	~ 15 X 15 ft



Figure 8
Buried car/Feature Two (F2) at Sanctuary Three, view to the north.

Prehistoric Artifacts
Isolate Lithics

A white/tan chert secondary flake and an obsidian tertiary flake were observed on the surface of the site along the terrace above Sinclair Wash, just east of the berm forming the tank. These flakes should be considered Prehistoric isolates within a Historic site as opposed to a separate component. It is unlikely that there are intact, buried subsurface Prehistoric cultural materials in this vicinity as it is a high energy fluvial environment during precipitation events.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts

Approximately 130 Historic artifacts were observed at the site, most of which are broken glass shards from a few bottles. Observed artifacts include approximately 50 clear glass shards and 50 amber glass shards, all of which are located on the edge of the northern berm of the tank and appear to have been bottles utilized as target practice. None of the glass is diagnostic. Approximately 30 crushed sanitary cans, can fragments, and various metal fragments are also spread across the site area.

Condition

The site is generally in good condition and retains all integrities. The site has probably experienced significant unauthorized surface collection given its proximity to Flagstaff though no looter pits or piles were located. There is minimal disturbance by logging, recreation, cattle/animal trampling, and sheetwash erosion.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

Site Sanctuary Three/Sinclair Tank is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period, and/or does not retain significant information potential. Furthermore, the site is a common type for the area, has been thoroughly recorded, and has no potential for subsurface cultural materials.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary Three (Sinclair Tank) is a Historic site recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. No further management is recommended for this site.

Archaeological Site:
Sanctuary Four
Site Name: "Sinclair Wash Overlook Site"

Field No: 110525.04

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 43

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Features - Probably Prehistoric and/or Historic

Elevation: ~ 6,990 - 7,040 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 82 Meters (269 Feet) NE - SW X 60 Meters (197 Feet)
NW - SE, 4,920 Square Meters (52,993 Square Feet)

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Recommended Eligible, Criteria D

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Unknown Prehistoric, Probably Sinagua and/or Others
(~ AD 300 - 1,400), Habitation, Storage; Unknown Historic, Middle-Late Historic (AD
1880 - 1920)

Ground Visibility: ~ 0 - 10%

Site Sanctuary Four / The Sinclair Wash Overlook Site is a newly recorded site located in moderately dense timber along a rocky outcrop directly above, and overlooking, the south bank of Sinclair Wash (Figures 9 - 16 & 43, Table 9). The site consists of a probable Prehistoric rockshelter with dry-laid masonry walls (F1), a probable Prehistoric rock enclosure (F2), and a small Prehistoric or Historic hearth feature (F3). No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site, likely due to the near 0% ground visibility from leaf litter and duff cover. There is a good possibility that obscured and/or buried artifacts are present, particularly in the rockshelter area and continuing north to Sinclair Wash along the slope at the base of the cliff/outcrops.



Figure 9

Site overview photo of Sanctuary Four, view to the east at top of outcrop.

Features

A total of three features were observed on the surface of the site (F1 - F3, Figures 9 - 16, Table 9). Feature One (F1, Figures 10 - 12, Table 9) is a rockshelter formed by a massive boulder falling or sliding over the top of bedrock/boulders forming an enclosed space on the north and south, with the east and west ends open. The western side of the rockshelter exhibits a dry-laid

masonry wall which is mostly collapsed and mounded and probably served to close off the western portion of the rockshelter from the elements. The eastern side is open, though there is some evidence of a linear alignment suggesting this may have also had a dry-laid masonry wall at one point. The feature is intact/not looted and will likely yield subsurface cultural materials and/or samples. The feature is probably Prehistoric in origin, though may have been modified during the Historic period.

Feature Two (F2, Figure 13, Table 9) is a series of four, dry-laid masonry walls which enclose a small area on the top of the cliffs above the rockshelter (F1). These walls are low, partially collapsed, enclose an area approximately four by two meters, and the feature appears to have an entrance or door on the uphill side to the south. This is almost certainly a hunting blind and would have been ideal for ambushing game travelling along Sinclair Wash, below and directly adjacent, to the north. Similar to F1, this feature is probably Prehistoric in origin, though it also may have been modified during the Historic period.

Feature Three (F3, Figures 14 - 15, Table 9) is a small hearth feature consisting of approximately ten size-sorted stones, measuring approximately 50 centimeters in diameter. The feature is located in a low swale adjacent to F2, (above F1) and is probably associated with the other features suggesting a probable Prehistoric origin. The feature is intact and will likely yield radiocarbon and/or other samples (i.e. pollen/phytolith).

There are several other small caves and overhangs (see example Figure 16) in the vicinity of the rockshelter (F1) and extending along the base of the cliffs which exhibit no features or artifacts but were almost certainly utilized. These features exhibit 0% surface visibility and would require subsurface testing in order to determine if they were utilized in the Prehistoric period.

Table 9
Features observed at Sanctuary Four.

Feature No.	Description	Dimensions
F1	Rockshelter formed by a massive boulder falling or sliding over the top of bedrock/boulders forming an enclosed space on the north and south, with the east and west ends open. The western side of the rockshelter exhibits a dry-laid masonry wall which is mostly collapsed and mounded and probably served to close off the western portion of the rockshelter from the elements. The eastern side is open, though there is some evidence of a linear alignment suggesting this may have also had a wall at one point. The feature is intact/not looted and will likely yield subsurface cultural materials and/or samples. The feature is probably Prehistoric in origin, though may have been modified during the Historic period. (Figures 10 - 12)	~ 5 X 5 m
F2	Series of four dry-laid masonry walls which enclose a small area on the top of the cliffs above the rockshelter (F1). These walls are low, partially collapsed, enclose an area approximately four by two meters, and appears to have a door on the uphill side to the south. This is almost certainly a hunting blind and would have been ideal for ambushing game travelling along Sinclair Wash directly adjacent to the north. Similar to F1, this feature is probably Prehistoric in origin, though may have been modified during the Historic period. (Figure 13)	~ 4 X 2 m
F3	Small hearth feature consisting of approximately ten size-sorted stones measuring approximately 50 centimeters in diameter. The feature is located in a low swale adjacent to F2, (above F1) and is probably associated suggesting a probable Prehistoric origin. The feature is intact and will likely yield radiocarbon or other samples. (Figures 14 - 15)	~ 50 cm



Figure 10
Feature One (F1) at Sanctuary Four, view west.



Figure 11
Closer view of F1 at Sanctuary Four, view west (collapsed wall in rear).



Figure 12
Feature One (F1) dry-laid masonry wall at Sanctuary Four, view east.



Figure 13
Feature Two (F2) at Sanctuary Four, view southwest.



Figure 14
Overview of Feature Three (F3) at Sanctuary Four,
view north towards Sinclair Wash (scale is 15 cm).



Figure 15
Closer view of F3 at Sanctuary Four, view oblique north (scale is 15 cm).



Figure 16

Example of possibly utilized overhang adjacent to F1 at Sanctuary Four, view north (observe possible linear alignment along overhang dripline).

Prehistoric Artifacts

No Prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts

No Historic artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Condition

The site is generally in good condition and retains all integrities. The site has probably experienced significant unauthorized surface collection given its proximity to Flagstaff though no looter pits or piles were located. There is minimal disturbance by logging, recreation, cattle/animal trampling, and sheetwash erosion.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

Site Sanctuary Four / The Sinclair Wash Overlook Site is recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under Criteria D for information potential. The features at the site are intact and will likely yield subsurface cultural materials and radiocarbon or other samples. Furthermore, the ground visibility at the site is essentially zero, and the site retains significant potential for buried subsurface cultural materials and/or samples as a whole since the slope below the rockshelter (F1) and the banks above Sinclair Wash are located in an aggrading depositional environment due to sheetwash erosion and overbank deposition. This suggests the site may have the potential to provide significant information concerning lithic, ceramic, and groundstone

technology, as well as land use and settlement systems. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, and/or does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary Four / The Sinclair Wash Overlook Site is a probable Prehistoric site recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. The site is located in an area which will likely remain undisturbed during construction due to its extremely rocky nature. However, the site should be avoided during construction, especially F2 and F3 which are on top of the outcrop and are much more vulnerable to construction activities.

Archaeological Site:
Sanctuary Five
Site Name: "USFS Road 532"

Field No: 110525.05

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 44

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Historic USFS Road 532

Elevation: ~ 7,000 - 7,040 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 30 feet wide

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Segment Within PA Recommended Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Euro-American, Historic Middle - Late Historic (AD 1920 - 1950)

Ground Visibility: ~ 0 - 10%

Site Sanctuary Five is the segment of USFS Road 532 located within the current PA (Figures 17 & 44). This road first appears on the 1962 Flagstaff West, ARIZ. (1:24k) USGS 7.5' topographic map, though it certainly existed prior to this. There is a road segment depicted on the 1954 Flagstaff, AZ. 1:250k map which may be this road, though the scale is too large to be certain. In either case, the road has been maintained, upgraded, and significantly altered from its original form.



Figure 17

Site overview photo of Sanctuary Five, view to the east.

Features

No features other than the road itself were observed.

Prehistoric Artifacts

No Prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts

No Historic artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Condition

The road is not in its original condition and has been maintained, upgraded, and significantly altered from its original form.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

The segment of Site Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 within the current PA is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period, and/or does not retain significant information potential. Furthermore, the site is a common type for the area, has been thoroughly recorded, and has no potential for subsurface cultural materials.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary Five is the Historic USFS Road 532 segment within the current PA and is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. No further management is recommended for this site.

Archaeological Site:

Sanctuary Six

Field No: 110525.06

Site Name: “South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231”

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Location: See Appendix A, Figures 33 - 34 & 45

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangle: Flagstaff West, Arizona

Site Type: Historic South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231

Elevation: ~ 7,040 Feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL)

Maximum Dimensions: Minimum ~ 30 feet wide

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Status: Segment Within PA Recommended Not Eligible

Cultural Affiliation, Age, and Function: Euro-American, Historic Middle-Late Historic (AD 1920 - 1950)

Ground Visibility: ~ 0 - 10%

Site Sanctuary Six is the segment of the Historic South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 located within the current PA (Figures 18 & 45). This road first appears on the 1908 Flagstaff, ARIZ. (1:125k) USGS topographic map, though it certainly existed prior to this. The road has been maintained, upgraded, and significantly altered from its original form.



Figure 18

Site overview photo of Sanctuary Six, view to the north.

Features

No features other than the road itself were observed.

Prehistoric Artifacts

No Prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Point-located Artifacts (PLs)

No artifacts were point-located at the site.

Historic Artifacts

No Historic artifacts were observed on the surface of the site.

Condition

The road is not in its original condition and has been maintained, upgraded, and significantly altered from its original form.

FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility

The segment of Site Sanctuary Six / South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 within the current PA is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria. The site is not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D because it is not associated with an important event or person, is not the work of a master, does not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period, and/or does not retain significant information potential. Furthermore, the site is a common type for the area, has been thoroughly recorded, and has no potential for subsurface cultural materials.

Management Recommendations

Site Sanctuary Six is the Historic South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 segment within the current PA and is recommended not eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP. No management is recommended for this site.

Isolated Occurrences (IOs)

A total of 69 IOs were recorded during the pedestrian survey (IO1 - IO69, Figures 35 - 39, Table 10, Appendix A). The vast majority of the IOs are Historic/modern ‘party’ hearths with associated trash, or historic trash in general.

Two of the IOs are features which may be Prehistoric (IO20 & IO39). IO20 (Figures 23 - 24) is a small, enclosed area on a bedrock outcrop located on a small knoll and consists of low, dry-laid masonry walls up to three courses in height. This is probably a hunting blind and is possibly Prehistoric in origin. The rocks exhibit good lichen connectivity and do not appear to have been disturbed for many decades.

IO39 (Figures 26 - 27) is a rock pile/low linear dry-laid masonry wall on a bedrock outcrop. This feature is likely Prehistoric or early Historic origin and exhibits good lichen connectivity and does not appear to have been disturbed for many decades. This rock pile is most likely a Prehistoric agricultural feature.

The only Prehistoric IO located during the project is IO59 (Figure 28) which is a complete, mahogany obsidian biface measuring approximately 2.8 X 2 X 0.5 cm. The biface is mostly unifacial, exhibits heavy curation and use wear along both lateral margins, and was located overlooking Sinclair Wash to the south, directly across the wash from Site Sanctuary Four / The Sinclair Wash Overlook Site.

None of the IOs are recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP, and UTM’s can be located in Appendix A. IO’s are not eligible under Criteria D because they do not generally contain enough information to be important to the Prehistoric or Historic past of a region. They are not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C because they are not associated with an important event or person, are not the work of a master, and/or do not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period.

Table 10
IOs observed during the pedestrian survey for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

IO No.	Description	Dimensions
1	Sheet metal fragment	~ 2.5 X 2.5’
2	Linear rock alignment (probably Historic), two courses wide (Figure 19)	~ 12 X 1’
3	Top of an automobile, various Historic trash	~ 10 X 20’
4	Four aluminum strips, probably from an automobile	NA
5	Road cut, Historic of unknown age (Figure 20)	NA
6	Sheet metal fragment	~ 2 X 2’
7	Metal pipe fragment	NA
8	Two sanitary can fragments	NA
9	Rolled up bed spring	NA
10	Crushed rectangular kerosene/fuel can, heavily soldered seams, late 19 th to early 20 th Centuries	NA
11	Bi-metal beverage can	NA
12	NW corner survey pin, 1968, T21N R6/7E, S25, 30, 36, 31; small cairn and sign markers (Figure 21)	NA
13	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood (Figure 22 hearth example)	3.5’ diameter
14	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood	3’ diameter
15	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, cinder blocks, aluminum cans, glass	4’ diameter
16	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood	2’ diameter
17	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, aluminum cans, clear glass	5’ diameter
18	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood	4’ diameter

19	Three spray paint cans (or similar)	NA
20	Small, enclosed area on bedrock outcrop, probably a hunting blind located on small knoll, possibly Prehistoric, low walls up to three courses remaining (Figures 23 - 24)	~ 4 X 4 meters
21	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood	3' diameter
22	Metal fragment, probable automobile part	NA
23	Crushed internal friction lid can, heavily soldered seams, late 19 th to early 20 th Centuries	NA
24	Linear rock alignment formed by bulldozer push	~ 15 X 5'
25	Modern feature- rectangular rock alignment/possible tent platform, associated Historic/modern hearth with charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans (Figure 25)	~ 15 X 15'
26	Large, crushed square can with heavily soldered seams, late 19 th to early 20 th Centuries	NA
27	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, glass	4' diameter
28	Bed spring	NA
29	Crushed sanitary can	NA
30	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	3' diameter
31	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	3' diameter
32	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	3' diameter
33	Five rock piles, individual dump loads from a truck- Historic/modern	~ 25 X 25'
34	Ceramic sewer pipe, cinder blocks, metal and glass fragments, probably 1940's - 1970's AD	~ 30 X 30'
35	Historic/modern hearth	3' diameter
36	Crushed ribbed coffee can, five bi-metal beverage cans, sheet metal fragments, clear and amber glass shards 1960's - 1970's AD	~ 20 X 20'
37	Sheet metal	NA
38	Historic/modern hearth	3' diameter
39	Rock pile/low linear wall on bedrock outcrop, Prehistoric or early Historic with good lichen connectivity (Figures 26 - 27)	~ 1 meter diameter
40	Two propane canisters, three crushed rotary opened sanitary cans, 1950's - 1970's AD	~ 10 X 10'
41	Spike bucket or tar bucket type metal lid	NA
42	Historic/modern hearth	3' diameter
43	Car fender with bullet holes from target practice	~ 8 X 3'
44	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, five white China cup fragments	5' diameter
45	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans, cinder blocks	5' diameter
46	Modern/Historic rock pile, probably a single dump from property cleanup	~ 3' diameter
47	Key-wind meat tin base, three rotary opened sanitary cans	~ 15' diameter
48	Vent Hole condensed milk sanitary can, crushed, heavy solder, late 19 th to early 20 th Centuries	NA
49	~ 30 clear glass jar fragments	NA
50	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	3' diameter
51	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	4' diameter
52	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	4' diameter
53	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	4' diameter
54	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	6' diameter
55	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	3' diameter
56	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	3' diameter
57	Small Historic/modern linear rock alignment, probably a bulldozer push, partially buried sanitary can in feature	~ 8 X 3'
58	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal	4' diameter
59	Complete, mahogany obsidian biface, heavily curated, mostly unifacial with cutting use wear along both lateral margins (Figure 28)	2.8 X 2 X 0.5 cm
60	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	4' diameter

61	Three red brick fragments, crushed ribbed coffee can	~ 10' diameter
62	Shallow bedrock pit with associated FCR and a white crockery fragment	~ 4 x 4'
63	Historic hearth, very old - probably pre-1950, small, heavy lichen cover and embedded in ground (Figure 29)	3' diameter
64	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	4' diameter
65	Huge modern/Historic hearth with charcoal, wood, glass, aluminum cans	~ 15 X 10'
66	Vent Hole condensed milk sanitary can, crushed, double knife-slit opened, Middle 20 th Century (circa 1920 - 1950 AD)	NA
67	Two fragments green depression era glass	NA
68	Buried car on edge of wash, probably for flood/erosion control, probably 1940's - 1950's automobile, associated rubber, plate glass, metal fragments, rubber, etc., used of target practice (Figure 30)	~ 30 x 30'
69	Historic/modern hearth, charcoal, clear glass	4' diameter



Figure 19

Historic/modern linear rock alignment (IO2) view to the northeast.



Figure 20

Isolated Occurrence Five (IO5), Historic road cut, view to the south.



Figure 21
Survey marker (IO12) view to the south.



Figure 22
Example of Historic/modern hearth in PA (IO13), view to the south.



Figure 23

Dry-laid masonry walls along bedrock outcrop (IO20), view to the east.



Figure 24

Dry-laid masonry walls along bedrock outcrop (IO20), view to the west.



Figure 25
Historic/modern rock alignment (IO25), view to the south.



Figure 26
Probable Prehistoric rock pile/rock alignment (IO39), view to the east.



Figure 27
Probable Prehistoric rock pile/rock alignment (IO39), view to the southwest.



Figure 28
Mahogany obsidian biface (IO59).



Figure 29

Very old hearth (IO63), view to the northwest (GPS Unit for scale).



Figure 30

Buried car (IO68), view to the southwest.

RESOURCE SYNTHESIS

The cultural resources survey of the APE revealed six previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Sanctuary One - Sanctuary Six), and 69 IOs (Figures 33 - 39, Tables 10 - 11). Two of the sites (Sanctuary One and Sanctuary Two) are small, Historic trash scatters which are insignificant and recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing. Two of the sites (Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 and Sanctuary Six / South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231) are Historic/modern roads which have been heavily upgraded and modified from their original forms and are also recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing. A Historic tank (Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank) and associated light trash scatter is also recommended not eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing. The final site (Sanctuary Four / The Sinclair Wash Overlook Site) is a probable Prehistoric rockshelter with other associated features which is recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing since it retains significant potential for buried intact, subsurface cultural materials and/or samples. Furthermore, the features are intact and will also likely yield subsurface cultural materials and/or samples.

The PA as a whole was heavily utilized during the entire Historic Period which is represented by Late 19th and Early 20th Century trash, axe and saw cut stumps, historic features, and numerous Historic/Modern 'party' hearth features and associated modern trash. The entire PA is covered with thousands of pieces of modern trash and features dating between the 1960's and present which were not recorded. The Historic period use of the area was expected given its proximity to both Flagstaff and Fort Tuthill.

Prehistoric use of the PA appears to have been minimal. A single Prehistoric isolate (IO59) and two possible Prehistoric isolate features (IO20 & IO39) were observed during the pedestrian survey. Additionally, two Prehistoric flakes were observed at Site Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank along the southern bank of Sinclair Wash. Despite a thorough examination of this area, no other Prehistoric artifacts were observed, and it does not appear there is a buried Prehistoric site at this locality. The Prehistoric use of the area was also expected since the PA is primarily a Ponderosa Pine forest with no substantial geographical features, no access to permanent water, and a minimal resource base.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pine Valley Partners, LLC proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision on three parcels (Parcels APN 112-10-005L, 005M, & 005P) located on Woody Mountain Road south of Kiltie Lane, totaling approximately 201 acres. The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona west-southwest of, and adjacent to, the city of Flagstaff (Figures 1 - 3). Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% pedestrian survey of the project area was completed which identified six previously recorded sites and 69 IOs (Figures 33 - 39, Tables 10 - 11). FRHP/NRHP/ARHP and management recommendations are provided in Table 11. This report was completed by archaeologists Alan L. Bartholomew MA, RPA, GIS and Nathan Lefthand.

All FRHP/NRHP/ARHP eligible sites should be avoided during project implementation.

Table 11

Site Summary Table and Recommendations for the Sanctuary Subdivision Project.

Site Number / Site Name	Description	FRHP/NRHP/ARHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Recommendation
Sanctuary One 110525.01	Historic Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Two 110525.02	Historic Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Three / Sinclair Tank 110525.03	Historic Tank & Trash Scatter	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Four / Sinclair Wash Overlook Site 110525.04	Rockshelter, Rock Walls, Hearth	Prehistoric/Historic - Eligible Criteria D	Avoidance
Sanctuary Five / USFS Road 532 110525.05	Historic/Modern Road	Historic - Not Eligible	None
Sanctuary Six / South Woody Mountain Road / USFS Road 231 110525.06	Historic/Modern Road	Historic - Not Eligible	None

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

The following qualification statements are provided in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology (48 FR 44738-44739) and the City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (Section 10-30.30).

Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS — Principal Investigator / Project Director

Alan Bartholomew meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology. He holds a Master of Arts in Anthropology with a focus in Archaeology from the University of Wyoming (2001) and a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology with a focus in Archaeology from the University of Wyoming (1997). He also holds a GIS Certificate from Northern Arizona University (2014).

Mr. Bartholomew is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA, registered since 2010) and holds an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Section 106 Certification. He has over 30 years of professional experience in cultural resource management across 16 states. His experience encompasses directing large-scale cultural resource inventories, supervising testing and data recovery/excavation projects, pedestrian surveys, archaeological monitoring, NRHP eligibility recommendations, and technical report preparation. He has extensive familiarity with federal, tribal, state, and municipal environmental and cultural resource compliance legislation.

Mr. Bartholomew currently holds current permits with Arizona State Lands (ASM 2026-066b1), Prescott National Forest (ARPA PNF-169, exp. 2030), and Nevada BLM (Principal Investigator N-0072).

Nathan J. Lefthand — Archaeologist / Tribal Monitor

Nathan Lefthand served as Archaeologist and Tribal Monitor for the pedestrian survey under the direction of Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in General Studies with a focus in Southwest United States History from Northern Arizona University (1993). Mr. Lefthand has over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management in the Southwest. Mr. Lefthand holds certifications in Federal Laws and Section 106/110 Compliance from the National Register of Historic Places (1993), Traditional Cultural Properties (1994), and NAGPRA from the National Preservation Institution (2024). He is a member of the Arizona Archaeological Society and the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Lefthand has authored or co-authored over 110 technical reports on file with the Arizona State Museum.

Ace Overmann, MA — Archaeological Technician

Ace Overmann served as Archaeological Technician for the pedestrian survey under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew. Mr. Overmann holds a Master of Arts in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University (2024) and a Bachelor of General Studies with a focus in Anthropology and Geography from the University of Kansas (2020). He has completed archaeological field schools in Belize (Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance, 2023) and Turkey (Boncuklu Archaeological Field School, 2021), where he gained experience in excavation, site recording, data collection, and field supervision. He has additional experience in artifact identification, analysis, and data management through research positions at the University of Kansas and Northern Arizona University Departments of Anthropology.

REFERENCES CITED

Arizona Department of Water Resources

2025 Website <https://gisweb.azwater.gov/WellRegistry/SearchWellReg.aspx>. Accessed 11/01/25.

Arizona State Land Department

2025 Website <http://www.azland.gov/webapps/parcel/>. Accessed 11/01/25.

AZSITE

2025 Website <https://azsite3.asurite.ad.asu.edu/>. Accessed 11/01/25.

Baker, Jeffrey L.

2003 A Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Cellular Tower Location at the Flagstaff Ranch Water Tank, Coconino County, Arizona. *EcoPlan Cultural Resources Report 03-624:12*. EcoPlan Associates, Inc. Mesa, Arizona

Bassett, Everett, J. Simon Bruder, A.E. Rogge, and Diane Douglas

1991 *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the US West Fiber Optic Cable Project between Dewey and Flagstaff, Arizona*. Dames & Moore, Phoenix, Arizona

BLM

2025 Website <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>. Accessed 11/01/25.

Breternitz, Cory Dale and Christine K. Robinson

2004 A Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 455 Acres of State Trust Land in Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. *Soil Systems Technical Report No. 04-33*. Soil Systems Inc., Phoenix, AZ.

Brown, Blayne, David R Hart, and Christine Markussen

2019 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 2.41 Acres for the Mt. Dell-Sinclair Wash Design Concept Report Project, Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. *EnviroSystems Management Project Report No. 1997-19*. EnviroSystems Management, Inc. Flagstaff, Arizona

Cox, Eric S. and Gina S. Gage.

2015 An Archaeological Survey of 220 Acres of Arizona State Land Near Fort Tuthill Completed for Coconino County to Facilitate a Sale at Public Auction, Coconino County, Arizona. *Northland Research Technical Report 15-26*. Northland Research Inc., Tempe, Arizona.

Cureton, Travis, Reese A. Cook, and Josh Whiting

2016 A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,280 Acres Near Flagstaff, Coconino County, and 1,290 Acres Near Kingman, Mohave County for the Arizona State Forestry Division, Flagstaff District. *Logan Simpson Design Technical Report No. 165244*. Logan Simpson Design, Tempe, AZ.

Dosh, Steven G. and David J. Dechambre

1991 *An Archaeological Survey Report, El Paso Natural Gas Company, San Juan Mainline Expansion. West Half: Flagstaff to Topock*. Northland Research, Inc. Flagstaff, AZ.

- Edwards, Joshua S., Cory Fournier, and Christopher M. Francis
2017 Cultural Resources Survey of 3.4 Acres for the Proposed Bike Park at Fort Tuthill in Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. *Cornerstone Environmental Consulting, Report No. CEC 17-113*. Cornerstone Environmental Consulting, LLC, Flagstaff, Arizona
- Edwards, Joshua S., Heather M. West, and William D. Bryce
2013 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Camryn Pines Development in Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona*. Cornerstone Environmental Consulting, Flagstaff, Arizona
- Etchieson, Meeks
1975 *A75-123A.MNA Archaeological Clearance Investigations, City of Flagstaff, Woody Mountain Booster Station, Coconino County National Forest, Flagstaff District, Coconino County, Arizona*, Final Report for Woody Mountain Booster Station.
- Graceffa, James V.
2024 *Pottery Analysis for the Verde Valley*. VVAC Press, Verde Valley, Arizona.
- Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website
2025 Website <https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm>. Accessed 11/07/25.
- Lane, Elizabeth and Lynn A. Neal
2003 *Cultural Resources Survey of Five Units at the Ponderosa Trails Residential Development Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona*. EnviroSystems Management Project No. 03-955, EnviroSystems Management, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona
- Laurila, Erick M., Scott Courtright, and Mike Novotny
2010 *A Cultural Resources Survey of 46 miles (278.3 acres) of State and Federal Land for the Arizona Public Service NW-5 (Verde to Coconino) 69-kV Transmission Line (CNF Permit Nos. C-16-0 and C-64-0) in Coconino and Yavapai Counties, Arizona*. Logan Simpson Design, Tempe, Arizona
- Lefthand, Nathan J.
1998 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Portion of the State Route 89A Right-of-Way Between Milepost 398.42 and 399.37 and Three Proposed Alternative Right-of-Ways, South of Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona*. Plateau Mountain Desert Research, Flagstaff, AZ.
- National Park Service
2025 Website https://www.nps.gov/nr/research/data_downloads.htm. Accessed 11/01/25.
- Neal, Lynn A.
1994 *A Cultural Resources Survey for a Gas Line Right-of-Way Along Portions of Kiltie Lane and Woody Mountain Road on State Trust Lands, Coconino County, Arizona*. SWCA Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona
- NRCS
2025 Website <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed 11/01/25.
- Projectile Points of the Desert Southwest Region
2025 Website https://www.projectilepoints.net/Search/Desert_Search.html. Accessed 11/07/25.
- Purcell, David E.

1992 *A Cultural Resources Survey for a Fiber Optic Cable along Woody Mountain Road South of Kiltie Lane, Coconino County, Arizona*. SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona

Purcell, David E. and Robert Rowe

2011 *A Cultural Resources Survey for the State and Some Federal Land Portions of the Arizona Public Service Company's 20.89-mile-long (215.57 acre) NE-7 (Willow Lake - Coconino) 115-kV and 69-kV Transmission Line, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, Arizona*. Logan Simpson Design, Tempe, Arizona.

Reid, J. Jefferson and Stephanie Whittlesey

1997 *The Archaeology of Ancient Arizona*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Roxlau, R. Blake

1993 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Flagstaff Equestrian Club Expansion, Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona*. Northland Research, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona

Stebbins, Sara T.

1984a MNA Site form for NA18242. Dated 10/7/84.

1984b MNA Site form for NA18243. Dated 10/13/84.

1984c MNA Site form for NA18244. Dated 10/13/84.

Sullivan and Griffith 2021

Tasho, J.D. & K.E. Gratz

1979a MNA Site form for NA19182. Dated 15/Aug/79.

1979b MNA Site form for NA19183. Dated 21/Aug/79.

The World Atlatl Association

2018 Website http://waa.basketmakeratlatl.com/?page_id=177. Accessed 11/27/18.

USGS.gov

2025a Website <https://mrdata.usgs.gov/geology/state/state.php?state=AZ>. Accessed 11/01/25.

2025b Website <https://store.usgs.gov/>. Accessed 11/01/25.

Veysey, Vernon

2022 *A Class III Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Bridge Replacement, Structure No. 632, Interstate 17/Airport Road Traffic Interchange Underpass, Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona*. HDR, Inc., *Cultural Resources Report No. 22-10*. HDR, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona.

Appendix A

Background Review Maps

Survey Results Maps

Site Maps

UTMs

Appendix B

**Site Forms with
Additional Photographs
&
Artifact Illustrations**