

DRAFT



MEMORANDUM

Date: January 7, 2002

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
County Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "CHH", is written over the printed name "C.H. Huckelberry".

Re: **Priority Cultural Resources in Pima County**

I. Background

As part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Planning process, Pima County set out to identify, describe and evaluate the County's priority cultural resources. These are places of such importance to the history and culture of Pima County that their protection is warranted in the public interest. County staff worked with teams of experts in the fields of archaeology, history, architecture, and historic preservation to guide the process by which these places were chosen out of a total of more than 3,500 known archaeological sites and 4,000 historic buildings. The results are presented in this study. Through this effort, 229 priority cultural resources are recommended for protection as part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

II. Summary of Priority Cultural Resources in Pima County Report

The 229 priority cultural resources identified in the attached study consist of 64 archaeological sites, 27 archaeological site complexes, and 138 historic sites that together represent human occupation in Pima County over a period of time spanning 10,000 years. The archaeological sites reflect places where people lived in the distant past, and include some of the earliest agricultural villages in the Southwest region, dating to between 1200 B.C. and A.D. 200. Other sites selected as priority cultural resources were occupied later in time by the Hohokam Indians between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1450. And still more represent the period when Euro-Americans settled the land following the Spanish entrada into southern Arizona in A.D. 1540.

The archaeological site complexes contain over 3000 individual sites representing 85 percent of the known archaeological record in eastern Pima County. These large areas are the products of repeated human occupation of the same general locations in the landscape over many thousands of years of time. They represent "hot spots" where dense concentrations of archaeological sites are known to occur. The historic sites consist of buildings, structures, and landscapes that have been used since Spanish Colonial times. These are the homes, churches, businesses, schools, transportation facilities, mines, military forts, and parks that have been the places where people lived and worked during Pima County's historic past. Eighty-two, or 59 percent of these have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the rest are eligible for such listing.

III. Recommendations

Collectively, these priority cultural resources represent the best examples of places where people have lived over thousands of years in southern Arizona. Some sites are in better condition than others, but all have the potential to inform and educate the public about our common heritage. The majority of these sites are threatened, however, and in need of protection. Protecting these sites along with other cultural resources will require developing and using a variety of measures:

- Pima County should take steps to protect priority cultural resources on its own land and as part of Pima County projects.
- Strategies must be developed, implemented and funded that give private landowners incentives to protect priority cultural resources through conservation easements, purchase of development rights, zoning overlays and other measures.
- The priority cultural resource list should be maintained and updated so that Pima County can continue to have the benefit of expert advice about which cultural resources are considered to be the most valuable.
- A Pima County Register of Historic Places should be established to bring formal recognition to places of importance. The list presented in the *Priority Cultural Resources in Pima County* study can serve as a starting point.
- An intergovernmental cultural resources advisory group should be established to coordinate management goals and strategies among agencies that have such management responsibilities.
- Continued work and research should be undertaken to develop management plans.
- An effective outreach and education program should be established to inform the public about cultural resources and to engage the community in protection efforts.

The priority cultural resource sites and certain protection measures have been adopted by the Board as part of the 2001 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update Regional Plan Policies. Funding and proactive implementation will be necessary to make this well thought out cultural resource program a reality.

Attachment

**Priority Cultural Resources in Pima County, Arizona
Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan**

**Prepared by County Staff
December 2001**

Executive Summary

As part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Planning process, Pima County set out to identify, describe and evaluate the county's priority cultural resources, places of such extraordinary importance to the history and culture of Pima County that their protection is warranted in the public interest. County staff assembled teams of experts in the fields of archaeology, history, architecture, and historic preservation to guide the process by which these places were chosen out of a total of more than 3500 known archaeological sites and 4000 historic buildings. The results are presented in this report. Through this intensive effort, Pima County has identified a total of 229 priority cultural resources that are recommended for consideration as part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

These priority cultural resources consist of 64 archaeological sites, 27 archaeological site complexes, and 138 historic sites that together represent human occupation in Pima County over a period of time spanning 10,000 years. The archaeological sites represent places where people lived in the distant past, and include some of the earliest agricultural villages in the Southwest region dating to between 1200 B.C and A.D 200. Other sites selected as priority cultural resources were occupied later in time by the Hohokam Indians between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1450. And still more represent the period when Euro-Americans settled the land following the Spanish entrada into southern Arizona in A.D. 1540.

The archaeological site complexes contain over 3000 individual sites representing 85% of the known archaeological record in eastern Pima County. These large areas are the products of repeated human occupation of the same general locations in the landscape over many thousands of years of time. They represent "hot spots" where dense concentrations of archaeological sites are known to occur.

The historic sites consist of buildings, structures, and landscapes that have been used since Spanish Colonial times. These are the homes, the churches, businesses, schools, transportation facilities, mines, military forts, and parks that have been the places where people lived, worked, learned, and played in Pima County's historic past. Eight-two or 59 percent of these have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the rest are eligible for such listing.

Collectively, these priority cultural resources represent the best examples of places where people have lived over thousands of years in southern Arizona. Some are in better condition than others but all have the potential to inform and educate the public about our common heritage. With few exceptions, however, all are threatened by continued loss through manmade and natural processes.

In considering the future, Pima County has remembered to take stock of the past and to honor its history by seeking out those places that are worthy of protection. Protecting these places, and all cultural resources, will require developing and using a variety of measures both proactive and reactive. Pima County can and should take action on its own but will also need to work together with other governments and agencies. Specific recommendations are summarized as follows.

- ◆ Pima County should take steps to protect priority cultural resources on its own land and to regulate private land use under its control to protect those that are on private

property. Both legislative and administrative strategies should be used as part of a coordinated effort to achieve these goals.

- ◆ Strategies must be developed that give private landowners incentive to voluntarily protect priority cultural resources that are on their land through conservation easements, purchase of development rights, zoning overlays and other measures.
- ◆ The priority cultural resources list needs to be maintained and periodically updated so that Pima County can continue to have the benefit of expert opinion on which cultural resources are considered to be the most valuable and why.
- ◆ A Pima County Register of Historic Places should be established to bring formal recognition to places of importance to the citizens of Pima County. It is recommended that the list of priority cultural resources presented in this report be used to establish this register.
- ◆ An intergovernmental cultural resources advisory board is needed to coordinate management goals and strategies among all the governments and agencies that have cultural resources management responsibilities. This will enhance the protection of priority cultural resources involving multiple landowners and jurisdictions.
- ◆ Additional information on priority cultural resources is needed in order to develop management plans for their protection.
- ◆ An effective outreach and education program must be established to inform the public about their cultural resources and to solicit the public's help in their protection.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following people without whose expertise this study would not have been possible. Listed in alphabetical order they are: Jim Ayres, Mark Chenault, Jeff Clark, Alan Dart, William Deaver, Bill Doelle, Paul Fish, Linda Gregonis, Beth Grindell, R. Brooks Jeffery, Trinkle Jones, Jerry Kyle, David Faust, Jonathan Mabry, John Madsen, Terry Majewski, Marty McCune, John Mirto, Morgan Rieder, Michelle Stevens, Homer Thiel, Carla R. Van West, Henry Wallace, and Sue Wells. As sources of knowledge and expertise, these people are the reason why Pima County can even contemplate identifying its priority cultural resources. Their involvement in this project as team members, as writers, and as advisors throughout the yearlong process it has taken to prepare this report, all gratis, is a testimony to their community spirit and dedication to Pima County. I salute them.

Special thanks go to Paul Fish, chair of the Cultural and Historical Resources Advisory Team and Beth Grindell, chair of the Priority Cultural Resources Subcommittee. These two teams did the heavy lifting under their guidance. Beth and her colleague, Rick Karl at the Arizona State Museum, spent many hours helping Pima County with countless requests for data that the county needed ASAP, preferably yesterday, and delivered it with good humor to boot. Henry Wallace and Jonathan Mabry, while not voting member of the technical team, faithfully attended the meetings and were instrumental in guiding the process to fruition. Marty McCune and her assistance Kristi Jenkins made time in their busy schedules at the City of Tucson's Citizen and Neighborhood Services to assist Pima County in what is largely a county matter. They were particularly helpful in pulling together information on the built environment. My thanks also to R. Brooks Jeffery who graciously let Pima County use a substantial part of his manuscript on historic buildings in Tucson, and without which I would still be doing research. Pima County staff in need of thanks include John Regan and especially Mark Probstfeld, both from the county's Department of Transportation and Flood Control, Technical Services Division, who had the good grace to smile when they saw me coming with yet another request to do something that sounds easy using GIS, but is really very difficult. Their immense technical skills combined with their humor and professionalism made working on this project an enjoyable experience. Thanks also to Jessica Levy, Cultural Resources Program intern, who helped with the vital legwork for this project. Finally, many thanks go to Linda Mayro, the Pima County Cultural Resources Manager, who had the vision to see the need for this study and who, despite her own considerable workload, was always available to solve a problem.

The errors and omissions of course are mine.

David Cushman
Program Manager

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I. Introduction

What are Priority Cultural Resources?

Pima County, Arizona is blessed with an abundance of cultural resources including archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, as well as places of traditional cultural value. Together these places represent approximately 12,000 years of human settlement from the end of the last ice age to the modern era. During that time hundreds of generations of people have called the desert expanses, the rivers and springs, and the mountains that we know today their home. Each generation added their mark on the landscape in their struggle for existence and so what has survived to the present is the accumulation of material evidence from past land uses spread across the countryside.

Some of this evidence is in the form of ancient Native American village sites that have survived from the distant prehistoric past, others are more recent and represent the time when Spain worked diligently to make the "Pimería Alta" a part of its global empire. Later still, Mexican and American ranchers set up operations close to water and the good sources of grass that once grew so abundantly in this region. The pony express came through tying far-flung places like Tucson with booming metropolitan centers in California and Missouri. With the coming of the railroad, Pima County was physically linked to industrial markets throughout the United States setting the stage for the closing of the frontier and the entrance of Arizona into the Union in 1912. In less than one hundred years since then, the modern world of mass markets, transportation and communication networks, large scale mining, agribusiness, and rapid population growth has emerged. Pima County has within its borders the vestiges of all these periods and events that collectively embody an amazing story of human endurance and the will to survive in a harsh environment.

All of these places are important for their scientific, educational, recreational, aesthetic and even spiritual values. Yet some are exceptional. They include archaeological sites that are still intact after eons of time retaining the qualities that make them so important for research on past lifeways. Others may represent the home of someone significant to local, state and even national history. Or they are the places where traditional plants are still gathered for ceremonies that help to perpetuate the identity of traditional communities in the modern world. Pima County wants to recognize and preserve these places as part of its on going effort to forge a Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. To do so is consistent with the plan's goal to include natural and cultural resources conservation in the dialogue over how best to balance the needs of both conservation and future growth. Part of that must include these places from our collective past, places that have been defined as priority cultural resources.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of an intensive effort to locate, identify, describe, and assess priority cultural resources in Pima County. Through this effort, 138 historic sites, 64 archaeological sites, and 27 archaeological site complexes have been identified as cultural resources of the highest value. These places are recommended for protection as part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. What they are, why they are important, and how they were selected are the subject of this report.

Why are Priority Cultural Resources important?

Priority cultural resources are places of such extraordinary importance to the community that their loss would be detrimental to our history and culture, and conversely, their conservation and protection would significantly contribute to the public's knowledge and understanding of the past.

Everyone who knows Tucson would agree that the Mission Church of San Xavier del Bac is one of these extraordinary places. The church is practically an icon that represents southern Arizona's culture and history and is a symbol of faith for the Tohono O'odham Nation. It is an archaeological site, for the ruins of the original Jesuit church are next to the Franciscan church we know today. It is also a magnificent example of Spanish Colonial ecclesiastical architecture, renowned the world over. In addition, San Xavier del Bac is a place with traditional cultural value to the Tohono O'odham, who built it, used it and maintained it for over two hundred years. The Mission Church is a priority cultural resource deserving of community recognition and preservation. Fortunately, the Catholic Church agrees, but there are many other places that are also important, if not as well known, that are threatened even though they too are deserving of protection. Most of these places suffer from a lack of recognition and it is their anonymity that works against them. A lack of just knowing what may be in the way of a new housing subdivision or roadway means that land use decisions can be made without the benefit of information about places that really need to be considered as a part of the planning process. For without this information there is no opportunity to assess whether a project should go forward or whether changes should be made in the interest of protecting an important part of the public's heritage.

That heritage consists of places and things that have inherent value to the citizens of Pima County. These values are not obvious in many cases and so selecting those places that are extraordinary highlights both their importance, and at the same time, raises the issue of what to preserve, why to preserve, and how. This is the real purpose of this report: to initiate a process whereby periodically cultural resources within the county are evaluated for their importance so that action can be taken to preserve and protect them for future generations. The findings of this report represent the first step in this process to save the past for the future.

Organization of Report

This report presents a review of 229 archaeological sites, site complexes, and historic sites located in Pima County that were determined to be worthy of conservation by three expert panels, one in historic architecture and two in archaeology. First, the methods by which the selections were made and the criteria used in the evaluation process are outlined in Section II. In Section III, the findings of the archaeological sites team are presented and discussed. Section IV focuses on the identification, description, and evaluation of the archaeological site complexes. This is followed in Section V by the results of the historic sites team. Section VI contains conclusions and recommendations for how the findings of this study can be used to further the goals of historic preservation and the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. The references listing all the written source material consulted in the preparation of this report including the preparation of the

appendices is presented in Section VII; and lastly, ten appendices follow in Section VIII. These contain the names of all committee and team members who worked on this study, as well as descriptions and evaluations of all those places identified as priority cultural resources.

Sources

A large part of the research presented in this report was accomplished by working with experts in the fields of archaeology, architecture, history, and historic preservation. The evaluations are based on the personal knowledge and experience of these experts in working with the resources. The descriptions combine expert knowledge with written information collected from reports, manuscripts, and other documents. The mapping of the priority cultural resources utilized spatial data maintained in GIS databases housed at the Pima County's Department of Transportation and Flood Control, Technical Services Division and the Arizona State Museum. All report preparation and analysis was conducted by the Pima County Cultural Resources Program staff.

The following local experts were contributors to this report and represent an indispensable source of information on the history and culture of Pima County.

(Listed in Alphabetical order)

- Mr. Jim Ayres, Project Manager, Aztlan Archaeology, Inc, Tucson.
- Dr. Mark Chenault, Principal Investigator, SWCA, Tucson
- Dr. Jeff Clark, Preservation Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson
- Mr. Alan Dart, President, Old Pueblo Archaeological Center, Tucson
- Dr. William Deaver, Project Director, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- Dr. William Doelle, President, Desert Archaeology, Inc. Tucson
- Dr. Paul Fish, Curator of Archaeology, Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
- Ms. Linda Gregonis, Private Archaeological Consultant, Tucson
- Dr. Beth Grindell, Senior Researcher, Manager of AZSITE, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
- Mr. R. Brooks Jeffery, Coordinator, Preservation Studies, College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Arizona
- Ms. A. Trinkle Jones, Archaeologist, Western Archaeology Center, National Park Service
- Mr. Jerry Kyle, Director of the Southern Chapter of the Arizona Historical Society
- Mr. David Faust, Curator, Fort Lowell Museum, Arizona Historical Society
- Dr. Jonathan Mabry, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. John Madsen, Senior Research Specialist of Archaeology, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Teresita Majewski, Director, Historic Division, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- Ms. Linda Mayro, Pima County Cultural Resources Manager
- Ms. Marty McCune, Historic Program Coordinator, City of Tucson Citizen and Neighborhood Services
- Mr. John Mirto, Architect, Poster Frost Associates, Tucson
- Mr. Morgan Rieder, Historic Architect, Aztlan Archaeology, Inc., Tucson

- Dr. Michelle Stevens, Preservation Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson
- Mr. Homer Thiel, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson
- Dr. Carla R. Van West, Senior Principle Investigator, Statistical Research Inc, Tucson
- Mr. Henry Wallace, Senior Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc. Tucson
- Ms. Sue Wells, Archaeologist, Western Archaeology Center, National Park Service, Tucson

II. Methods

Forming a Subcommittee

Pima County has long history of seeking expert advice on a variety of preservation related programs and projects. The standing committee of the Cultural and Historical Resources Technical Advisory Team was formed specifically in 1998 to help guide the county in developing the cultural resources element of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (Pima County 2000a) (See Appendix A.1 for membership). The technical team, Chaired by Dr. Paul Fish of the Arizona State Museum, was first approached by county staff with the idea of developing a list of extraordinary cultural resources to be considered for protection under the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. As a result, on November 9, 2000, the Priority Cultural Resources Subcommittee was established to develop a list of places that because of their high value to the community should be included in any and all conservation scenarios under the Plan. The subcommittee was also charged with establishing a process whereby these extraordinary places could be evaluated to assist in making recommendations for their protection. Suggestions were given for who might best be able to help the county by serving on the subcommittee. Several members of the full committee wanted to participate; county staff also contacted several other experts and invited them to help. The names and affiliations of the subcommittee are presented in Appendix A.2. This group did the job of establishing a review process, defining the review criteria, organizing the expert teams, and reporting to the full committee on the results of their activities.

Definitions and Criteria

The first challenge that the subcommittee faced was definitional. An operational definition of priority cultural resources was needed in order to distinguish between those places that are extraordinarily important from those of lesser value. The subcommittee defined priority cultural resources as follows.

“Priority cultural resources are places of such extraordinary importance to the history and culture of the people of Pima County that their conservation is warranted in the public interest.”

This simple definition embodies the concepts of history and culture, both of which contribute in part to a sense of place that enhances social identity (Bott 2000). It also emphasizes the extraordinary nature of these places. To evaluate those resources determined to meet this definition, the subcommittee decided to utilize the criteria developed for listing historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places. The

National Register is the nation's honor role of places that are significant to local, regional and national history in accordance with criteria developed by National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). Using an evaluation system that is already in place presented a useful starting point; however, the subcommittee believed that Pima County should also look at other factors in defining its priority cultural resources that would augment those defined by the National Park Service. As such, the subcommittee developed a supplemental list of criteria. The definitions of the National Register criteria are presented below (U.S Department of the Interior 1991).

The National Register Criteria

- National Register A - Resources (sites, buildings, structures, or objects) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- National Register B - Resources that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
- National Register C - Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- National Register D - Resources that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

These criteria have been in use since their creation by the National Park Service following the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 (King 1998) and are routinely used across the country to evaluate eligibility for listing on the National Register. This is the yardstick by which cultural and historical significance is measured within the field of historic preservation. It is important to note that a historic property, the official term used to refer to any cultural resource eligible for listing on the National Register, may be listed under more than one criterion. In this manner, historic properties can be recognized for a combination of factors that collectively make them important to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991).

The supplemental criteria developed by the subcommittee were defined to call out specific qualities that contribute to making a priority cultural resource. The issue of integrity was recognized as being critical to whether or not a cultural resource retains its physical form and historical associations sufficiently to warrant special consideration for protection. An archaeological site that has been bulldozed or a historic building that has been in a fire loses its integrity and has lesser value as a candidate for protection because part of what makes it important is lost. Assessing integrity is also a part of the National Register process, but was called out here to emphasize its importance. Research value was another variable that is addressed by the National Register under criterion D, but was further elaborated to define specific research themes relevant to Pima County. Rarity was added by the subcommittee to highlight those important places that either were few in number to begin with (i.e. Paleoindian archaeological sites) or have suffered great loss to the point where only a few such places are left (i.e. Spanish Colonial structures). Context

was added in the recognition that all cultural resources are part of larger cultural and historic phenomena and the subcommittee wanted to identify these associations where still possible. Many of the cultural resources in Pima County are places that enjoy wide community recognition, the ultimate example of which is perhaps the Mission Church of San Xavier del Bac, but other places also exist. This criterion was added to recognize the importance of these sentiments. Along the same vein, the subcommittee thought that the potential of a cultural resource to inform and educate the citizens of Pima County about their past should also be recognized and this too was added as a criteria. Finally, threat was added to the list to evaluate potential loss through damage or destruction. Many of Pima County's cultural resources are threatened, particularly archaeological sites, especially in areas experiencing rapid and extensive development, so gaining a sense of that threat is important to future planning and management. Each of the supplemental criteria is defined below.

The Supplemental Criteria

- Integrity - A priority cultural resource has enough preserved cultural remains to convey its significance for understanding past peoples, places, and landscapes. Examples might include intact buildings or structural remnants; relatively undisturbed surface distributions of artifacts and/or features; relatively undisturbed subsurface artifacts, features, and/or cultural deposits.
- Research Value - A priority cultural resource has significance in terms of one or more research themes that help us understand past peoples, places, and landscapes. Research themes may include the following:
 - a. The relationship between past people and their environments
 - b. The development of technology
 - c. Patterns of subsistence and settlement
 - d. Communities and social institutions
 - e. Cultural identities
 - f. Local roles in larger systems
 - g. Traditions and beliefs
- Rarity - A priority cultural resource may represent a unique or limited occurrence, such that its destruction would be an irreplaceable loss to our understanding of peoples, places, and landscapes.
- Context - A priority cultural resource may be a part of a larger recognizable set of related sites, buildings, or structures that offers us a comprehensive view of the relationship between past peoples and places in a contiguous area on the landscape. An example would be the Marana Mound site or a building within a National Register district.
- Community recognition - A priority cultural resource may be recognized by one or more segments of the community as significant to its heritage and identity.
- Education - A priority cultural resource holds the potential for public education for all ages through the implementation of appropriate educational and interpretive programs.
- Threat - A cultural resource that meets any of the above criteria and is threatened

with damage or destruction from natural (erosion, animal, or vegetation damage) or cultural (vandalism, development, or activities associated with current use) forces.

In all, the subcommittee defined 11 criteria for use in this study. Preparing the Initial list of properties and assembling the necessary teams of qualified experts to review the list were the next steps in the process.

Developing the List

Through the research conducted for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, it is known that there are over 3500 archaeological sites and 4000 historic sites in eastern Pima County alone, and almost 500 archaeological sites in Western Pima County (Pima County 2000a). To have begun with approximately 8000 places and worked down to a subset of these was not practical given the time and energy that would have been required to evaluate them all. Instead, Pima County chose to start with listings of places already considered to be important that had been put together in past years. The primary source of this information was files collected by the Pima County Cultural Resources Manager in advance of the 1997 Capital Improvement Bond put before the voters that year. As part of the bond package, Pima County included 11 projects involving the acquisition of property containing archaeological sites, as well as, the rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings. To determine which of the many deserving places to put before the voters, Linda Mayro, the County Cultural Resources Manager, solicited suggestions from the professional archaeological community and experts in historic architecture and preservation. Those recommendations were compiled and listed in the preliminary Cultural and Historical Resources Element Report released in 2000 (Pima County 2000a). This was the list that was used initially to start the evaluation process.

The Teams

Listing those places that had been previously recommended as being important to the history and prehistory of Pima County gave the county a good starting point, but it was necessary to put the list before a team of experts who were personally knowledgeable about and experienced with these places. To do so required the formation of two teams, one in archaeology and the other in architecture, history, and historic preservation. These people were given the task of reviewing the earlier recommendations and evaluating the sites and buildings according to the criteria developed for this purpose.

The archaeological team was composed of experts in the field of archaeology who have practiced in southern Arizona for many years, particularly in the Tucson area. The subcommittee recommended potential members who were contacted and invited to join the team. Each team member was given a list of archaeological sites along with definitions of each criteria and instructions on how to apply them; they were then asked to evaluate only those sites they were familiar with over a two week time period. A series of follow-up meetings allowed for group discussion and an opportunity to make changes to the list as needed. In this manner the list of archaeological sites was compiled for subsequent evaluation and description.

The historic sites team was assembled in the same manner and presented with a list of

buildings and structures with the same instructions for evaluation. They too met after the reviewers had a chance to evaluate the properties and made changes to the list of historic sites. Later in the process, and as an outgrowth of the work conducted by the archaeological team, archaeological site complexes were added to the study and this too required the formation of an advisory team to assist the county in their definition. In all, three teams of experts were involved in identifying, describing, and evaluating, priority cultural resources.

The criteria developed by the subcommittee were intended to be used to evaluate all cultural resources regardless of type; however, changes were made to the manner in which the historic sites were assessed, as will be further discussed under Evaluations in Section III.

Time Scale

Before discussing the priority cultural resources, it is important to have a frame of reference that can be used to order time in eastern Pima County. Presented in Table II.1 below is a basic chronology of prehistory in the Santa Cruz Valley-Tucson Basin prehistory (after Mabry et. al. 1998), as well as history (Pima County 2000a, 2001a). This sequence and its terms will be employed throughout the report and the appendices to discuss the age of archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures.

Statehood	A.D. 1912 – Present
Territorial	A.D. 1854 – 1912
Mexican	A.D. 1821 – 1854
Spanish Colonial	A.D. 1700 – 1854
Protohistoric	A.D. 1450 – 1700
Hohokam Classic	A.D. 1150 – 1450
Hohokam Sedentary	A.D. 950 – 1150
Hohokam Colonial	A.D. 750 – 950
Hohokam Pioneer	A.D. 650 – 750
Early Ceramic	A.D. 150 – 650
Late Archaic/Early Agricultural	1,200 B.C. – A.D. 150
Early/Middle Archaic	8,500 – 1,200 B.C.
PaleoIndian	10,000 – 8,500 B.C.

Note: Archaeologists often use more refined units of time called phases to describe particular phenomena within a limited area. Phase designations track with Periods, which describe broader trends in prehistory. Both phase names and Periods, when used in the text, are given with their date ranges. In some cases, reference is made to a period using early or late qualifiers, such as Early Classic and Late Classic. These are also provided with date ranges. Archaeologists also make a distinction between the Hohokam Classic Period and Pre-Classic Periods. Pre-Classic refers collectively to all the Hohokam Periods from A.D. 650 up to the Classic Period at A.D. 1150. The expression, Ceramic Period, is used to lump all Periods from the introduction of pottery around A.D. 200 (Whittlesey 1998) to the end of the Hohokam sequence in A.D. 1450. Pre-Ceramic would then be all periods before this time including the Archaic and PaleoIndian periods. Finally, the expressions "historic" and "prehistoric" are used throughout the report to distinguish between the time when the Americas were inhabited by native peoples and the date after which people of European descent began to explore the continent. While Columbus is credited with "discovering" the New World in 1492, it is the entrance of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado into what is today Arizona in A.D. 1540 that is conventionally used to mark this moment in the region (Fontana 1994).

III. Priority Cultural Resources – Archaeological Sites

The archaeological team, consisting of the members identified in Appendix A.3, was assembled for a meeting on the 22nd of February 2001. At the meeting, the purpose of the exercise was reviewed by county staff followed by a general discussion of the process and the reviewer's comments on the process. Then, each of the 78 archaeological sites presented on the original list was discussed and comments were provided about the nature, age, and integrity of the sites as known to the experts. Corrections to site number and site name were also recommended for accuracy. One of the outcomes of the meeting was the addition of some sites to the list that the experts believed met the definition of priority cultural resources and the deletion of others. All sites on Tohono O'odham lands were eliminated from consideration, as were sites outside of Pima County. Other sites were dropped because they have been excavated or were known to be heavily damaged or destroyed.

The other result of the meeting was the expressed need to group some archaeological sites into larger clusters of related occupations. This was done in the recognition that in some cases, reviewing a single archaeological site in isolation from those that are known to be intricately linked to its use in the past would overlook those important connections. Eight groups of sites were so defined at the meeting. Because of the additions and other changes, county staff asked the experts to take another week to perform the additional evaluations before submitting the review forms back to the county. By early March, the evaluation was complete. This modified and expanded list contains all those sites identified as meeting the definition of priority cultural resources.

A. Descriptions

Seventy archaeological sites have been identified as priority cultural resources. For the purpose of analysis these were grouped into 58 individual sites and six site pairs for a total of 64. Site pairs represent cases where sites have been found to be so closely

related that it made more sense to refer to them together. For instance, Redington/Bayless are earlier and later Hohokam villages representing essentially the same occupation on the San Pedro River, even though they are two separate sites. Summary descriptions of the 64 sites are presented in Appendix B.1, by their name and identifying number as issued by the Arizona State Museum at the time each site was recorded. Sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places are also indicated with a star symbol.

The map entitled "Priority Archaeological Sites in Eastern Pima County" presented on the next page shows the location of the sites in relation to modern drainages, major roads, and jurisdictions. Each site was plotted on a U.S.G.S 7.5 minute series quad sheet at 1:24,000 scale and then digitized by either the Arizona State Museum or by Pima County. Note that only one site, Quitobaquito, is in Western Pima County as shown on the Index map in the lower right hand corner. It is apparent that many of the priority archaeological sites are located within close proximity to the region's major drainage, the Santa Cruz River and its tributaries, which is consistent with the general pattern of site distribution in the Tucson Basin (Pima County 2000a). As one might expect in a desert environment, proximity to surface water is one of the most important predictors of site location, regardless of time period, so it is no surprise that this is where many of the sites selected as priority cultural resources should be located. While there are some examples shown that are not located on or near a flood plain, these are in the minority. In short, the priority archaeological sites are generally associated with riverine environments.

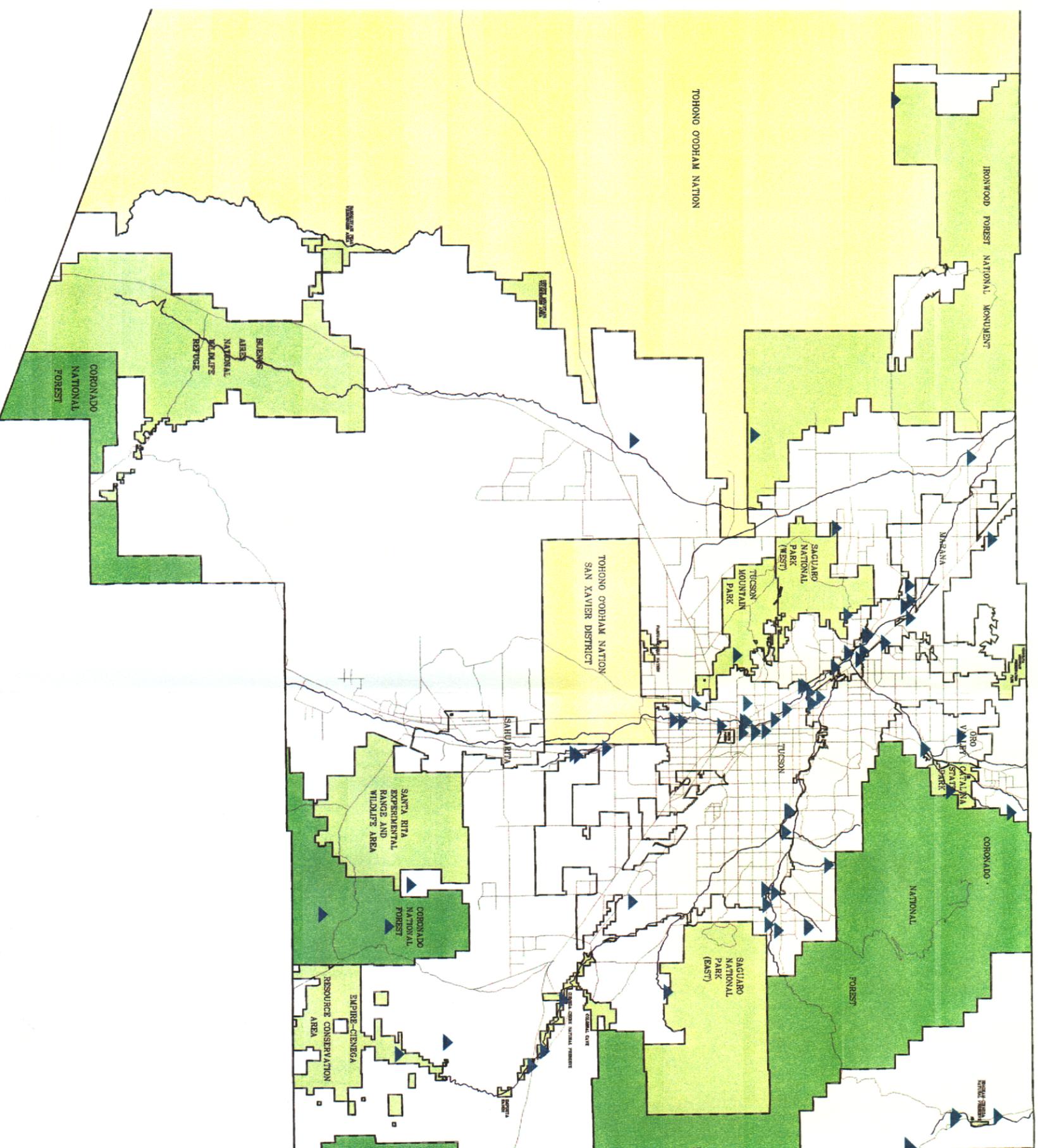
The sites described in Appendix B.1 can be further characterized by age and function as presented below in Table III.1.

Periods	Habit ation	Rock Art	Ceme tery	Mili tary	Relig ion	Transport ation	Min ing	Indust rial	Public Works	Tot.
Archaic	8									8
Ceramic	35	2								37
Historic	3		3	2	1	3	4	2	1	19
Total	46	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	64

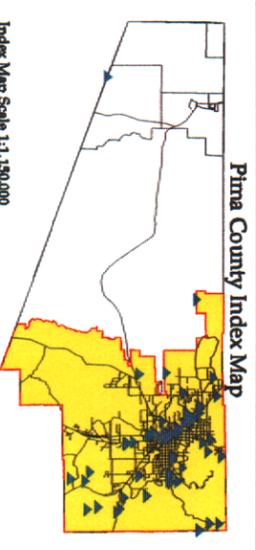
Of the 64 sites and site pairs selected, eight are pre-ceramic in age meaning that they predate the origins of pottery in southern Arizona around A.D 200. (Whittlesey 1998) The Roland site is perhaps the oldest occupation having been used repeatedly by hunter-gatherers from the Middle Archaic to the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Periods between 3700 B.C and the first centuries after Christ. The remaining seven sites all date to this Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Period, a time when people in the Tucson Basin began to settle in permanently occupied villages and practiced the earliest form of irrigated agriculture in the Southwest (Mabry 1998). The sites of Cortaro Fan, Castello-King/Las

Priority Archaeological Sites In Eastern Pima County

-  Priority Archaeological Sites
-  Major Streets
-  Jurisdictional Boundaries
-  Major Washes



FOR WESTERN PIMA COUNTY ... SEE INDEX MAP



Index Map Scale 1:1,150,000

The information gathered on this project is the result of field and laboratory work performed on a variety of sites. The data was collected and analyzed by the staff of the Pima County Technical Services Division. The data was then processed and mapped by the staff of the Pima County Technical Services Division. This project is a subject to the Department of Transportation.

Scale 1: 160,000

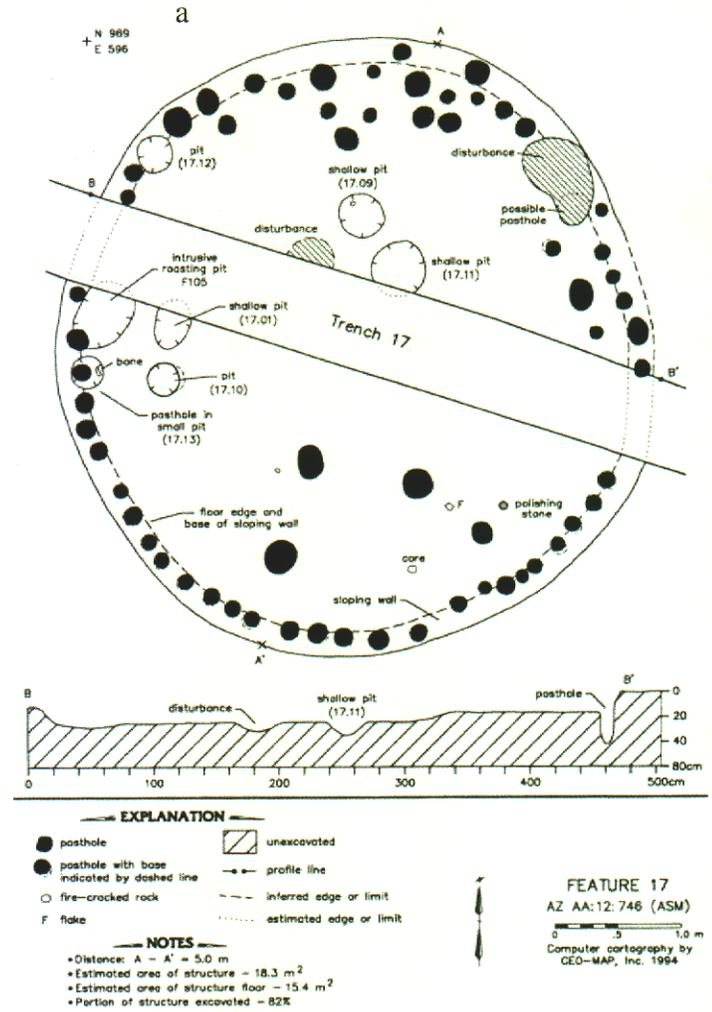
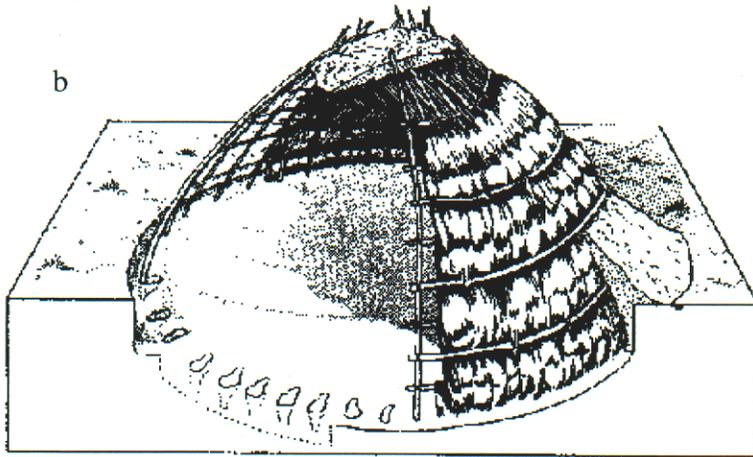


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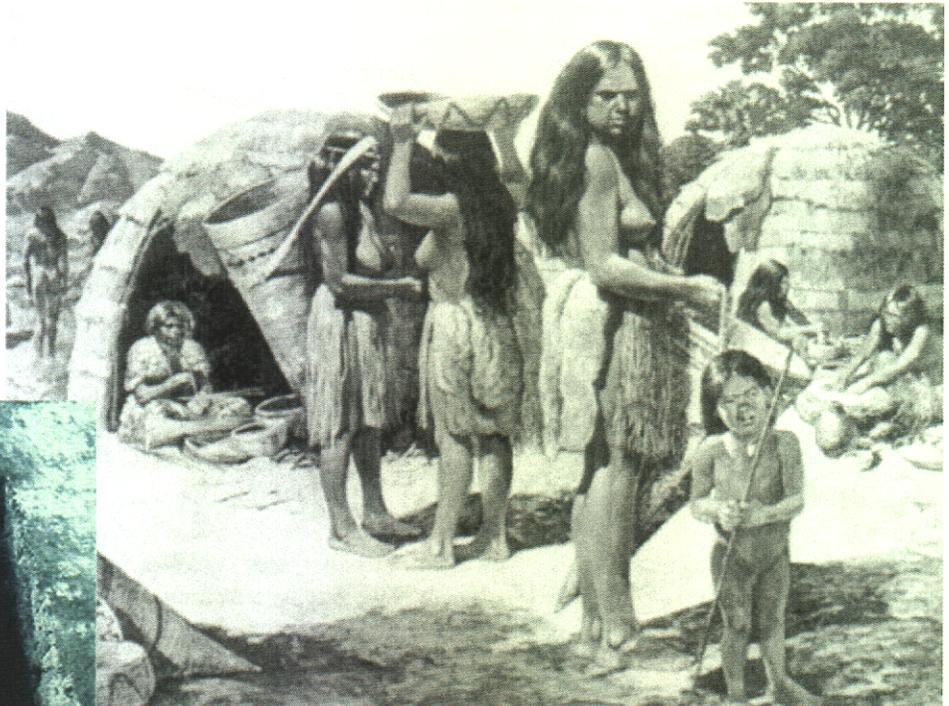


Late Archaic / Early Agricultural Period Sites

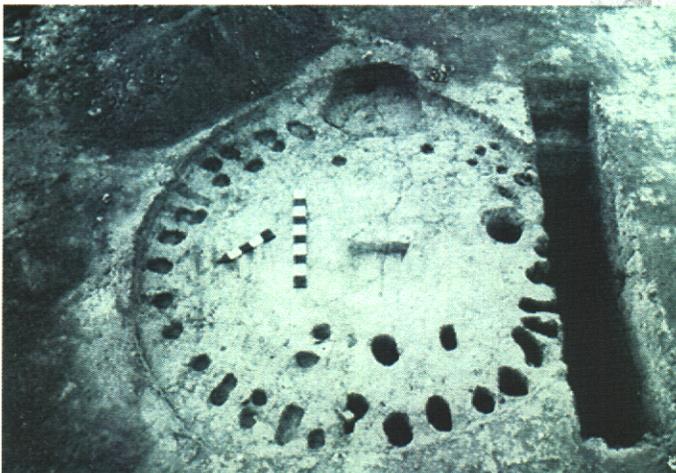
- (a) Map of an Archaic Period pithouse after excavation (Mabry et al 1997).
- (b) Illustration of a typical Archaic Period pithouse (Illustration by Robert Ciaccio. Courtesy of the Center for Desert Archaeology).
- (c) Artist's conception of an Archaic Period village scene (Illustration by John C. Dawson. Courtesy of the George C. Page Museum).
- (d) Archaic Period pithouse from the Santa Cruz Bend site after excavation (Jonathan Mabry photographer).



c



d



Capas, Los Pozos, San Augustine/Clear Water, Stone Pipe, and Santa Cruz Bend, all contain evidence of these early farming villages settled along the former banks of the Santa Cruz River. The Donaldson site represents a similar adaptation in the Cienega Valley.

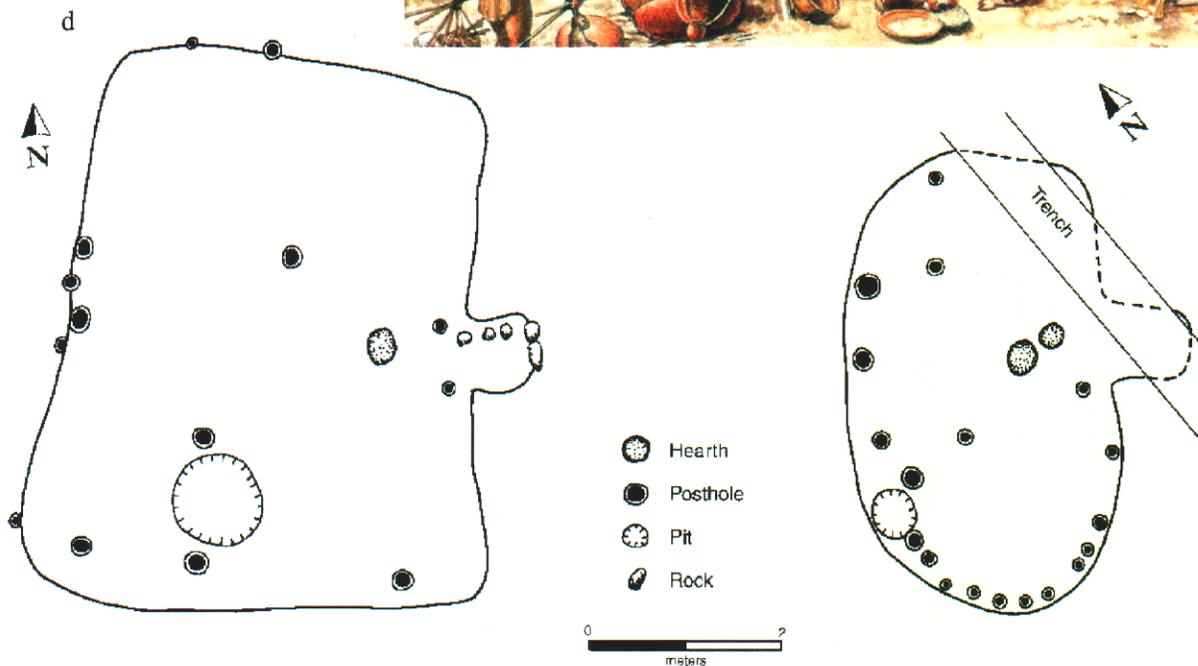
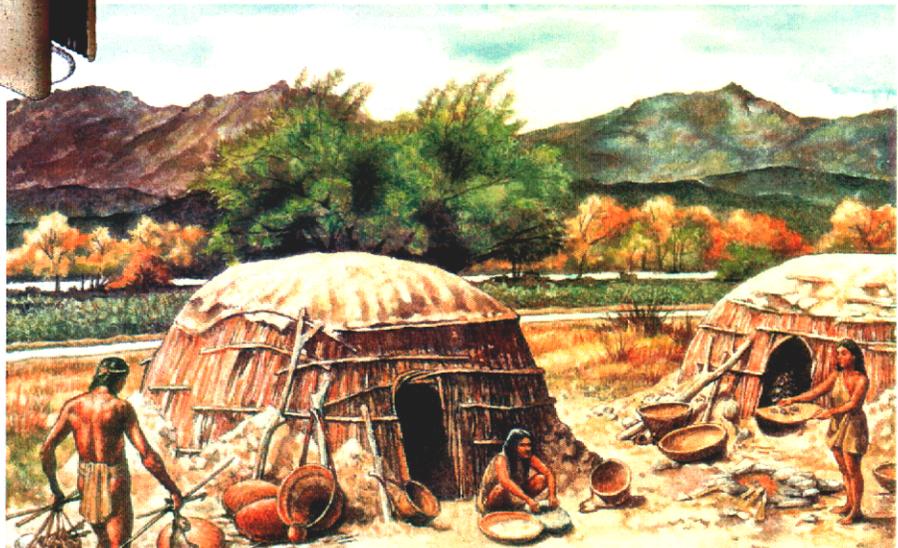
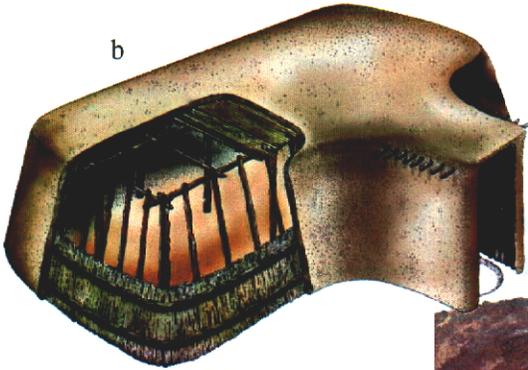
The bulk of the sites selected as priority cultural resources, however, date later in time during the Ceramic Period and are attributable almost exclusively to the Hohokam culture that inhabited southern and central Arizona from approximately A.D. 700 to A.D. 1450 (Fish 1989). The Houghton Road site is the one example of a settlement that predates the emergence of the Hohokam but post dates the end of the Archaic Period representing an early transitional time called the Early Ceramic Period by archaeologists. Thirty-six sites are selected because of their importance to understanding the Hohokam culture in southern Arizona. Many of the sites are large primary villages that contain evidence of public architecture such as ball courts, platform mounds and plazas.

Ball courts are a widely recognized form of public architecture that is typical of large Pre-Classic Period (A.D. 750 – 1150) Hohokam villages indicating their prominence in the settlement system of the time (Gregory 1991). Some have argued that ballcourts were used as part of ceremonial exchange systems that bound different villages across the region (Wilcox 1991). The sites of Hodges Ruin/Furrey Ranch, Honeybee, Los Morteros, Pig Farm, Redington/Bayless, Romero Ruin, and Valencia/Valencia Vieja all contain ballcourts, and the sites of Bosque and Julian washes are suspected of once having these public features. Later in time, during the Classic Period (A.D. 1150 – 1450), Hohokam society experienced a profound transformation that was manifested in changes to housing, pottery types, food production, settlement structure and organization, among other things. Above ground adobe structures were built, often surrounded by compound walls with interior plazas and in some cases platform mounds, which are believed to have been used for highly specialized ritual activity (Gregory 1991). Platform mounds appear to have originated in the preceding period but became widespread during the Classic Period. Sites with compounds include the 49ers site, Loma Alta, Redington/Bayless, Reeve Ruin/Davis Ruin, Sabino Canyon Ruin, and the Sutherland Wash site, and the Zanardelli site is reported to have had a compound when it was originally reported (Wright 2000; Doelle and Wallace 1985). Several sites selected as priority cultural resources contain platform mounds including Marana Mound, Second Canyon, and University Indian Ruin. Many of these same sites contain both compounds and platform mounds.

The Hohokam used a variety of settlement types including large, primary villages, smaller hamlets, individual farmsteads, and special activity areas where food and other resources were procured and processed (Gregory 1991). There is however, an additional site type that is recognized as having been used by the Tucson Basin Hohokam: Trincheras sites. These are settlements that were built on hillsides by terracing the slopes using locally available volcanic stone. Multiple terraces were typically constructed, some large enough to accommodate houses. Typically, stone structures were built on the hilltop. The purpose of the Trincheras sites built by the Hohokam is not well understood although there is evidence that some of these hillside occupations were used for residential purposes while others may have been used as defensive fortifications (Whittlesey 2000). There are three Trincheras sites selected as priority cultural resources: Blackstone Ruin, Tumamoc Hill and Linda Vista Hill. Note: Linda Vista Hill is technically a part of the Los Morteros

Ceramic Period Sites

- (a) Hohokam pithouse in downtown Tucson after excavation (Pima County staff).
- (b) Artist's conception of an Early Ceramic Period village scene (Illustration courtesy of Statistical Research, Inc.).
- (c) Artist's conception of an Early Ceramic Period village scene (Illustration by Michael A. Hampshire).
- (d) Maps of two Hohokam pithouses after excavation (Courtesy of Desert Archaeology, Inc.).



site [AZ AA:12:57 (ASM)] because it was recorded within its site limits; however, for the purposes of this study it is treated as separate site.

The Dairy site contains a rare Late Classic occupation from the Tucson Phase (A.D. 1300 – 1450) a time believed to have witnessed the decline of the Hohokam culture when social cohesion ceased (Fish 1989).

Historic era sites selected as priority cultural resources, while fewer in number than the prehistoric sites, come in a wider variety of types reflecting the greater ease with which Euro-American sites can be classified than sites occupied by Native Americans in prehistory. Nineteen sites are attributable to the time period following the advent of the Historic Period in A.D.1540. The one religious site is the ruin of Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac mission built in A.D. 1811 during the Spanish Colonial Period (A.D. 1540 – 1821). This was the northern most church built in a system of churches first established by the Jesuits along the northern frontier of New Spain (White 1973a).

Several 19th century ranches are also selected including the Agua Caliente Ranch, remnants of which still exists on the Pima County Park of the same name, and the Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site in Marana. Both ranches were established in the 1870s at a time of heightened danger due to Apache attacks. Transportation related sites include the Cienega Stage Stop established in 1858 as part of the Butterfield Overland Trail, and two railroad related occupations, Esmond Station and the Pantano townsite. Both served traffic on the Southern Pacific railroad in the years after 1880 when the railroad came to Tucson (Myrick1975). The Presidio walls and Fort Lowell are examples of military related settlements selected as priority cultural resources. The walls around the Tucson Presidio were erected following the establishment of the Spanish Colonial garrison in Tucson in 1775. Discovery of wall segments during construction in the courtyard of the Pima County courthouse in the early 1990s confirmed the original alignment along the east edge of the fortification (Linda Mayro, personal communication). The Presidio is so closely identified with Tucson and its Spanish Colonial origins that the remnants of these walls are selected as priority cultural resources. Similarly, Fort Lowell played an important role in the final stages of the Indian wars of the late 19th century, having served in this capacity from 1873 to 1891 (Sonnichsen 1982; Turner, Spicer, and Spicer).

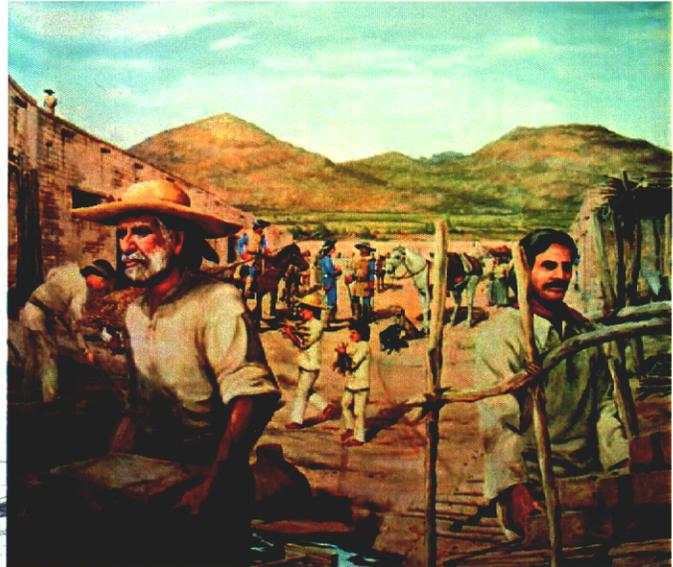
The ghost towns of Greaterville, Helvetia, and Rosemont are all examples of places that played a prominent role in the history of mining in Pima County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Pima County 2001b). Having slowly degraded over time into the archaeological record since their abandonment, these settlements and the mines they were associated with, represent time capsules of an age that today is hard for most people to imagine. Two lime kiln sites, the Sweetwater and Sunset lime kilns on Silverbell Road, represent additional examples of 19th century industrial sites built to produce lime used in construction.

Two 19th century cemeteries and a cemetery dating from the 15th through 18th centuries are also deserving of recognition. The Court Street cemetery is located north of downtown Tucson and although most of the graves were moved after 1907, not all the burials were relocated meaning that this historic cemetery is still deserving of protection. The National Cemetery at Stone and Alameda is located nearby in the heart of the City

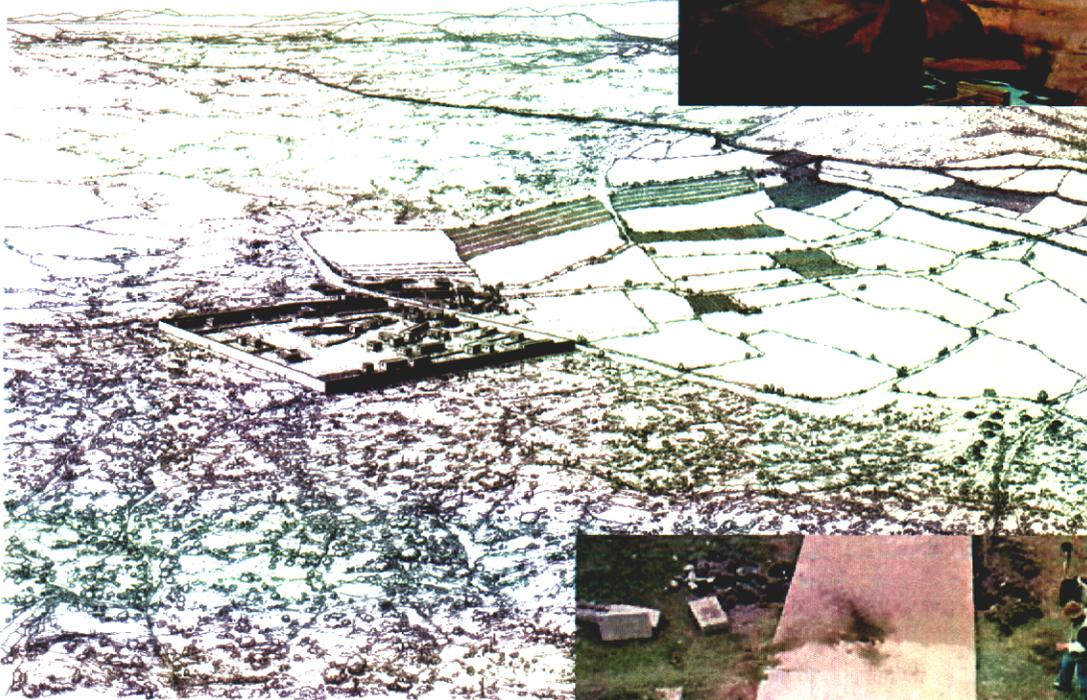
Historic Period Tucson Presidio

- (a) Artist's conception of men building the Tucson Presidio wall in late 18th century (Pima County Graphic Design).
- (b) Artist's conception of the Tucson Presidio from above (Pima County Graphic Design).
- (c) Archaeologists in 1990s uncovering the foundations to the wall around the Tucson Presidio (Pima County staff).

a



b



c



and it too was relocated; however, graves are still being found within its former limits. Tucson's only known cemetery dating from between A.D. 1450 and 1700 is located within the City's Barrio Libre area; this too is vulnerable to continued disturbance.

In all, 64 sites consisting of 58 sites and six site pairs have been selected because of their value to the history and culture of Pima County.

Sites Deleted from the Listing

Not all the sites originally proposed by the archaeological team made the final list, however. Thirteen were cut for a variety of reasons most having to do with their destruction due to man made disturbance. Those sites not included in the final list of priority archaeological sites are presented in Table III.2 below along with a brief explanation for their removal.

Table III.2 Sites Not Included as Priority Archaeological Sites	
Site Name	Reason
Amole camp	The site could not be located.
BB:14:11	None of the experts knew this site
Cortaro	The site has been destroyed by construction of I-10 and Cortaro Farms Road
Gibbon Spring Ranch site	The site has been excavated
Gibbon Springs	The site has been excavated
Golder Dam ballcourt site	Located in Pinal County
Jaynes	The site has been destroyed by construction of the I-10 frontage Road and nearby residential construction
Northern Avra Valley complex	This proposed complex could not be clearly defined. Not enough information.
Pantano stage stop	Same as the Cienega Stage stop site BB:14:498
Rillito	The site has been destroyed by construction of the I-10 frontage Road and nearby residential construction
Tanque Verde ruin/Pithouse Village/Box Canyon complex	Tanque Verde Ruin has been completely destroyed by pothunters. The remaining sites are within the Rincon Creek Site Complex area.

B. Evaluations

Each archaeological site was evaluated using the criteria developed by the Priority Cultural Resources subcommittee and defined in Section II above. This was done by assigning a numerical value to the criteria within a range of values that varied depending on the type of criteria. For instance, all four of the National Register criteria were evaluated using a score of either 1 or 0 to indicate whether the criteria were met or not. The seven supplemental criteria were evaluated using a range of scores either 0, 1, 2, or 3 to indicate either the criteria were not met or were met in low, medium or high values. A score of 3 for integrity on a particular site would indicate that the expert who evaluated it thought that the site had high integrity and was therefore still relatively intact. On the

other hand, a score closer to 1 would indicate that the site was believed to have low integrity and thus suffered from disturbance. In this manner, each archaeological site was evaluated by those experts who were familiar with it providing a detailed view of each expert's opinion on why the site is considered important.

The scores for each criterion recorded for each site were then added together and divided by the number of experts who evaluated the site to produce an average score of the criteria for all sites. While variation in individual opinion is masked through this process, the result is a collective sense of where the experts see the strengths and weakness in each site. To make the scores easier to interpret, the averages were converted into letter designations. Any score above 0 up to and including 1 was given a low (L) designation. Scores above 1 and including 2 were designated as moderate (M); and, those above 2 up to and including a score of 3 were given a high (H) designation. The results are presented in Appendix B.2.

The sites in Appendix B.2 are presented in alphabetical order along with both the opinions of the experts on their National Register eligibility, as well as, the supplemental criteria. To begin with, all 64 archaeological sites were believed to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D because they are recognized as places that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to understanding history or prehistory. This is how archaeological sites are typically evaluated for the National Register.

Of those 64, six were also believed to be eligible under criterion C because they "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (United States Department of the Interior, 1991). Four of these sites contain prehistoric rock art: Cocomuk Butte, Picture Rocks, Black Sheep Cave and Quitobaquito. The remaining two are the Silverbell Lime Kilns, which may be notable as a type of construction; and, the Linda Vista Hill Trincheras site, also unusual for its method of terrace construction in prehistory.

Six sites were believed to be notable because of their association with people important to the region under Criterion B. Steam Pump Ranch is associated with George Pusch and John Zellweger who were frontier ranchers in the 19th century. Fort Lowell and the Tucson Presidio are also known for the individuals who served in these outposts. The historic cemeteries may also contain people who are important to Tucson's historic past.

Under Criterion A, 16 sites are believed to meet the National Register definitions because they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. This criterion is typically applied to historic period properties. The ghost towns of Greaterville, Helvetia, Rosemont, and Total Wreck are eligible under this criterion because of their association with the mining boom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Arizona. Fort Lowell is significant because of its role in the Apache Wars from the early 1870s to the mid 1880s. Prehistoric sites can be eligible under Criterion A in some instances too. The site of Costello-King/Las Capas is recommended as being eligible under this criterion because of its association with the Early Agricultural Period in the

region's prehistory, a time when people first started to settle in permanently occupied villages and practice agriculture.

Of these worthy examples, only three sites, Cocoraque Butte, the Valencia site and Solomon Warner's Mill, have actually been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as indicated in Appendix B.1. Not because the other sites lack merit, but because the time, money and expertise needed to prepare the nominations have not been committed to date.

Under the supplementary criteria, while there is considerable variation in how the experts characterized each site, taken as a whole, patterns are evident in their thinking. Table III.3 below summarizes the evaluation results.

Table III.3 Summary of Priority Archaeological Site Evaluations							
	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Recognition	Education	Threat
High	42	57	55	43	32	36	44
Medium	18	6	8	13	27	22	16
Low	4	1	1	8	5	6	4

What these numbers suggest is that despite the intensive development that has occurred in the Tucson metropolitan area in particular, and the resulting impact to the archaeological record, the experts believe that a substantial degree of integrity remains at many of these sites. This is also conditioned by the fact that using modern scientific methods, archaeologists can learn a lot about the past by examining a limited portion of a site - provided it is the right portion and that portion has retained its physical integrity. The Tucson Presidio is an example of an archaeological site that is literally buried by the results of subsequent building episodes in the heart of the urban area, and yet, vestiges of the original fortification walls have been found intact.

Research potential is similarly regarded as being excellent at these sites for the same reasons given above: Much can be gained from what is left of an archaeological site as long as the spatial context of features and artifacts is not completely disrupted. In many instances, sites have been partially damaged by development, such as at the Los Morteros site, but what is left combined with what has already been recovered, provides significant research opportunities for the future and is why sites like this are still worth preserving.

The experts also regarded these archaeological sites as being highly rare, which is a reflection of both the kinds of sites in this group and the fact that as each site is lost, the remaining sites become more special. Most of the sites selected are Hohokam habitations and most of these represent the large village settlements that were the towns of their day. The vast majority of the 3500 known sites in eastern Pima County were not used for habitation but other tasks that left smaller physical signatures on the ground. These large village sites were rare to begin with and have become rarer as time has passed.

There are, none-the-less, sites that all consider to be highly rare including the Roland Site, a 5000 year old Archaic settlement; the Houghton Road site, a site occupied by people who lived before the emergence of the Hohokam in the 8th century A.D.; Black Sheep

Cave, which has the only known examples of Hohokam paintings; the Dairy Site with its Tucson Phase settlement dating to the end of the Hohokam sequence; the previously mentioned Tucson Presidio; the ruins of the Mission Church of Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac from the Spanish Colonial era; Fort Lowell the only military compound dating to the 19th century; the historic cemeteries; the remaining historic sites relating to the railroad, mining, other industrial activities; and, the CCC public works camp in the Tucson Mountains dating to the 1930s. With few exceptions, all sites are considered to be rare and this is an important part of what makes them priority cultural resources.

Context measures the degree of connection between one site and another in space and time. Human settlements do not occur in a vacuum but relate to one another as a part of a larger pattern of land use. Those connections can still be observed and understood despite the fact that sites in the system of settlements are no longer being occupied and their inhabitants have been dead for many centuries. The experts believed that those connections could still be highly attributed in 43 out of 64 cases. As an example, the Dairy Site is regarded as having a high overall context because of its association with the nearby Brickyard, Cortaro Farms, and Valley Farms sites that together represent centuries of continuous occupation in one part of the Santa Cruz floodplain. Another 13 sites are believed to have some remaining connection to other settlements in close proximity. Eight others are believed to have little or no connection to other settlements that is currently understood.

Community recognition has the lowest number of cases with high values and the highest number of cases with moderate values at 32 and 27 cases respectively. This characterization suggests that the experts see public recognition of these archaeological sites as being significant to community heritage and identity in only about half the cases. In general, these are sites that are open for public visitation, are interpreted for the public, and/or have a high degree of public recognition. The Romero Ruin, in Catalina State Park is a good example. Other sites, such as the Valencia Site are well known to the public because of the fall-out that resulted when the City of Tucson attempted to blade a road through the site in the early 1980s. The implication is that if more of these sites were publicly interpreted, more of the public would recognize their value to community heritage and identity.

The experts had a similar view of education, meaning a site's potential to inform the public about its heritage through the implementation of appropriate educational and interpretive programs. Expert opinion identified 36 sites as having a high potential to be useful in educating the public, with another 22 having some use and 6 having no real potential at all. This is the good news. That more sites are not recognized for their potential is perhaps a reflection of the nature of the archaeological record in southern Arizona, which is not visually spectacular, and the high degree of impact that some sites have experienced. Since the people of this region built using earth, and not stone as was common in the Four Corners region of the Southwest, the ruins of their homes do not lend themselves to easy interpretation and this becomes particularly challenging in a situation where some of the site may no longer exist. Still these findings suggest that many sites do have public educational potential provided that the sites are developed for that purpose.

The last criterion examined by the archaeological team is threat: the potential for damage or destruction from natural or manmade forces. Forty-four of the 64 sites were regarded as highly threatened, 16 moderately threatened, and only four as not threatened. These latter four sites are on public lands where cultural resources are protected as a matter of law and policy. Agua Caliente Ranch is a good example. Located within Pima County's park of the same name, the site and those portions of the Whiptail Ruin that are also on the park property, are protected from disturbance. Quitobaquito, located on National Park Service land in the Organ Pipe National Monument is another example of the same thing: archaeological resources that are publicly owned.

Land ownership is fundamental to archaeological site protection. Archaeological sites on private property generally lack protection under the law. Legal protection is usually tied to development regulations that say in effect "you can destroy this site if you study it first." In many instances, there is no legal basis to impose even this requirement and archaeological sites are routinely destroyed without first being recorded (Karaim 2001; Pima County 2000). Many of the sites selected as priority cultural resources are on private land, and thus by definition they are threatened to varying degrees. Generally, those that are within the urban core are threatened by development and those that are in the rural countryside are threatened by vandalism, although there is overlap between the two.

C. Size, Land Ownership and Jurisdiction

Appendix B.3 presents each archaeological site and site pair by name and number as well as information on its size in acres, who owns the land on which the site is located and within which jurisdiction it falls. Site size is presented to give a sense of scale for these priority cultural resources. The sites range in size from less than one acre to over 1000 acres. Most fall below 100 acres in size but 12 sites, Cocoraque Butte, Hardy, Hodges Ruin, Julian Wash, Marana Mound, Marsh Station Road, Pig Farm, Redington, Tumamoc Hill, West Branch, Whiptail Ruin, and Zanardelli, exceed this limit. The Los Morteros site at 1,075 acres is the largest of the priority archaeological sites. The average site size is 81.2 acres, with a median of 17.9 acres. Again, most are limited in extent but some are very large making protection more challenging and potentially more costly.

The above discussion of how property status effects archaeological site protection can be augmented by summary information on land ownership and jurisdiction. In many cases, the property is owned or administrated by more than one owner. For this discussion, all sites are examined individually, including those in site pairs, to enhance the analysis. No attempt is made to define how much of the site is owned by each property owner. The point here is to simply identify the players in any effort to protect priority archaeological sites. The information presented in Appendix B.3 can be further summarized in the following table.

Owners	Private	County	City	State	BLM	NPS	USFS
Parcel Count	59	16	18	14	5	3	4

What the table shows is that by far the highest number of parcels that contain archaeological deposits are owned as private land. The City of Tucson has interest in the second highest number of parcels with archaeological sites (18), followed by the county (16) and the state (14). The federal agencies have a small number of priority archaeological sites on lands that they administer. Appendix B.3 reveals that 23 of the 64 archaeological sites selected as priority archaeological sites are owned entirely by private landowners. These are:

- Blackstone Ruin
- Bojorquez-Aguirre Ranch
- Bosque
- Costello-King
- Dairy Site
- Furrey Ranch
- Helvetia
- Honeybee Village
- Houghton Road Site
- Linda Vista Hill
- Picture Rocks
- Protohistoric Burials
- Davis Ruin
- Roland
- Saguaro Springs
- Santa Cruz Bend
- Solomon Warner House and Mill
- Spence Site
- Steam Pump Ranch
- Stone Pipe
- Sunset Lime Kiln
- Sweetwater Lime Kiln
- Yuma Wash
- Zanardelli Site(BB:13:1)

Another 27 are jointly owned by private owners and a public agency or government as indicated in parentheses. These include:

- 49ers (County)
- CCC camp (NPS)
- Cocoraque Butte (BLM)
- Cortaro Fan (ASLD)
- Court Street Cemetery (City)
- Emkay (City)
- Fort Lowell (City)
- Greaterville (USFS)
- Hardy (City)
- Hodges Ruin (County)
- Las Capas (County)
- Loma Alta (NPS)
- National Cemetery (County)
- Nelson's Desert Ranch Site (ASLD)
- Pig Farm site (City)
- Rabid Ruin (City)
- Redington (ASLD)
- Bayless (ASLD)
- Rosemont (USFS)
- Reeve Ruin (City)
- Sabino Canyon Ruin (County)
- San Augustine/Clearwater (City)
- Second Canyon (ASLD)
- Tanque Verde Wash (City)
- Total Wreck (BLM)
- Valencia Vieja (City)
- Whiptail (County)

Three sites are owned outright by Pima County (Agua Caliente Ranch, Black Sheep Cave, Cienega Stage Stop), one is on Arizona State Trust land (Esmond Station), two are on Bureau of Land Management property (Donaldson, Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac), one is owned by the U.S. Forest Service (Romero Ruin), and another is owned by the Arizona Board of Regents (University Ruin). The rest are typically the larger sites and are owned by multiple property owners involving combinations of private, county, city, state and federal lands (Julian Wash, Los Morteros, Los Pozos, Marsh Station road, Sutherland Wash, Tucson Presidio, West Branch, and Zanardelli).

These ownership combinations have legal implications for archaeological site protection that are dictated by jurisdiction, which is also indicated in Appendix B.3. Analysis of local, state, and federal law that apply to cultural resources prepared by Pima County staff (2000a, 2001) found that in general archaeological sites on private lands in Pima County

were the least protected by law, followed by State Trust lands administered by the Arizona State Land Department. Property managed by ASLD can be sold into private ownership and is often utilized for residential development. Sites on Federal land were the most protected and archaeological sites located on County, City, and State Parks lands also enjoyed a high degree of legal protection. Lands owned by the University of Arizona and the Arizona Department of Transportation are subject to state law and protected as a matter of policy. It is important to note that these laws only require an investigation if a development action will impact a site and only under certain circumstances. With the exception of the Federal Wilderness Act that applies only to certain federal lands, these laws do not provide a legal means to require avoidance and preservation in place if a proposed land use will adversely effect property containing an archaeological site, no matter how valued it might be. Thus, it can be inferred from this brief examination of land ownership that many of the county's most valued archaeological resources enjoy the least protection under the law and are threatened with disturbance whenever the land may be developed.

To sum the findings of this section, the archaeological sites team has recommended for conservation an enormous wealth of information on literally thousands of years of human history and prehistory in Pima County. The sixty-four sites and site pairs selected cover a wide variety of site types and time periods from the ancient Archaic to the 19th century. Hohokam village sites dominate the assemblage having been chosen for their importance to understanding this most intriguing of prehistoric cultures in Pima County. When evaluated, the team felt generally optimistic about what these 64 archaeological sites have to offer the people of Pima County by way of historical and cultural value. It was their opinion that as a group they exhibit significant integrity, research potential and rarity, with only slightly lesser values for context and community recognition, but notable potential for public education. They were also concerned that these fragile hallmarks of the past are threatened with continued degradation and eventual loss. The brief examination of land ownership supports this view and underscores the need to develop effective means of protecting priority cultural resources that are owned in whole or in part as private property.

IV. Priority Cultural Resources - Archaeological Site Complexes

As an outgrowth of the archaeological site evaluation process, the archaeological team recognized that many of the archaeological sites under consideration were part of larger groupings of sites that were functionally, temporally, or spatially related. The archaeological record of Pima County is full of examples of people having settled repeatedly in the same places over centuries of time. The reasons for this have to do with a combination of environmental, economic, socio-political and historical factors that condition all human settlements including our own in the modern age. In prehistory, the Hohokam people developed a pattern of settlement whereby main villages, centered on sites with public architecture, emerged in places with access to water and arable land and smaller hamlets, farming homesteads, and field houses were settled in the surrounding countryside (Gregory 1991). This pattern changed over time as new conditions influenced people's decisions about where to live. Yet the overall effect has been to produce an archaeological record that is densely clustered in some places and more dispersed in others. The team believed that to call out particular sites for recognition while ignoring

the sites with which they are associated would be to ignore one of the most important aspects of human land use in the past. As such, archaeological complexes were added to the study. The team identified and evaluated some of these and the rest were added by a second team assembled to complete the definition and evaluation of all archaeological site complexes in eastern Pima County. The members of the archaeological site complex team are presented in Appendix A.4.

A. Descriptions

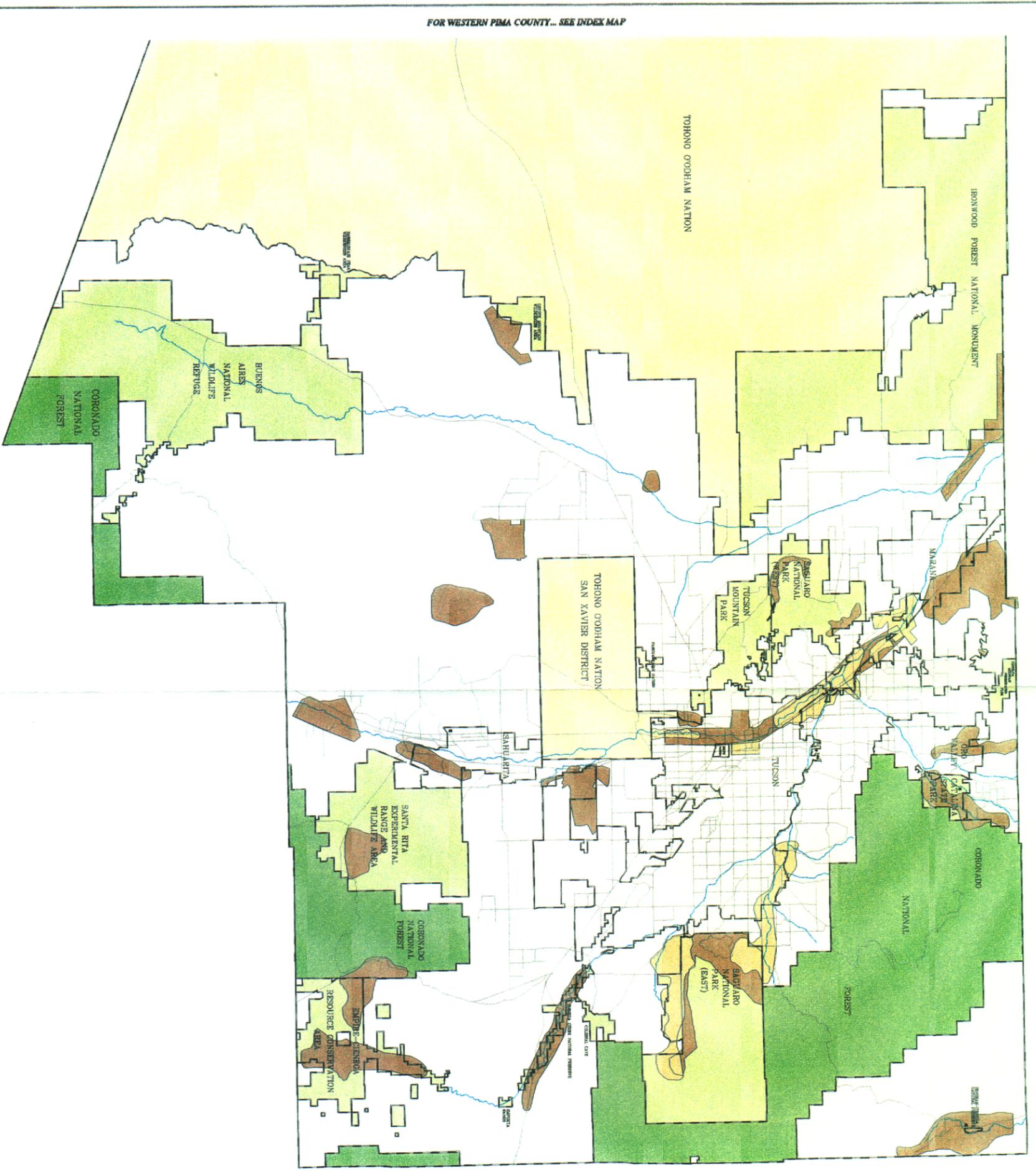
The site complex team defined archaeological site complexes to mean any cluster of archaeological sites that are related in time, space and/or function. With this loose definition in hand, they applied their own knowledge and expertise to map data on the location of all known archaeological sites and archaeological surveys provided by the Arizona State Museum, and drew out the limits of each complex on a 1:160,000 scale map of eastern Pima County. While much less refined, and thus less accurate, than the way in which the individual priority archaeological sites were mapped, defining each complex in this manner provides an approximate spatial boundary for the "hot spots" where human beings in the past have tended to concentrate over hundreds even thousands of years. No attempt was made to further explain these relationships at this time for the task was to simply recognize that these associations exist in certain locations. In this manner, a total of 29 site clusters were defined in eastern Pima County; 25 contiguous areas plus two complexes consisting of two non-contiguous areas each. For the purposes of analysis, these were grouped into 27 site complexes as described in Appendix C.1. The descriptions also list the individual archaeological sites selected as priority cultural resources that are located within the limits of these site complexes. This underscores the interrelation between sites on one scale and complexes on another. All site complexes are plotted on the map entitled "Priority Archaeological Complexes for Eastern Pima County" showing the distribution of each complex in relation to information on modern streets and drainages. This map was prepared by Pima County with assistance from the Arizona State Museum. Like the priority archaeological sites, the distribution of the site complexes clearly focus on the major drainages with the region where water, arable land, and other critical life resources would have been available to prehistoric and historic populations. No archaeological complexes were identified in Western Pima County where survey and site data are very limited (Pima County 2000a).

The map shows the Dairy, Los Morteros, River Confluence, Downtown Tucson, and Valencia site complexes superimposed on top of the Middle Santa Cruz archaeological site complex. This lower clustering of site complexes was defined to represent the late Archaic/Early Agricultural time period that predates later occupations during the Ceramic Period, principally of Hohokam cultural origin. Thus archaeological sites from this later time are physically on top of the sites dating to the Archaic. This mapping of the complexes mimics that physical relationship on the ground.

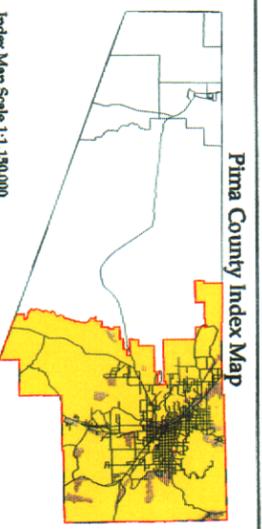
Pima County has within its boundaries seven groups of archaeological sites listed as districts in the National Register of Historic Places. Six of these are incorporated within the site complexes as mapped. The seventh, the Cocoraque Butte Archaeological District, is treated in this study as an individual priority archaeological site. Listed below are the six archaeological districts and the site complexes of which they are a part shown in

Priority Archaeological Complexes In Eastern Pima County

-  Priority Archaeological Complexes
-  Overlapping Complexes
-  Major Streets
-  Jurisdictional Boundaries
-  Major Washes



FOR WESTERN PIMA COUNTY... SEE INDEX MAP



Index Map Scale 1:1,150,000

The information depicted on this display is the result of digital analyses performed on a variety of databases. The accuracy of the information presented is limited to the data used in the analyses. The Pima County Department of Information Services does not warrant the accuracy of the information depicted. This product is a service of the Department of Information Services.

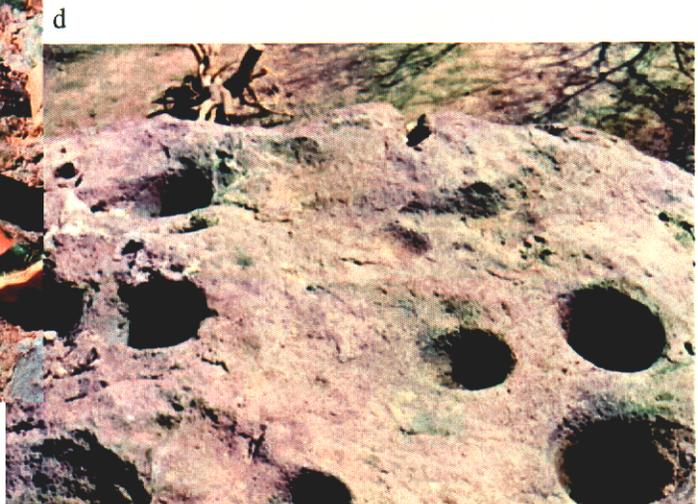
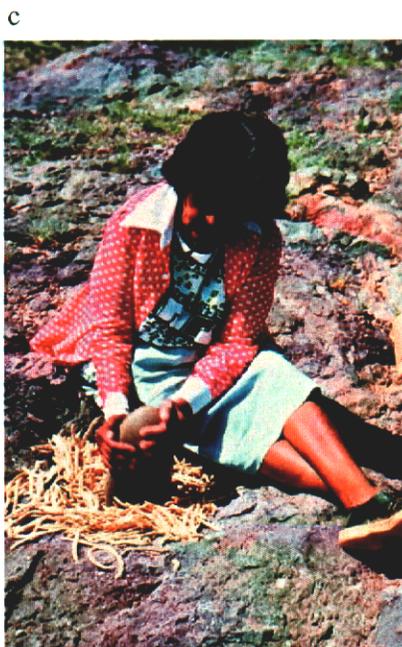
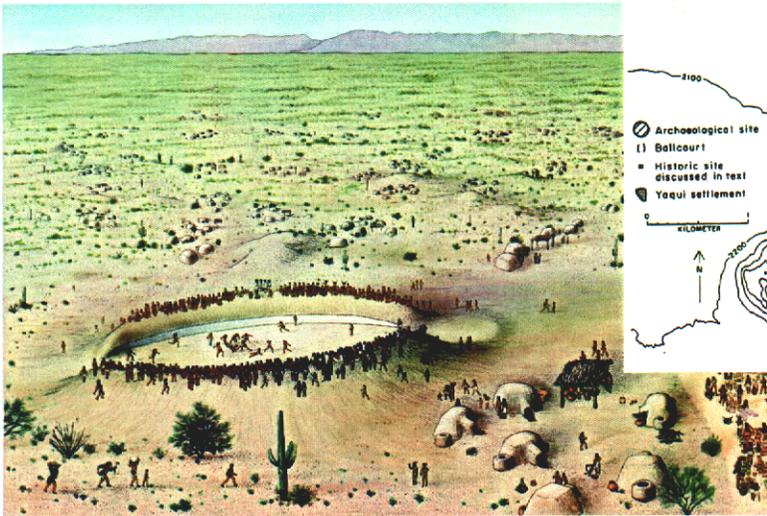
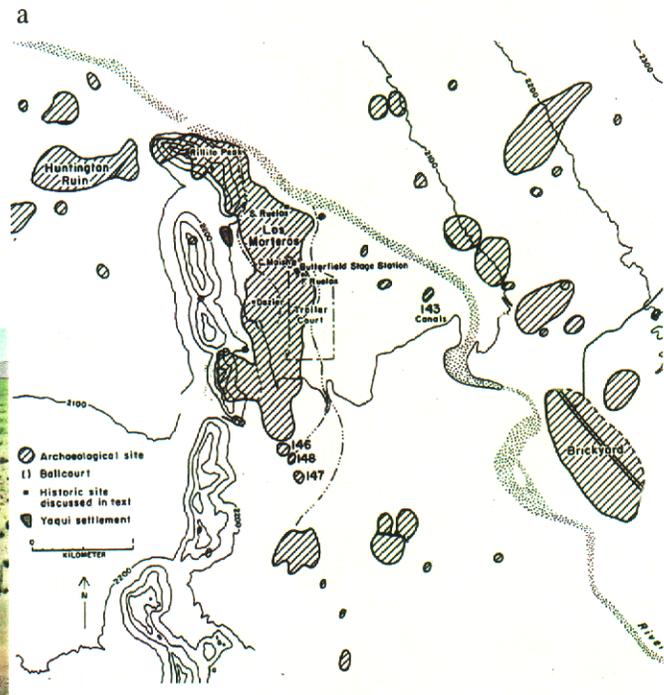


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Los Morteros Site Complex

- (a) Map of Los Morteros prehistoric community (Wallace 1995)
- (b) Artist's conception of a Hohokam ballcourt like that found at Los Morteros (Illustration by Paul Mirocha. Courtesy Arizona State Museum).
- (c) Woman pounding mesquite pods in bedrock mortar with a stone pestle (Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. Helga Teiwes photographer).
- (d) Bedrock mortars at Los Morteros for which the site is named (Pima County staff).



parentheses.

- Los Robles Archaeological District (Los Robles Complex)
- Sutherland Wash Archaeological District (Upper Sutherland Wash Complex)
- Sutherland Wash Rock Art District (Upper Sutherland Wash Complex)
- Rincon Mountain Foothills Archaeological District (Rincon Mountain)
- Upper Davidson Canyon Archaeological District (Davidson Canyon Complex)
- Gunsight Mountain Archaeological District (Gunsight Mountain complex)

These areas have already been recognized by the state and federal governments for their importance to understanding the prehistory of southern Arizona. What the site complex team has done is to expand the limits of some of these. In the case of the Gunsight Mountain Archaeological District and the Rincon Mountain Foothills Archaeological District, the district and the site complex boundaries are one and the same. The remaining four site complexes include more territory than in the National Register Districts defined by the National Park Service.

The complexes are almost all groupings of prehistoric sites that range in time from the end of the Middle Archaic through the end of the Hohokam sequence between approximately 2000 B.C and A.D. 1450. These groupings of sites can be further characterized as presented in Table IV.1 below.

	Early/Mid Archaic	Late Archaic/ Early Ag.	Ceramic/ Hohokam	Historic	Total
Brawley-Batamote Complex			X		1
Dairy Complex		X	X		2
Canoa Ranch Complex	X	X	X	X	4
Los Morteros Complex			X	X	2
Continental-Madera Complex	X	X	X		3
Coyote Mountain Complex			X		1
Davidson Canyon Complex		X	X		2
Downtown Tucson Complex			X	X	2
Eastern Sierita Mountains Complex			X		1

Gunsight Mountain Complex	X	X	X	X	4
Honeybee Complex			X		1
Los Robles Complex			X		1
Marana Mound Complex			X		1
Middle Santa Cruz Complex	X	X			2
Redington Complex			X		1
Rincon Creek Complex			X		1
Rincon Mountains Complex		X	X		2
River Confluence Complex			X		1
Santa Rita Complex			X		1
Tanque Verde Creek Complex			X		1
Tucson Mountain Complex			X		1
Upper and Lower Cienega Creek Complex	X	X	X	X	4
Upper Sutherland Wash Complex		X	X	X	3
Valencia Complex			X		1
West Branch Complex			X		1
Wild Burro Canyon Complex		X	X		2
Zanardelli Complex			X		1
Total	5	10	26	6	47

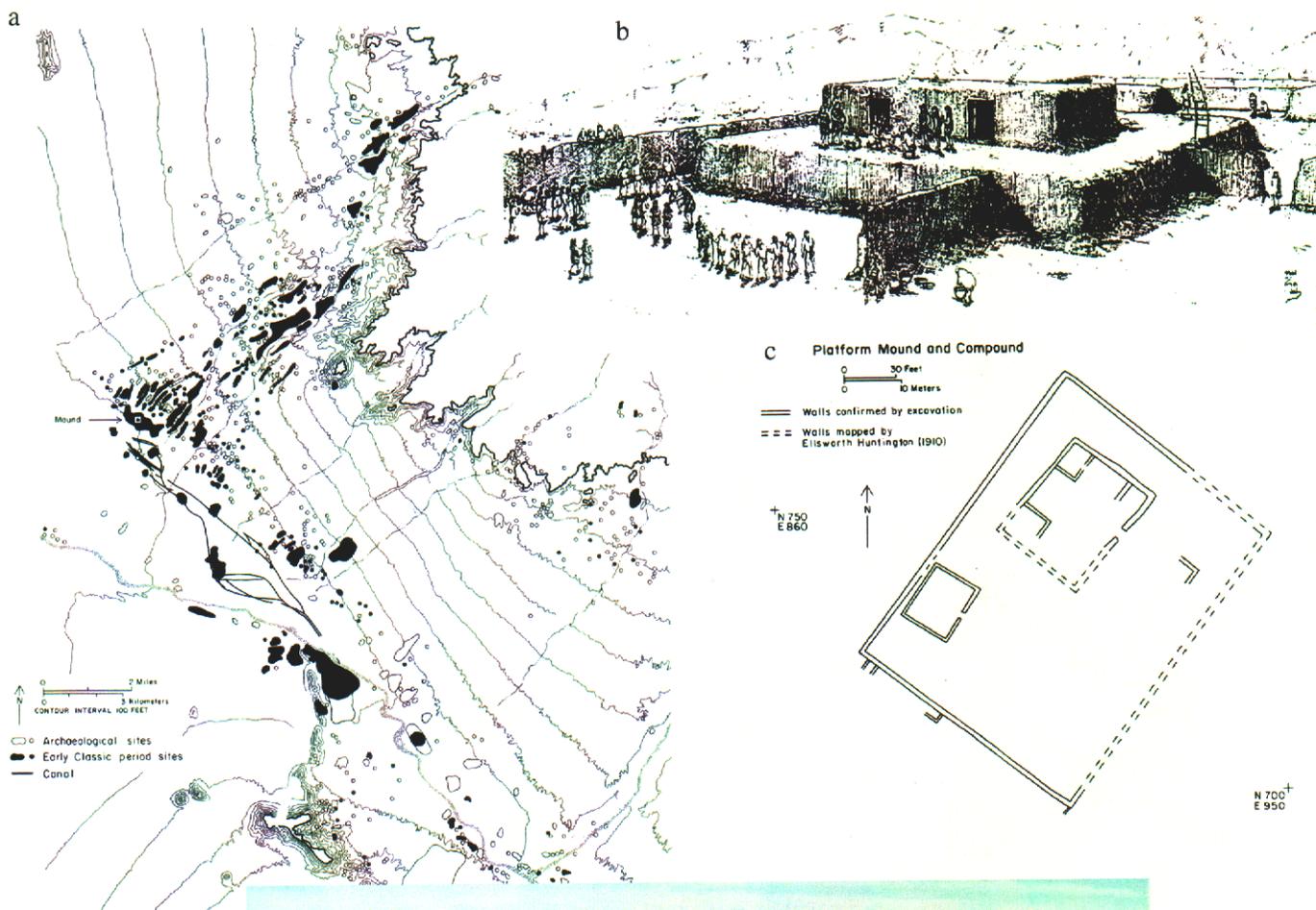
The information presented in Table IV.1 demonstrates the chronological nature of these complexes. Just as in the analysis of the priority archaeological sites, the primary time period represented by the complexes ranges from the adoption of ceramic technology around A.D. 200 to the end of the Hohokam Classic Period in A.D 1450. This is a product of the proliferation of the Hohokam people in eastern Pima County in prehistory and the greater visibility of their sites. Several of these complexes represent remnants of

Marana Mound Site Complex

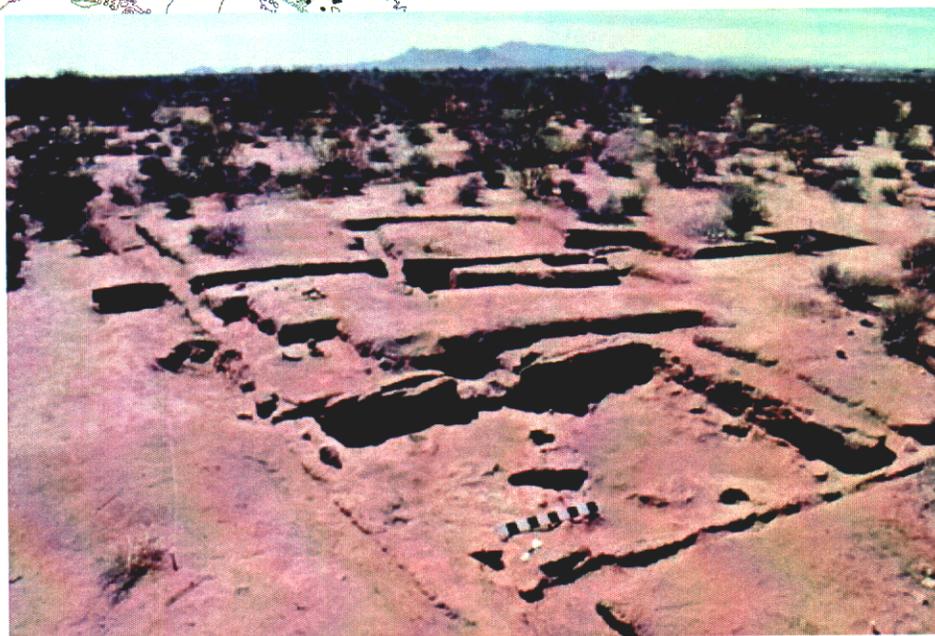
(a) Map of Marana Mound prehistoric community (Fish, Fish and Madsen 1992).

(b) Artist's conception of a Hohokam platform mound (Illustration by Ziba Ghassemi. Courtesy of the Center for Desert Archaeology).

(c) Map of platform mound and compound (Fish, Fish and Madsen 1992).



d



prehistoric communities, such as Coyote Mountain, Dairy, Los Morteros, Los Robles, Marana Mound, Valencia, and Redington. Twenty-six of the complexes date to this time period. Ten complexes have evidence of occupations during the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Period. Six date to the Historic Period, and five contain sites that were occupied in the Early and Middle Archaic Periods in the depths of antiquity. A total of 47 components are represented by these archaeological complexes spanning approximately 10,000 years of human history.

On the other axis, the table shows that sixteen complexes have a single occupation, generally containing sites that date to the Ceramic Period. Seven complexes contain sites with two occupations each typically dating to the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural and Ceramic Periods including the Dairy, Davidson Canyon, Rincon Mountains, Upper Sutherland Wash, and Wild Burro Canyon complexes. The Downtown Tucson complex represents occupations that include Hohokam sites, as well as, Historic Period sites from the Spanish, Mexican, Territorial, and Statehood Periods in time. One of these complexes includes sites from the Middle Archaic and the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Periods. The Middle Santa Cruz complex was chosen because it contains numerous sites representing that early time when people changed from a life characterized by a highly mobile hunting and gathering existence to one that was more sedentary and included agriculture in the prehistoric economy. Two complexes, Continental-Madera and Upper Sutherland Wash, have sites in them that date to three time periods. In the former, sites dating from both Archaic Periods and the Ceramic Period are represented indicating a long history of human land use in this part of the Santa Cruz River Valley. Three complexes have evidence of having been occupied in four time periods. Canoa Ranch, Gunsight Mountain, Upper and Lower Cienega Creek, all have been occupied by human beings over many thousands of years from the earliest Archaic Periods to the historic era. Truly, these are places that people have found habitable again and again through time and that have proven potential to be rich sources of information on long term human adaptation to the environment in southern Arizona.

B. Evaluations

The archaeological complexes were also evaluated using the same criteria developed for use in characterizing the individual sites. The results are shown in Appendix C.2. This time the task put before the experts was to assess the archaeological complexes as single units composed of multiple sites. Of course, the difference between this exercise and the evaluation of the individual archaeological sites is the scale at which the evaluation is being made, and the results are therefore more general. Even so, the process is similar to what is required when nominating a grouping of cultural resources as a district to the National Register of Historic Places. Because the same criteria were used to assess the archaeological sites complexes as those presented in Section II, they can be characterized in the same way as the archaeological sites.

The archaeological site complex team believed that each complex was eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, again because they have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory. Several complexes, however, were determined to also be eligible under Criterion C. Coyote Mountain, Rincon Creek, Rincon Mountains, Tucson Mountain, and Wild Burro Canyon complexes contain sites with

significant prehistoric petroglyph panels, examples of prehistoric artwork that are typically accepted to the National Register by the National Park Service under this criterion. One complex, the Downtown Tucson group, is also believed to be associated with people who have been instrumental in local, regional and national history and thus eligible for listing under Criterion B. For instance, Sir Hugo O'Connor, an Irishman in the service of the King of Spain, established the Tucson Presidio on August 20, 1775 and thus founded Tucson as a colonial settlement (Sonnichsen 1982). Finally, six complexes are believed to be National Register eligible under Criterion A, because they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Los Morteros, Downtown Tucson, Redington, Middle Santa Cruz, Upper and Lower Cienega, and Marana Mound complexes may be eligible under this criterion. For example, the Redington site complex contains evidence that Puebloan peoples migrated into the San Pedro River Valley during the Hohokam Classic Period, representing a significant change in demographics at this time in prehistory.

As previously mentioned, six of these complexes contain areas that have already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as archaeological districts, generally under Criterion D because they have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history.

The supplemental criteria were also applied to the archaeological complexes and the results are presented in Table IV.2 below.

	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Recognition	Education	Threat
High	18	26	25	27	10	13	17
Medium	8	1	2	0	13	14	9
Low	1	0	0	0	4	0	1

This table shows the results of expert opinion grouped by criterion just as the supplemental criteria were presented for the individual priority archaeological sites in Section III. Many of the same conclusions can be drawn here too, the only difference being that the experts were being asked to assess whole groupings of individual sites not any one of them. Still the results are illuminating.

Integrity is believed to be very high for most site complexes. Generally speaking, those areas that are outside of the Tucson metropolitan area are believed to be in better shape than those in town. For instance, Los Robles (Avra Valley), Redington (San Pedro River), Upper and Lower Cienega (Cienega Creek), Marana Mound (Tortolita Mountains), Gunsight Mountain (western Sierritas) and Canoa ranch (upper Santa Cruz) all have high integrity ratings because of their location outside of the urban core. On the other hand, Downtown Tucson (Tucson), Middle Santa Cruz (Tucson), and Continental-Madera (Sahuarita), have moderate integrity. That these areas are still considered to have valuable information potential despite their location in the heart of the urban core is a testimony to both the optimism of archaeologist and the serendipity of preservation. Research along the Santa Cruz River continues to amaze archaeologists at the age, integrity and importance of the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Period deposits that are still being discovered. Only one complex, River Confluence in Tucson, is considered to have low

integrity having been impacted by intensive development along the I-10 corridor and residential development to the east.

Research potential is uniformly considered to be high. Just as was the case with the individual priority archaeological sites, the knowledge that can be gained from these areas has the potential to contribute important information on the past despite there being integrity issues in some cases. Again, because the reviewers were being asked to rate whole areas containing multiple sites, anyone of which could on its own change the way the experts view the past, it is not surprising that the experts view all site complexes as having a high research potential. Only one complex, the Tucson Mountain complex is considered to have a more moderate research potential.

Similarly, rarity is also believed to be high for all but two of the 27 complexes. The two are the Eastern Sierrita Mountains complex and the Santa Rita complex, both of which contain examples of extensive but small scale Hohokam agricultural settlements, not characterized by the large village sites along the major drainages. In a way, however, this is precisely why they are important, but they are only moderately rare.

By definition the complexes have high contextual associations, that is, the sites within them are related in time, space, and function in some way. Any areas without these associations would not have been selected as complexes.

Community recognition in this case assesses whether one or more segments in Pima County may recognize these site complexes as significant to its heritage and identity. The members of the team believe that there is a moderate recognition of the value of the site complexes to contribute to heritage and social identity as indicated in Table IV.2. These results track with the evaluation of the individual priority archaeological sites and reflect a view held by many archaeologists that the public is either unaware of the archaeological record or if the public is aware does not closely identify with that record. Still, 10 complexes were given high ratings and 13 given moderate ratings. Only four, Brawley-Batamote, Eastern Sierrita Mountains, Santa Rita, and the Upper and lower Cienega Creek complexes were given a low rating; this reflects expert opinion that the public is probably unaware of the archaeological values associated with these places. Places with a high level of community recognition include Marana Mound, Los Morteros, Downtown Tucson, Honeybee, and Valencia, all of which have received attention in the past in the local news media and through educational programs in Tucson.

The team viewed the site complexes as having equally high and moderate value for education meaning that all contain sites that have this potential but some have more than others. The aforementioned Upper and lower Cienega Creek complex is believed to have high education potential. The River Confluence complex, with its low integrity is given only a moderate rating for education suggesting that the experts recognize the potential to inform the public even in instances where integrity is believed to be low. No complexes are believed to lack this potential.

Only one site complex, The Upper and Lower Cienega creek, is viewed as having a low threat level. This is because most of this complex falls within public lands and sites on public lands are generally protected by law. It is also removed from the urban core and

much of the public may be unaware of the rich archaeological values associated with the creek. All of these factors contribute to this low rating. Nine complexes are viewed as having a moderate level of threat and 17 are believed to be highly threatened. Threat to archaeological sites comes in a variety of forms including both natural (erosion, flooding, fire) and cultural. As mentioned earlier, manmade threats in rural areas tend to come from looting, either casually or as commercial enterprises. In more urban settings, the threat comes from development. Complexes such as Davidson Canyon, Brawley-Batamote, Gunsight Mountain, Redington, and Santa Rita, are believed to have moderate threats that come mostly from vandalism. Vandalism can be a serious problem even on public lands (Ahlstrom et. al. 1992); however, development usually has the greater and more immediate effect. Complexes in the Tucson metropolitan area are believed to be highly threatened by continued development. These include the Dairy complex, Los Morteros, Continental-Madera, Downtown Tucson, Rincon Creek, Upper Sutherland Wash and the Zanardelli complex. All of these are in areas that are either developed or developing. Complexes such as Marana Mound, Coyote Mountain, and the Pig Farm portion of the Los Robles site complex are on the edge of areas that are actively growing and are located on either private land or State Trust Land that can be converted to private land. In some cases loss is imminent; the Honeybee complex in Oro Valley is experience extensive impact through growth. What happens to the Honeybee village site, one of the last remaining ballcourt villages in the northern Tucson Basin, remains to be seen. In short, the experts see most site complexes as highly threatened by development.

C. Size, Land Ownership and Jurisdiction

Appendix C.3 presents information on the size in acres of each site complex, how many known archaeological sites it contains, its land ownership and jurisdictional status. A total of 3035 known archaeological sites are represented in the 29 areas that make up the 27 site complexes, which is 85% of the known archaeological sites in eastern Pima County. The combined acreage of these areas comes to 181, 411 acres or 283 square miles, a sizeable area by any measure. This represents approximately 7.4 percent of eastern Pima County. Site complexes range in size from a low of 104 acres (Wild Burro Canyon) to a high of 16,653 (Middle Santa Cruz); however, on average the size of any one complex is 6,719 acres (Median 5,635). Site counts range from a low of six at (Brawley-Batamote, West Branch, and Wild Burro Canyon), to a high of 818 (Los Robles) but on average each site complex contains 112 sites (median 48). Site density within the site complexes can be calculated using these numbers to arrive at a density of one archaeological site every 59.7 acres or 10.7 site per square mile. This figure is considerably higher than the regional average of 7.6 per square mile (Pima County 2000).

It should be noted that survey coverage of the site complexes varies considerably meaning that the archaeology of some areas is better known than in others. For instance, the Marana Mound site complex has been completely surveyed as has the Rincon Mountain, Gunsight Mountain, and Canoa Ranch complexes. The Upper and Lower portions of the Cienega Creek site complex are also well covered. But other complexes such as Tanque Verde, Redington, Upper Sutherland Wash, Santa Rita, and Continental-Madera have only been partially investigated. The actual site counts in these areas are likely to be higher. In some cases, such as the Middle Santa Cruz, River Confluence, and Downtown Tucson complex, either so much development has occurred that the natural land surface is

obscured, or the archaeological record is so deeply buried that survey alone is not a viable means of detecting the remaining archaeological sites in these areas. The point is that site counts will vary within the complexes as a product of both where people lived and how well known they are to archaeologists.

The information in Appendix C.3 on land ownership reveals that with one exception (Santa Rita) each site complex involves multiple landowners due in large part to their large scale. However, one principal landowner can be identified as indicated in the ordering of the landowners from left to right. There are 11 site complexes where private land dominates:

- Continental-Madera
- Dairy
- Downtown Tucson
- Honeybee
- Los Morteros
- Middle Santa Cruz
- River Confluence
- Tanque Verde Creek
- Valencia
- West Branch
- Wild Burro Canyon

State lands dominate in nine cases:

- Brawley-Batamote
- Coyote Mountain
- Eastern Sierrita Mountains
- Gunsight Mountain
- Marana Mound
- Redington
- Santa Rita
- Upper Sutherland Wash
- Zanardelli

Upper Sutherland Wash contains the Catalina State Park administered by the Arizona State Parks Board, the principle owner in this case. The Santa Rita complex is wholly within the Santa Rita Experimental Range, administered by the Arizona State Land Department. ASLD is also the main landowner in the lower portion of the Cienega Creek Complex.

Six site complexes are owned largely as federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. These include:

- Davidson Canyon (BLM)
- Los Robles (BLM)
- Rincon Creek (NPS)
- Rincon Mountains (NPS)
- Tucson Mountain A + B (NPS)

- Cienega Creek (Upper) (BLM)

One complex is owned by Pima County.

- Canoa Ranch

In viewing the information presented in Appendix C.3 under the jurisdiction column, it is also apparent that the site complexes fall under multiple jurisdictions as well, involving combinations of local government (City of Tucson, Pima County, Marana, Oro Valley, Sahuarita), state government (ASLD, ASPB), and the federal government (BLM, NPS, USFS).

Given the size, archaeological richness, and complexity of the ownership and jurisdictional issues associated with the site complexes, site protection must obviously involve broad scale, long term strategies involving all the affected landowners both private and public. The complexes define areas of critical concern that can be used by public land administrators to direct planning and management resources. Local governments with responsibilities for regulating private development can use the complexes to focus programs offering conservation incentives to private land owners and to use their regulatory oversight to control land use that may affect archaeological sites within their limits.

To sum this section, archaeological site complexes were added to the study in order to recognize the interconnections of archaeological sites as parts of larger land use patterns that have favored repeated settlement in certain places over long periods of time. Each of the 27 site complexes was described and evaluated. Expert opinion suggests that despite massive disruption due to development in the Tucson metropolitan area, the majority of the site complexes still retain high integrity and research value; this is particularly true outside of the urban core. They are also considered to be rare by virtue of their having been chosen by generations of people as desirable places to live, the evidence of which are the thousands of archaeological sites within these areas. Context is uniformly high for all site complexes by definition. The expert view on the subjects of community recognition and education potential is less sanguine but about half of the site complexes were viewed as being areas that people recognized as culturally and historically significant, and places that could contribute to a greater understanding of the past. These measures probably have more meaning on the level of the individual site, however. Just as in the case of the individual priority archaeological sites, the majority of the site complexes were viewed as being threatened. Finally, analysis of acreage, land ownership and jurisdiction indicates the scale of the conservation challenge and the source of potential threats. At an average size of 6,719 acres, these site complexes cover very large areas. Still, the majority is principally owned as private property or by the Arizona State Land Department that is convertible into private property for development. The benefit of this analysis is that it identifies "hot spots" that are known to contain high concentrations of archaeological sites that need to be considered as part of land use and development planning. These are areas with high cultural resource values, and as such, this information can also be used to focus conservation efforts in protecting the archaeological record in eastern Pima County.

V. Priority Cultural Resources - Historic Sites

The Historic Team composed of the members identified in Appendix A.5 met on February 21, 2001 to discuss the merit of the properties initially proposed by Pima County. As a result, several properties were removed from the list but dozens more were added. The updated list was assembled and copies were transmitted to the team members for their review. This became the priority historic sites list.

A. Descriptions

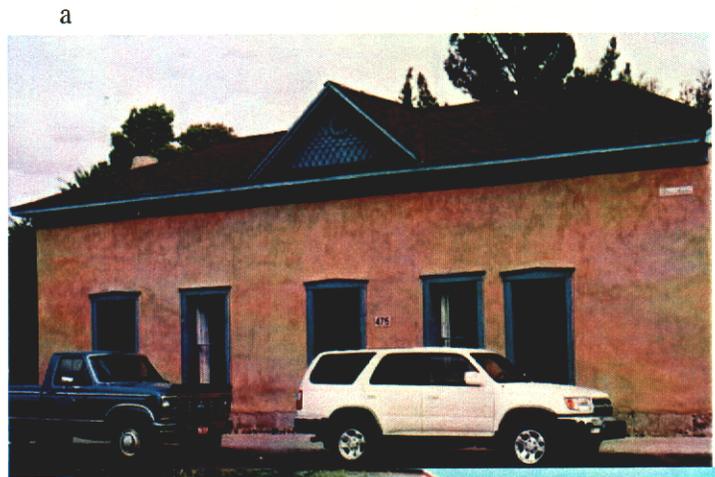
A total of 138 historic buildings and structures were selected as priority cultural resources and each is briefly described in Appendix D.1. The National Register Status of the historic sites is also included here; however, this is further discussed below under Evaluation. Only two historic sites were dropped from the final list: the observatory at Kitt Peak, because it is on Tohono O'odham Nation land and the Downtown Heritage Incentive District, which is an economic development zone. The locations of the priority historic sites are shown in relation to modern drainages, roads, and jurisdictions in a map entitled, "Priority Historic Sites in Eastern Pima County" presented on the next page. Three priority historic sites are located in Western Pima County as indicated in the Index map in the lower right hand corner. In looking at the distribution of these cultural resources it is not surprising to see that the majority concentrate tightly within the historic core of Tucson, the region's largest and oldest historic settlement. A small number, however, are located throughout the area.

Tucson and Pima County have a long and rich architectural heritage that began with the native Americans in the depths of antiquity. However, because their buildings and structures have not survived the passage of time, it is the Euro-American architectural tradition that has had the greatest influence in shaping the built environment today. That environment is the result of social, historical, and technological forces acting on design, materials and workmanship in ways that have produced variations in physical appearances attributable to differences in building style. Style refers to collection of elements, including form, massing, materials, and ornaments, that distinguishes one particular design tradition from another (Roberts, Graham, and Anderson, 1992). How a building is built, its shape, the materials that are used, whether it has one story or more, the kind of roof it has, where it is located on the property, all these things are affected by architectural traditions. The expression of those traditions varies as well. Some buildings reflect the work of local craftsman or individual owners and are considered to be vernacular examples of architecture. Others buildings are "high-style" meaning they are the creations of trained designers and architects (Rifkind 1980). Tucson and Pima County have both kinds of architectural expressions in a variety of styles, all of which are influenced by the region's architectural history.

Phil Carpenter (1979) provides a brief overview of Tucson's architectural history, which is drawn from heavily here and supplemented with additional sources. Carpenter views Tucson's architecture as divisible into two main phases: Sonoran, influenced by Spanish and Mexican people, and Anglo, a product of Anglo/American culture. The period between the two is considered to be transitional, where elements of the two main architectural traditions intermix.

Sonoran Phase Residential Buildings

- (a) Velasco house built between the 1850s and 1890 exhibits Transitional Sonoran style elements - note addition of hipped roof (Pima County staff).
- (b) Cushing Street Bar built in the Sonoran style in 1869 (Pima County staff).
- (c) Fish-Stevens house built in the Sonoran style in 1868 (Pima County staff).
- (d) Cordova house built in the Sonoran style in 1848. Note inset door and window flush with exterior wall (Pima County staff).



During the Sonoran phase the inhabitants of Tucson used native materials to build houses that involved a relatively simple technology producing a style of desert architecture typical of Tucson's Spanish Colonial and Mexican history. Sonoran style buildings were typically low, single story structures built with adobe brick in thick walls, with flat roofs constructed out of massive support beams and covered with earth. The doors were deeply set with windows flush with the exterior of the building. Houses were typically located on parcels with "zero lot line" meaning there was little or no set back from the street. This created a wall like exterior from the street behind which many functions of daily life took place in the privacy of courtyards and patios (Carpenter 1979). Janet Stewart notes in her book on Arizona ranch houses (1974) that the rural expression of the Sonoran style was looser than its urban counterpart, and is recognized as the traditional "hacienda" form. Both are typified by low, flat roofed structures built around open spaces in the rear.

Houses built after the Gadsden Purchase of 1854 were increasingly influenced by American views of architecture that immigrants to southern Arizona brought with them from the East and Midwestern regions as well as from California. An overlay of Anglo values occurred as a result and Sonoran style buildings were modified creating transitional forms (Carpenter 1979). Typical changes included the addition of pitched roofs and thinner load bearing walls made possible by the availability of lumber cut to standardize dimensions. The siting of the building on the lot also changed reflecting a major departure from the Sonoran phase architectural style. Houses were located more towards the center of the lot reflecting a shift in the location of living functions from exterior to interior spaces (Carpenter 1979).

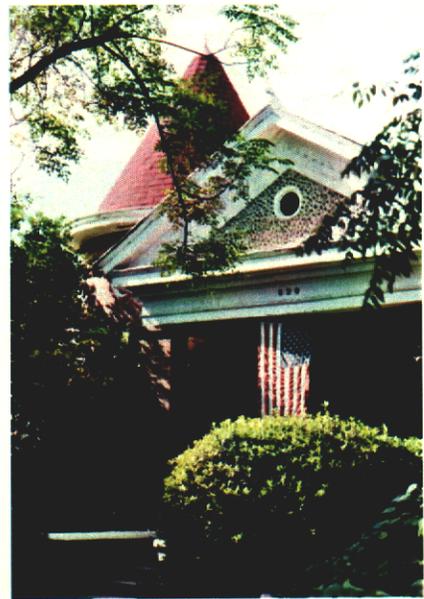
With the coming of the railroad to Tucson in 1880, the Anglo phase began in earnest as people with new ideas, technologies and materials entered the region. The first expression of these changes resulted in Victorian period architecture, which was heavily influenced by artistic concepts prevalent in the mid to late 19th century (Carpenter 1979). This period began in Tucson in the early 1880s and is recognized in Phoenix as dating from 1885 to 1905 (Stewart 1974; Roberts, Graham, and Anderson, 1992). Victorian concepts were based on the notion that buildings should be decorated to make them beautiful. Examples of Victorian architectural styles used in both Tucson and Phoenix include the Queen Anne and Victorian Eclectic style homes (Roberts, Graham, and Anderson, 1992). The clean lines and forms of the Sonoran phase architectural style were replaced with highly stylized architectural forms that mixed function with decorative elaboration. With the influx of new materials into the region, along with new concepts of taste, there was massive architectural borrowing across the west (Stewart 1974). As a result, regionalism in architectural expression was lost. Revival forms, including the Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles that emerged in the later 19th and early 20th centuries represented an attempt to bring building style and place back into synch (Carpenter 1979). These forms continued to be used into the 1930s and 1940s.

Concurrent with the revival movement was the beginning of the Modern Movement in architecture expressed in Tucson by the Bungalow Craftsman building style beginning around 1900 and Art Deco forms in the late 1920s (Carpenter 1979). The Bungalow form grew out of the American cottage tradition but is influenced by Asian and Spanish

Anglo Phase Residential Buildings

- (a) Lee-Cutler house built in the Queen-Anne Revival style in 1910 (Pima County staff).
- (b) Kitt house built in the Greek Revival style in 1899 (Pima County staff).
- (c) Side view of Kitt house porch showing columns (Pima County staff).
- (d) Corbet house built in the Mission Revival style in 1907 (Pima County staff).
- (e) Bray house built in 1917 is an example of the Prairie style bungalow (Pima County staff).

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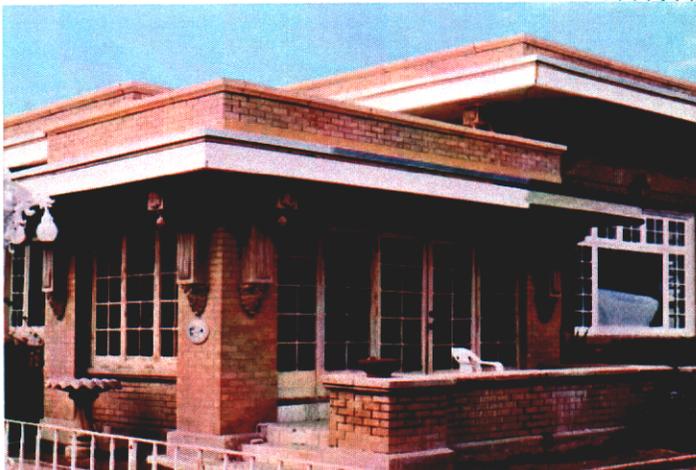


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design (Galdona 1979). These were typically low, small, single story houses surrounded by a veranda with a thatched or tiled roof and stuccoed walls. This form was a highly popular and inexpensive style of housing that was mass-produced for a growing middle class. The Prairie Style, typical of the years before World War I, is another kind of Craftsman style residential form, built with low horizontal massing, hipped or gabled roofs, and projecting porches (Galdona 1979). The Art Deco style of the 1920s strove to express the machine age using abstract elements that departed completely with traditional building styles of the past. This was a style of decoration applied to jewelry, clothing, furniture as well as buildings, and involved geometric designs and parallel straight lines that was more subdued in Tucson than elsewhere (Carpenter 1979). Other styles used in the early and middle 20th centuries in Tucson include Neoclassical, a more massive expression of the 19th century Greek Revival style blending classical Greek and Roman elements; and, Sulliveneasque, a style that used simple forms over flat roofs with repetitive decorative motifs (Galdona 1979). Carpenter concludes his review of Tucson's architecture by saying that Tucson's architectural history can be seen "as a process of: 1) importation of an idea of form, 2) that idea's adoption, and 3) the adaptation of that idea/form to Tucson" (Carpenter 1992, p.6).

Of course Tucson's architectural history continues and today's building styles are the inheritors of past ideas combined with new materials and technologies, as well as changes in aesthetics and functional needs. With the passage of time, modern buildings will become eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and new histories of Tucson's architectural heritage will be written. The descriptive information on each site presented in Appendix D.1 can be summarized to allow for a discussion of the priority historic sites as a group. This summary is presented in Table V.1 below where the individual properties are grouped by age and function.

Functions	Spanish Colonial 1540 - 1821	Mexican 1821-1854	Territorial 1854 - 1912	Statehood 1912- Present	Total
Religion	1		3	8	12
Transportation			4	4	8
Agriculture		1	3	2	6
Military			2	2	4
Government				2	2
Commercial			3	8	11
Residential		1	33	6	40
Education			4	22	26
Recreation			2	7	9
Health				2	2
Hotel			2	6	8
Industrial			3		3
Civic				1	1
Engineering				1	1
Landscape			1	1	2
Streetscape			1	2	3
Total	1	2	61	74	138

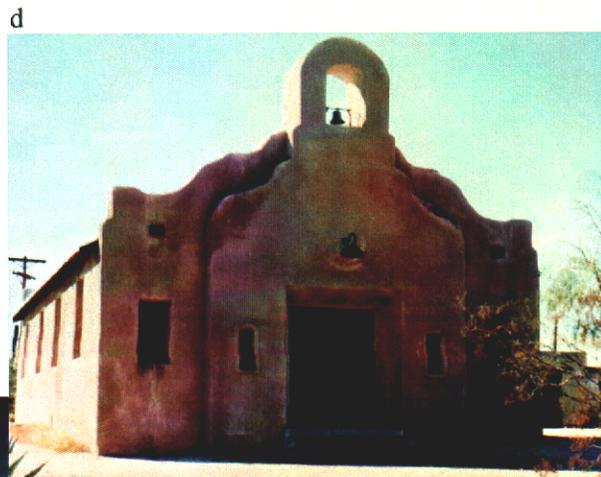
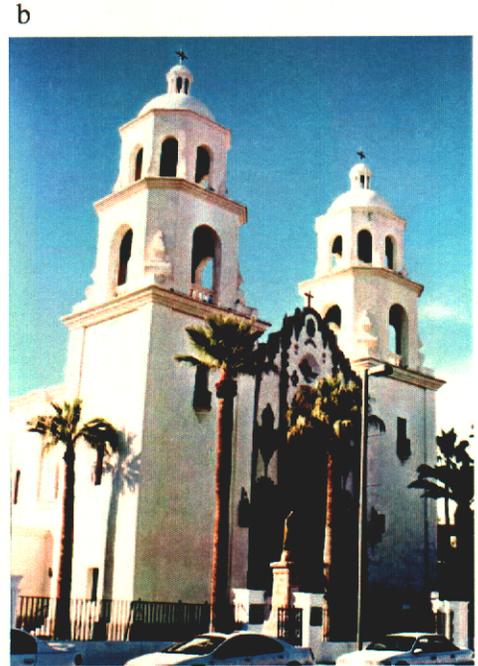
The table is divided into 16 functional categories and covers four time periods. The functional categories are generally self evident, but several categories may need some clarification. The religion category means places used for religious purposes and includes churches, but also temples and shrines. Agriculture as a function includes buildings associated with ranching activity since ranching is considered to be a part of the agricultural economy. The education category includes all buildings associated with schooling and or research including university buildings and secondary and high schools. The recreation category includes buildings such as theaters but also fraternal meeting places. Heath refers to buildings associated with healing. Hotel means any place that rents out rooms for temporary residential use including guest ranches. Industrial refers to buildings and structures associated with mining. The civic category is used to recognize intentionally designed and constructed public spaces. Engineering refers to features that are designed for use as part of other categories. The last two categories, historic landscape and streetscape, are terms used in the field of historic preservation to refer to areas that have been defined through design and use that exhibit individual elements that when taken together are reflective of a particular pattern of land use. In the case of landscapes, this can refer to a park or other open space that is recreational in nature but includes buildings, structures, and features that contribute to its physical appearance as it has evolved over time (Birnbaum 1994). Streetscapes too are often recognized as reflecting a time period and or a function such as a roadway containing well preserved residential houses of a certain style and date range.

Of the 138 historic sites selected as priority cultural resources, more than half (74) fall into the time period since statehood in 1912. Just less than half (61) date to the Territorial Period between 1854 and 1912. Two historic sites represent the Mexican Period and only one dates to the Spanish Colonial Period. This break down is due in part to the effects of time such that buildings and structures from earlier periods survive in fewer numbers than do those from more recent years. Along the table's side axis, the functions that are the most represented in the list are residential and educational properties, with more homes dating to the Territorial Period (33), and more schools and university buildings dating to the period following statehood (22). Other categories with low site counts include religious property (13), commercial buildings (11), and transportation, recreation, and hostelry related properties, with eight each. The remaining categories are represented by six sites or less.

The one Spanish Colonial building selected, and the oldest religious building, is the elaborate frontier mission of San Xavier del Bac, one of the finest examples of Spanish Colonial architecture in the country. It was built between 1783 and 1797 with major renovations in the early 20th century. An extensive restoration project of the church's interior was recently completed within the last few years, and additional work continues (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). The Saint Augustine Cathedral in downtown Tucson is an example of ecclesiastical architecture that dates originally to the Territorial Period having been constructed in 1896. This building mixes the Romanesque Revival style of its original construction with renovations that changed the exterior to the Spanish Colonial style in 1929 (Marty McCune, personal communication). Saint Michael's and All the Angels, built in 1953, is a Pueblo Revival church designed by Tucson architect Josias Joesler and is modeled after the 1760 Mission San Jose in Trampas, New Mexico (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). El Tiradito, otherwise known as the "wishing shrine," is

Religious Historic Sites

- (a) El Tiradito or the "wishing shrine" built in 1894 (Pima County staff).
- (b) Saint Augustine Cathedral built in 1896 (Pima County staff).
- (c) Saint Phillips in the Hills Episcopal Church built in 1936 (Pima County staff).
- (d) San Pedro Chapel built in 1932 (Pima County staff).
- (e) San Xavier del Bac Mission Church built between 1783 and 1797 (Pima County staff).
- (f) Benedictine Monastery built in 1939-1940 (Pima County staff).



added to this category to acknowledge its importance to Tucson's Hispanic population as a religious shrine. Dating to the end of the 19th century, the shrine is still in use today (Pima County 2000). Twelve historic sites representing religious activity over the past 250 years are selected as priority cultural resources.

Transportation related functions of both the Territorial and Statehood periods are represented by structures such as the Esmond Station, the old Southern Pacific Railroad stop in Vail built in 1910 and the nearby Cienega Creek bridge built in 1921, which crosses both the creek and the railroad line. A total of eight transportation related historic sites are selected.

Six historic sites are selected representing agricultural functions, almost all of them historic ranches. The oldest is the Canoa Ranch established early in the Mexican Period in 1821 as part of a the San Ignacio de la Canoa Spanish land grant, which was subsequently abandoned due to Apache attacks and reoccupied in the 1870s (Pima County 2000). The Agua Caliente, Empire and Robles ranches represent the Territorial Periods having been established in the 1870s or 1880s. The A-7 ranch, recently purchased by the City of Tucson was formed in the mid 1930s (Mary McCune, personal communication). Also representing Statehood Period Agricultural functions is the Producer Cotton Gin in Marana. Built in 1938, this complex of buildings was an integral part of the local agricultural economy (Old Pueblo Archaeology Center 2001).

Military functions are represented by the Adkins property and the old Commissary and Quartermaster offices, formerly of Fort Lowell built in 1873 as a frontier military outpost to protect the settlement at Tucson. More recent military functions are represented by the World War II hangers/Triple Hanger property at the Tucson international Airport built during the war in 1944, and the Missile Site 8 in Green Valley built in 1963 to house (and launch) nuclear weapons during the height of the Cold War.

The Pima County courthouse built by Tucson architect Roy Place in 1929 is one of only two buildings with a government function that was selected. This magnificent structure, exhibiting a blend of Moorish and Spanish influences, is the third courthouse built on the same location in Tucson. The second governmental building is the U.S. Courthouse at 55 E. Broadway built in the neoclassical style also in 1929 (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

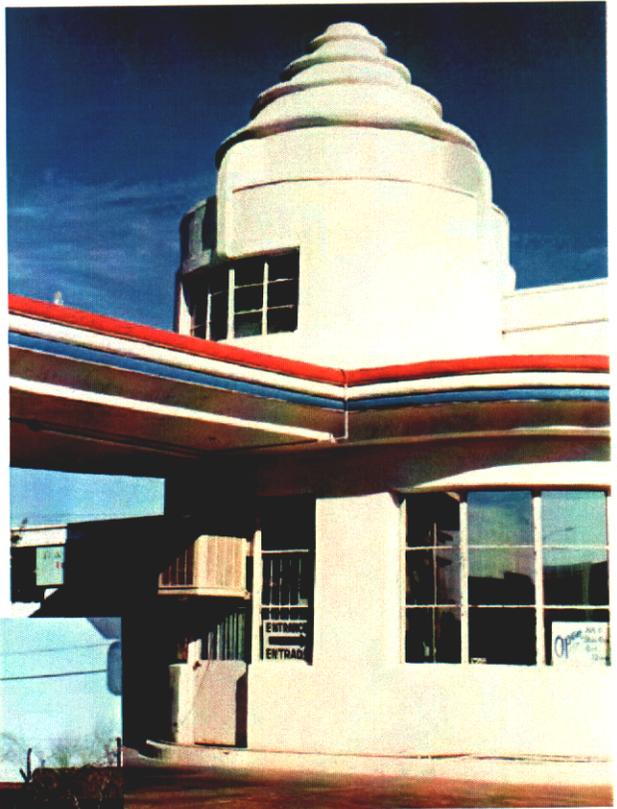
Eleven historic sites with commercial functions are selected as priority cultural resources, three from the Territorial Period and eight built after Statehood in 1912. The earlier period includes properties such as the Arizona Daily Star Building on Church Street in Tucson built in 1874. Another building of the same era is the Chicago Store, built for the Los Angeles Furniture Company in 1902. Tucson's first "skyscraper," the Valley National Bank (now the Banc One building) built in 1929, represents commercial architecture dating to the Statehood Period. Gallery of the Sun on Swan Road, built in 1950, is another kind of commercial building that is more recent in age (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

At 40 in number, residential buildings are the most represented of any functional type in the list of historic sites. Most of these date to the Territorial Period, such as the Cordova House at 171-177 N. Meyer Ave. This is a typical Sonoran row house built during the mid 19th century. It exhibits the classic features of a low, single story building set close

Transportation Related Historic Sites

- (a) Art deco gas station on Stone Avenue built in 1936 (Pima County staff)
- (b) 4th avenue underpass built in 1916 (Pima County staff).
- (c) Cienega Creek bridge built in 1921 (Pima County staff).

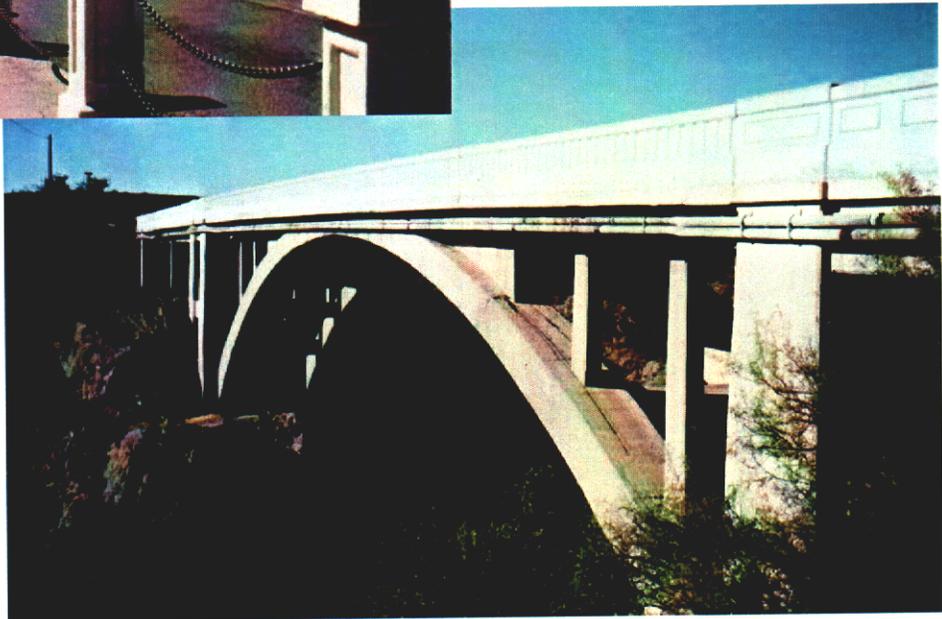
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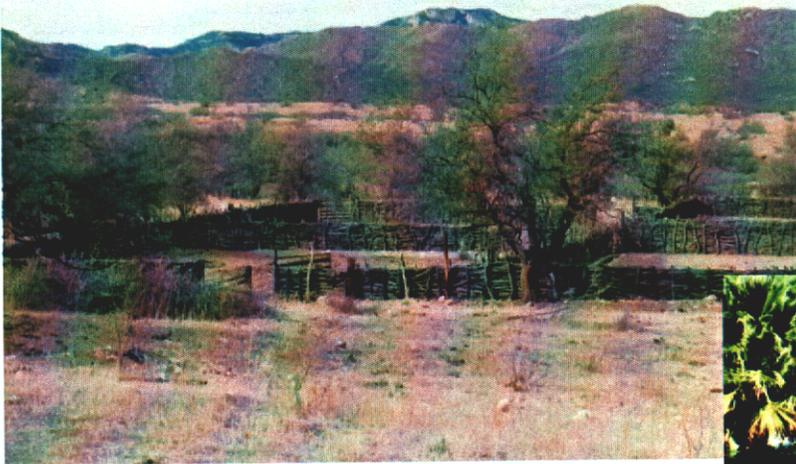
Historic Ranch Sites

- (a) Canoa Ranch, est. 1821 (Pima County staff).
- (b) Mesquite corral typical of old ranches in Pima County (Pima County staff).
- (c) Agua Caliente Ranch est. 1878 (Pima County staff).
- (d) Robles Ranch, est. 1884 (Pima County staff).

a



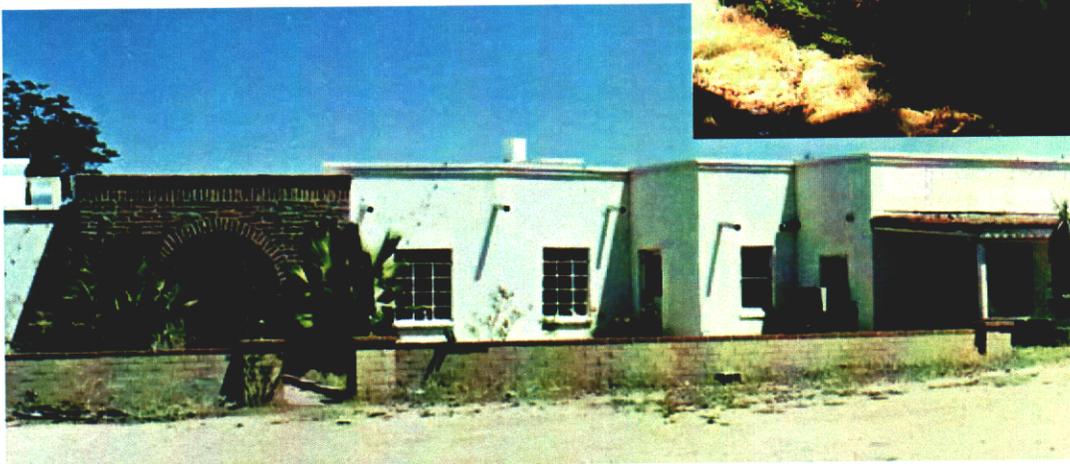
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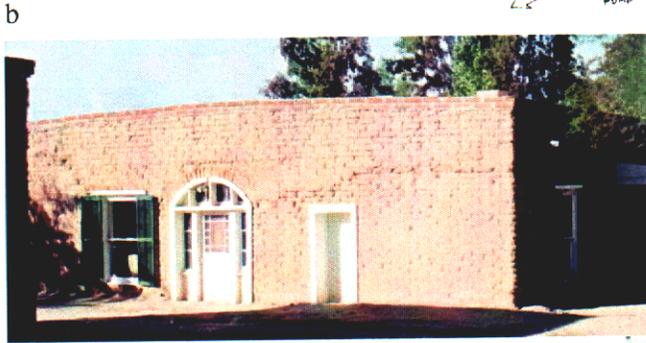
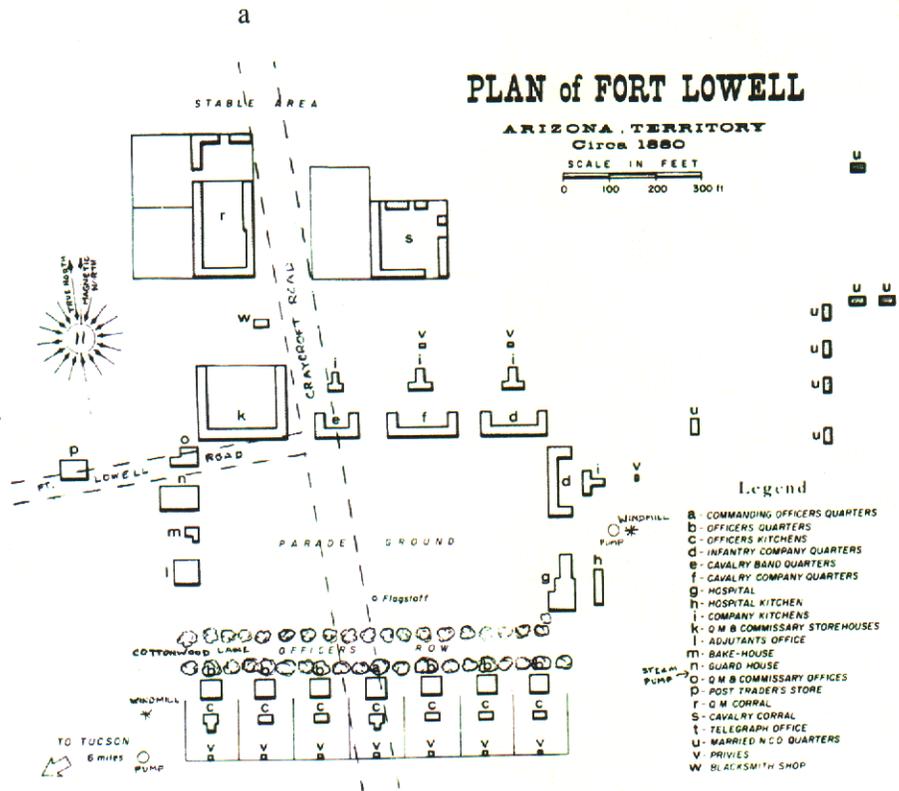


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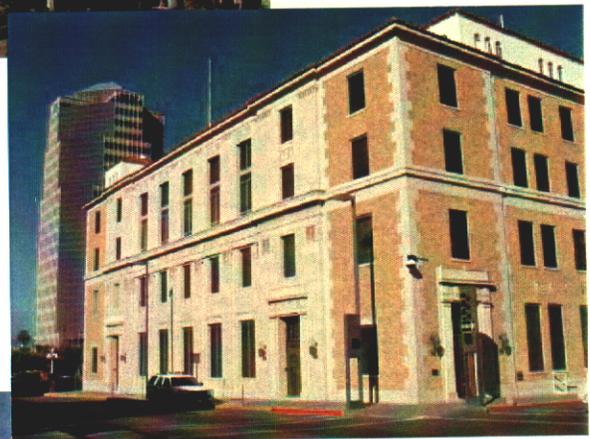
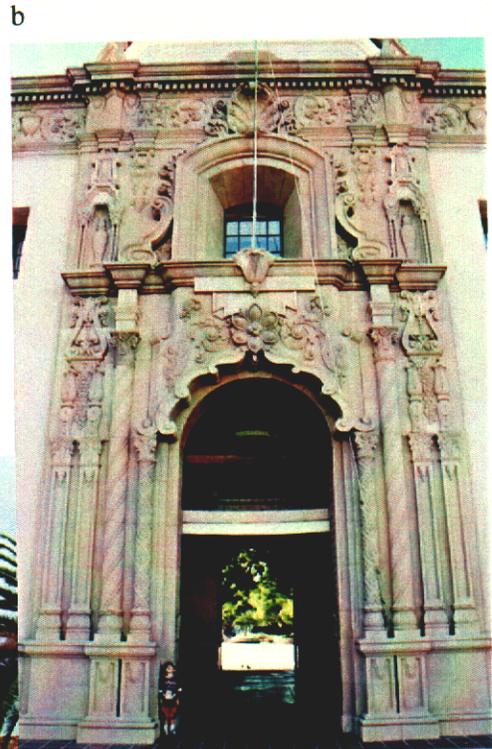
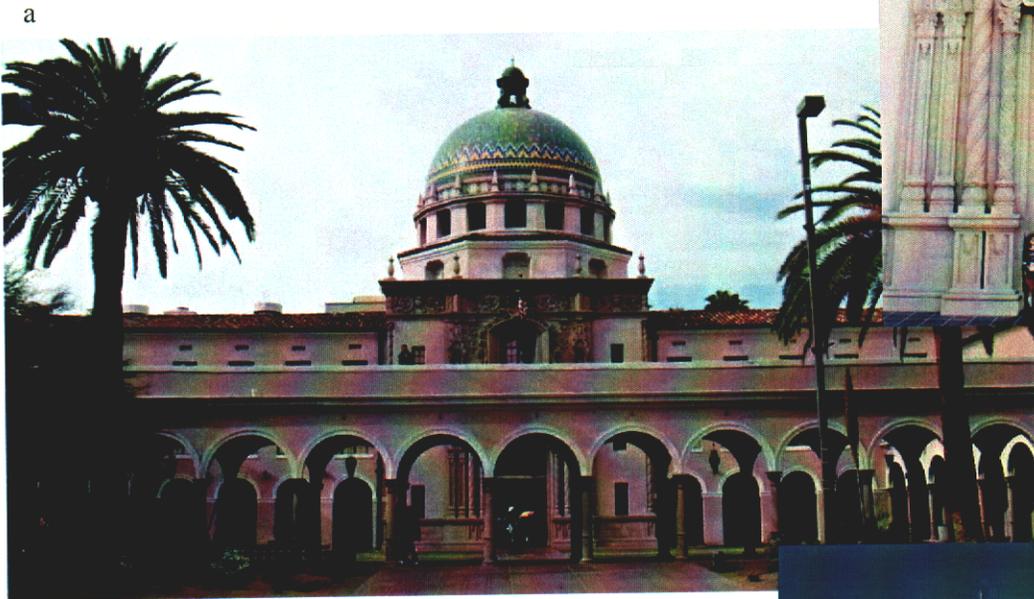
Military Historic Sites (Fort Lowell)

- (a) 1880 map of Fort Lowell (Turner, Spicer and Spicer, 1982).
- (b) Current view of the commanding officer's quarters, now of the Fort Lowell museum (Pima County staff).
- (c) Fort Lowell in 1900 after abandonment. (Courtesy Arizona Historical Society, negative no. 61561).
- (d) Ruins of Fort Lowell officers quarters today (Pima County staff).



Government buildings

- (a) East view of Pima County Courthouse built in 1929 (Pima County staff).
- (b) Close up of the eastern façade (Pima County staff).
- (c) U.S. Federal courthouse also built in 1929 (Pima County staff photo).
- (d) Colossal Cave visitor's center built by the CCC in between 1934 and 1937. (Courtesy Arizona Historical Society, Buehman collection).
- (e) Colossal Cave today (Courtesy Colossal Cave Mountain Park Archives).



to the street made of thick, adobe brick walls, with deeply inset doors, and a flat roof. The nearby Corbett House is an excellent example of the Mission Revival style of architecture that was so popular in Tucson and in other cities in the West. Built in 1907-1908 this property and the Cordova House are both owned by the Tucson Art Museum. The Bray House, built in 1917, is an example of the Prairie Style house, a form of Craftsman style architecture that was popular in the early years of the 20th century (Carpenter 1979). This house at 203 Grande Ave was built in one of Tucson's most exclusive neighborhoods of its time. Another Statehood Period residential building is the Dodson-Esqival House, a Spanish Colonial Revival house style home built in 1921 exhibiting the asymmetrical façade, stuccoed walls and Moorish ornamentation typical of the style (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Educational functions represent the second most numerous category of historic sites selected as priority cultural resources. Many of these are buildings constructed on the University of Arizona campus during the time before and after statehood. A total of fourteen buildings are U of A properties. The most recognizable perhaps is Old Main, built in 1891 shortly after the University opened. This Victorian era structure was the university's first building and was used for classroom instruction (Sonnichsen 1982). The Arizona State Museum is housed in what used to be the University of Arizona's Library. Built in 1923, in the succeeding Statehood Period, this impressive building was modeled after the Boston Public Library and exhibits Classical Revival elements (Brooks Jeffery, Personal Communication). Other kinds of educational buildings include the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution located on Tumamoc Hill now owned by the University of Arizona. Built in 1903 during the Territorial Period, it became world famous for its research on the desert ecology of North America and other regions (Huston, 1985). The Sam Hughes School, built by Tucson architect Roy Place, is another example of education related architecture built in 1927 during the Statehood Period as is the Tucson High School, built in 1924 (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). Twenty-six historic sites with educational uses are selected as priority cultural resources.

Nine historic sites have uses that related to recreation, two from the Territorial period and seven from the Statehood Period. Examples of this kind of property include the Second Owl's club at 378 N. Main, which was designed as a meeting place for a fraternal organization. This fantastic building constructed in 1902-1903, exhibits both Mission Revival and Sullivan-esque ornamentation (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). The Fox Theater built in 1929 is an example of Depression era movie house exhibiting Art Deco stylistic elements (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). Colossal Cave, located in Pima County, was developed for public visitation between 1917 and 1922 and includes the visitor's centers, a two story southwest vernacular style building built with native stone by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1937 (Pima County 2000a). Tohono Chul Park dedicated in 1985 is the former site of a 1920s era ranch that today is an urban park dedicated to education and recreation (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Health related functions are represented by two properties: The Veterans Hospital on 6th Ave., designed by Roy Place and built in 1929, and the Erikson House also constructed in 1929 in what is today the Tucson Medical Center. This building was originally part of the Desert Sanitarium of Southern Arizona (Nequette and Jeffery 2002) and harkens back to a time when Tucson was destination for people recovering from Tuberculosis.

University of Arizona Buildings

- (a) Front view of Old Main built in 1891, the oldest building on campus (Pima County staff).
- (b) Rear view of Old Main (Pima County staff).
- (c) Side view of the old university library built in 1923 now the Arizona State Museum (Pima County staff).
- (d) Front view of the old university library (Pima County staff).

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d



Hotel related functions are represented by eight historic sites, two from the Territorial and six from the Statehood Periods. Hinchcliffe Court built in 1910-1911 is an early example of an auto court consisting of small wood bungalows arranged in a horseshoe plan (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). Statehood Period hotels include the classic Arizona Inn on Campbell Avenue. This stately compound built in 1930s exhibits a Southwest style that blends Pueblo Revival with Spanish Colonial Revival architectural elements (Roberts, Graham, and Anderson 1992). It was the home of Isabelle Greenway, Arizona's first (and only) woman elected to Congress (Sonnichsen 1982).

Three historic sites associated with mining during the Territorial Period are classified as industrial in function. Growler Mine, located in what is now the Organ Pipe National Monument, was a copper mine that started in the 1880s and continued operation until 1928. Victoria Mine, also in Organ Pipe National Monument, was mined for silver between 1880 and 1941. Kentucky Camp, built in 1902 as the headquarters for the Santa Rita Water and Mining Company as a gold mining operation was founded in 1902 and closed four years later in 1906. (Pima County 2000)

The one historic site with civic functions is the Ajo Plaza, designed as a public open space to be the center of a company town built by the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company between 1917 and the early 1940s (Pima County 2000).

Engineering functions are represented by a single historic site, the El Con water tower, designed by Tucson Architect Roy Place and built in 1929. While part of a residential development, the tower is really a skillfully camouflaged water storage tank (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Two historic sites fall into the Historic Landscape category. The first is the Binghamton Rural Landscape covering some 400 acres north of the Rillito River and bisected by River Road. This patch of formerly rural countryside was first settled by Mormon families and used for farming (Linda Mayro Personal communication). The second historic site of this kind is Tucson Mountain Park, and includes what is now Saguaro National Park West. The Tucson Mountain Park was established in 1929 (Sonnichsen 1982) and the buildings and related recreational features it contains were built over many years beginning in the 1930s.

Three streetscapes representing both the Territorial Period and the Statehood Period were selected as priority cultural resources. The first is the Convent Streetscape, on South Convent between Cushing and Simpson Street; it was constructed throughout the 1880s and represents one of the few remaining intact Sonoran streetscapes in Tucson (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). The second is the 4th Avenue Streetscape, between 9th and 2nd streets close to the University of Arizona. This stretch of urban roadway contains a mix of commercial venues that exhibit early 20th century architectural styles (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). The third historic site of this kind is the 3rd Street streetscape, a lovely stretch of road lined with palm trees containing architectural styles popular in the early 20th century (Nequette and Jeffery, 2002).

While some of the 138 priority historic sites are called out here to illustrate their

Mining Towns

- (a) Greaterville in 1898. Courtesy Arizona Historical Society, negative no. 3494).
(b) Greaterville cemetery today (Pima County staff).
(c) Helvetia in 1901 looking east to the Santa Rita Mountains. (Courtesy Arizona Historical Society, negative no. 3501).
(d) Ruins of adobe building in Helvetia today (Pima County staff).



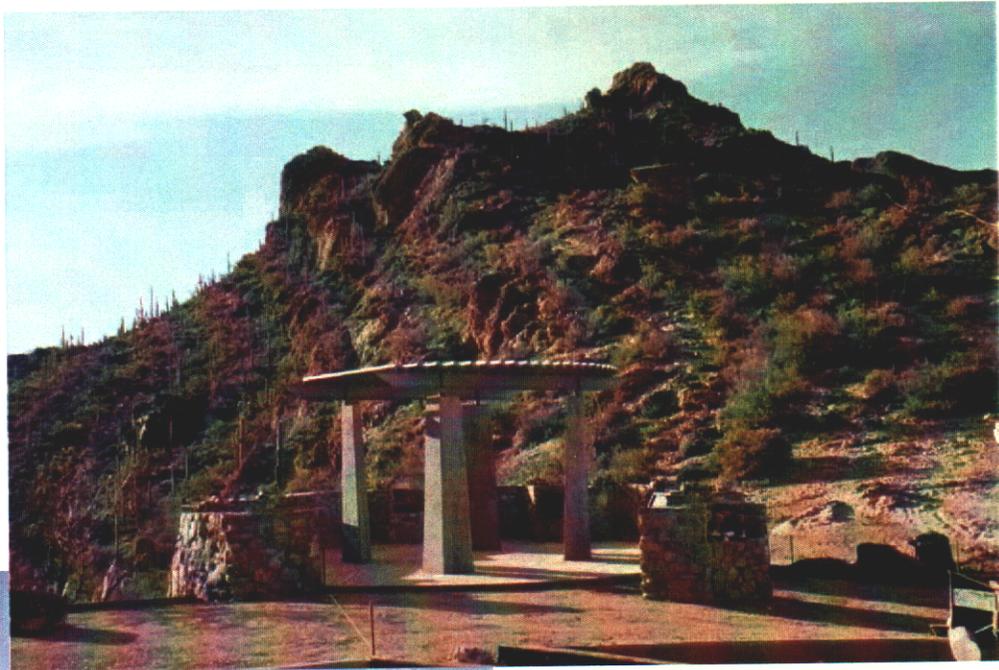
Streetscapes/landscapes/civic space

(a) Ajo plaza (Pima County staff).

(b) Recreational features at Gates Pass in Tucson Mountain Park (Pima County staff).

(c) Sonoran style houses along Convent Street in Tucson (Pima County staff).

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b



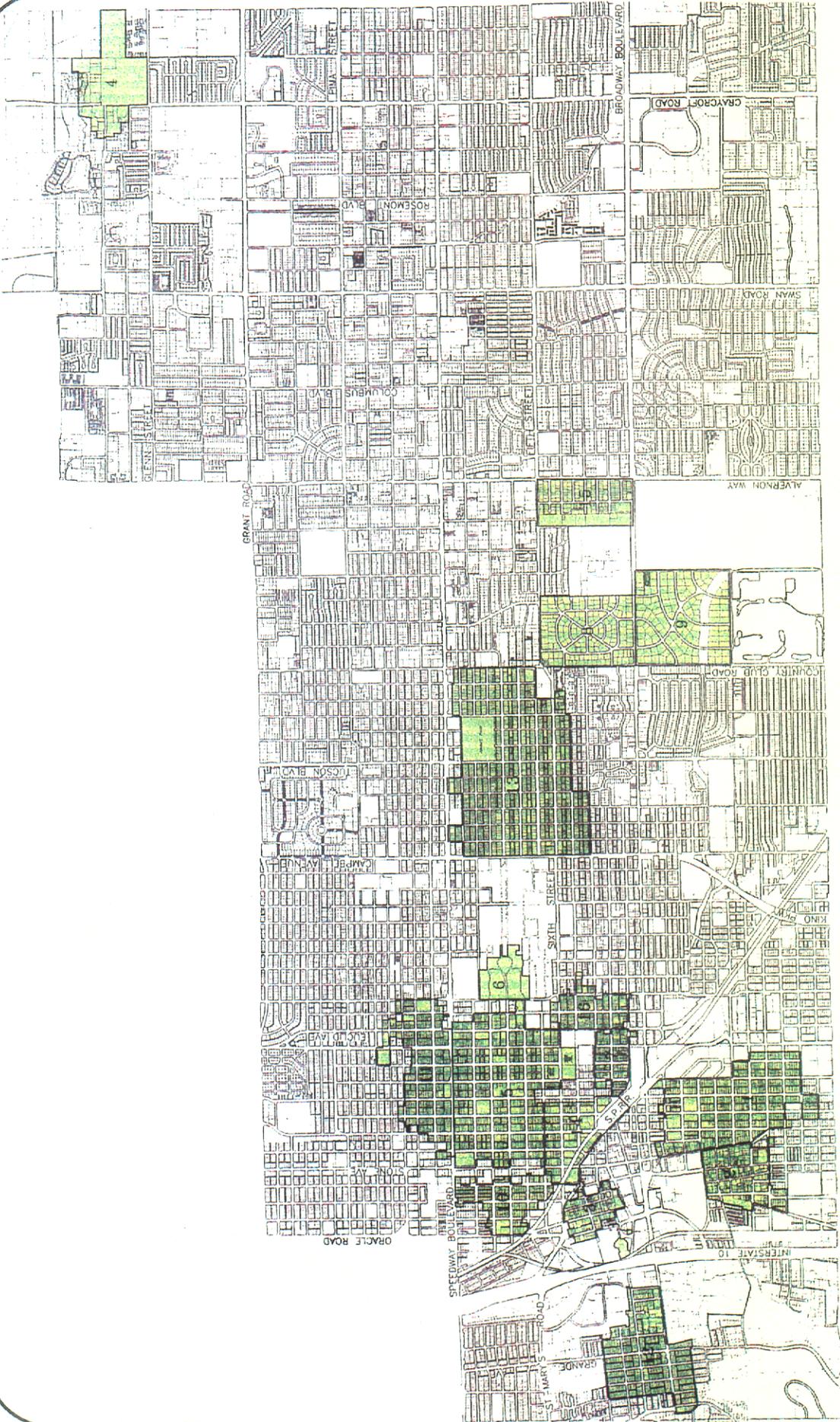
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variability, the descriptions contained in Appendix D.1 reveal the full range of places selected as priority cultural resources by the historic sites team.

What are not included in the descriptions in Appendix D.1 are the historic districts in Tucson that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. With one exception, the National Register Districts were not included in the selection because the historic sites team believed that these areas have already been declared "priority cultural resources" by virtue of their having been listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service. The Historic Warehouse District is the one exception to this; it was selected specifically because the experts believe the buildings in this nationally recognized historic area are particularly threatened by development pressure. The Tucson Pima County Historical Commission felt all the historic districts should be added to the list of priority historic sites. To ensure that the full 16 National Register Districts are considered in any and all preservation actions, they are described here. Table V.II is adopted from an earlier report prepared by county staff (2000a) and is presented here in full.

District	Address	Period
Armory Park	E. 12 th St. to 19 th St., Stone Ave. to 2 nd Ave.	1880-early 1900s
Barrio Libre	Roughly bounded by 14 th , 19 th , Stone and Osborne Sts.	1863-1900
Colonia Solana	Roughly bounded by Broadway Blvd., S. Randolph Way, Camino Campestre, and S. Country Club	1920s-1930s
El Encanto Estates	Roughly bounded by Country Club Rd., Broadway Blvd., Fifth St., & Jones St.	1920s-1930s
El Montevideo	3700 and 3800 blocks of streets between Broadway and 5 th St.	1930s-1950s
El Presidio	Roughly bounded by W. 6 th , W. Alameda Sts., N. Stone and Granada Aves.	1850 -1912
Fort Lowell	N. Craycroft Blvd.	1873-1930
Menlo Park	Roughly bounded by Silverbell, Fresno St., Bonita Ave., and Cedar St.	1904-1941
Pie Allen	Roughly bounded by N. Euclid Ave., E. 6 th St., N. Park Ave., and E. 10 th St.	1910s-1930s
Sam Hughes	Roughly bounded by E. Speedway Blvd., N. Campbell Ave., E. 7 th St. and N. Bentley Ave.	1910s-1930s
Iron Horse Expansion	Roughly bounded by Eighth St., Euclid Ave., Hughes and Tenth Sts., and N. Fourth and Hoff Aves.	1880-1935
John Spring Neighborhood	Roughly bounded by W. Speedway Blvd., N. Ninth Ave., W. Fifth St., N. Main Ave., W. Second St., and N. Tenth St.	1896-1940
Speedway-Drachman	Roughly bounded by Lee St., Park Ave., Speedway Blvd., 7 th Ave., Drachman St., and 2 nd Ave.	1900-1939
University of Arizona Campus	Roughly bounded by E. Second St., N. Cherry Ave., E. Fourth St., and Park Ave.	1890s-1950s
Tucson Warehouse	Roughly bounded by 5 th St., 4 th Ave., and Toole Ave.	1900-1948
West University	Roughly bounded by Speedway Blvd., 6 th St., Park and Stone Aves.	1890s -1930s



National Register Historic Districts

- 9 COLONIA SOLANA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 10 JOHN SPRING NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 11 SPEEDWAY-DRACHMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 12 MENLO PARK MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
- 13 SAM HUGHES RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 14 WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 15 EL MONTEVIDEO RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 16 PIE ALLEN RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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- ARMORY PARK HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- BARRIO LIBRE
- EL PRESIDIO HISTORIC DISTRICT
- FORT LOWELL MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
- WEST UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT
- IRON HORSE EXPANSION HISTORIC DISTRICT
- EL ENCANTO ESTATES RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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It should be noted that the City of Tucson has designated five local historic zone districts pursuant to its own preservation laws many of which are also on the National Register of Historic Places. For example, Barrio Historico, is a city designated district subject to city preservation requirements that is physically within the limits of the Barrio Libre National Register District. Other districts listed by the City through its own preservation ordinance that are also listed on the National Register include Armory Park, Fort Lowell, El Presidio and West University. A map of Tucson's National Register Historic Districts is presented here as well.

Just before this report was finished (December 2001), a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places creating a historic district in the town of Ajo was approved by the National Park Service.

B. Evaluations

Having presented the descriptive information for the historic sites, this next section turns to their evaluation. As discussed, the historic sites team first met to begin the process of selecting the priority historic sites, whereupon many sites were added and some were dropped. At a follow up meeting, the properties on the final list were then presented for evaluation. The intent was to use the evaluation criteria developed by the Subcommittee on Priority Cultural Resources in the same manner as had the archaeological sites team. But before the evaluation began, the team expressed reservation about the criteria. It was the team's belief that the criteria used by the archaeological team were not really suitable for evaluating the historic sites and they recommended a separate evaluation process.

The historic sites team argued that unlike the archaeological sites many of the historic sites are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the remaining sites are eligible for listing. Evaluating them by another process was viewed as unnecessary. Furthermore, they believed that the supplementary criteria developed by the subcommittee contained concepts, such as integrity and research potential, that are inherent in the definitions of the National Register criteria, making the supplementary criteria redundant. The team felt that calling these values out individually would not be productive. Instead, they recommended dropping the criteria used by the archaeological sites team for a more general assessment of value. It was proposed that each historic site selected as a priority cultural resource be evaluated using one of three designations indicating their relative conservation value as being either fair, good, or excellent. Pima County staff's only concern was that the process be followed consistently among the reviewers and that the results reflect an accurate consensus of the team. After further discussion, Pima County staff accepted the historic sites team recommended changes and the evaluation of the historic sites proceeded.

All 138 historic sites have met a minimal threshold of significance by being selected out of more than 4000 possible candidates; however, the evaluation process makes further distinctions possible within them as a group. The results are presented in Appendix D.2. This differs from how the results of the priority archaeological sites evaluation were presented. The evaluations given for the archaeological sites represent averages of the original scores prepared for each site by the thirteen-member archaeological sites team. However, since, the historic sites team essentially evaluated only one criterion, conservation value, it is possible to show how individual team members evaluated each

site using the letter designations: F, G, and E (fair, good and excellent). The team members also included their understanding of threat to each property as indicated by the @ symbol. Not all sites were evaluated by all reviewers; they were asked to review only those that they were familiar with.

As indicated in Appendix D.2, 82 of the priority historic sites, or 59 percent of the total, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places meaning they are recognized by the National Park Service as having local, state, or national significance. While an analysis of which criteria each property is listed to the National Register was not conducted for this study, most historic buildings, structures and places are typically listed under criterion A (historical events), criterion B (historical figures) or criterion C (type, period, or method of construction, etc.) (See Section II). In some cases all apply.

Twenty-eight of the priority historic sites are individually listed for their merit. These include a variety of property types such as Colossal Cave, El Tiradito, the Cienega Creek Bridge, The El Con Water Tower, Empire Ranch, the Ronstadt House, and the U.S. Courthouse. All National Register properties outside of the City of Tucson are listed individually with one exception: the Ajo plaza is a part of the Ajo National Register Historic District.

Fifty-two priority historic sites are contributing properties to nine of Tucson's 16 National Register Districts. These are El Presidio (15), The University of Arizona (13), Armory Park (11), Barrio Libre (5), Sam Hughes (3), Fort Lowell (2), Menlo Park (1), West University (1), and the Warehouse District (1). One historic site, the Historic Warehouse district, is a district in its entirety. The plaza in Ajo, is a contributing property to the newly created Ajo National Register Historic District in Western Pima County. The district designations are provided in Appendix D.1.

Two priority historic sites are listed on both the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks. These are the Mission Church of San Xavier del Bac and the University of Arizona's Desert Laboratory. The National Historic Landmark program was established in 1935 as the precursor of the National Register to give recognition to places determined to be significant in the interpretation and commemoration of the nation's history (King 1998).

Since the evaluations of all the reviewers are presented for each site, naturally there is variation among the members of the team. Looking at Appendix D.2 this becomes evident. There is, however, consistency to how the reviewers viewed the properties. Fifty-four of the 138 sites were given a mixed rating of Fair to Good with only three sites being recognized by all reviewers as Good. Forty-three were given a mixed rating of Good to Excellent with only two being recognized by all reviewers as Excellent. Another 36 historic sites were given mixed ratings of Fair to Excellent indicating a lesser degree of consensus for these sites. Forty-six sites were thought to be threatened by at least one reviewer. A summary of the historic sites evaluation and a listing of threatened sites is presented in Appendix D.3.

The Mission Church at San Xavier del Bac and the "wishing shrine" of El Tiradito are both considered by all reviewers to have excellent value for conservation because of their historical importance to the community and high integrity. Fortunately, neither is

threatened with harm. Just like the archaeological sites discussed earlier, land ownership is a critical element in the protection of cultural resources. In the case of El Tiradito, the City of Tucson owns this shrine valued by the Hispanic community in Tucson as a traditional cultural place. Public ownership is often an effective means of achieving preservation goals. San Xavier del Bac, however, is owned privately by the Catholic Church. This private landowner has a vested interest in maintaining this magnificent historical structure for future generations. Other private owners are similarly engaged in protecting the historic character of their property. The creation of Tucson's National Register Historic Districts and the City's own historic zone districts happened because a majority of affected private landowners were willing to include their properties within these areas. The city districts in particular have stringent requirements that control new development as well as modifications to and demolition of old buildings.

The truth is that most of the historic sites selected as priority cultural resources are privately owned. This means that, just like the private lands containing archaeological sites, any effective means of achieving the conservation of cultural resources must involve working with private landowners. These are the people who are in control of most of what has the highest value to the community and who can make the greatest contribution to the future by protecting the past.

C. Land Ownership and Jurisdiction

For the last section, land ownership and jurisdiction are presented but no attempt is made to describe property size since it is not as relevant to the discussion of conservation as it is for the priority archaeological sites and site complexes. Land ownership and jurisdiction are also simpler to describe for the historic sites than for either of the other two priority cultural resources. Most historic sites are buildings and most of these are privately owned, schools and governmental structures are publicly owned, and generally there is just one owner. With few exceptions, these resources are concentrated within the Tucson City limits and fall under the city's jurisdiction. Still, a quick breakdown of ownership status can be tabulated for the priority historic sites as presented below in Table V.III.

	Private	Public	Public/ private
City of Tucson	82	6	4
Tucson Unified School District		7	
Town of Marana	1		
Pima County	4	7	
Tohono O'odham	1		
Arizona State Land Department		1	
Arizona State Board of Regents		18	
Bureau of Land Management		1	
National Park Service		3	
U.S. Forest Service		1	
Government Service Administration		2	
Total	88	46	4

Private ownership of the historic sites versus public ownership is roughly two to one at 88 and 46 respectively. Most are in the City limits and these include homes, offices, churches, businesses, and other private properties. For example, the Carnegie Free Library, now the Tucson Children's Museum, is a privately owned educational institution; the 4th Avenue Trolley line is a private business; the Benedictine Sanctuary is, a private religious order; the Commissary and Quartermaster Offices, once part of Fort Lowell, is now privately owned as a residence; the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Station, is now a privately owned restaurant (Garcias); and the Fox Theater, is a private entertainment establishment currently undergoing renovations. Four cases of privately owned historic sites exist in Pima County: The Binghamton rural landscape, Catalina Foothills Estate, Tohono Chul Park and the Missile Site 8 museum south of Tucson, which is operated by a private educational foundation. The Producer Cotton Gin building is the one privately owned historic site in the Town of Marana.

Publicly owned historic sites include six properties owned by the City of Tucson: The A-7 Ranch in the San Pedro River Valley; El Tiradito; the San Pedro Chapel, a part of Fort Lowell Park, the 4th Avenue underpass, as well as the Cordova and Fish- Stevens Houses, which are owned by the City of Tucson and leased to the Tucson Museum of Art. Pima County has seven publicly owned properties: Canoa, Robles, and Agua Caliente ranches; the Pima County Courthouse, the Cienega Bridge, Colossal Cave, and the Tucson Mountain Park. The historic schools are grouped under the administration of the Tucson Unified School District and include the Carrillo, Davis, Mansfield Middle, Roskruge, Safford Middle and Sam Hughes schools, as well as Tucson High School.

The state of Arizona owns a total of 19 properties, 18 of which are buildings on the University of Arizona Campus administered by the Arizona State Board of Regents. These include Old Main, Cochise Hall, Bear Down Gym, and the Steward Observatory, but also the Desert Laboratory on Tumamoc Hill. The Arizona State Land Department owns one property: Esmond Station.

Federally owned priority historic sites total seven properties among four agencies. The Empire Ranch is on Bureau of Land Management land, Kentucky Camp is on land administered by the Coronado Forest of the U.S. Forest Service, and the Veteran's Administration hospital and the federal courthouse are managed as federal properties by the Government Services Administration. The National Park Service has three priority historic sites on its land: The Manning Cabin in Saguaro National Monument east, and the Growler and Victoria Mines located in the Organ Pipe National Monument in western Pima County.

The four examples of public/private ownership refer to the streetscape settings where ownership is combined. These are the 4th Ave Streetscape, the Convent Streetscape, the 3rd Street streetscape, and the Ajo town plaza.

As mentioned previously, land ownership largely determines the level of legal protection afforded cultural resources. Fortunately, many of the privately owned properties in Tucson are within either historic districts zoned and defined by ordinance by the City of Tucson, or National Register Districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is worth noting that the City's historic zone districts afford far more real protection than

federal designation. Private property in Pima County is subject to comprehensive cultural resources requirements during development review in most cases. Marana, Oro Valley and the City of Tucson (outside historic zone districts) offer only limited protection for cultural resources through their respective development review processes. Development plans that have the potential to affect state owned properties are subject to the State Historic Preservation Act of 1982 and require consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office in Phoenix to avoid or mitigate those effects. Similarly, those priority historic sites under federal management are protected by various federal laws including the National Historic Preservation Act on 1966 (Pima County 2001). In sum, varying levels of legal protection are afforded these historic sites ranging from low to high depending on who owns them and what laws apply to their protection.

To sum this section, 138 priority historic sites representing four time periods and 16 functional categories were selected by experts in the fields of architecture, history, and historic preservation. These were individually described and evaluated through a process that while it differed from that used by the archaeological team, succeeded in assessing the conservation value of each site according to three designations ranging from fair to excellent. All met a minimum threshold of having a fair value for conservation; however, 48 of the properties were viewed as having conservation values that exceeded this and 46 sites were thought to be threatened.

Unlike the archaeological sites, many of the historic buildings and structures presented are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, either as individual properties or as part of larger districts containing multiple properties. In this sense, they have already been defined as priority cultural resources; however, each one of those that has not been formally listed is eligible for listing nonetheless. Nominating and listing these properties should be a priority for the future. A quick analysis of land ownership reveals that more than twice as many of the historic sites are privately owned as publicly owned and that there are varying levels of legal protection afforded these important historical places.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendations

People have lived in what is today Pima County, Arizona for thousands of years from the earliest times when hunter-gathers roamed the countryside to the modern industrial age. Over the long course of prehistory, the Native American inhabitants of this region left the remains of their homes, their hunting camps and fields, the places where they collected stone to fashion their tools, and the images they carved in the bedrock to petition their gods. During the succeeding historic era, people from Spain entered the region and, they too, established their homes in the desert. Their settlements, mines and ranches, and places of worship were added to the landscape, and many of these places still remain.

With the arrival of the Americans after 1854, population in the region swelled and became concentrated in Tucson, once a fortified village in the vast Western frontier. They built their homes and schools, established more ranches, grew crops, and mined the ore bearing deposits in the country side, all of which was facilitated with the coming of the railroad. Statehood saw Tucson grow from a bustling town of approximately 13,000 people to the second largest city in the State with a current population of almost half a million with another 370,000 people living in the county (City of Tucson Planning

Department). In the past few generations, more and more of the desert has been converted from its natural state to residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation related uses adding yet another layer to the record of human settlement in the region. This pageant of history covering so many thousands of years is represented in those places that have survived from long ago to the present. Some of these are extraordinary and exemplify the history and culture of the people of Pima County, Arizona. These are the archaeological sites and the historic buildings and structures that have been identified in this report as priority cultural resources. The map entitled, "Priority Cultural Resources in Eastern Pima County" present all 229 historic sites, archaeological sites and archaeological site complexes selected as priority cultural resources. The one pattern that becomes clear in viewing this map is that most priority cultural resources are concentrated in low land areas along the region's drainages in close proximity to water, arable land, and other critical resources needed to sustain life over the ages.

The priority cultural resources were selected by teams of experts in the fields of archaeology, history, historical architecture, and historic preservation. The teams were assembled by Pima County to guide the process by which these places were chosen out of a total of more than 3500 archaeological sites and 4000 historic buildings in eastern Pima County. Several priority cultural resources were identified in Western Pima County as well. The teams considered lists of potential resources, adding many and dropping some to arrive at a final list of properties. These were then evaluated, described, and additional analysis on property size, land ownership and jurisdiction was conducted. The results are presented in nine appendices in the back of this report. Through this intensive effort, Pima County has identified a total of 229 priority cultural resources that are recommended for consideration as part of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

Sixty-four archaeological sites consisting of 58 individual sites and six site pairs were chosen, eight of which represent occupations that date back to the Archaic Period in the depths of antiquity. The succeeding Ceramic Period is represented by 37 sites, all but one of which were occupied by the remarkable Hohokam people, the dominant prehistoric culture in central and southern Arizona dating from approximately A.D. 700 to A.D. 1450. The historic period spanning the last 450 years is represented by 19 sites. Expert opinion suggests that the majority of these still retain excellent potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the history and prehistory of Pima County and to inform the citizens of Pima County about their collective heritage. Most sites, however, are also believed to be threatened with loss through modern land use practices. Twenty-two are privately owned and 25 more involve a mix of private and public ownership. Only three are listed on the National Register of Historic Places including the Cocoraque Butte Archaeological District.

Viewing the archaeological record on the broader scale of the landscape identified 27 archaeological "hot spots" or site complexes that together contain over 3000 individual archaeological sites, including some of those individually selected as priority cultural resource. Six of the seven existing National Register archaeological districts are incorporated within these areas as well. The site complexes covering thousands of acres, represent places on the landscape that have been repeatedly utilized by human populations for millennia. The Canoa, Continental-Madera, Gunsight Mountain, Middle Santa Cruz, and Upper and Lower Cienega Creek complexes are areas that have been particularly long-lived. As large collections of archaeological phenomenon, the majority of

these places are also viewed as retaining high values for research and education even though most are not well known. Many, but not all, site complexes are seen as threatened particularly those that involve private land or State Trust land. Marana Mound, Dairy, Los Morteros, Tanque Verde Creek, Rincon Creek, West Branch, Valencia, Honeybee, Upper Sutherland Wash, Downtown Tucson, River Confluence, Middle Santa Cruz, Wild Burro Canyon, Continental-Madera and Zanardelli complexes all involve private property or state Trust land, and are either heavily developed, developing, or in the path of future development. The archaeological sites in these areas are threatened

One hundred and thirty-eight historic sites were also selected as priority cultural resources. These include residential homes, places of religious importance, businesses, schools and university buildings, mines and other industrial sites, military establishments, transportation related properties, parks and city streetscapes. Together these properties represent more than 200 years of history in the City of Tucson and Pima County. Evaluation of the historic sites concludes that all exhibit conservation values that range from fair to excellent. Many of the historic sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as contributing properties to historic districts. Two historic sites, the Mission church of San Xavier del Bac and the University of Arizona's Desert Laboratory on Tumamoc Hill, are also National Historic Landmarks. By virtue of their being nationally recognized, these places have already been identified as being important. More than twice as many priority historic sites are privately owned than publicly owned and most of these are within the Tucson City limits. Legal protection varies from low to high.

In all, 229 places have been found to be priority cultural resources and are recommended for protection. In considering the future, Pima County has remembered to take stock of the past and to honor its history by seeking out those places that are worthy of protection. The purpose of this effort has been to identify these places so that they can be included in the larger public discussion of how to strike an appropriate balance between the needs of growth and those of conservation. The Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan is the vehicle that Pima County is preparing to achieve this balance. The challenge is determining where conservation should occur and where it is not warranted.

Overlaying the spatial data on the priority cultural resources with the results of research on all cultural resources in Pima County conducted in 2000 (Pima County 2000a) will provide a composite map showing where on the landscape cultural resources are known to occur and expected to be located. Given the correlation between site location and water that has been repeatedly noted both in this study and the study prepared in 2000 (Pima County 2000a), it is not surprising that the majority of all cultural resources concentrate in low land areas in proximity to the region's drainages regardless of time period. Clearly proximity to water, arable land and other natural resources associated with the region's drainages are the key predictors of past human settlement in Eastern Pima County. These are the areas that in general have the highest cultural and historical values.

Adding the spatial data prepared for the biological corridors, ranching, mountain parks, riparian, and critical habitats element also prepared for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan will show where in space cultural resources correspond with natural resources. The

places where these overlaps exist will provide the highest conservation values for all resource types and should be the focus of resource planning and management under the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. It should be noted, however, that many cultural resources, including those selected through this study as priority cultural resources, are located in areas that today have lost their biological viability due to intensive urban development. This is particularly true of the Tucson metropolitan area, which contains the remains of important and valuable historic and archaeological sites that were once a part of living ecosystems that have been lost over time. The point is that focusing conservation efforts in only those areas that retain biological viability will exclude large areas containing cultural resources, particularly archaeological sites. Efforts should be made to balance conservation among all the resource types where possible.

The following recommendations are presented to assist in the planning process and to provide goals for saving the record of the past for the future.

Recommendations

Many of the places selected as priority cultural resources are privately owned in whole or in part and have been impacted to one degree or another by modern development, particularly the archaeological sites and site complexes. Others are on State Trust land, which can be sold for private development, and some are managed by other governmental agencies as public resources. Since land ownership has been found to predict the level of cultural resources protection under the law (Pima County 2001), this means that the majority of the priority cultural resources are potentially vulnerable to actions that may harm the values that make them important. This is a generalization, however, because there are examples of private landowners taking an active role in protecting their property and the cultural resources it contains particularly if they live on the property. Priority cultural resources on public lands owned by federal, state, and local governments, including Pima County, enjoy a measure of protection as a matter of law and policy. Even so, the reality of the situation is that any effort to protect these priority cultural resources must involve programs designed to work with private landowners either exclusively, or in private/ public partnerships where these resources are jointly owned. In addition, there is a need to regulate private land use so that impacts to cultural resources can be controlled in such a way as to maximize the opportunity for in-place preservation. Both voluntary incentive base approaches and government land use regulation is needed to achieve protection.

There is also the matter of scale. The historic sites are smaller in size than the archaeological sites, and these, in turn, are generally dwarfed by the size of the site complexes. Land ownership tends also to vary depending on size so that the larger the property the greater the number of owners and the more jurisdictions are involved. These realities will dictate how conservation can be approached. The smaller historic and archaeological sites involving one or two owners may be more easily protected using a limited range of strategies. On the other hand, the larger archaeological sites may require the combined energies of multiple agencies and organizations using a variety of proactive incentives and regulatory land use measures. The site complexes are so large that they are best used as planning areas to guide where conservation efforts should be focused writ large. Those complexes that are located on public lands in whole or in part should be

given a higher management priority by the administering agency or government since they have been recognized as cultural landscapes. Those portions located on private land may best be protected through land use and development regulations combined with targeted incentives to protect individual sites. The means by which conservation is achieved must of necessity vary depending on the size and complexity of each circumstance.

1. Take Steps to Protect Priority Cultural Resources

The issue before Pima County is what steps the county can take to protect priority cultural resources that are located on its own land or on private property under its regulatory control. A series of recommendations are presented that focus on two dimensions of the problem: land ownership (public versus private) and the type of action that the County can employ to achieve protection (legislative versus administrative).

Where Priority cultural resources are on private land and protection can be achieved through legislative and or regulatory means.

- ◆ Purchase private land containing priority cultural resources through public funding mechanisms including bonds and sales taxes.
- ◆ Purchase development rights from private landowners to protect priority cultural resources.
- ◆ Acquire priority cultural resources through public land purchases such as the Arizona Preserve Initiative and public land exchanges.
- ◆ Establish a historic overlay zone in the county code that would allow willing private landowners to protect priority cultural resources on their land.
- ◆ Condition landuse plans and rezonings for private property that contains priority cultural resources as a means of protecting them from certain kinds of development.
- ◆ Establish a special density variance allowing developers to set aside lands containing priority cultural resources as open space.

Where priority cultural resources are on county land and protection can be achieved through legislative and or regulatory means.

- ◆ Establish legal protections for priority cultural resources and other cultural resources on county land under county law and provide the means to enforce the law.
- ◆ Zone county land as "Institutional Reserve" and through a "Historic Zone" overlay.

Where Priority cultural resources are on private land and protection can be achieved as a matter of administrative action or policy.

- ◆ Develop and use conservation easements to protect priority cultural resources from impacts due to development.
- ◆ Develop public awards to recognize voluntary efforts of private landowners and developers in protecting priority cultural resources.
- ◆ Assist private landowners in nominating their properties to the State and National Registers. Under some circumstances tax benefits may apply as incentives.
- ◆ Work with private non-profit preservation organizations, such as the Archaeological Conservancy, to facilitate donation of private property containing priority cultural resources.

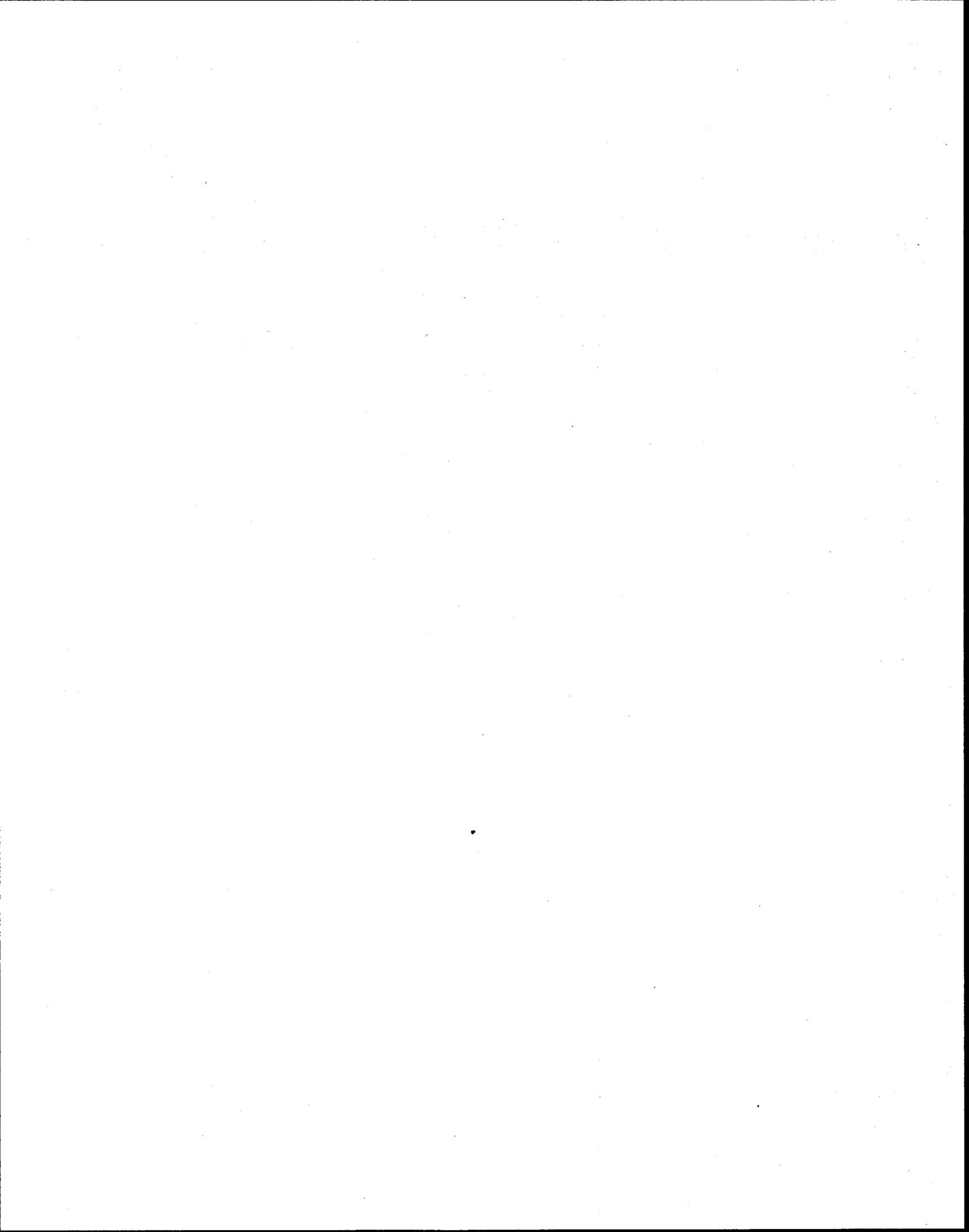
Where Priority cultural resources are on county land and protection can be achieved as a matter of administrative action or policy.

- ◆ Employ the State Site Stewards program to monitor the condition of priority cultural resources on county lands.
- ◆ Develop suitable priority cultural resources for public interpretation to be managed by the County Parks and Recreation Department.
- ◆ Inventory all county lands to identify cultural resources that may be designated as priority cultural resources.
- ◆ Develop management plans for all priority cultural resources on county lands
- ◆ Nominate all priority cultural resources on county lands to the National Register of Historic Places.

These specific recommendations involve a mix of actions that should be taken together as a part of a coordinated approach to cultural resource protection by Pima County. However, the conservation problem is regional and not just limited to Pima County's jurisdiction.

2. Work With Other Governments and Agencies

Pima County staff has already characterized the problem of cultural resources management as regional in scope (Pima County 2001). In short, there are multiple agencies on the local, state, and federal level that have responsibility for managing and protecting cultural resources, but often without any effective interagency coordination. Even though cultural resources occur as a regional phenomenon, and even those resources are being affected by growth on a regional level, the lack of coordination among these multiple jurisdictions has curtailed the development of strategies needed for large scale, long term management. This effects the priority cultural resources identified in this study. Real protection of priority cultural resources will require a multi-scalar, regional management strategy involving the combined efforts of many governmental entities. This is particularly true for the priority archaeological site complexes because of their size and



the complexity of their land ownership and jurisdictional status. It is for this reason that the establishment of an intergovernmental advisory board is recommended. This panel can be modeled after the existing Cultural and Historical Resources Advisory Team to consist of experts in the fields of archaeology, architecture, history and historic preservation. Its members should represent all governments and agencies that have cultural resources management responsibilities in Pima County. Its purpose should be to share information among the parties, to monitor the state of cultural resources, including those selected as priority cultural resources, and to advise the respective governments on how to best coordinate management goals and objectives for their long term cultural resources protection. The creation of this advisory board should be given a high priority as a part of any implementation strategy once the final form of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan has been determined.

- ◆ Create an intergovernmental cultural resources advisory board for the purpose of coordinating the protection and management of all cultural resources in Pima County.

3. Maintain the Priority Cultural Resources List.

The recommendations presented above are offered in order to stimulate thinking on creative ways of achieving cultural resources protection in general, but protection of the priority cultural resources in particular. Other ideas are likely to develop, but regardless of which ones are found practical, it is important for Pima County to continue to maintain the priority cultural resources list. This effort is intended to be the beginning, not the end, of a process where by periodically, county staff working with experts in the community, will identify those places that are extraordinarily important. Only a little more than 12 percent of eastern Pima County has ever been formally investigated for archaeological sites and inventories of historic buildings are almost entirely lacking. What this means is that the cultural resources contained in the majority of the natural landscape, as well as, the built environment are unknown. It is highly probable that with time, new and important discoveries will be made, and that sadly, some of the places that have been identified in this study as priorities will be lost. In addition, as research into the past continues, new insights will be developed that add to what is already known about how people lived in the past thus changing how experts value these resources. It is therefore incumbent upon Pima County and its local, state, and federal government partners in preservation to periodically assess and refine the listing of priority cultural. It is recommended that this assessment occur every two years, or sooner, as new information becomes available.

- ◆ Maintain the process whereby the Pima County Priority cultural resources list is periodically reviewed and updated.

4. Create a Pima County Register of Historic Places

Pima County needs a way of locally recognizing places of historical and cultural importance to its citizens and to give credit to those who are deserving for their efforts at preservation. While places of local significance can already been listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, a county register would have the advantage of raising greater public attention for local preservation efforts. This would be a purely voluntary program that the county would manage for the benefits of its citizens. As such,

it is also recommended that Pima County develop a Register of Historic Places to be managed by the County Cultural Resources Manager. The priorities cultural resource list presented here are prime candidates for listing on this register.

- ◆ Create a Pima County Register of Historic Places.

5. Collect More Data.

It is further recommended that the priority archaeological sites be visited where landowner permission can be secured and re-recorded to Arizona State Museum standards. It is important to update records on these places, some of which may not have been revisited since they were first recorded many years ago. The limits of the site, the nature of its deposits, and its integrity must be updated to ensure the availability of accurate information. Many of the site complexes are incompletely surveyed as well. Where administered by public land managers, survey of these areas should be made a priority to enhance resource management and planning capabilities. Detailed research on who owns what down to the parcel level will be needed for any priority cultural resource including in site specific protection strategies. This additional information is needed to prepare management plans where suitable.

- ◆ Collect more data on the priority cultural resources.

6. Plan for the Future.

For Pima County to become effective in managing its own cultural resources, particularly those identified as having the highest values, it is necessary for the county to plan for the future in ways that maximize its options for saving these places. It is important that the county get out ahead of development and to work to focus on cultural resources protection before they are threatened. This will require organizing partnerships with private landowners, preservation organizations, and governmental agencies to monitor the status of the priority cultural resources and to actively seek out opportunities for their conservation. The information presented in this report and collected for the preparation of an earlier analysis of cultural resources in Pima County (Pima County 2000a) provides the basis upon which to begin long range management planning.

- ◆ Conduct additional planning for the protection of priority cultural resources.

7. Reach out to the Public

Lastly, an integral part of any effort to protect the county's cultural resources, including those selected in this report, must involve outreach and education. The public deserves to know what steps the county is taking, and plans to take, to protect cultural resources that are part of the collective heritage of all citizens. The county should also report back to the public on what it is learning about these resources so that the public can benefit from this information. Finally, the county needs continued public support for its efforts to protect cultural resources and this will require explaining why preservation is a good idea and how the public can help.

- ◆ Develop an outreach and education program dedicated to informing the public and soliciting the public's help in protecting the County's cultural resources.

In conclusion, the 229 properties presented here as priority cultural resources are the product of many people interacting with each other and the land over time in what is today Pima County, Arizona. Protecting these resources and passing them on to future generations so that they may know the wonders of their past, is a gift that can only add to their appreciation for this place in the desert we call home.

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Appendix A. Expert Teams and Committees

1) SDCP Cultural and Historical Resources Technical Advisory Team

- Dr. Paul Fish (Chair), Curator of Archaeology, Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Beth Grindell, Senior Researcher, Manager of AZSITE, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Ms. Mary Farrell, Forest Archaeologist, Coronado National Forest, U.S. Forest Service.
- Mr. Joe Joaquin, Staff, Cultural Resources Office, Tohono O'odham Nation (alternate to Mr. Steere).
- Mr. Jerry Kyle, Director, Southern Chapter of the Arizona Historical Society (also representing the Tucson Pima County Historical Commission)
- Ms. Marty McCune, Historic Program Coordinator, City of Tucson Citizen and Neighborhood Services.
- Mr. Peter Steere, Cultural Resources Manager, Tohono O'odham Nation
- Ms. Sue Wells, Archaeologist, Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, National Parks Service.
- Ms. Linda Mayro, Pima County Cultural Resources Manager
- Mr. David Cushman (Liaison), Program Manager, Pima County

2) Priority Cultural Resources Subcommittee

- Dr. Beth Grindell (Chair), Senior Researcher, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Paul Fish, Curator of Archaeology, Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Jonathan Mabry, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc. Tucson
- Ms. Marty McCune, , Historic Program Coordinator, City of Tucson Citizen and Neighborhood Services
- Dr. Teresita Majewski, Director, Historic Division, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. David Cushman (Liaison), Program Manager, Pima County

3) Archaeological Sites Team

- Mr. Jim Ayres, Project Manager, Aztlan Archaeology, Inc, Tucson.
- Dr. Mark Chenault, Project Manager, SWCA, Tucson
- Dr. Jeff Clark, Project Manager, Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson
- Dr. William Deaver, Project Manager, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- Dr. Bill Doelle, President, Desert Archaeology, Inc. Tucson
- Dr. Paul Fish, Curator of Archaeology, Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Beth Grindell, Senior Researcher, Manager of AZSITE, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
- Dr. Jonathan Mabry, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. John Madsen, Senior Research Specialist, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Mr. Homer Thiel, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson

- Dr. Carla R. Van West, Senior Principle Investigator, Statistical Research Inc, Tucson
- Mr. Henry Wallace, Senior Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc. Tucson
- Mr. David Cushman (Liaison), Program Manager, Pima County

4) Archaeological Site Complex Team

- Mr. Al Dart, Director, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson
- Dr. Jeff Clark, Preservation Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona
- Dr. Paul Fish, Curator of Archaeology, Director of the Archaeology Division, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Dr. Beth Grindell, Senior Researcher, Manager of AZSITE, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
- Dr. Jonathan Mabry, Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. John Madsen, Senior Research Specialist, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.
- Mr. Henry Wallace, Senior Research Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. David Cushman (Liaison), Program Manager, Pima County

5) Historic Sites Team

- Mr. R. Brooks Jeffery, Coordinator, Preservation Studies, College of Architecture, Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Arizona
- Mr. Jerry Kyle, Director, Southern Chapter of the Arizona Historical Society
- Ms. Marty McCune, Historic Program Coordinator, City of Tucson Citizen and Neighborhood Services
- Dr. Teresita Majewski, Director, Historic Division, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson
- Mr. John Mirto, Architect, Poster Frost Associates
- Mr. Morgan Rieder, Historic Architect, Aztlan Archaeology, Inc.
- Mr. David Cushman (Liaison), Program Manager, Pima County

Appendix B.1. Priority Archaeological Site Descriptions

Notes:

- 1) Site numbers begin with "AZ " and end with "ASM" to indicate that they are recorded in Arizona at the Arizona State Museum. These have been dropped from the site numbers for ease in reference.
- 2) Edited contributions by individuals are attributed by their full name. Written source materials from publications are attributed by last name of the author(s) and publication date.
- 3) ★ NRHP indicates that the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

49er's

AZ BB:14:17: This site is one of several important prehistoric and historical period settlements along Tanque Verde Creek in the northeastern part of the Tucson Basin. The 49er's site is Hohokam village that was occupied from Late Sedentary to Early Classic period (A.D. 1100-1300) that exhibits the remains of an adobe-walled compound surrounded by a more dispersed pre-Classic period (A.D. 750-1150) Hohokam community. There is also evidence to suggest an Early Ceramic period (A.D. 100-650) occupation. The remains of Anglo-American and Mexican homesteads (A.D. 1873-1922) associated with the old settlement of Tanque Verde are also present on the site. The site later became the home of the nationally renowned Evans School (1922-1943) and the 49ers Ranch and Country Club (1943-present). Most of the historic buildings were destroyed, although historical period foundations and refuse deposits remain (Carla Van West).

Agua Caliente Ranch

BB:10:25: This is the archaeological that is associated with the historic Agua Caliente Ranch complex that was settled during the Territorial Period in the early 1870s and is now a part of the Roy P. Drachman Agua Caliente Park owned by Pima County. The ranch was sited next to perennial springs that have attracted people to its waters for millennia and is one of the earliest Euroamerican Habitations in the eastern Tucson Basin. It has been used variously as a ranch, resort, homesite, and county park. Trash deposits dating between the 1880s and the 1940s were recorded near the ranch in the 1960s. Archaeological testing in the mid 1990s revealed multiple historic features, as well as prehistoric deposits associated with the Whiptail site (BB:10:3). The historic deposits included trash middens, a privy, the remains of a burned structure, segments of adobe walls, and an assortment of metal, ceramic, glass and wooden artifacts. Although the site is heavily disturbed, there is likely to be historically and archaeologically valuable deposits at the ranch that could inform on the history of its use over the last 128 years. (Wellman et al, 1998)

Black Sheep Cave

AA:16:16: The Black Sheep Cave site is a small cave located in the Tucson Mountains that features rare examples of prehistoric pictographs on the walls. Fourteen figures of horned animals including big horned sheep, deer and antelope, along with several abstract designs, are found on the cave walls painted with a black pigment. Painting, as opposed to pecking, abrading, or scratching, the surface of rock is unique to the Hohokam in the Tucson basin, making the cave important as a single expression of this form of prehistoric rock art. Although not conclusively determined, it is probable that Hohokam people created the images. The cave was first recorded in 1959 and revisited by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 1981 (Hartman 1985).

Blackstone Ruin

AA:15:1: The Blackstone Ruin is a visually dramatic "cerro de trincheras" or "mountain with walls" in the Avra Valley located atop one of a pair of isolated volcanic buttes. The flat-topped butte is covered with small oval and circular dry-laid rock rubble-lined enclosures typically ranging from 4 to 25 feet in diameter (40 foot maximum). Most of these are probably prehistoric structures and the site probably represents a sizeable prehistoric village occupied briefly or sporadically. It is remarkably intact and undisturbed and has the benefit of having additional associated cultural remains present in the level land adjacent to the butte that might inform on its function in the local settlement system. Based on several recent studies, it appears likely the site largely dates to the Early Ceramic period (ca. A.D. 150-700) or perhaps even earlier. Other archaeological features present at the site include petroglyphs and bedrock mortars and metates. This is one of only a handful of such sites in the state. (Henry Wallace)

Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site

A:12:122: This site, now within the Marana town limits near Silverbell and Cortaro roads, is one of Pima County's last remaining examples of Territorial period Mexican ranches. It was founded around 1877 by Juan and María Bojórquez, sold to Leandro Ruiz and Feliberto Aguirre in 1895, and abandoned around 1900. The Bojórquez ranch house excavated by Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in 1999 will be destroyed during realignment of Silverbell Road. A stone house foundation, an adobe house foundation, and a stone-masonry water tank constructed during the Ruiz and Aguirre occupation will be preserved in a Town of Marana public heritage park. The stone building and water tank are well preserved and a trash-filled pit between the two still contains intact archaeological deposits, but the adobe building is nearly completely deteriorated. (Al Dart)

Bosque

BB:14:22: The Bosque site is probably the largest, long-occupied settlement in the eastern Tucson Basin. Located along the south bank of Tanque Verde Creek, it is situated partly within a mesquite bosque and partly up on a higher terrace. The settlement dates from at least the Colonial period (A.D. 750-950) up to the Middle Rincon phase (A.D. 1000-1100), but probably has an earlier component as well. Much of the site is buried and is therefore likely to be well preserved. Given the site's size and density of remains, it probably has a ballcourt, though none has yet been identified (due to burial of the site under floodplain silts). (Henry Wallace)

CCC Camp Pima

AA:12:467: Camp Pima was a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) installation operated from 1933 to 1941. The remains of melted adobe structures, small-scale features and roads lie along Rudasill Road, west of Sandario Road in the Tucson Mountain District of Saguaro National Park. The camp was built to house more than 200 men who were trained to do various construction related, surveying and landscaping tasks. These men built roads and visitor facilities for Tucson Mountain Park. Their distinctive construction style, using native stone and wood, can be seen in the picnic area ramadas and restrooms as well as spillways and checkdams found throughout the County Park and National Park today. (Sue Wells)

Cienega Stage Stop

BB:14:498: Located along Pantano Wash in the southeastern part of the Tucson Basin, the stage station was built in 1858 during the early Territorial period as an important link in the Butterfield Overland Mail. It served as the first stop into Tucson for west bound traffic, but was abandoned at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. It was reopened in 1866 and continued in use until 1870, when it was destroyed by Apaches. The ruins passed into obscurity in 1880 when they were impacted by construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Portions of the coral walls and the original structure are still in existence adjacent to the tracks. (Carla Van West)

Cocoraque Butte ★ NRHP

AA:15:3: This property is one of the best recorded examples of ancient "Desert Hohokam" village sites in the Avra Valley. The Desert Hohokam are not as well known as the Hohokam Indians who practiced canal irrigation farming along the river bottoms in southern and central Arizona between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1450. Instead, these people were flood water farmers who settled in the vast Papagueria to the west of the Santa Cruz Valley adapting to an environment that lacked perennial rivers and streams. The district is located on 480 acres of BLM and private lands and contains evidence of prehistoric residential activity, but is also well known for extensive and well preserved rock art panels that are exceptional for their complexity of design and the number of elements (White 1973). Like many rock art sites, Cocoraque Butte is considered to be a traditional cultural place by the Tohono O'odham and Hopi Indian tribes. It was listed as a District to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. (Pima County 2000)

Cortaro Fan

AA:12:486: Cortaro Fan is a large Archaic and Early Agricultural period site located on an alluvial fan on the western bajada of the Tortolita Mountains. Projectile point types and radiocarbon dates indicate it was occupied multiple times by Archaic hunter-gatherers and early farmers between about 4,000 and 2,000 years ago (Middle Archaic-Late Archaic/Early Agricultural periods). Artifacts and cultural features are preserved both on the surface and subsurface. The site is important because of its long timespan of occupation and good preservation of cultural materials. (Jonathan Mabry)

Costello-King/Las Capas

AA:12:503/AA:12:111: Las Capas is a large, long-occupied Early Agricultural site related to the nearby Costello-King site. It is buried in the former floodplain of the Santa Cruz River near the Ina Road/Interstate 10 interchange and the county's Ina Road sewage treatment plant. Excavations in several areas have documented several layers containing remains of occupations between about 4,200 and 2,500 years ago. Documented features include canals, pit structures, storage pits, trash deposits, and a cemetery in layers dating between about 3,400 and 2,800 years ago. Among the significant artifacts recovered are stone smoking pipes with tobacco residues. Large areas of the site have been removed by construction of frontage roads and sewage plant facilities, but extensive portions are preserved in undeveloped areas within the sewage plant and the park to the south, beneath the interstate and Ina Road, and possibly east of the interstate. The site is important because of its large size; its long time span of occupation; and the presence of the oldest cemetery in the southwestern U.S., the oldest canals in North America, and the

oldest tobacco pipes in the world. (Jonathan Mabry)

Court Street Cemetery

BB:13:156: The Court Street Cemetery was established in 1875 and was in use until 1907. The cemetery is bounded on the west by N. Main Avenue, on the east by N. Stone Avenue, on the south by E. Second Street, and on the north by Speedway Boulevard. It was the primary cemetery for the entire community until Holy Hope and Evergreen Cemeteries opened in 1907. Burials were moved to the new cemeteries, however, many were left in place and have subsequently been discovered. The remaining burials are endangered by construction and utility projects. (Homer Thiel)

Dairy Site

AA:12:285: The Dairy Site is a large prehistoric Village encompassing some 100 acres located on the east side of the Santa Cruz river near Cortaro Farms Road. Originally recorded by the Arizona State Museum in 1982, the site was described as a rich site containing deeply buried archaeological deposits. Subsequent testing of the site in advance of development in the mid 1990s confirmed this and indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Archaic to the end of the Pioneer periods (ca. 1000 B.C to A.D 775). This was a critical time when people in the Tucson Basin settled in permanently occupied villages, practiced agriculture, and adopted ceramic technology. Testing also revealed a rare Late Classic Hohokam settlement from the Tucson phase (A.D. 1300-1450). While only 5% of the site was tested, 95 archaeological features were found including pithouses, hearths and roasting features, living surfaces, human graves, canals, and an adobe surface structure. A small portion of the site is owned and protected by the Archaeological Conservancy. Despite recent development impacts, the Dairy Site represents a long lived site with high research potential for the study of the beginning and ending phases of the Hohokam culture in the Tucson Basin (Altschul and Huber 1995; Deaver 1996)

Donaldson Site

EE:2:30: The Donaldson site is a Late Archaic/Early Agricultural site buried in alluvium near the confluence of Matty Canyon Wash and Cienega Creek. It contains pit structures, trash deposits, human burials, and other features dated to about 2,700-2,500 years ago on the basis of artifact types and radiocarbon dates. Part of the site has been eroded away by floods, but a portion is preserved in the wash banks. The site is important because of its good preservation and the relative rarity of Early Agricultural sites in southeastern Arizona outside of the Tucson Basin.(Jonathan Mabry)

Emkay

BB:13:123: This Hohokam village site is located near the confluence of the Verde Wash and Agua Caliente Creek. The site is characterized by a dense scatter of artifacts and ash covering an area approximately 300 meters long by 250 meters wide. Surface ceramics indicates the site was occupied from the Canada del Oro through Tanque Verde phases of the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence or between A.D. 750 and A.D.1300. The site was recently tested and is known to contain multiple pithouse features and trash mounds. Although impacted by vandalism, the site has great potential to contribute to information about prehistoric occupation in the eastern Tucson Basin. (Jones and Dart 2000)

Esmond

BB:13:382: The Esmond site is the archaeological component that is associated with Esmond Station, selected as a priority cultural resource for its architectural significance as well. Esmond station was a watering stop on the original Southern Pacific railroad line that came through Tucson in 1880 and eventually linked Los Angeles with El Paso. The site consists of industrial remnants, the existing standing structures, as well as the trash from the railroad workers who lived at the station and serviced the line (Myrick 1975).

Fort Lowell

BB:9:40: Fort Lowell was a supply base for the "Apache campaigns" between 1873 and 1891. Its primary role was to escort wagon trains, protect settlers, guard supplies, patrol the border and conduct military actions against the Western and Chiricahua Apache. Fort Lowell is now a City park where visitors can tour adobe buildings, visit the museum, and walk through an outdoor exhibit on the prehistoric Hohokam Indians who lived at the in a large village ("Hardy site") at this same location more than 500 years ago. Historic structures on the park property include ruins of the hospital, the cavalry quarters, kitchen building, part of the band quarters, and portions of adobe corrals and stables. Adjacent to the park are other buildings still used as residences including the Officers' Quarters, the Quartermaster and commissary depot buildings, and the army post sutler's (trader's) building (Al Dart; David Faust).

Greaterville

EE:1:81: The discovery of placer gold in the early 1870s attracted miners to the Santa Rita Mountains and to the Greater mining camp. From 1873 to 1879 the community was known as Santa Rita and Greaterville thereafter. During the 1870s hundreds of miners and their families mined the drainages in the area using the placer technique. Between 1875 and 1885, it is alleged that as much as half a million dollars in gold was recovered. Mining continued until the gravel bearing deposits were largely depleted in the 1880s. In its hey day, the town offered several dance halls, saloons, shops, and in 1882 a school opened. The post office opened in 1879, closing in 1946. Mining continued sporadically after the 1890s picking up during the depression years. The school continued until 1952 and by 1976 only a few families were living in the area. Today the remains of Greaterville are largely part of the archaeological record (Jim Ayres).

Hardy

BB:9:14: The Hardy site is a large Hohokam village that dates from the Pioneer through the Early Classic periods from approximately A.D. 700 to 1200. Situated southwest of the confluence of Pantano and Tanque Verde washes, about a fourth of the site currently lies beneath Fort Lowell Park. It is part of the Fort Lowell National Register District. Only a small amount (perhaps 5%) of the site has been excavated and much of the site appears to be intact beneath the park and surrounding neighborhood. The Hohokam took advantage of rich riparian resources when they established the Hardy site, which was one of the first Hohokam villages in the Tucson area. The site likely became a focus for other settlements in the northeastern Tucson Basin. The villagers maintained a wide network of contact and trade, as evidenced by artifacts found at the site including pottery from the Gila River, argillite and serpentine from the Salt River-Tonto Basin, shell from the Gulf of California, and pottery from Nayarit, Mexico. As a long-lived, reasonably well preserved village, the Hardy site has great archaeological potential. For example, exact dating of

Hohokam sites has long been a challenge because the Hohokam usually did not use tree-ring datable wood in their structures. But the Hardy site villagers did. (The juniper and Douglas fir samples found at the site cannot be dated yet because the dating sequence for the Tucson area has not been extended back to the time the Hohokam lived at the site.) The Hardy site also has the potential to answer questions about poorly understood periods in the Hohokam cultural sequence--a cemetery dating to the A.D. 800s and a house dating to the A.D. 700s have been found there. Finally, the site's location, size, and longevity make it ideal for addressing questions about social organization and interaction among the Tucson Basin Hohokam (Linda Gregonis).

Helvetia

EE:1:80: This was a mining community, and like so many in the region, suffered the ups and downs of the market for copper ore. Mines were probably in use after the civil war but it wasn't until the early 1880s that several large mining claims were developed including the Old Dick, Heavyweight, and Tallyhoo mines. In 1890s the Helvetia Copper Company formed and it was in response to the mining under this company that the community of Helvetia developed. Copper mining continued until 1911 when low copper prices lead to a shut down, although sporadic mining continued through the years of the First World War. The post office opened in 1899 and was closed by 1921. (Pima County 2000)

Hodges Ruin/Furrey Ranch

AZ AA:12:18, AZ AA:12:31/32: These two sites are probably the most famous in the Tucson area as they were the location of the earliest large-scale excavations conducted in the 1930s by Isabell Kelly under the auspices of Gila Pueblo. The surrounding area has evidence of more or less continuous settlement for ca. 4 km along the high ridge bordered by the Rillito River on the north and the Santa Cruz on the south. Occupation in this area spans the entire Tucson Basin sequence. The Hodges site, partly excavated by Kelly and later by ASM, had one, and almost certainly two ballcourts indicating occupation during the Hohokam Pre-Classic (A.D 650 - 1150). The Furrey's Ranch site a short distance to the southeast, was an aggregated Tucson Phase (A.D. 1300-1450+) village that probably had one or more platform mounds. Small portions of these areas remain undeveloped in lots and backyards and are intact beneath foundations and trailers. Located in a critical centerpoint for trade and communication in the Tucson area, these sites are extremely important for what they can tell us about the structure and economics of prehistoric settlement in the region and even though large portions have been destroyed, even small remnants offer vital information. (Henry Wallace)

Honeybee Village

BB:9:88: Honeybee Village is a large prehistoric village located along the drainage of the same name in the Cañada del Oro Valley. It is one of a small set settlements in the region that were settled near the start of the Hohokam Cultural sequence (around A.D. 450-600) that were continuously occupied up to the thirteenth century. The settlement has a cluster of 19 large mounds that surround a possible plaza, and it has a small ballcourt and a walled enclosure that may have enclosed rooms or a special use space near the end of its occupation. It is estimated that 500 to 800 pit structures are present on the site along with many other cultural features. It is the only such large village site left largely intact within the town of Oro Valley. (Henry Wallace)

Houghton Road

BB:13:398: The Houghton Road site was an early farming settlement at the confluence of Tanque Verde Creek and Agua Caliente Wash in the northeastern part of the Tucson Basin. It is the type-site of the Agua Caliente phase (A.D. 50 – 550) of the Early Ceramic period, which represents the transition between the Late Archaic period and the Hohokam culture of southern Arizona. The presence of ceramic vessels and the construction of larger, well-built pit houses distinguish the Houghton Road site from Late Archaic farming settlements. Yet, the site lacks the distinctive ceramic, architectural, and other material culture characteristics of later Hohokam culture. Only a small part of the site has been investigated, and a later Colonial period Hohokam component may be present. (Carla Van West)

Julian Wash

BB:13:17: The Julian Wash site is one of a series of large, very long-lived prehistoric settlements along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson. Through happenstance, a large portion of the site remains undisturbed even though it is located within urban Tucson. As a result, it is uniquely capable of providing important information on the structure and organization of large Tucson Basin Hohokam settlements. Known prehistoric occupation extends from about 800 B.C. to A.D. 1200. Excavations in 2000 revealed that it was one of 3 large settlements in the region that specialized in pottery production for the period from A.D. 900 to 1150. From a research standpoint, the site is of particular interest due to a known spatially discrete portion of the site dating to the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 150 to 650). An historic component at the site includes foundations and related features from the St. Joseph's Children's Home, an orphanage built in 1904. (Henry Wallace)

Lime Kilns – Silverbell Road

AA:12:106 (Sweetwater) and AA:12:150 (Sunset): These two limekilns are historic structures built in the late 19th century for lime production. Both are located along Silverbell road within half a mile of each other. The Sweetwater kiln was made out of adobe bricks and originally assumed a conical or perhaps cylindrical shape. The upper portion of the structure is gone but the base, measuring 7 feet across, still survives. The Sunset Lime Kiln was built using the same materials and according to the same conical or cylindrical shape. The base portion of this structure also remains. The site is also the location of the "Famous Lead Crosses or Tucson Artifacts" excavated from the base of the kiln uncovered in the 1920s. Two lead crosses with Latin and Hebrew inscriptions are said to have been found at the site, which were then reported as evidence of a European occupation of Tucson in the Middle Ages. The claim is widely regarded as a hoax. Both limekilns are examples of frontier technology that was commonly used in Pima County but which there are a limited number of remaining examples. (Doak, Neves, and Plummer 2001)

Linda Vista Hill

AA:12:57: Linda Vista Hill is the trincheras component of the Los Morteros site, located in the Tucson Mountains at the northern edge of this site. Dating to the Early Classic period between A.D. 1200 and 1350, this hillside has over 150 terraces. Approximately 75 pithouses are excavated into the terraces and a massive adobe walled compound is located on the hill summit. House structures are furnished with a complete array of

domestic artifacts and the site appears to reflect the remains of large village that was an integral part of the Early Classic Period Marana Community. Today, the lower slopes are part of the Los Morteros Estates development and the upper slopes (approximately 80% of the site) are owned by Pima County and the Archaeological Conservancy. (Paul Fish)

Loma Alta

BB:14:10: The Loma Alta Site is a well-preserved prehistoric Hohokam community in a very scenic portion of the Rincon Valley north of Rincon Creek. It has two and perhaps one or more additional masonry-walled compound enclosures and over 30 masonry rooms visible on the surface. Many others are likely present. Similar to the Sabino Canyon Ruin, this is a sizeable Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150-1300) village. (Henry Wallace)

Los Morteros

AA:12:57: Los Morteros is a Hohokam ballcourt village ruin located on the Santa Cruz floodplain near the Point of the Mountain at the north end of the Tucson Mountains. Occupied between the end of the Colonial Period and the Early Classic Periods (AD 850 and AD 1300), the site is one of the largest prehistoric communities in the Tucson area. In 1962 the site was recorded for the Arizona State Museum and given its present name "Los Morteros" for the bedrock mortars found on boulders in its center. In the mid 1980s, planning began for a large-scale residential development project to be located within much of the Los Morteros site area. In 1988, archaeological excavation in the northern and southern ends of the site was conducted in advance of housing construction, which became known as the Continental Ranch subdivision project. The remains of 770 prehistoric features were uncovered, including 349 houses, an adobe walled compound and five discrete cemeteries, along with tens of thousands artifacts. It was during this investigation that evidence of the historic Point of the Mountains stage station was found within the limits of the nearby Puerta del Norte trailer court. Los Morteros has also been identified through historic records as the probable location of the Llano del Azotado campsite used by Juan Bautista de Anza and is part of the Anza Trail identified by the National Park Service as a National Historic Trail. The northern portion of the site remains intact and Pima County has recently purchase the core of the ancient village including the ballcourt feature. Despite having been partially destroyed, Los Morteros remains an important source of information on Hohokam culture in the Tucson Basin (David Cushman; Wallace 1995).

Los Pozos

AA:12:91: Los Pozos is a large Archaic and Early Agricultural site located in the former floodplain of the Santa Cruz River near the Prince Road/Interstate 10 interchange. Hundreds of pit structures and numerous storage pits, cooking pits, wells, and human burials have been documented. Artifact types, architectural style, and radiocarbon dates indicate it was occupied multiple times by Archaic hunter-gatherers and early farmers between about 5,300 and 2,000 years ago (Middle Archaic-Late Archaic/Early Agricultural periods). Large areas of the site have been removed during construction of frontage roads along the Interstate 10, but other extensive areas are probably preserved beneath the interstate, and west of it. The site is important because of its long timespan of occupation, the large size of its Early Agricultural occupation, and its good preservation. (Jonathan Mabry)

Marana Mound

AA:12:251: Described by researchers as a "rounded adobe mass," the Marana mound is the remnant of a large platform mound that was once the focal part of the prehistoric community that lived between the Santa Cruz River and the Tortolita Mountains during the Tanque Verde phase of the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence (A.D. 1150 - 1300). The mound is surrounded by an adobe compound wall off of which multiple rooms were constructed. This structure in turn is associated with 30-35 additional nearby residential compounds, multiple house features both inside and outside the compounds, wall segments, and trash mounds that collectively cover an area of approximately one square mile (Fish, Fish, and Madsen 1992).

Marsh Station Road (Mescal Wash) site

EE:2:44: The Mescal Wash site is a large, multi-component habitation site occupying a broad ridge at the confluence of Cienega Creek and Mescal Wash. Recent excavations by SRI provided evidence for substantial occupation throughout the Ceramic period (A.D. 150-1450). Located southeast of Tucson at the boundary between the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts, the site exhibits a long-lived local cultural tradition influenced by both Hohokam and Mogollon. The about 100 pit structures excavated at the site show a wide temporal and stylistic variability, including architecture unique to this area. Large portions of the site not impacted by construction will be protected through a long-term management plan. The site is important for the study of community development and cultural identity in this poorly understood part of southeastern Arizona. (Carla Van West)

National Cemetery at Stone and Alameda

BB:13:325: The National Cemetery was established in the early 1860s and was in use until the mid-1870s, with many burials relocated in the 1880s. The Cemetery was located between East Alameda Street on the south, East 7th Street on the north, north Stone Avenue on the west, and North 6th Avenue on the east. It was once surrounded by an adobe brick wall and was the primary cemetery used by residents until the establishment of the Court Street Cemetery. Burials from the National Cemetery have been frequently encountered over the last 50 years. In situ burials are endangered by construction and utility projects. (Homer Theil)

Pantano Townsite

EE:2:50: The Pantano townsite is a historic railroad era community that was original established in 1880 by the Southern Pacific Rail Road (SPRR) on the south side of Cienega Creek. The original impetus for the town's existence was its utility as a good place to build a depot and other facilities for the SPRR. This then attracted private businesses and residential settlement. Several warehouses and a store with a blacksmith and carpenter shop were erected at the original town site, along with several private dwellings. In 1880, the entire population of the town was recorded as 75 people. In 1887 flooding along the Cienega Creek prompted the removal of the Pantano Townsite to the north side of the creek. There the town was in existence until the mid 1950s. During this time, Pantano continued to provide the SPRR with facilities needed for the railroads operation, which continued to attract commercial and residential development. By 1905 the town was listed as having a population of 100, and had a deputy Sheriff, a justice of the piece, and six small businesses including a general store and livery. Later, the community would have a bank, a schoolhouse, a telegraph office, and a post office. Population fluctuated

throughout the years between the First World War and the 1930s reaching a peak of 500 in 1922, but by 1941 population dwindled to 40. After the Second World War the Pantano went into its final decline. The post office closed in 1952 and sometime before 1956 the SPRR closed its operations. All that is left at the town site today are foundations of the houses and business that once occupied the site and related features and artifacts, all now a part of the archaeological record of this small western railroad town. (Ayres et. al. 1994)

Picture Rocks

AA:12:62: On the grounds of this Redemptorist retreat located east of the Saguaro National Monument is a group of the finest and most easily accessible examples of prehistoric Hohokam Indian petroglyphs in Pima County. The glyphs were pecked into the volcanic bedrock along a wash between 500 and 1000 years ago. The many designs include spiral, bullseye, and representations of bows and arrows, dancers, hunters, and animals that have been published. (Al Dart)

Pig Farm

AA:11:12: The Pig Farm site is a very large Hohokam ballcourt village site covering the ridge between the Santa Cruz River and the Brawley Wash in Marana. Encompassing some 700 acres, the site was occupied during the Colonial and Sedentary Periods in the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence or between A.D. 750 and A.D. 1150, but has a late Classic Period component too (A.D. 1300 - 1450). The site is believed to be temporally and spatially associated with the Los Robles Early Classic Period community to the north. The ball court and small mound at the Pig Farm site suggests it was the community center before power shifted to the Los Robles Platform Mound site. Little formal excavation has ever been occurred on the site and the property on which it is located has been subdivided and is being developed for individual residences. Despite this, the Pig Farm site remains largely intact and has the potential to be highly informative about social and political organization among the Hohokam in the Tucson Basin (John Madsen).

Proto historic burials at 17th Street and Main

BB:13:495: Tucson's only known Protohistoric period cemetery, dating from between A.D. 1450 and 1700, lies just below the ground surface south of W. 17th Street and S. 9th Avenue, within the Barrio Libre. Over the last 50 years several utility placement projects have encountered human burials, with at least six recovered by archaeologists. The burials lay in flexed positions, lacked artifacts, and were covered with red pigment. Currently the site is either in private or City of Tucson ownership and is endangered primarily through routine utility work in the area. The extent of the cemetery is unknown. (Homer Thiel)

Quitobaquito

B:4:9 through 15: This desert oasis on the border between Mexico and the U.S. has been human home or refuge for at least 8,000 years. This is the only pond for twenty miles in any direction, a watering hole for those traveling the prehistoric trails to the Sea of Cortes (Gulf of California) or the historic Camino del Diablo ("Devil's Road") between Mexico and the American Southwest. The site was occupied by indigenous people until 1957, when the last Hia C'ed O'odham ceased ranching and farming there. The traditional farming and burning practices created habitat for a startling array of plants and wildlife. The spring

and the archaeological site associated with it are located on the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument managed by the National Park Service (Trinkle Jones)

Rabid Ruin

AA:12:46: Originally recorded in 1959, Rabid Ruin is a large multiple component habitation site located on the Santa Cruz flood plain dating to the Tanque Verde and Tucson phases of the Hohokam Classic Period in the Tucson Basin sequence (A.D. 1150 – 1450). It also contains evidence of both earlier Archaic Period occupations and later Proto-Historic settlement, which are very rare in Pima County. Several small salvage excavations were conducted on the site in 1969 and 1980 but more extensive work was done in 1988-1989. During that investigation, the site area was defined (24.4 acres) and numerous features were recorded including, a single late Classic Period adobe walled house, six pit houses, multiple hearths and storage pits, as well as 32 human cremations. Artifacts recovered from the site included ceramic vessels, flaked stone tools, grinding tools, decorative beads, worked shell and bone, as well as the remains of a burned basket. Portions of the site have been disturbed through gravel mining and development; however, as the excavations in 1988 and 1989 show, the site retains high information value. (Slawson 1990)

Redington Ruin/Bayless Ruin

BB:11:1, BB:11:2: These two adjacent sites can be considered among the most valuable archaeological resources along the San Pedro River. Both are situated on the eastern terrace overlooking the San Pedro near Redington just north of Redfield Canyon on private land. Redington Ruin (AZ BB:11:1 [ASM]) is a sizeable pre-Classic period pithouse village associated with both a large and a small ballcourt. A number of cleared areas surrounded by rubble and trash mounds delineate the probable location of pithouse courtyard groups. As indicated by the abundant buff wares and red-on-brown ceramics on the surface, the occupation probably spans much of the late Pre-Classic and Early Classic periods from A.D. 700-1300. Earlier components may also be present. The final component at the site may be associated with a small platform mound, which would be southernmost example of this form of monumental architecture along the river. Bayless Ruin (AZ BB:11:2 [ASM]), immediately north of Redington Ruin, can be considered the Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450) extension of settlement at the latter site. In addition to several isolated rooms, three or four separate masonry compounds or room clusters are visible from the surface for a total of approximately 50 structures. Both Gila Polychrome and various corrugated wares are abundant. Limited excavations have been conducted at the site by Bruce Bradley and more recently by the Center for Desert Archaeology. Considered together most of the pre-Classic and Classic period sequence along the river is probably represented at the two sites. Very little archaeology has been conducted in the San Pedro valley to date that has been published, particularly from pre-Classic contexts. Hence, the Redington/Bayless sites have enormous research potential. (Jeff Clark)

Reeve Ruin/Davis Ruin

BB:11:26, BB:11:36: These two Classic period sites dating to A.D. 1200-1450 are situated on opposite terraces overlooking the San Pedro. Reeve Ruin and Davis Ruin were intensively excavated during the 1950s and again in 2000. Evidence suggests both sites occupied by Puebloan migrants who ultimately originated from northeastern Arizona. Reeve Ruin (AZ BB:11: 26 [ASM]) is defensively located above San Pedro floodplain and

further protected by a series of walls. The site contains a central room block surrounded by two plazas that are bounded by walls and lines of contiguous rooms. More than thirty structures are present, including a possible kiva, or Puebloan ceremonial room, within the central room block. Davis Ruin (AZ BB:11:36 [ASM]), is composed of two masonry compounds, several isolated structures, and an earlier pithouse occupation. The larger and intensively investigated compound contains a central room block surrounded by a plaza that is delineated by compound walls and contiguous lines of rooms. Over 35 rooms are associated with this unit, including a rectangular, subterranean kiva of Western Anasazi design. Both sites are important to the history of Southwest archaeology. (Jeff Clark)

Roland

AA:12:86: This large Archaic site is located along Silverbell Road about a mile south of Ina Road on a low fan terrace bordering the western edge of the Santa Cruz River floodplain. It has been systematically surface collected and mapped by amateur archaeologist Edward Roland for a number of years. The site covers an area of about 8,000 square meters, and artifact density is high on the surface. Large numbers of flaked and ground stone tools have been found. Projectile point types include Middle and Late Archaic/Early Agricultural types (3000 B.C – A.D 150), indicating multiple occupations over a long time. Surface features are mostly clusters of fire-cracked rocks, and the presence of buried features is unknown. The site is significant because it is one of only a few large, multiple-component Archaic sites with high artifact densities in the region. (Jonathan Mabry)

Romero Ruin

BB:9:1: Romero Ruin is the name given to a large prehistoric village site located in Catalina State Park, approximately 14 miles north of Tucson, Arizona. Nestled in the rugged foothills of the Catalina Mountains, the site was continuously occupied by the Hohoham Indians between approximately A.D. 550 and 1450 and represents one of the most significant archaeological resources in the northern Tucson basin. It was also the site of a ranching homestead owned by Francisco Romero who built his house within the walls of a late prehistoric residential compound sometime before 1850 when the region was under constant Apache attack. For many years, locals mistook the compound and its ruins as the site of the fabled Spanish Mission of Ciru, said to have contained a fortune in buried Spanish gold. Romero ruin is twenty acres in size and occupies a finger ridge of land defined by three washes, the largest of which is Sutherland Wash. It contains 2 ceremonial ball courts, 17 trash mounds, at least one cemetery, a plaza, the walled compound and the ruins therein. Just outside of the site's limits are the remains of enormous prehistoric field systems and other sites associated with the long occupation of the land by prehistoric peoples (Swartz 1991). Romero Ruin is a part of the Sutherland Wash Archaeological District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

Rosemont Townsite

EE:2:138: The town of Rosemont was first settled by Wm. McCleary in 1879 who, with L.J. Rose located and developed 30 mining claims. They and Wm. Shaw formed the Rosemont Smelting and Mining Company. By 1896, perhaps earlier, there were several buildings, including a hotel, post office, store, 2 assay offices, stable, smelter, and warehouse. Mining was not notably successful in the area; the operation was sold to

Lewisohn Brothers of New York in 1886 and the smelter operated only intermittently and stopped for good sometime between 1903-08. Getting coke for fuel proved to be a problem but nonetheless the Lewisohn Brothers claim was one of the 2 biggest producers in the Rosemont area of the Helvetia District. After 1905, the hotel and store continued to serve as loci of community activities however at least until World War I. The hotel was dismantled for lumber and brick about 1938. Only the foundations of the hotel (brick pylons), store and warehouse remain. Only rubble and artifacts exist for the smelter, only rock, adobe wall fall, and the brick assay oven base survive of the lower assay office. There is no architecture although there are many surface and sub-surface foundations and artifact scatters. Max dimensions are 2000 ft E-W by 500 ft N-S. (Ayres 1984)

Sabino Canyon Ruin

BB:9:32: The Sabino Canyon Ruin is a large prehistoric site located northeast of Tucson along the south side of the Santa Catalina Mountains, just above (north of) the confluence of Sabino Creek and Bear Creek. Archaeological survey and testing over many years indicates that the primary site occupation dates between A.D. 950 and 1350 bridging the late Pre-Classic and Classic time periods in the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence. The site covers an area approximately 131 acres in size and includes pottery, stone, bone and seashell artifacts in dense artifact scatters and trash middens; multiple pit house dwellings; five apartment-like housing compounds with adobe and rock walls; ancient canals used to water nearby fields; and dog burials. Evidence of some pre-Hohokam use of the site or its immediate vicinity is also indicated by finds of several projectile points dating to the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods, and by one Plainview-type spearpoint representing the PaleoIndian culture, the first people known to have inhabited the New World. Part of the Sabino Canyon Ruin is on property owned by Pima County and the rest is on private land. The site has been partially excavated but remains largely intact; It is an important source of information on Hohokam lifeways, trade, material culture, social organization, and site abandonment (AI Dart).

Saguaro Springs

AA:12:77: First recorded in the 1970s, the Saguaro Springs site is a small Hohokam settlement that was occupied during the middle Rincon Period in the Hohokam sequence between A.D. 1000 and 1100. The site is located on the west side of the Tucson Mountains near Rillito Peak and may have been a satellite hamlet to the Huntington Ruin, a large Hohokam village site located nearby. Recent testing of the site identified 33 subsurface features including multiple pithouses, storage pits, roasting pits, and a canal segment. The site appears to be part of a larger pattern of adaptation during this time in which hamlets are located on old terraces away from primary water sources. It is important for its evidence of water control technology. The site is on land that presently is being considered for development (Riggs 1998).

San Agustin/Clearwater

BB:13:6: The former floodplain of the Santa Cruz River at the base of "A" Mountain has yielded evidence of repeated occupations between about 4,200 and 100 years ago over a large area. The cultural remains that have been documented so far include a large number of canals dating between about 2,000 and 100 years ago; a campsite of Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers with pit structures and ceramic artifacts dating to about 4,200 years ago; settlements of early farmers with large numbers of pit structures dating between

about 2,800 and 2,000 years ago; Hohokam field houses dating to about 1,300 years ago; building foundations, trash deposits, gardens, and cemeteries of a Spanish mission occupied between the 1770s and the 1840s; and house foundations and trash-filled wells from the late 19th century. Large portions of the site have been removed by clay mining and landfill operations, but cultural remains are still preserved in vacant lots and beneath streets, houses, and landfills. The site is important because of its large size and long timespan of occupation; the rarity of Middle Archaic cultural remains; the presence of the oldest pit structures in southern Arizona and the oldest ceramic artifacts in the southwestern U.S.; the rarity of Spanish period remains; and the community's identification of this location as the "birthplace of Tucson." (Jonathan Mabry)

Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac

AA:9:2: The mission site of Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac was placed on the National Register in 1975. This property is located adjacent to the Tohono O'odham reservation outside and to the west of the Avra Valley subarea. On an 80 acre parcel of land lie the ruins of a small Spanish Colonial period mission founded and constructed in 1811 for the Tohono O'odham Indians by Father Juan Bautista Llorens, the priest who completed construction of the Mission San Xavier del Bac in 1797. It was the last of the missions constructed in the Primeria Alta and the farthest north of any within the mission system linking the frontier with what is today Sonora, Mexico. The church was abandoned in the 1840s and never re-occupied (Pima County 2000)

Santa Cruz Bend

AA:12:746: The Santa Cruz Bend site is the remains of a large early farming village buried in the former floodplain of the Santa Cruz River near the Miracle Mile/Interstate 10 interchange. Hundreds of pit structures, including houses, a large ceremonial structure, and storehouses have been documented. Artifact types, architectural style, and radiocarbon dates indicate it was occupied multiple times between about 2,800 and 2,200 years ago during the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural period. Portions of the site have been removed during construction of roads and buildings, but extensive areas are preserved beneath the interstate and on University of Arizona property to the west. The site is important because of its very large size and good preservation, and because the documented ceremonial structure is the oldest known example in the southwestern U.S. (Jonathan Mabry)

Second Canyon Ruin

BB:11:12, BB:11:20: This site is situated on the western terrace overlooking the San Pedro, north of Redington and opposite Bollen Wash. It is composed of a Hohokam Classic period (A.D. 1150 - 1450) platform mound and an associated compound. The compound (AZ BB:11:20) currently on land owned by the State of Arizona, was excavated in 1970 as part of a highway salvage project. This masonry unit contained over twenty masonry rooms divided among five courtyards. Evidence suggests the presence of an enclave of northern Puebloan migrants in this portion of the site. A substantial pre-Classic pithouse component was identified beneath the compound that included structures from the Colonial, Sedentary, and probably Early Classic periods of the Hohokam sequence spanning the time from A.D. 750-1300. The superimposition of inner compound rooms over several late pithouses suggests settlement continuity across this transition in architecture that probably took place during the early Classic period. Considering the

thorough excavation of the site, the remainder has limited research potential. However, several refuse areas may have survived relatively intact, providing an opportunity to retrieve faunal and archaeobotanical samples that were not collected (or at least reported) during the original excavation. The platform mound compound (AZ BB:11:12 [ASM]) is located across a wash from the compound, on the next ridge to the north. Little is known about the site beyond the fact that an east-west oriented mound is placed centrally within a square enclosure also oriented with the cardinal directions. The entire site is on private land and its present condition is unknown although it has been vandalized in the past. The Second Canyon mound is the southernmost definitive example of this type of monumental architecture along the San Pedro and hence represents an important element in understanding Classic period settlement at a regional level. (Jeff Clark)

Solomon Warner's Mill ★ NRHP

BB:13:57: Warner's mill was constructed as early as the mid-1860s. Solomon Warner purchased the property the property, including a mill wheel, from other individuals and soon opened a grain mill powered by water drawn through an acequia along the base of A Mountain. Warner's mill provided residents of Tucson with wheat flour and corn meal. Its ruins are visible along the base of A Mountain and are relatively well preserved. The property is in private ownership. (Homer Thiel)

Spence Site

BB:13:120: The Spence site is a large Hohokam primary village site located on a ridgetop overlooking the Santa Cruz River several miles north of the Zanardelli site complex (see below). Archaeological evidence indicates occupation between A.D. 1100 and A.D. 1450 during the Classic Period of the Hohokam sequence in the Tucson Basin. The site is approximately 1100 by 600 feet in size and consists of an extensive scatter of pottery sherds and stone tools with several trash mounds and areas of stained earth indicating buried deposits. While impacted by modern roads and houses, portions of the site remain containing significant archaeological deposits from late prehistoric times. (Doelle and Wallace 1985; Wright 2000)

Steam Pump Ranch

BB:9:75: George Pusch and John Zellweger arrived in Tucson in 1874. Shortly thereafter they purchased part of the old Canada del Oro Ranch. They registered the PZ brand and put in a steam pump from which the ranch got its name. Gradually, the ranch expanded to include land along of the San Pedro between Mammoth and Winkleman. Steam Pump Ranch was a stop over place for travelers in the 19th century. Author Harold Bell Wright was a frequent visitor (Jim Ayres). The ranch site is well preserved and represents a rare site, which has been extensively documented through contemporary accounts and photographs as well as oral histories. The property is in private ownership. (Homer Thiel)

Stone Pipe

BB:13:425: The Stone Pipe is a large Early Agricultural and Early Ceramic period site located along Interstate 10 between Grant Road and Speedway Boulevard. It contains large numbers of pit structures and other features dating between about 2,400 and 1,500 years ago. Portions of the site have been removed by construction of a frontage road and by residential development, but significant portions of the site are probably preserved beneath the interstate and in undeveloped lots east of the interstate. The site is important

because of its large size, its long timespan of occupation, and the rarity of cultural remains from the Early Ceramic period. (Jonathan Mabry)

Sutherland Wash Site

BB:9:223: The Sutherland Wash site is a large well-preserved Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150-1300) village located on the highest level ground near the headwaters of Sutherland Wash. Two masonry-walled compound enclosures are visible on the site surface in addition to a range of room walls marked by upright slabs. Several Rincon phase sherds from the preceding Sedentary Period may indicate an earlier occupation as well. The site is one of a series of such Classic period sites in the Canada del Oro Valley. (Henry Wallace)

Tanque Verde Wash

BB:14:68: The Tanque Verde Wash site is a Hohokam village site located south of Tanque Verde Creek in eastern Tucson and is bisected by Speedway Boulevard. Discovered in 1975, the site was characterized by a diffuse scatter of artifacts covering as much as 360,000 square meters. Subsequent testing and data recovery of a portion of the site south of Speedway Blvd. Determined that it was occupied by Hohokam farmers during the Sedentary period (A.D. 950 – 1150) of the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence. Multiple pithouses, trash mounds, ramadas, roasting pit, fire hearths, and storage pits were found. Although impacted by road and residential construction, the Tanque Verde Wash site still retains intact portions of the original settlement that have the potential to contribute information on the prehistoric occupation of the Eastern Tucson Basin. (Elson 1986)

Total Wreck

EE:2:159: In 1879, silver/lead ore was discovered in the Empire Mountains. Named after the appearance of the hill in which the deposits were found, Total Wreck began mining operations in 1881 after the arrival of the railroad. The mine and townsite became a part of the Empire Mining District. By 1883, there were two hundred residents, fifty houses, three stores, three hotels, four saloons, a butcher shop and a lumberyard. By the end of 1884, the mine was closed. The post office opened in 1881 and was closed in 1890. Today, house foundations, stone building remnants, shafts, adits, and the smelter foundations still remain on the property. The townsite has been partially excavated. (Jim Ayres) (Sherman and Sherman 1969).

Tucson Presidio

BB:13:81: The Tucson Presidio was established in 1775 and was in use until 1856, the end of the Spanish Colonial period. During this 81 year period the Presidio was surrounded by a tall adobe brick wall pierced by gates on the east and west sides. The interior of the fort contained houses, barracks, stables, and other buildings, including a church and cemetery. The last remnant of the Presidio was torn down in 1918 and subsequent development has destroyed portions of the fort. However significant features, such as the east and west walls and the cemetery survive beneath the ground within the area bounded by Washington Street on the north, Main Street on the west, Pennington Street on the south, and Church Avenue on the east. The site is endangered by utility projects and unmonitored construction activities. (Homer Thiel)

Tumamoc Hill

AA:16:6: Tumamoc Hill is one of the best known and studied trincheras or terrace hillside sites in the Sonoran Desert. Features consist of terraces, walls, petroglyphs, trails, bedrock mortars and metates, and approximately 150 small, circular structures. Radiocarbon dating and recent archaeological excavation indicate prehistoric village occupation as early as 300 B.C. and as late as A.D. 450. Extensive prehistoric rockpile agricultural fields cover the western and eastern bajadas of the Hill. Remains related to the Carnegie Desert Laboratory are found in many locations and systematic survey probably could document additional resources from earlier historic periods as well. Although the hill summit has witnessed considerable disturbance by construction of various communication antennae, most trincheras constructions themselves remain surprisingly undisturbed. (Paul Fish)

University Indian Ruin

BB:9:33: The University Indian Ruin, located near the confluence of the Tanque Verde and Pantano washes, is one of the last and largest villages of the Hohokam in the Tucson Basin. Excavation has revealed that the site was inhabited from as early as A.D. 1100 to 1450 or later, possibly even to the time of first Spanish contact in Arizona. Early pithouse structures at the site were supplanted by a large platform mound and additional contiguous-walled rooms were then constructed atop the mound. A compound wall was added creating an enclosed space used for both residential purposes and religious ceremonies. There were additional room blocks located nearby as well along with groups of house structures arranged around courtyards. Part of the site remains unexcavated and other platform mounds may be present, but a major portion of the site located east of the University of Arizona-owned and preserved section, may have been destroyed through urban development. Despite this, what remains is important to the study of the late prehistoric period in Tucson. (Al Dart)

Valencia/Valencia Vieja ★ NRHP (Valencia Site)

BB:13:15 and BB:13:74. This archaeological site complex includes several village localities and a string of related small sites along the east bank of the Santa Cruz River, all of which were probably linked by a single canal system. Included are all sites in the reach of the river between the north end of the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham reservation and Irvington Road on the east side of the river. Best known among this site complex are Valencia Vieja, a large Tortolita phase (A.D. 450 to 700) village with over 300 houses and a central plaza, and the Valencia site with its large ballcourt and two plazas and related mounds dating from A.D. 700 to 1200. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Henry Wallace)

West Branch

AA:16:3: West Branch was a large Hohokam village near the West Branch of the Santa Cruz River—giving the site its name—on the west side of the Tucson Basin. The Tucson Mountains make an impressive backdrop. The site was occupied during the Rincon phase around A.D. 1000. Although the settlement was big enough to call a village, it was occupied for a relatively brief time. There is no ball court there. The Hohokam made a living by farming the floodplains of the West Branch and the main branch of the Santa Cruz River. The site was investigated by several different archaeological organizations over the years, and we know a great deal about life at West Branch. One of the more

interesting things uncovered was the presence of tool kits and raw materials on the floors of the houses indicating pottery making took place there. Painted pottery including the enigmatic Rincon Polychrome was evidently made at the settlement (Carla Van West).

Whiptail Ruin

BB:10:3: Agua Caliente Park is located on the north end of Whiptail Ruin, a village site that dates from the mid-A.D. 1200s to the 1300s. The village, most of which is south of Prince Road, consists of aboveground adobe-and-jacal (mudded brush) houses arranged in a style that shows influence from the Mogollon and perhaps Anasazi cultures to the northeast. Pottery found at the site also reflects influence from Mogollon and Anasazi peoples. The site is one of a few sites in northeastern Tucson that may have been built in part by people from the San Pedro Valley east of Tucson, or by migrants from the Mogollon or Anasazi homelands. Whiptail is one of two sites in Tucson that have been dated using tree rings (from conifer posts and beams found in houses). About half of this interesting village remains unexcavated. It has been impacted by low-density housing to the south of the Agua Caliente Park. Although house construction has undoubtedly destroyed some of the features, private ownership and restricted access have likely protected many unexcavated features from vandalism (Linda Gregonis)

Yuma Wash

AA:12:311: This ancient village site in Marana, occupied from the Cañada del Oro phase (A.D. 750-850) into the Late Classic period after A.D. 1325, contains Hohokam pithouses and aboveground pueblo-style rooms, and cremation and inhumation burials. It may be the only Pima County site west of the Santa Cruz River that contains both Gila Polychrome and indented corrugated pottery. Part of the site southwest of Silverbell Road was excavated in 1999 prior to development. The portion northeast of the road has only been tested and is scheduled to be preserved in place and used as the focus of a hands-on archaeological education program for the public in a Town of Marana public heritage park. (Al Dart)

Zanardelli

BB:13:1/12: The Zanardelli site is the large Hohokam Classic period community that is associated with the more extensive complex of the same name described in this report. The site covers approximately 240 acres and is located to the south of Tucson on the east side of the Santa Cruz River. The Zanardelli site has been repeatedly recorded by professional archaeologists since its first description in 1929 when it was said to have contained a compound with multiple rooms and mound features. In 1948 the site was given its name after the landowner and in 1980s, sites BB:13:1 and BB:13:12 were combined in the recognition that they were part of a single large village settlement. Evidence gathered through survey and limited excavations indicates that the site was occupied initially between A.D. 1 – A.D 750 during the Early Ceramic period followed by a period of abandonment. Then it was reoccupied later during the Late Sedentary period and continuously inhabited through the Classic Period from approximately A.D 1100 – A.D. 1450. While the site has been impacted by modern agricultural land leveling, as well as road, railroad, and residential construction, portions of the site still exist that could help address many remaining research issues for this area (Wright 2000; Doelle and Wallace 1985).

Appendix B.2. Priority Archaeological Sites Evaluations

Note:

- 1) NR = National Register Criteria
- 2) H = High; M = Medium; L = Low
- 3) Com. Rec. means community recognition

Site Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
49er's				X	M	M	M	M	M	L	M
Agua Caliente Ranch				X	H	H	M	L	H	H	L
Black Sheep Cave			X	X	H	L	H	L	M	M	M
Blackstone Ruin				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	H
Bojorquez-Aguirre Ranch Site	X			X	H	H	H	L	M	H	H
Bosque				X	L	H	M	H	L	L	H
CCC Camp Pima				X	H	H	H	M	H	H	H
Cienega Stage Stop				X	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
Cocoraque Butte			X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Cortaro Fan				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H
Costello-King/Las Capas	X			X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H
Court Street cemetery		X		X	L	M	M	L	M	M	H
Dairy Site				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H

Site Name NR A NR B NR C NR D Integrity Research Rarity Context Com. Rec Education Threat

Site Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
Donaldson Site				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
Emkay				X	H	H	M	H	M	M	H
Esmond	X			X	H	H	H	L	H	H	H
Fort Lowell	X	X		X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Greaterville	X			X	H	H	H	L	H	H	M
Hardy				X	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
Helvetia	X			X	H	H	H	L	H	H	M
HodgesRuin/Furrey Ranch				X	M	H	H	H	H	M	H
Honeybee Village				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Houghton Road				X	H	H	H	M	M	M	H
Julian Wash				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Lime Kilns -Silverbell Road			X	X	M	H	M	M	M	M	H
Linda Vista Hill	X		X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Loma Alta				X	L	H	H	H	L	L	H
Los Morteros	X			X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Los Pozos				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Site Name NR A NR B NR C NR D Integrity Research Rarity Context Com. Rec Education Threat

Site Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
Marana Mound				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Marsh Station Road site				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H
National Cemetery @Stone and Alameda	X			X	M	M	H	M	H	M	H
Pantano Townsite				X	M	H	H	H	H	H	M
Picture Rocks			X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
Pig Farm				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	H
Proto historic burials @17th St and Main				X	M	H	H	L	L	M	H
Quitobaquito	X		X	X	H	H	H	M	H	H	L
Rabid Ruin				X	M	H	H	M	M	M	H
Redington Ruin/Bayless Ruin				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	M
Reeve Ruin/Davis Ruin				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	M
Roland				X	H	H	M	M	L	L	L
Romero Ruin				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	L
Rosemont Townsite	X			X	H	H	M	H	M	M	M
Sabino Canyon Ruin				X	H	H	H	M	M	H	M
Saguaro Springs				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H

Site Name **NR A** **NR B** **NR C** **NR D** **Integrity** **Research** **Rarity** **Context** **Com. Rec** **Education** **Threat**

Site Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
San Agustin/Clearwater				X	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	M
Santa Cruz Bend				X	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
Second Canyon Ruin				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	H
Solomon Warner's Mill	X	X		X	H	M	H	M	H	H	M
Spence Site				X	M	H	H	M	M	L	H
Steam Pump Ranch	X	X		X	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
Stone Pipe				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Sutherland Wash Site				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
Tanque Verde Wash				X	M	M	L	M	M	L	H
The Tucson Presidio	X	X		X	L	H	H	H	H	H	H
Total Wreck	X			X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Tumamoc Hill				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
University Ruin				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
Valencia/Valencia Vieja				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
West Branch				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H

NR A NR B NR C NR D Integrity Research Rarity Context Com. Rec Education Threat

Site Name

Site Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
Whiptail Ruin				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Yuma Wash				X	M	H	H	M	L	M	H
Zanardelli				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H

Appendix B.3. Priority Archaeological Sites Land Ownership Data

Note:

- 1) Abbreviations: PC = Pima County; City = City of Tucson; ADOT = Arizona Department of Transportation; ASPB = Arizona State Parks Board; ASLD = Arizona State Land Department; U of A = University of Arizona Board of Regents; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = United States Forest Service.
- 2) * Acreage not calculated. Linda Vista Hill is part of the Los Morteros site.
- 3) NA = Data not available

Site Name	Site Number	Acres	Owner	Jurisdiction
49er's	AZ BB:14:17(ASM)	31.1	PRIVATE, PC	PIMA COUNTY
Agua Caliente Ranch	AZ BB:10:25(ASM)	0.2	PC	PIMA COUNTY
Black Sheep Cave	AZ AA:16:16(ASM)	0.2	PC	PIMA COUNTY
Blackstone Ruin	AZ AA:15:1(ASM)	2.0	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Bojorquez-Aguirre Ranch	AZ AA:12:122(ASM)	22.4	PRIVATE	MARANA
Bosque	AZ BB:14:22(ASM)	0.2	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Camp Pima (CCC)	AZ AA:12:467(ASM)	14.2	PRIVATE, NPS	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Cienega Stage Stop	AZ BB:14:498(ASM)	3.3	PC	PIMA COUNTY
Cocoraque Butte	AZ AA:15:3 (ASM)	469.0	PRIVATE, BLM	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Cortaro Fan Site	AZ AA:12:486(ASM)	27.9	PRIVATE, ASLD	MARANA, STATE
Costello-King Site/ Las Capas	AZ AA:12:503(ASM) AZ AA:12:111(ASM)	22.9 0.6	PRIVATE PRIVATE, PC	MARANA MARANA, PIMA COUNTY
Court Street Cemetery	AZ BB:13:156(ASM)	24.9	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Dairy Site	AZ AA:12:285(ASM)	46.2	PRIVATE	MARANA
Donaldson Site	AZ EE:2:30(ASM)	0.7	BLM	FEDERAL
Emkay	AZ BB:13:123(ASM)	18.3	PRIVATE, CITY	PIMA COUNTY, TUCSON
Esmond Station	AZ BB:13:382(ASM)	3.8	ASLD	STATE
Fort Lowell	AZ BB:9:40(ASM)	20.7	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Greaterville	AZ EE:1:81(ASM)	7.7	PRIVATE, USFS,	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Hardy	AZ BB:9:14(ASM)	153.5	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Helvetia	AZ EE:1:80(ASM)	8.0	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Hodges Ruin/ Furrey Ranch	AZ AA:12:18(ASM) AZ AA:12:32(ASM)	168.6 25.4	PRIVATE, PC PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY PIMA COUNTY
Honeybee Village	AZ BB:9:88(ASM)	92.8	PRIVATE	ORO VALLEY

Site Name	Site Number	Acres	Owner	Jurisdiction
Houghton Road Site	AZ BB:13:398(ASM)	12.0	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY, TUCSON
Julian Wash	AZ BB:13:17(ASM)	242.9	PRIVATE, ADOT, CITY	TUCSON, STATE
Lime Kilns sites - Sunset, Sweetwater	AZ AA:12:150(ASM) AZ AA:12:106(ASM)	0.2 0.2	PRIVATE PRIVATE	MARANA, PIMA COUNTY TUCSON
Linda Vista Hill	AZ AA:12:57 (ASM)	NA *	PRIVATE	MARANA
Loma Alta Site	AZ BB:14:10(ASM)	23.9	PRIVATE, NPS	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Los Morteros	AZ AA:12:57(ASM)	1,075	PRIVATE, PC, CITY, ASLD	PIMA COUNTY, MARANA, TUCSON, STATE
Los Pozos	AZ AA:12:91(ASM)	69.7	PRIVATE, ASLD, PC, CITY	PIMA COUNTY, TUCSON, STATE
Marana Mound (Nelson's Desert Ranch Ruin)	AZ AA:12:251(ASM)	172.1	PRIVATE, ASLD	MARANA, PIMA COUNTY, STATE
Marsh Station Road	AZ EE:2:44	119.0	PC, ASLD, BLM	PIMA COUNTY, STATE, FEDERAL
National Cemetery at Stone and Alameda	AZ BB:13:325(ASM)	3.5	PRIVATE, PC	TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY
Pantano	AZ EE:2:50(ASM)	3.1	PC	PIMA COUNTY
Picture Rocks	AZ AA:12:62(ASM)	0.2	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Pig Farm Site	AZ AA:11:12(ASM)	714.2	PRIVATE, CITY	PIMA COUNTY
Proto Historic Burials	AZ BB:13:495(ASM)	0.2	PRIVATE	TUCSON
Quitobaquito	AZ BB:4:9-15 (ASM)	NA	NPS	FEDERAL
Rabid Ruin	AZ AA:12:46(ASM)	18.0	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Redington Ruin/ Bayless Ruin	AZ BB:11:2(ASM) AZ BB:11:1(ASM)	104.8 7.4	PRIVATE, ASLD, PRIVATE ASLD,	PIMA COUNTY, STATE PIMA COUNTY, STATE
Reeve Ruin/ Davis Ruin	AZ BB:11:26(ASM) AZ BB:11:36(ASM)	0.7 14.7	PRIVATE, CITY PRIVATE	TUCSON PIMA COUNTY
Roland	AZ AA:12:86(ASM)	2.4	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Romero Ruin	AZ BB:9:1(ASM)	8.0	ASPB	STATE
Rosemont Townsite	EE:2:138 (ASM)	17.9	PRIVATE, USFS	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Sabino Canyon Ruin	AZ BB:9:32(ASM)	54.6	PRIVATE, PC	PIMA COUNTY
Saguaro Springs	AZ AA:12:77(ASM)	6.2	PRIVATE	MARANA
San Augustin/Clearwater	AZ BB:13:6(ASM)	94.9	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Santa Anna del Chiquiburitac	AZ AA:9:2(ASM)	45.2	BLM	FEDERAL

Site Name	Site Number	Acres	Owner	Jurisdiction
Santa Cruz Bend	AZ AA:12:746(ASM)	12.1	PRIVATE	TUCSON
Second Canyon Site	AZ BB:11:20(ASM)	3.1	PRIVATE, ASLD	PIMA COUNTY, STATE
Solomon Warner's House/Mill	AZ BB:13:57(ASM)	0.2	PRIVATE	TUCSON
Spence Site	AZ BB:13:120(ASM)	6.3	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Steam Pump Ranch	AZ BB:9:75(ASM)	0.2	PRIVATE	ORO VALLEY
Stone Pipe	AZ BB:13:425(ASM)	5.0	PRIVATE	TUCSON
Sutherland Wash Site	AZ BB:9:223(ASM)	97.6	ASLD, USFS	STATE, FEDERAL
Tanque Verde Wash	AZ BB:13:68(ASM)	83.3	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
Total Wreck Mine	AZ EE:2:159(ASM)	28.6	PRIVATE, BLM	PIMA COUNTY, FEDERAL
Tucson Presidio	AZ BB:13:81(ASM)	30.9	PRIVATE, CITY, PC	TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY
Tumamoc Hill	AZ AA:16:6(ASM)	897.1	PRIVATE, ASLD, CITY	TUCSON, STATE
University Ruin	AZ BB:9:33(ASM)	13.2	U OF A	STATE
Valencia Site/	AZ BB:13:15(ASM)	93.2	PRIVATE, ASLD, CITY	TUCSON, STATE
Valencia Vieja	AZ BB:13:74(ASM)	6.7	PRIVATE, CITY	TUCSON
West Branch	AZ AA:16:3(ASM)	283.8	PRIVATE, PC, CITY	PIMA COUNTY, TUCSON
Whiptail Ruin	AZ BB:10:3(ASM)	130.4	PRIVATE, PC	PIMA COUNTY
Yuma Wash	AZ AA:12:311(ASM)	30.5	PRIVATE	MARANA
Zanardelli Site/	AZ BB:13:1(ASM)	49.1	PRIVATE	PIMA COUNTY
Zanardelli Site	AZ BB:13:12(ASM)	99.9	PRIVATE, ASLD, CITY, PC	PIMA COUNTY, STATE, TUCSON

Appendix C.1. Priority Archaeological Site Complex Descriptions

Notes:

- 1) Site numbers begin with "AZ " and end with "ASM" to indicate that they are recorded in Arizona at the Arizona State Museum. These have been dropped from the site numbers for ease in reference.
- 2) Edited contributions by individuals are attributed by their full name. Written source materials from publications are attributed by last name of the author(s) and publication date.
- 3) ★ NRHP indicates that the property is listed or contains properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 4) Individual PCR sites are noted when contained within site complexes. See text for discussion.

Brawley - Batamote Complex

This group of seven Hohokam sites mostly dating to the Classic Period, Tanque Verde phase of the Hohokam sequence (A.D. 1150 - A.D. 1300) located along the west side of Brawley Wash at the southeastern foot of the Roskrige Mountains near Batamote Tank. The presence of tabular knives at several of the sites and a rock pile area presumably containing Hohokam dry farming agricultural features suggests this complex is a home community of the people who spent winters in the Late Rincon and Tanque Verde phase sites farther north in the Avra Valley, within and south of the Schuk Toak District of the Tohono O'odham Reservation. The complex includes six sites characterized by sherd and lithic scatters, some of which are extensive, and contain tabular knives, hoe fragments, roasting features, and trash mounds. Rock piles are also found on one site indicating Hohokam dry farming within this complex (Alan Dart).

Canoa Ranch Complex

The Canoa Ranch site complex is situated on the ranch property of the same name, which is located some 26 miles south of Tucson along the Santa Cruz River. The complex consists of 91 prehistoric sites ranging in time between approximately 5000 B.C. to A.D. 1450 and includes that historic Canoa Ranch itself, first established in 1821 and occupied continuously between 1876 and 1951. Captain Juan Bautista de Anza traversed the property in 1775 on his journey to establish the settlement of San Francisco. A large number of prehistoric sites critical to local and regional prehistory are present within this site complex. They range from Late Archaic and Early Formative sites bordering the Santa Cruz River, to relatively large, late Classic villages in the vicinity of Madera Wash. Other site types include field houses, agricultural fields, procurement and processing sites, hunting blinds, special activity areas, and water control features. This assemblage of archaeological sites represents a physical record of human land use in the upper Santa Cruz River Valley spanning almost 7000 years. (Huber 1996)

Continental - Madera Complex

This dense complex of archaeological sites extends from near Sahuarita Road south to just south of the Town of Continental, with the highest density of settlement occurring on the terraces east of the Santa Cruz River. Virtually all flat-topped terrace tops in this area were utilized for occupation ranging from Middle Archaic to Early Classic period times (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1300). There are no known ballcourts or other types of public architecture at the Hohokam sites in this area and how settlement in this region articulated with settlement in the Tucson area remains to be determined. One of the larger sites in this

complex is the Continental site (EE:1:32 [ASM]) , a Classic Period Hohokam village dating to A.D 1150 – 1450 that was recorded initially in the 1950s. Excavations conducted in advance of development in 1985 and 1986 and then again in 1995, uncovered dozens of pithouses, roasting features, fire hearths, and other evidence of intensive occupation. A portion of the Continental Site has been dedicated to the Archaeological Conservancy for protection. Nearby development of the Madera Highlands property to the north has also identified numerous Hohokam settlements dating to the Middle Rincon phase (A.D. 1000 – 1100) suggesting a short but intense use of the bajada slopes in this area, a land use pattern typical of this time period. (Henry Wallace; Jones 1997; Riggs 1998).

Coyote Mountain Complex

The Coyote Mountain Archaeological complex consists of 39 sites situated in the upper bajada/lower mountain environment on the West Side of the Altar Valley approximately 35 miles southwest of Tucson. Settled since Archaic times, the bulk of the prehistoric occupation dates to the Hohokam Sedentary (A.D. 1100-1150) and Classic periods (A.D. 1150 1450). During Classic times, the Hohokam community represented by these sites appears to have blossomed around a number of large habitation sites with compound walls and platform mounds. Additional sites include non compound settlements, farmsteads, agricultural fields, rock art sites and special activity sites. The complex represents a valuable source of information on the Hohokam settlement of the Altar Valley, a part of eastern Pima County for which information on past human land use is especially poor. (Dart, Homlund and Wallace 1990)

Dairy Complex

The Dairy complex is composed of four principle archaeological sites: Brickyard (AA:12:51), Cortaro Farms (AA:12:232), Valley Farms (AA:12:736), and the Dairy Site (AA:12:285). This complex was continuously occupied from Early Agricultural times (ca. 500 B.C.) through late prehistoric times (ca. A.D. 1450). Furthermore, it is one of the very few localities in southern and central Arizona that has a well-documented sequence of houses and other remains dating to the Early Ceramic Period (A.D. 350 to 650). Throughout the time of its occupation, the area was a series of small farming hamlets based on irrigation and alluvial fan (ak-chin) agriculture. While this site complex has been significantly damaged by contemporary development, deep burial through alluvial processes has protected a wide array of archaeological features of diverse types and time periods. (Paul Fish)

Contains:

- Dairy Site AA:12:51

Davidson Canyon Complex

This complex includes sites that were recorded as part of the survey of the Cienega Creek area by Michelle Stevens in the mid 1990s (See Upper and Lower Cienega Complex), as well as, during the Anamax land exchange on US Forest Service lands in the 1970s and 1980s. The complex contains multiple archaeological sites representing human use of the upland areas of the eastern Santa Rita mountains from the Archaic Period through the historic era. Settlement tended to focus in proximity to the drainages linking the mountain uplands east to the Cienega Creek, and along Upper Davidson Canyon draining into the Cienega Creek to the north. For thousands of year people have found the eastern Santa

Rita Mountains habitable and this complex contains the record of that land use. Sites within the area include those listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Upper Davidson Canyon Archaeological District created listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. The District encompasses 1300 acres within which 29 sites are recorded dating to both the Archaic and later Ceramic Periods with the most intensive occupation associated with Hohokam land use between A.D. 700-1200. Archaic Period sites are characterized by scatters of chipped stone artifacts and debris representing short term specialized activities such as hunting and lithic raw material procurement. The Hohokam sites consist of habitation sites, including short and long term settlements, and specialize activity sites used for procurement and processing of wild plants and animals, stone for making tools, and agriculture. A single historic ranch house dating between 1870 and 1920 is also known with in the District. In all, this complex represents a complimentary set of archaeological sites to those recorded along the Cienega Creek and which represent the upland component of human existence in the Cienega Valley (Seymour and Cameron 1990; Michelle Stevens)

Downtown Tucson Complex

Downtown Tucson has been occupied for several thousand years. Prehistoric Hohokam, Protohistoric, Spanish, Mexican, and American Territorial Period archaeological features have been encountered within the downtown core, roughly bounded by Speedway on the north, Fourth Avenue on the east, 22nd Street on the south, and Interstate 10 on the west. Within this area are the Tucson Presidio, focal point of Spanish Colonial occupation, as well as prehistoric sites relating to the Hohokam people. The features and artifacts found within this area tell much of the unrecorded story of Tucson. These cultural features have been and continue to be lost during public and private development. (Homer Thiel)

Contains:

- The Tucson Presidio site BB:13:81
- Court Street Cemetery BB:13:156
- National Cemetery BB:13:325

Eastern Sierrita Complex

During a reconnaissance survey for his Master's thesis work in 1952 and 1953 Paul Frick identified 38 Hohokam archaeological sites on the east slope of the Sierrita Mountains, searching only where sites were accessible by road. Of the 38 counted sites, 36 are within the site group identified as the Eastern Sierrita site complex for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan and 2 are north of this group. Eighteen of the sites in the complex were in the 4- to 5-square-mile area surrounding the McGee Ranch including 10 "sherd areas" that Frick interpreted as "inhabitation areas" scattered along the foothills north of the ranch, and another 10 habitation areas in the mountains south of the ranch. The complex sites include five Rillito phase (A.D. 850 - 950) sites north of the ranch; five Rillito-Rincon phase (A.D. 850 - 1150) sites near the ranch and on the slopes to the north; 12 Rincon phase (A.D. 950 - 1150) sites scattered throughout the foothills; one Rillito-Rincon-Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 850 - 1300) site at the ranch, and 13 unplaced sites. Frick's thesis also notes one occurrence of clustered rock piles and occasional petroglyphs in the Sierrita Mountains but it does not specify where these features are or whether they were counted among the 38-site total in the Sierritas. The site complex appears to contain evidence of

an extensive Hohokam occupation of this part of the Sierrita Mountains during a limited time period between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1150 (Alan Dart).

Gunsight Mountain Complex ★ NRHP

The Gunsight Mountain complex is one and the same as the Gunsight Mountain Archaeological District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 for its extraordinary potential to yield information about the history and prehistory of the Altar Valley. Located in the northern most peak of the Sierrita Mountains, the District encompasses some 3,334 acres of private and state trust lands containing 123 archaeological sites and includes an extensive complex of archaeological sites dating variously from the Archaic period (7500 B.C. – A.D. 200), Early Ceramic through Classic periods (A.D. 200 to 1450), protohistoric period (A.D. 1450-1700), and historic period (A.D. 1700 – 1950). Site types in the District include intensively inhabited hamlets, other limited habitation sites, and non-habitation sites used for wild resource processing. The district contains many visible cultural features including bedrock mortars, house mounds, trash features, petroglyphs, historic fences and walls, historic houses, rock rings, prehistoric pit houses and rock shelters. The district is an excellent example of human settlement in an upper piedmont settings in southern Arizona (Dart 1989)

Honeybee Complex

The Honeybee Site Complex includes a concentration of archaeological and historic sites that extend from the confluence of Big Wash with the Canada del Oro drainage up to the Pima county line. There are two very large Hohokam sites in the district, Sleeping Snake and Honeybee Village. A significant portion of the former was recently excavated by SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants and its current condition is unknown. Honeybee Village remains largely intact and remarkably well preserved given the level of development in its vicinity. Other sites along the Honeybee drainage include several smaller habitation areas (such as BB:9:169) in addition to a wide range of resource procurement and processing sites. The resource procurement and processing sites are quite variable in size, but tend to have bedrock mortars (used for grinding wild plant seeds such as mesquite), metate slicks (perhaps also used in food processing), petroglyphs, and cupules (small depressions that look like miniature mortars and are perhaps related in function to the use of mortars). Most of these sites have low density artifact scatters and there is the potential for buried remains such as roasting pits and pit structures that are not visible on the surface. Isolated bedrock mortars, roasting pits, and metate slicks are also present in the region. It appears that the complex area was occupied from the Snaketown Phase through the Tanque Verde Phase in the Tucson Basin Hohokam sequence between approximately A.D. 700 and A.D 1300, although there is some suggesting of sporadic use of the area during the Archaic Period as well. Several historic home sites representing settlements dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries are located within this complex as well (Henry Wallace)

Contains:

- Honeybee Village site EE:1:80

Los Morteros Complex

Three principle sites and related occupations make up the Los Morteros complex: The Cement Plant (no ASM#), Huntington Ruin (AA:12:73), and the Los Morteros site

(AA:12:57). This complex represents a group of interrelated sites with both historic and prehistoric significance that is located at the northern end of the Tucson Mountains, commonly referred to as Point of the Mountains. Here, the Tucson Mountains form an igneous intrusion into the Santa Cruz River flood plain and forcing water permanently close to the surface. This riparian area supported dense prehistoric and historic populations from at least A.D. 700. A ballcourt and large central plaza at Los Morteros served as a religious and political focal point for a dispersed farming community along the Santa Cruz River between AD 900 and perhaps AD 1150. After 1150, this locality ceases to play a central role in community organization and is incorporated into the Marana Community. The village Kino refers to as El Valle de Correa is in the vicinity of these sites, but the exact location has not been verified archaeologically. (Paul Fish)

Contains:

- Los Morteros AA:12:57

Los Robles Complex ★ NRHP

The Los Robles Complex includes most of the Los Robles Archaeological District. The district was created in 1989 to preserve and give recognition to the high archaeological values associated with a dense concentration of Hohokam sites located along the western edge of Los Robles Wash dating between approximately A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1450. During this time, Hohokam society underwent radical change resulting in the emergence of new forms of social control centered on communities with a kind of public architecture referred to as "platform mounds." The district contains a total of 129 archaeological sites within an area encompassing 12,894 acres of state and Bureau of Land Management land. The Pig Farm site AA:11:12 was originally intended to be included within the District but wasn't included over landowner objections at the time. This site is a ball court Village dating to the Hohokam Pre-Classic Period (A.D. 750 – A.D. 1150) but also has a late Classic Period component (A.D. 1300 – 1450). The Pig Farm site is one of the largest Hohokam village sites in the Tucson Basin and is believed to be an ancestral settlement to the later occupations further north along Los Robles Wash (Downum 1986; John Madsen).

- Pig Farm Site AA:11:12

Marana Mound Complex

Stretching across the Tortolita Mountain bajada to the Santa Cruz River and the northern end of the Tucson Mountains, the Hohokam Marana Mound Community encompasses 99 archaeological sites and approximately 56 square miles. Dating between A.D. 1150 and 1300, it represents the height of population and organizational complexity in a major, relatively undisturbed segment of the northern Tucson Basin. Community sites include a range of functionally and topographically differentiated locations, including a central town with a platform mound and walled residential compounds (AZ AA:12:251), three additional large villages with compounds, residential locations without compounds, trincheras or hillside terraced sites with both residential and agricultural terraces, large communal agricultural fields, small agricultural fields, and a variety of specialized activity sites. The final community configuration, emerging from nearly two thousand years of settlement history for desert cultivation, is a relatively short-lived phenomenon of less than two centuries. (Paul Fish)

Contains:

- The Marana Mound site AA:12:251

Middle Santa Cruz Complex

This site complex is a concentration of 18 investigated Late Archaic/Early Agricultural Period sites along the Santa Cruz River between the northern end of the Tucson Mountains and Martinez Hill (San Xavier). Surface collections, test trenches, and/or excavations have been conducted at all of these sites. Radiocarbon dates indicate that they range in age from about 4000 to 2000 years ago. The complex includes sites buried in the floodplain and in alluvial fans adjacent to the floodplain. Site preservation is therefore relatively good, but portions of most sites have been impacted by farming, gravel and clay mining, highway construction, and urban development. Site types include settlements, cemeteries, agricultural fields, canal systems, and resource processing stations. These sites form a complex because they were occupied during the same interval (and some at the same time), and their inhabitants were linked by kinship, culture, and trade. The complex is significant because investigations at these sites have discovered the earliest pithouses, storage pits, and terraces in Arizona, and the earliest corn, beans, pottery, canals and cemeteries in the southwestern U.S. This site complex is a relatively well preserved, representative sample of the riverine settlements of the early farming culture of southeastern Arizona (Jonathan Mabry).

Contains:

- Costello-King/Las Capas AA:12:503, AA:12:111
- Julian Wash BB:13:17
- Los Pozos AA:12:91
- Roland AA:12:86
- San Augustine/Clearwater BB:13:6
- Santa Cruz Bend AA:12:746
- Stone Pipe BB:13:425
- Valencia/Valencia Vieja BB:13:15, BB:13:74

Redington Complex

This complex is focused on three large Hohokam village sites and associated occupations, each of which represents prehistoric communities that developed along the San Pedro River during prehistoric times. The sites are Second Canon, Bayless/Redington, and Reeve/Davis. Second Canyon is located on the western terrace overlooking the San Pedro, north of Redington and opposite Bollen Wash. The site was occupied from early in the Hohokam sequence starting around A.D. 700 to the approximately A.D. 1300 and contains an Early Classic Period platform mound and an associated compound enclosure. The compound, BB:11:20, was occupied by northern Puebloan migrants to the San Pedro Valley indicating population movement into the San Pedro River from the north late in prehistory. Bayless/Redington is located near the modern town of Redington on terraces lining the east side of the San Pedro River. This very large site group contains a ballcourt at Redington and a small platform mound at Bayless, suggesting that Redington was a primary village in Pre-Classic times and that Bayless was its Classic Period successor. Bayless/Redington also appears to have marked a social boundary between the upper and lower portions of the San Pedro River in prehistoric times, the nature of which is still unknown. The Reeve/Davis site group represents two Classic period occupations between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1450 situated on opposite terraces overlooking the San Pedro, just south of Redington. A subterranean kiva of Western Anasazi design on the Davis site indicates that it too was occupied by Puebloan migrants from Four Corners area in northeast Arizona during the

Classic Period. Smaller settlements, fields systems, and special activity sites are associated with each of these three main village groups. Together, these sites represent only a small part of a highly intensive occupation of the San Pedro River by the Hohokam People (Clark; Doelle, Clark and Wallace n.d.).

Contains:

- Redington Ruin/Bayless Ruin BB:11:1, BB:11:2
- Reeve Ruin/Davis Ruin BB:13:70, BB:13:20
- Second Canyon Ruin BB:11:12, BB:12:20

Rincon Creek Complex

The Rincon site complex includes numerous archaeological sites that follow the north side of Rincon Creek in the Eastern Tucson Basin. The complex includes both private lands as well lands included in Saguaro National Park Rincon District and extends from the western park boundary to just east of Sentinel Butte. Within this area are large Hohokam village sites with associated agricultural areas, smaller settlements, and special activity sites related to resource procurement and processing all associated with prehistoric communities that once existed in the area. Downstream and to the west, there are three major sites and a host of smaller ones focused on the springs along the bedrock of Tanque Verde Ridge and the mouth of Box Canyon. The three habitation sites probably span the period from at least A.D. 675 to A.D. 1300 and may go earlier. The Box Canyon and Freeman sites at the mouth of Box Canyon are dense habitation areas that are probably really just one village spread over two ridges. The Tanque Verde Ruin was a Tanque Verde phase (A.D. 1150 – 1300) compound in this district, which is now completely destroyed by commercial pothunting. Site AZ BB:14:60 is another large, long-lived habitation site in this area. Also present are a number of petroglyph sites, including one large one at the end of Tanque Verde Ridge just within Saguaro National Park. Further to the east in the upper Rincon Valley are more large Hohokam village sites including the Loma Alta site (BB:14:10 [ASM]), a Tanque Verde Phase site occupied from between A.D. 1150 and A.D. 1300. The complex includes both mountain edge zone and creek edge concentrations of occupation and use. It stands out as the largest such concentration of settlement on the east side of the Tucson Basin. The eastern portion of the complex south of the Park boundary is within the limits of the Rocking K Ranch subdivision development (Henry Wallace; Wellman and Lascaux 1999).

Contains:

- Loma Alta Site BB:14:10

Rincon Mountains ★ NRHP

The Rincon Mountains Complex is the same name given to the Rincon Mountain Foothills Archaeological District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. Originally containing 110 sites, the site count has been increased to approximately 280 as a result of recent surveys conducted by the National Park Service. Located below the 4,000 foot elevation contour in the Rincon Mountains portion of Saguaro National Park, this district includes large and small village sites, work camps, rockshelters, rock art panels, quarries, and historical lime kiln sites. Prehistoric occupation spans the Archaic through Hohokam Classic Periods with agricultural complexes dating to the Rincon and Tanque Verde phases (A.D. 950-1300) at the headwaters of Rincon Creek and south of Tanque Verde Wash. The archaeological sites contained within the District represent a physical record of

thousands of years of human land use in both lowland and upland settings in the Eastern Tucson Basin. (Sue Wells)

River Confluence Complex

This is the most densely settled site complex included in the Pima County plan. Extending from Grant Road and Interstate 10 north to the southern margin of the Dairy site complex, and including the cluster of sites around Hodges on the east side of the river, and the sites on the terraces of the Santa Cruz on both sides, this complex is focused on the confluence of the three largest drainages in the Tucson Basin, the Santa Cruz River and its two largest tributaries, the Cañada del Oro Wash and Rillito River. Permanent water and large amounts of arable land concentrated settlement in this area from at least Middle Archaic times up to the terminus of the Tucson phase in the 1300s or 1400s A.D. The complex includes the most famous site in the Tucson Basin, Hodges, where the earliest large-scale excavations were conducted in the 1930s by Isabell Kelly under the auspices of Gila Pueblo. Ballcourts were present at Hodges, and there was probably at least one platform mound compound at Furrey's Ranch nearby. Although most of the area around Hodges and Furrey's Ranch has been developed, small portions of these areas remain undeveloped in lots and backyards and are intact beneath foundations and trailers. Located in a critical centerpoint for trade and communication in the Tucson area, this site complex is extremely important for what it can tell us about the structure and economics of prehistoric settlement in the region and even though large portions have been destroyed, even small remnants offer vital information. Support for the integrity of this district is seen in the spatial clustering of sites, and the nearly continuous surface scatter of artifacts present prior to modern impacts based on the work of Ellsworth Huntington and personal field reconnaissance in the 1970s. (Henry Wallace)

Contains:

- Bojorquez-Aguirre Ranch AA:12:122
- Hodges/Furrey Ranch AA:12:18, AA:12:31/32
- Rabid Ruin
- Yuma Wash AA:12:311

Santa Rita Complex

The findings of an archaeological survey conducted by a student from Texas Tech University in the late 1980s are the basis of this site complex. Cynthia Buttery investigated the Santa Rita Experimental Range to examine the relationship between prehistoric site location and environmental factors and because so little was known at the time about how prehistoric people utilized land in areas removed from the primary drainages in the region. Her work revealed that the Hohokam used the area to cultivate crops and the procure and process wild plants from the Colonial Period to the Early Classic Period between approximately A.D. 500 and to A.D. 1300 with the heaviest use during the middle to late Rincon phase (A.D. 1000- 1150). Sites found on the lower bajada consist of lithic scatters, garden sites, limited activity sites, and five habitations. Later in time the focus of habitation shifts to the upper bajada areas and includes settlements with or without rock compounds and trash mounds. In both locales there is evidence of repeated occupation and reuse of the land over long periods of time. The complex is important as a source of information on Hohokam adaptations to non-riverine upland settings in the eastern Tucson Basin (Buttery 1987).

Tanque Verde Creek Complex

The area along the south side of Tanque Verde Creek comprises a large, but poorly known site complex. Dating from at least as early as A.D. 300 and occupied until the A.D. 1200s, there is likely to be extensive settlement along this stretch of Tanque Verde Creek that has not been documented due to a lack of survey coverage and recent development in the area. The site complex is of particular interest due to the ceramics that occur there originating from the San Pedro Valley, perhaps from contact across Redington Pass. The sites in this district would certainly have been related to one another due to spatial proximity and due to the logical routes of travel that would have moved along Tanque Verde Creek through the complex. Linked to the settlements along the Tanque Verde Creek are sites in the upland reaches of the nearby Rincon Mountains. This area, now partially within Saguaro National Park, contains Late Archaic sites and Hohokam villages and farmsteads that cluster along two tributaries of, and on the first terraces above, Tanque Verde Wash. The Hohokam occupation dates primarily to the Rillito and Rincon phases between A.D. 850 – A.D. 1150 (Henry Wallace and Sue Wells).

Contains:

- 49er's Site BB:14:17
- Bosque BB:14:22
- Emkay BB:13:123
- Houghton Road BB:13:398
- Tanque Verde Wash BB:14:68
- University Ruin BB:9:33

Tucson Mountain Complex

This complex is defined in two non-contiguous areas containing 26 rock art sites recorded in the Tucson Mountain District of Saguaro National Park. These are identified as Tucson Mountain A and B. Most of the rock art conforms to the Hohokam style and were created over centuries of time from the Pioneer through Classic Periods (A.D. 650 – 1450). Anthropomorphs, zoomorphs and geometric designs are common. Signal Hill, with more than 1,000 elements, is the only site that is open to the public with a developed trail and interpretive signs. The distinctive spiral design near the summit has appeared in National Geographic, a firefighter's calendar and numerous southwestern pictorial calendars. Sites have names that relate to topographic features like Signal Hill or to distinctive rock art elements, such as the Checkerboard Site. Rock art occurs on several different types of geological formations. Rock art sites in the park usually occur in isolation although a few sites have bedrock mortars, rock features or artifact scatters in association. This part of the park has little evidence of permanent habitation sites suggesting that the rock art sites, like the other prehistoric sites in the park, were special use sites (Sue Wells).

Upper and Lower Cienega Creek Complex

This complex is defined in two non-contiguous areas along Cienega Creek in eastern Pima County. Many hundreds of archaeological sites have been recorded in the Cienega Creek Valley and its vicinity representing over 10,000 years of human occupation. The northern and southern portions of Cienega Creek were surveyed in the mid 1990s by the Center for Desert Archaeology in a volunteer project directed by Michelle Stevens for her doctoral dissertation. Based on radiocarbon determinations from excavated contexts and the

character of surface artifacts and features, hundreds of sites were recorded dating to the Archaic (8500-1200 BC), Early Agricultural (1200 BC-AD 150), Ceramic (AD 150-1450), Protohistoric (AD 1450-1700) and Historic (AD 1700-1950) periods. Some sites are multi-component and contain more than one of the periods mentioned. Others sites were not associated with temporally diagnostic surface artifacts or features and may date to either prehistoric or historic periods.

Although, no Paleoindian sites (10,000-8000 BC) have yet been identified within Cienega Valley, Paleoindian use of the area is suggested by the presence of at least one isolated Clovis point discovered in the eastern edge of the Santa Rita Mountains. Dozens of Archaic sites (8500-1200 BC) have been recorded in Cienega Valley. More than 25 of these sites appear to date to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Since relatively few sites from these periods have been identified in southern Arizona, these sites contribute significantly to our understanding of the Early and Middle Archaic group(s) occupying southern Arizona. The 45+ Late Archaic and Early Agricultural period sites (1200 BC-AD 150) in Cienega Valley provide valuable information on the adoption of agriculture in the Southwest and the social and economic changes that occurred with the use of cultigens. Numerous Hohokam sites have been recorded in the Cienega Valley dating to all periods of the Hohokam sequence in the Tucson Basin from approximately AD 650 – 1450) indicating continuous and intensive use of the Creek over centuries of time. Several rare, protohistoric sites associated with the Sobaipuri and Apache cultures have also been identified in Cienega Valley along with a great number of historic period sites associated with ranching, mining, and transportation activities. The majority of these sites date between the middle-late 1800s and early 1900s. The archaeological sites contained with the upper and lower Cienega Creek complexes represent a significant record of human adaptation over thousands of years. Much of the land is in public ownership and many of the sites recorded are in excellent condition making these two complexes exceptional outdoor laboratories for the study of human history and culture (Michelle Stevens).

Contains:

- Cienega Stage Station BB:14:498 (Lower Cienega Creek)
- Pantano Townsite EE:2:50 (Lower Cienega Creek)
- Marsh Station Road EE:2:44 (Lower Cienega Creek)
- Donaldson EE:2:30 (Upper Cienega Creek)

Upper Sutherland Wash Complex ★ NRHP

Extending from the northern limits of Catalina State Park north to the point where Sutherland Wash runs into the pediment of the Catalina Mountains, this district includes a range of habitation and special function sites, many of which have yet to be recorded in the Arizona State Museum files. The Sutherland Wash site (AZ BB:9:223), with at least two compound enclosures dating to the Hohokam Classic Period (A.D. 1150 – 1450), covers much of the relatively level ground at the north end of the district, with small, probably related sites extending downstream. At the canyon mouth with the most permanent water, the largest petroglyph site in the region occurs. Also within this complex is the Sutherland Wash Archaeological District contained largely within Catalina State Park that includes 38 sites representing the remains of an entire prehistoric community occupied by Hohokam Indians between approximately A.D. 550 and A.D. 1450. The settlement centered on a main village known as Romero Ruin (BB:9:1) that was surrounded by 13 smaller hamlets, 16 activity areas, six temporary houses and several

very large agricultural fields. The Romero Ruin also contains the remains of the 19th century ranch house owned by Francisco Romero who built his home within the ancient walls of the old Hohokam village site. Settlement in the complex in age from at least Early Agricultural times up to the Tanque Verde phase (1200 B.C. to A.D. 1300) . The use of the area is clearly tied to the springs and permanent water in the drainage system (Henry Wallace; Pima County 2000).

Contains:

- Romero Ruin BB:9:1
- Steam Pump Ranch BB:9:75
- Sutherland Wash BB:13:120

Valencia Complex

This archaeological site complex includes several Hohokam village localities and a string of related small sites along the east bank of the Santa Cruz River, all of which were probably linked by a single canal system. Included are all sites in the reach of the river between the north end of the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham reservation and Irvington Road on the east side of the river. Best known among this site complex are Valencia Vieja, a large Tortolita phase (A.D. 450 to 650) village with over 300 houses and a central plaza, and the Valencia site with its large ballcourt and two plazas and related mounds dating from A.D. 700 to 1200 (Henry Wallace).

Contains:

- Valencia/Valencia Vieja BB:13:15, BB:13:74

West Branch Complex

This site complex contains the remains of at least three Hohokam villages that slightly overlap one another in age. They are located along the west branch of the Santa Cruz River south of its confluence with the Santa Cruz. The first known settlement in the complex, the Dakota Wash Site (AA:16:49), was settled by about A.D. 450. By A.D. 900, Dakota Wash had grown to a sizeable village with a ballcourt and plaza. By A.D. 950, it was largely abandoned and settlement shifted northward to the West Branch site (AA:16:3), one of the largest villages in the Tucson area. Dating to the period from A.D. 950 - A.D. 1150, this village covered a large area between the Tucson Mountains and the Santa Cruz River flood plain. The site is well known to archaeologists as one of a cluster of settlements devoted to the production of pottery that was distributed throughout the Tucson area. By A.D. 1150, occupation again shifted and the West Branch site was abandoned. Some of the residents may have moved to one of several other sites, the largest of which being the Salida del Sol site (AA:16:44). These settlements and others to the south, probably relied on a single canal system originating near San Xavier. Some of this site complex is believed to be buried under Midvale Park in the floodplain, and it is expected that a pre-A.D. 450 occupation may be still present there. Large portions of the West Branch site have been developed in recent years. Even so, the district retains vital information on Hohokam adaptation in the Tucson Basin (Henry Wallace).

Contains:

- West Branch AA:16:3

Wild Burro Canyon Complex

AZ AA:12:81, 83, 84, 170, 504, 505: A cluster of significant archaeological sites, including habitation, resource procurement, and petroglyph components, is present within and around the mouth of Wild Burro Canyon in the Tortolita Mountains. Dated artifacts from the sites indicate a range from about 600 B.C. up to about 1200 A.D., with the majority of habitation remains appearing to be at the poorly known early end of the sequence. The presence of known subsurface pithouses and trash middens at two of the sites, plus the largest concentration of rock art in the Tortolita Mountains point to the significance of the resources in this area. Rock art at one of the sites includes designs in both the Western Archaic and Hohokam styles. (Henry Wallace)

Zanardelli Complex

A large Hohokam Classic period community in the southern Tucson Basin. It may have been focused on a platform mound on or adjacent to the Santa Cruz River floodplain, and includes extensive agricultural features on terraces overlooking the River. The site complex is estimated to cover an area approximately five miles long and almost 3 miles wide and continues up slope to the east. The main occupation began around A.D. 1100 and continued until the end of the Hohokam occupation in the Tucson Basin around A.D. 1450. Previous excavations have uncovered multiple rooms and trash features in the main site area (BB:13:1 and 12) and intensive survey identified dozens of agricultural features (BB:12:315), some over one hundred acres in size, consisting of rock piles, linear borders, and terraces built by Hohokam farmers. While much of the site has been impacted by the construction of highway 89, Old Nogales Highway, the UPSP railroad line and nearby residential areas, the site complex retains significant research potential into late prehistoric residential and agricultural practices. (Al Dart; Doelle and Wallace 1985).

Contains:

- Zanardelli BB:13:1 and BB:13:12

Appendix C.2. Priority Archaeological Site Complex Evaluations

Note: H = High; M = Medium; L = Low

Complex Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
Brawley - Batamote				X	H	H	H	H	L	M	M
Canoa Ranch				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Continental- Madera				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Coyote Mountain			X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Dairy				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Davidson Canyon				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	M
Downtown Tucson	X	X		X	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
Eastern Sierrita Mountains				X	M	H	M	H	L	M	M
Gunsight Mountain				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	M
Honeybee				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Los Morteros	X			X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Los Robles				X	H	H	H	H	M	H	H
Marana Mound	X			X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Middle Santa Cruz	X			X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H

Complex Name	NR A	NR B	NR C	NR D	Integrity	Research	Rarity	Context	Com. Rec	Education	Threat
Redington	X			X	H	H	H	H	M	H	M
Rincon Creek			X	X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Rincon Mountain			X	X	H	H	H	H	M	M	M
River Confluence				X	L	H	H	H	M	M	H
Santa Rita				X	H	H	M	H	L	M	M
Tanque Verde Creek				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Tucson Mountain			X	X	H	M	H	H	H	H	M
Upper and Lower Cienega Creek	X			X	H	H	H	H	L	H	L
Upper Sutherland Wash				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Valencia				X	H	H	H	H	H	H	M
West Branch				X	M	H	H	H	M	M	H
Wild Burro Canyon			X	X	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Zanardelli				X	H	H	H	H	M	M	H

Appendix C.3. Priority Archaeological Site Complexes Land Ownership Data

Note:

- 1) ** Not all sites have been recorded in ASM database. Site count is actually larger.
- 2) Land ownership arranged from left to right to indicate the order of ownership from highest to lowest.

Complex Name	Site Count	Size - Acres	Land Owner	Jurisdiction
Brawley - Batamote	6	1,053	ASLD, CITY, PRIVATE	STATE, CITY, PC
Canoa Ranch	99	6,237	PC, ASLD	PC, STATE
Continental- Madera	30	3,940	PRIVATE, ASLD, PC	PC, STATE, SAHUARITA
Coyote Mountain	32	3,786	ASLD, PRIVATE, BLM	STATE, FEDERAL, PC
Dairy	8	981	PRIVATE, PC,CITY	PC, MARANA, CITY
Davidson Canyon	48	7,144	BLM, USFS	FEDERAL
Downtown Tucson	37	1,281	PRIVATE, CITY, PC, ADOT	CITY, STATE, PC
Eastern Sierrita Mountains	26	6,377	ASLD, PRIVATE	STATE, PC
Gunsight Mountain	96	4,630	ASLD, PRIVATE	STATE
Honeybee	42	4,447	PRIVATE, ASLD	ORO VALLEY, STATE
Los Morteros	40	4,284	PRIVATE, PC, ASLD, CITY	MARANA, PC, STATE, CITY
Los Robles	818	5,635	BLM, PRIVATE, CITY ASLD, PC	FEDERAL, STATE, CITY, PC

Complex Name	Site Count	Size - Acres	Land Owner	Jurisdiction
Marana Mound	282	14,996	ASLD, PRIVATE, PC	STATE, MARANA, PC
Middle Santa Cruz	143	16,653	PRIVATE, CITY, PC, ASLD, ADOT	MARANA, PC, CITY, SOUTH TUCSON, STATE
Redington	84	10,790	ASLD, CITY, PC	STATE, CITY, PC
Rincon Creek	144	11,334	NPS, PRIVATE, ASLD	FEDERAL, PC, CITY, STATE
Rincon Mountain	249	15,707	NPS, PRIVATE, ASLC	FEDERAL, PC, STATE
River Confluence	165	8,842	PRIVATE, CITY, PC, ASLD, ADOT	MARANA, PC, CITY, STATE
Santa Rita	27	4,894	ASLD	STATE
Tanque Verde Creek	161	11,082	PRIVATE, NPS, PC, CITY	PC, CITY, FEDERAL
Tucson Mountain A	27	1,283	NPS, PRIVATE	FEDERAL, PC
Tucson Mountain B	19	1,920	NPS	FEDERAL
Upper Cienega Creek	102**	10,854	BLM	FEDERAL
Lower Cienega Creek	93**	7,039	ASLD, PC, BLM, PRIVATE	STATE, PC, FEDERAL
Upper Sutherland Wash	161	6,638	ASPB, ASLD, USFS, PRIVATE, PC	STATE, FFEDERAL, ORO VALLEY, PC
Valencia	22	1,398	PRIVATE, CITY, ASLD, PC	CITY, STATE, PC
West Branch	6	1,079	PRIVATE, PC, BLM, ASLD, CITY	PC, CITY, STATE, FEDERAL
Wild Burro Canyon	6	104	PRIVATE, ASLD	MARANA, STATE
Zanardelli	62	7,003	ASLD, PRIVATE, PC, CITY	STATE, PIMA, CITY

Appendix D.1. Priority Historic Site Descriptions

Notes:

- 1) Edited contributions by individuals are attributed by their full name. Written source materials from publications are attributed by author(s) last name and publication date.
- 2) ★ NRHP indicates that the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. If the property contributes to a National Register District, the name of the district is enclosed in parentheses.
- 3) ★★ NHL indicated that the property is listed as a National Historic Landmark

Property Descriptions and Addresses

1st United Methodist Church - 915 E. Fourth St

(1929 T.M. Sundt; sanctuary edition 1977 by Nicholas Sakellar, FAIA) The use of colorfully glazed tiles, wrought iron, and the exposed wooden rafter ends are characteristic of the Spanish Colonial Revival, as is the traditional courtyard and bell tower. The height and complex design of the belltower have made it a landmark (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

3rd Street Streetscape ★ NRHP (Sam Hughes)

(Campbell Avenue to Country Club Road) By far the most appealing street in the neighborhood, it is best experienced by bicycle, as one needs to travel from Campbell to Country Club, and it is closed to automobile traffic. Moving from west to east will evoke a sense of decade-by-decade time travel; from a street lined with palms and citrus trees forming a rhythmic edge and foreground for a dense fabric of revival houses, to more widely-spaced trees standing guard in front of bungalow or deco houses (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

4th Ave Trolley Line - 4th Ave.

The Old Pueblo Trolley operates on what is left of Tucson's trolley system on 4th Avenue on weekends. Tucson had an electric streetcar system that was established before 1900 as a horse-drawn street railway and was electrified in 1906. The electric streetcars, commonly known as trolleys, operated until December 31, 1930 when they were replaced by motor buses (Marty McCune).

4th Ave Underpass - 4th Ave ★ NRHP

Completed in 1916, Arizona's first underpass. Excavation was done by hand while the trains rumbled overhead. Good early example of concrete construction (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984).

4th Avenue Streetscape - Fourth Avenue between 9th and 2nd Streets

One of the most lively pedestrian environments in Tucson, this streetscape is a combination of a comfortable scale and a variety of shops and restaurants with the more recent amenities such as the restoration of the electric trolley with stops, crosswalks, benches, shade trees and artwork. The architectural styles range from variations on a Mission theme (including the Salvation Army's sidewalk arcade) to the patios at Caruso's, and the curvilinear Art Deco facade at 721 (Brooks Jeffery)

A-7 Ranch San Pedro River Valley

A-7 Ranch – The A-7 Ranch, on the San Pedro River in the Redington area, is a portion of the Bellota Ranch purchased by the City of Tucson in 1998. Between 1875 and 1930 several small ranches and homesteads were established in this area. In 1936, three major ranches, the Bellota, the Bar LY and the Youtcy were linked together as the Bellota Ranch. The ranch area comprised 151 sections with 96,000 acres and was owned by the Parker family. The ranch property includes a significant archaeological site – the Reeve Ruin that has yielded conclusive evidence of the presence of ancestral Pueblo immigrants in the San Pedro Valley (Marty McCune).

Adkins Property - Ft. Lowell & Craycroft ★NRHP (Fort Lowell)

The Adkins property at the corner of Fort Lowell and Craycroft Roads contains remnants of Fort Lowell, built in 1873 as an Army outpost to protect the town of Tucson from attack by the Apache Indians. The property of 5.1 acres contains one intact officers quarters and extensive ruins of two other officers quarters and their kitchen buildings. Also on the property is the location of four headquarters structures, now archaeological features (David Faust).

Agriculture (Forbes) Building - University of Arizona ★NRHP (U of A)

(1915 Bristow & Lyman) The most popular style of the period for campus architecture, the Classical Revival employed eight Ionic columns for the portico, a low-hipped tile roof, and Classical ornament at doors and windows. The "U" shaped plan, open to the east provides one of the best courtyards on campus (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Agua Caliente Ranch - E. Roger Rd., East of Soldier's Trail

A respite for city dwellers from 1878 to the 1950s, the ranch is now undergoing restoration through grant funding and public support. The ranch is surrounded by a lush oasis with spring-fed ponds, cottonwoods, fan palms and lawns, which could only be supported with an unusual abundance of water. The existing buildings to be renovated include the ranch headquarters, a bunkhouse, and a cottage (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Ajo Plaza – Between La Mina & Morando Ave ★NRHP (Ajo NR District)

The town of Ajo is notable as an example of a planned community built by the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. In 1914, John C. Greenway, General Manager of the mine, hired several architects to design and build a town for the company's employees. The plan, inspired by the "City Beautiful" movement of the early 20th century, incorporated landscaping, public facilities and high quality housing to create a pleasing aesthetic for the miners and their families. The town site was dedicated in 1917 and built out through a series of phases over the next 30 years. The plaza was designed to be the central core of the town defined by buildings that enclosed a public space complete with a bandstand (Strittmatter, 2000).

Arizona Daily Star Building – 30-32 N. Church

AZ Daily Star was the first daily paper to serve Tucson (started in 1877). This building was the paper's headquarters from 1884 - 1917. Paper was started by L.C. Hughes and Charles H. Tully. Building has changed considerably over the years (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984).

Arizona Inn - 2200 E. Elm St. ★NRHP

(1930 Merritt Starkweather, FAIA, architect, and Isabella Greenway, owner) This complex of buildings, cottages, and open spaces has become a model for garden resort hotels. Similar to traditional Mediterranean complexes, the layout of one and two story building forms of pitched and flat roofs creates a protective perimeter from the current suburban neighborhood and focuses the attention on the interior courtyards, gardens, and hotel guests, similar to a secluded village (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Bayless House - 145 E. University ★ NRHP (West University)

(1905 Trost & Rust) An unusual design in that the entry to this symmetrical house is perpendicular to the dominant gable roof, causing the two curvilinear Mission style pediments to form a bracket or bookends on the sides of the house. A full basement constructed of malpais and brick contains five rooms that were used as summer living quarters for the family before air conditioning (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Bear Down Gym - 4th St. (University of Arizona) ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1926 Lyman & Place/Roy Place, architect; Clinton Campbell, builder) Built to accommodate a larger student population, this Classically symmetrical brick exterior with its large barrel vault suggests a brick structure, but there is actually an internal steel structural system including the joists supporting the gym floor, and internally exposed steel bow trusses for the roof. The semicircular arch entry is framed with a glazed terra cotta tile in a very delicate bas relief pattern (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Benedictine Sanctuary - 800 N. Country Club

(1939-40 Place & Place/Roy Place) This Spanish Colonial Revival structure includes the private functions typical of a monastery - church, cloister, dormitories, and refectory. One of the last buildings designed by Roy Place before his firm began designing in the Modern style, the revivalist vocabulary of arches, clay tile roofs and tower are consistent with many of Place's previous buildings and conveys a timeless quality (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Binghampton Rural Landscape - Rillito River (Campbell to Dodge)

For many years, the River Bend area of about 400 acres has been part of the scenic qualities associated with River Road and the area is a community with a long agricultural tradition. Apparently settled and used in prehistoric times by the Hohokam, this area was established as a pioneer Mormon settlement around 1900. Family patriarch Nephi Bingham is generally credited with its founding and the source of its name. Binghampton is also the name for the urban area south of the Rillito River at Dodge and Fort Lowell, and together, both the rural farm community and the more urban subdivision south of the river formed the greater Binghampton area (Linda Mayro).

Blenman House (Royal Elizabeth Bed & Breakfast) - 204 S. Scott Ave. ★NRHP (Armory Park)

(1878) Recently renovated as the Royal Elizabeth Bed & Breakfast, this Late Transitional style adobe house sits on a stone foundation and features an added porch and pitched roof. The central hall, or zaguan, has leaded glass skylights, probably dating from the 1890s (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Boudreaux-Robinson House (Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast) – 101 N. Bella Vista Dr. ★ NRHP (c1910, addition 1927; Leon Boudreaux owner/builder, Mr. Kurtz, stonemason; addition by Manuel Miranda, stonemason) Whereas the original deep purple malpais of the first floor came from 'A' Mountain quarry, some of the newer stone which was used for a horizontal band that marks the transition to the second floor is reddish in color. The masonry features irregular stones and joint lines and the hipped roof is covered with Spanish tile, and a bold arched entryway wraps around to the south, which was originally a portre cohere (now a patio) (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Brady Court Bungalows (AZ Theater Company) – 40 E. 14th St. ★NRHP (Armory Park) (1915, renovation 1976 by Collaborative Design Group/Frank Mascia) Typical of California Bungalow court apartments, three symmetrical duplex units form a tight courtyard open on the street side. The buildings sit on a raised foundation of dark volcanic stone with concrete slab porches composed of tapered piers and wood rafters of composite construction and shaped ends, and a very rough concrete stucco has been added to the exterior, and the wood is badly deteriorated. The original craftsman woodwork in the wainscoting, picture molding, and doors are all intact (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Bray House – 203 N. Grande Ave. ★NRHP (Menlo Park) (William Bray, architect 1917) When it was built, this Prairie style house, reminiscent of Wright's Unity Temple, was the most elaborate residence on the most prominent street in the neighborhood. The double-width walls of imported buff-colored bricks form cubic volumes, and around these volumes runs a strong horizontal-projecting band of wood at the roofline below the top of the parapet. The ornamental stonework in the exterior brackets, interior fireplace caryatids, and urns were designed by Bray (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Broadway Village – Broadway Blvd. & Country Club Rd. (1939 Josias Joesler) This eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival shopping center was intentionally designed as a set of distinct building elements around a plaza space meant to evoke a miniature "village." The relegation of parking to the back of the property in an age of retail strips and street parking enhances the pedestrian experience as the building forms, plaza space, and hand painted decorative tile are easily accessible (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Brown House/Old Adobe Patio – 40 W. Broadway ★ NRHP (C1840) This existing adobe structure was actually two houses. The Jackson Street house is older, and was remodeled by Charles O. Brown in 1868, with a new coat of stucco sporting quoins at the corners. The house that faces Broadway is connected by a series of adobe rooms to the west and is newer and more American in its expression, with its sloping porch roof, supported by wooden columns and brackets (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Campbell Ave Farm - 4101 N. Campbell (University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center) The 1910 Residence/Workman's Cottage is the earliest known extant poured concrete residence in Tucson. The unattributed 1914 Machinery Shed set the precedent for the use of the Mission Revival style in subsequent buildings, characterized by the sculpted an semi-circular gable parapet,

white stucco walls, and corrugated tin roofs. The 1917 octagonal Water Tower remains one of the few remaining disguised water towers in Tucson (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Canoa Ranch – Green Valley

The ranch was first established in 1821 as the San Ignacio de la Canoa Land Grant deeded to Ingancio and Tomas Ortiz who were forced from the land by the Apaches who burned their homes. The Canoa Ranch was purchased in 1876 by Maish and Driscoll who raised cattle, owned a stage line, and developed the Canoa Land Company. It was sold in 1912 to Levi H. Manning who expanded the complex. At its peak, the ranch controlled more than 100,000 acres and provided housing and a school for 35-40 ranch hands and their families. It became a focal location in the Santa Cruz Valley. The Canoa Ranch was divided and sold following the death of Howell Manning Sr. in 1951. The ranch complex has recently been purchased by Pima County (Linda Mayro).

Carnegie Free Library (Tucson Children's Museum) - 200 S. Sixth Avenue ★NRHP (Armory Park)

(1900-01 Trost & Trost/Henry Trost, designer; Dome destroyed 1941; Wing addition 1938; Garden wall addition 1961 by Arthur Brown, FAIA) After having survived numerous trials, including fire, this Neoclassical Revival building displays its remaining materials and fine craftsmanship. In front of the library is the massive Freeman Memorial Bench, designed in 1920 by Bernard Maybeck, and sculpted by Bejamino Bufano (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Carrillo School - 440 S. Main Ave. ★NRHP (Barrio Libre)

(1930 Merritt Starkweather, FAIA, architect; R.H. Martin, contractor; Renovation 1994 by M3 Engineering) Twelve original classrooms were built in the Mission Revival style on the exterior, with Craftsman woodwork inside, including the wide doors of dark stained wood. There were several later additions and renovations, including filling in the pool that the school board had inherited when they purchased the Elysian Groves property from Emmanuel Drachman (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Catalina Foothills Estates

The Catalina Foothills Estates is the name given to an ambitious subdivision development designed by Josias Joesler, John Murphy and Helen Murphy beginning in the late 1920s. Located in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, this development began with the purchase of 7000 acres of land. Joesler and the Murphy's intended to create a "Mexican style" community with all the amenities needed to attract affluent buyers. By the 1940s many of Tucson's elite bought into the development, which true to its original design, combined rural character with municipal conveniences. The Catalina Foothills Estate was one of the earliest master-planned communities in southern Arizona (City of Tucson, Pima County, University of Arizona 1994). Today, dozens of homes dating to the original development still exist within the area along side those built in more recent years.

Chemistry Bldg. - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1936 Roy Place; M.M. Sundt, contractor; additions 1948, 1962) Built one year after the Humanities Bldg., the multiple Romanesque Revival characteristics here are similar; columns with Corinthian capitals, round arches with contrasting white and red brick vouissors, and the arched brick corbeling along the gable ends. Here, however, an extremely vertical expression is created by a series of deeply recessed arches on the

facade, and the terra cotta tile panels feature a diamond pattern (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Chicago Store - 130 E. Congress

(1903 David H. Holmes) Built for the Los Angeles Furniture Company, this is a good example of 20th century main street commercial architecture, with brick bearing walls and a cornice carried on brackets, supported by paired pilasters and capitals. A new roof structure was added in 1999 above the pressed tin ceilings and original oak staircase (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Cienega Bridge - SE of Vail ★ NRHP

The Cienega Bridge was built in 1921 as part of the Borderland Highway project across southern Arizona. The bridge is a concrete and reinforced steel structure designed as a medium-span concrete arch with a two-span concrete girder viaduct over a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was one of three virtually identical open-spandrel concrete arches that were built in Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai counties, although the Cienega bridge was the longest with a span of 146 feet. The bridge was nominated to the National Register for its significance to local transportation history and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. (Pima County 2000)

Cochise Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1920-21 Lyman & Place) The large scale and elaborate ornament of this two-story Classical Revival raised porch will typically make one pause to look at the eight finely-crafted Corinthian columns (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Colossal Cave - Old Spanish Trail / Colossal Cave Rd ★ NRHP

Discovered in 1879, by a local ranch hand looking for stray cows, Colossal Cave consists of 39 miles of subterranean caverns and connecting tunnels, two miles of which are currently open to the public. Attempts to develop the cave for public access began in earnest in 1917 and by 1922 a formalized trail system was in place. Between 1934 and 1937, the Civilian Conservation Corps occupied a portion of the nearby Posta Quemada cattle ranch, and implemented an ambitious plan to upgrade and expand the visitor's facilities. The results transformed Colossal Cave into a modern tourist destination. Of note is the visitor's center, a two-story building of southwestern vernacular design constructed from shaped stone quarried from the local hillside. Other facilities built by the CCC include picnic and barbecue areas, rock walls, paths and footbridges, as well as the trail and lighting system in the cave itself. These historic features and those of the Posta Quemada Ranch complex were nominated as a historic district for their tourism, educational and ranching themes and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. (Pima County 2000).

**Commissary & Quartermaster Offices (Fort Lowell) – 5479 E. Ft. Lowell Rd ★NRHP
(Fort Lowell)**

The Commissary and Quartermaster's Office were once a part of Fort Lowell, a military base established along the banks of the Rillito River several miles north of Tucson in 1872. This building was a large U-shaped structure with twelve-foot high, unplastered walls vented at the eaves. The Commissary was the supply center for all military goods needed to feed, equip and field troops during the Indian Wars in Southern Arizona during the 1870s and 1880s. After the Fort was abandoned in 1892, the building was used by

Mexican families as a residence (Turner, Spicer and Spicer1982). Today the property is still being used for residential purposes.

Communications Bldg. - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)
(1909 Holmes & Holmes/David Holmes, designer) Built as the first Science Hall, this structure has several similarities with the Douglas Building, since Holmes was involved in the design of Douglas. Both buildings are three stories, the lower two of which are exposed Flemish bond brick, the upper floor in cream colored stucco with a brick diamond pattern. Both are symmetrical horizontal blocks using the regular rhythm of vertical windows with a suggested base and capital in a contrasting material or color, and both buildings have tiled hipped roofs. (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Convent Streetscape & Meyer – 300-400 block of S. Convent Ave. ★NRHP (Barrio Libre)
Built throughout the 1880s, this area represents one of Tucson's last remaining intact Sonoran streetscapes, and thereby becomes a snapshot of the urban environment before American influence came to dominate Tucson's architectural vocabulary (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Corbett House – 179 N. Main Ave. ★ NRHP (El Presidio)
(1907-08 Holmes & Holmes) Not only an excellent example of Mission Revival style, this house is in good condition and open to the public as part of the Tucson Museum of Art. The colors used both inside and out are typical, and the wood trim at the interior is typically plain in shape and used as a contrasting and repetitive element against the light colored walls, indicative of Craftsman interiors which were often found in Mission Revival houses (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Cordova House – 171-177 N. Meyer Ave. ★ NRHP
(b.1848, restoration 1973-75 by E.D. Herreras, FAIA) This small building is an excellent example of an early Sonoran row house, typical of the barrios that originally extended from this site south to the Barrio Libre. Under the stewardship of the Tucson Museum of Art, La Casa Cordova is home to several models and interpretive exhibits related to the development of Tucson's presidio and early settlement. (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Coronado Hotel – 410 E. 9th St. ★ NRHP
(1928 Roy Place; Renovation and Adaptive Re-use 1991 by Collaborative Design Group)
This hotel on the edge of the historic 4th Avenue business district is typical for its time: a four-story box of rooms with an elegant public lobby and inviting Mission Revival entry facade. The 1991 conversion to single room occupancy apartments provides a good model for both adaptive re-use and preservation of this common historic Tucson building topology (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Cushing Street Bar - 343 S. Meyer ★ NRHP (Barrio Libre)
(c1869; Addition 1973 by Harris Sobin/Blanton & Company) Originally built as the Ferrin House, it was converted to a store in 1880. South on Meyer Street is a 1973 addition including a small patio and restaurant which is modern in form, material, and restrained detail, and yet compatible with the existing historic structures (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Davis School - 500 W. Saint Mary's Rd

Designed by the architectural firm of Forbes and Nevin, the Davis School was built in 1901 and named for William C. Davis, one of the school board members at the time. The school was constructed as a two-story brick building with a hipped wood-shingle roof. This original core is extant, but the building has been stuccoed and expanded by a series of one-story additions over the years. Historically, Davis School and Holy Family Church (at Main and University) have functioned as the two institutional anchors of the community known as Barrio Anita. Many families in the barrio have lived there for the past century, and all of the family members were students at Davis. The school is still a vital, integral part of this community (Morgan Rieder)

Desert Laboratory – W. Anklam Rd / Tumamoc Hill ★ NRHP ★★ NHL

The Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution was opened in 1903 as a center for the study of North American desert ecology and became world famous for its research in other countries. Situated half way up on the east side of Tumamoc Hill, the laboratory originally consisted of three single story buildings, each of which was built out of the basalt boulders that characterizes the hillside. Building 801, the main Laboratory, was designed with a high hipped roof built in a U-shaped plan with an attached greenhouse. Building 802 is a smaller structure of similar design built in 1906 as an extension of the main building. Building 803 is a flat roofed structure with projecting vigas built in 1906 as a residence for visiting scientists. The Laboratory is a National Historic Landmark that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 (Huston 1985)

Dodson-Esquivel House – 1004 W. Alameda ★ NRHP

(c1921 James Dodson, builder) This Spanish Colonial Revival house features the typical asymmetrical façade, with smooth stuccoed walls and Moorish ornament, including intertwined geometric forms and twisted concrete columns on the east concrete portal, framing the main window into the living room. Really stunning are the seven very large elliptical urns that look like spinning tops, used to accentuate the corners and high point of the portal (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Douglass Building – University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1904 Russell, Mauran & Garden) It is the unique design of the central façade that continues to delight its viewers. The tiny entry between two closely spaced Doric columns appears to be sinking beneath the weight of the composition of the doors, window, and balcony above (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Dunbar Spring School - 9th St off Main Ave ★ NRHP

Paul Dunbar/John Spring School – this important neighborhood landmark began life as a two-room schoolhouse in 1918, designed by prominent architect and seven-term mayor Henry O. Jaastad. It served as the segregated school for blacks from 1918 until 1951 when Tucson was desegregated. Additions, also designed by Jaastad, were built in 1921, 1930, 1935 and 1941. A final addition was built in 1948 and the school was changed from an elementary school to a middle school and renamed for local educator John Spring. In 1966 a library addition (designed by Cook and Swaim) was built. The school is currently undergoing renovation as an African-American cultural center (Marty McCune).

El Charro - 311 N. Court Ave. ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1900 Jules le Flein) (Jules le Flein was the stonemason who carved the stone rose portal for the San Augustine Cathedral) The house has a central plan with stairway down a basement lined with stone. Originally, it was set back slightly from the street, but adjacent to the houses on either side. The 'A' Mountain stone piers of the front porch were added later (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

El Con Water Tower – Broadway & Randolph Way ★ NRHP

(c1929 Roy Place, architect; John W. Murphey, builder; Restored 1994 by M3 Engineering & Technology) This tower was designed to cover a large water tank supplying the new subdivision of Colonia Solana, and the El Conquistador Hotel. Although the tower was a functional necessity, the Spanish Colonial Revival covering was intended to draw attention to the subdivision, the architect, and the builder. The wrought iron weather vane depicting a prospector and his donkey is almost four feet in height (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Station (Garcias) - 419 W. Congress St.

(1912-13 Henry C. Trost; Remodeled and partially demolished 1982) Little remains of this once magnificent railroad station, built by the Phelps Dodge Company 'to serve their copper interests in Bisbee and Douglas' after disagreements with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Still visible is the central rotunda covered by a stained glass dome and protected by a skylight (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

El Tiradito - 221 S. Main Ave. ★ NRHP

(present location c1894-1909) Spanish for "the little cast-away one," El Tiradito refers to the site of a murdered man, which became a traditional place for Mexican-Americans to say a prayer for his soul and make a wish. The new site was finally deeded to the city in 1927, the same year that the Tucson City Council chose an official version of the many legends associated with the shrine (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Empire Ranch - E. of Greaterville ★ NRHP

The Empire Ranch is located among rolling grasslands adjacent to the Empire Gulch, an intermittent stream in the middle of the Cienega Valley. Started in 1876 as 160 acre holding, the ranch became one of the largest in the west eventually covering an area 60 miles north/south by 30 miles east/west stretching from the Rincon Mountains to the Mexican Border. Owned initially by a number of men, the ranch was bought in 1881 by Walter Vail, after which the town of Vail is named in part (see above). Vail expanded the ranch in the mid 1880s, taking time to also serve in the territorial legislature and on the Pima County Board of Supervisors. Vail was killed in a streetcar accident in Los Angeles in 1906. The adobe ranch house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 (Pima County 2000).

Engineering Bldg. – University of Arizona (Mines & Engineering) ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1917-18 J.B. Lyman) The three-story structure is reinforced concrete with steel supports inside the eight Doric terra cotta columns. The floor plan is a square doughnut, with the cornice line wrapping around the entire building, and the roof dramatically de-emphasized (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Erickson House (TMC) - 5301 E. Grant Road

(1926-27 Henry Jaastad) Now part of TMC, is one of the few remaining structures from the original Desert Sanitarium of Southern Arizona. This complex served the many health

seeders who flocked to Tucson and aided in the development of a local sanatorium industry, and was built in the Pueblo Revival style, combining adobe walls with steel beams concealed behind cement plaster (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Esmond Station – Old Vail Rd & Esmond Rd

Esmond Station includes the remains of a major railroad watering stop. The buildings were constructed around 1910. Standing buildings include a long adobe building which was thought to be used as railroad worker housing, and a single family dwelling - probably for the station master. There were various pumps and water tanks present on the site at one point as well. The use of adobe for the worker housing is unusual. Both buildings and many of the associated features have been significantly vandalized. The property is on State Land (Marty McCune).

Fish-Stevens House – 119-133/151-163 N. Main Ave ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

The Fish-Stevens House consists of two adobe Sonoran row-style houses- one at the corner of Main and Alameda owned by Edward Nye Fish (built 1868), and one further north on Main Avenue owned by Hiram Stevens (built 1865). Both are used by the Tucson Museum of Art as galleries. Fish was a prominent businessman and his wife, Maria Wakefield was prominent in public education. Hiram Stevens was also a successful businessman and politician, and he was married to Petra Santa Cruz, great-granddaughter of a Spanish pioneer (Marty McCune).

Fox Theater - 27-33 W. Congress

(1929 M. Eugene Durfee; Closed 1974, under renovation) This was one of a national chain of movie theaters showing Fox Studio Productions and decorated with ornate Art Deco stylistic motifs expressing the grandeur and opulence of pre-Depression movie houses. Renovation is currently underway to revitalize the theater and restore the Art Deco features, including the street facade, neon marquee, interior ceiling mural, gold fluted columns, ornate light fixtures, and even the original organ pipes (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Gallery in the Sun - 6300 N. Swan Rd.

(c1950 Ted deGrazia) Hand-built and decorated by local painter deGrazia, the thick adobe walls, buttressed corners and rounded building forms evokes the architectural expression of New Mexico, but is done in a more folk tradition. The isolation this complex once enjoyed has been compromised by the growth in this area of the foothills (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Garden of Gethsemane – Congress & Bonita

This intriguing outdoor garden was built to house the sculptures of the Last Supper and other religious subjects by Felix Lucero. There is a strongly surreal juxtaposition of the multi-level courtyard overlooking the Santa Cruz riverbed, as one is surrounded by images of the life and times of Christ, a high voltage tower, and the daytime homes of the homeless (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Gas Station (Art Deco) - 648 North Stone

One of a small number of Art Deco buildings in Tucson, this gas station along one of Tucson's original major thoroughfares was designed in 1936 by Cecil Moore. The white

stucco building features a conical roof reminiscent of the swirl of an ice cream on the cylindrical office space and a canopy with a curved fascia at the end (Brooks Jeffery).

Gila Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1937 Roy Place; P.S. Wombach, contractor) Built on the original site of the 1893 president's residence, the U-shaped plan of this three-story brick dormitory creates a private courtyard on the north side. As in all of Roy Place's work, the brick coursing is inspired - patterned and varied, never dull. Gila Hall was the last campus building constructed with PWA funds (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Goodrich House - 645 E. University Blvd.

(1908 Henry Trost) In its vertical proportions, light stucco, and dark wood trim, corner piers and deep overhangs on a steeply pitched roof, this house has a strong resemblance to the 1904 Dana House by Frank Lloyd Wright, and seems somewhat out of place here. It does, however, reflect the long standing trend, especially at this time, for Tucsonans to import styles from eastern and Midwestern sources (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Grace Lutheran Church - 830 N. 1st Ave.

(1949 Henry Jaastad) Because this church appears relatively modest on the exterior, it is an unexpected surprise to experience the spacious quality of the interior. The wood beams supporting the high pointed vault echo the rhythm and soaring expression of a Gothic church (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Growler Mine - N. of Lukeville ★ NRHP

Also located within Organ Pipe National Monument is the Growler Mine. This mine represents one of the earliest and most extensively worked copper mines south of Ajo, Arizona. It was named in the 1880s and by the 1890s a small community had developed nearby called Growler Camp. High grade copper ore was extracted in large quantities beginning in the early 20th century. Production peaked in 1916 and was closed by 1928. The mine and related buildings and facilities was listed on the National Register for its association with the history of mining in the region in 1978 (Pima County 2000).

Healy House - 324 S. 6th Ave. ★ NRHP (Armory Park)

(1900-02 Henry Trost) It is possible that the deep porch facing east and the pyramidal roof are additions to this large single-story adobe house. The Greek Revival porch uses fluted columns to support an entablature above which the hip roof forms the shape of a Greek temple pediment (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Hereford House - 330 N. Main Ave. ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1902 Henry Trost) From Main Avenue, this two story stuccoed brick house appears to be a large cube with the projecting flat roofs that are often associated with the Prairie style and Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple. In addition, it is reminiscent of the work of Irving Gill, the pioneering California architect who explored a modern approach to the Spanish Colonial Revival styles which resulted in a simplified version, including very smooth white walls, round arcades, and vertical rectangular window openings (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Herring Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1903 David Holmes) In the tradition of turn-of-the-century campus architecture, this hall is a Classical building with a portico that consumes the entire west front. While monumental in form, it is humble in both size and the fact that it and its Roman Doric columns sit on the ground instead of being raised on a podium. The building is scheduled for renovation (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Hinchcliffe Court - 405 N. Granada ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1910-11 attrib. Holmes & Holmes; extensive interior remodeling 1994) Conceived as Arizona's first resort catering to a public enamored with automobile travel, this auto court of ten small wood bungalows is arranged in a horseshoe plan, with the open end facing Granada Avenue. The center area, which was originally used for parking, is today beautifully landscaped with a variety of desert and imported plants attractive for their color and scent (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Hinchcliffe House - 330 N. Granada Avenue ★NRHP (El Presidio)

(1910 Holmes & Holmes, architect; Orin Anderson, contractor/builder) An excellent, but deteriorating, example of the Western Stick style bungalow. The small apartment in the back of the house is a miniature version of the main house. Unfortunately, the design detailing of very small wood members, meant for a Japanese climate, cannot be protected from Tucson's dry heat and monsoon rain (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Historic Warehouse District ★ NRHP (Warehouse)

The Tucson warehouse district is located along the Union Pacific Railroad north of downtown Tucson where between 1900 and 1948 it became the primary distribution center of goods for Tucson and southern Arizona. The district contained core railroad buildings and structures, warehouses for wholesales and freight companies, light industrial facilities for manufacturing and food processing, and early automotive showrooms and garages, all focused on the railroad. The buildings are visually coherent because they share common forms and a common scale (Rieder 1999)

Holy Family Church -338 W. University

The church was built by Bishop Granjon at his own expense. It was noted for service clubs such as St. Vincent's and Santa Teresitas. Constructed of adobe by Manual Flores (contractor) in 1913, this prominent Mission Revival building has Gothic Revival influences. It remains an important influence in the neighborhood today (Marty McCune).

Hotel Congress - 311 E. Congress St.

(1919 Roy Place; Renovation 1985 by Eglin Cohen Architects) The location directly across from the Southern Pacific Railroad depot made it an ideal hotel and residence for winter visitors. Exposed brick bearing wall construction on the exterior is complemented by a gracious lobby with high ceilings opening onto spaces containing a restaurant, bar, and shops available to hotel guests and the public (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Julian-Drew Bldg./Lewis Hotel - 178-188 E. Broadway ★ NRHP

(1917, facade renovation 1982-83 by Eglin Cohen & Dennehy Architects) The ground floor of this two-story brick structure has the large picture windows associated with commercial use. The second floor, originally a hotel with screened porches for guests, is now used as apartments (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Kentucky Camp – Sonoita ★ NRHP

Located on the Coronado National Forest, the Kentucky Camp Historic District includes buildings, structures, and archaeological sites relating to hydraulic placer mining in southeastern Arizona. Kentucky Camp was constructed as the headquarters of the Santa Rita Water and Mining company which was founded in 1902 to revitalize the worked-out Greaterville gold placers with intensive hydraulic mining. Despite its ambitious scale of operations, the endeavor proved an economic failure and closed in 1906. The District includes elements that together represent the system of hydraulic mining employed at the Kentucky Camp. The site was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with early 20th century mining technology and listed in 1995 (Pima County 2000).

Kitt House - 319 S. 4th Ave ★ NRHP (Armory Park)

(1899 Katharine Kitt) Unusual for the Greek Revival in Tucson, the façade of this house is the only example of a complete classical temple portico. Also surprisingly, the house is built of adobe and extended through the deep porch that occupies the entire West End. Diagonal interior walls suggest an interest in the Queen Anne style (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Kruttschnitt House (El Presidio Bed & Breakfast) - 297 N. Main Avenue ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

Beneath the 1899 Victorian dress of this building is a traditional Sonoran row house built of thick adobe walls and a flat roof. This hybrid demonstrates the evolution of stylistic preferences by Tucsonans as a result of the arrival of the railroad and the influence of national trends in building design and aesthetics (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Lee-Cutler House - 620 S. 3rd Ave ★ NRHP (Armory Park)

(1910) This house is one of the best examples of the later phase of the Queen Anne Revival. Many of the features can be seen from the street (through the trees), such as the round turret capped by a conical roof (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Lincoln House - 422 S. 5th Ave ★ NRHP (Armory Park)

(1902 Henry Trost) Many of the signature Trost elements are evident in this one-story stuccoed house. His Prairie style composition is based on a cube and balances receding and projecting forms in the overhanging flat roofs and the columns of the porch. The ornamented fascia is also typical of Trost (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Mac Arthur Building (Hotel Heidel) - 345 E. Toole Ave

(1907-08 Holmes & Holmes Renovated 1980 by Collaborative Design Group/Frank Mascia) Built to serve passengers arriving in Tucson at the new Southern Pacific train depot, this triangular three-story building has stately proportions. Elements from both Mission Revival and Prairie styles are incorporated, but neither style is dominant (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Manning Cabin – Saguaro National Monument East ★ NRHP

L.H. Manning, at one time the Surveyor General of the territory of Arizona, and later Mayor of Tucson, homesteaded a 160-acre section in the Rincon Mountains and erected a cabin as a vacation home in 1905. The cabin was built as a single storied two-room structure with a shed like space between the rooms that was open on the front side. It had a stone

chimney at one end later stone pillars were added on either side of the front door. The Manning family used the cabin until 1907 when the area was established as a National Forest. Thereafter, the cabin was used by a number of people. With the establishment of the Saguaro National Monument, the National Park Service has maintained the cabin and uses it as the quarters for the ranger. It is significant for its association with a prominent pioneer of Arizona and for its association with both the National Forrest and the National Monument (Holland, 1972).

Mansfield Middle School - 1300 E. 6th St.

(1929-30 Roy Place; J.J. Garfield, contractor; Addition 1995 by IEF Group) The distinctive pink color and tower have come to symbolize this Spanish Colonial Revival school. Several additions, including a cafeteria and a library, were built to accommodate the growing school's 17 original classrooms and administrative areas (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Maricopa Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1920 Lescher & Kibbey, and Lyman & Place) The third floor was added by Lyman & Place in 1921. It features a prominent Classical Revival portico with eight paired and stylized 'Egyptian' columns, behind which the brick rectangle of the building sits on a concrete base scored to represent stone (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Marist College (west end, St. Augustine Cathedral) – 192 S. Stone

The Marist College (1916) and adjacent Our Lady Chapel (1915) are associated with a major Diocesan building program by Henri Granjon, Tucson's last French Bishop. The rare three-story adobe building is a good example of the Neoclassical Revival Style (Marty McCune)

Mexican Baptist Church (Templo de Bethel) - 641 S. Meyer Ave. ★ NRHP (Barrio Libre)

Now a residence, the stone foundation and steps at the entry lead to a doorway spanned with a very shallow segmental arch with a Palladian or tripartite window above. This simple single-room brick structure also features a gable roof behind the shaped parapet of the façade (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Missile Site 8 - 1580 W. Duval Mine Rd. ★ NRHP

Air Force Facility Missile Site. This is the site of a Titan II missile silo that contained a nuclear tipped missile on 24 hours alert from 1963 to 1982. Known officially at Titan Missile Site 571-7, this formerly top-secret facility is the sole remaining Titan Intercontinental Ballistic Missile complex left in the country. In 1988 it was opened as a museum containing both above ground and below ground components of the launch operations including, the operations center, multiple blast shields, crew quarters, and the silo itself, a concrete lined hole 55 feet wide and 154 feet deep that housed a single missile capable of delivering between 10 and 20 megatons to a target 6000 nautical miles away. The property was listed to the National Register in 1992 for its military, architectural and engineering significance as a symbol of the Cold War (Pima County 2000).

Nugent Building - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1937 Roy Place) The original building was a simple two-story brick rectangle with a pitched roof, the façade facing the mall at the gable end. The Italian Romanesque revival

features include the second story arch above the entry composed of an inner and outer arch with alternating colored voussiors on the inner arch. (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Odd Fellows Hall (2nd floor now Etherton Art Gallery) - 135 S. 6th Ave.

(1919) A good example of an early 20th century commercial building with large windows at the ground level which was usually rented to an automobile related business. Highlighting the spacious second floor dance hall are three large windows with shallow arches of articulated stonework including keystones (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Olcott House - 234 N. Main Ave. ★NRHP (El Presidio)

(c1890 Arthur Jacobson, builder/contractor) This detached house is made of fired brick with a compact block form. This was the first house on the west side of Main Ave. to take advantage of the steep slope by creating one story on Main Ave., and two stories to the west. It is similar to many of the American Territorial houses in the Armory Park neighborhood in both style and material (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Old Main - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1891 James Creighton) The University's first permanent structure blends a Queen Anne vocabulary of stone and brick walls, wooden posts and high-pitched roofs and chimneys with climate-conscious features. During the late 1960s, this building survived threats of demolition which prompted a counter-campaign to document and preserve campus buildings, resulting in the creation of the country's first university campus National Register Historic District in 1985, composed of 35 buildings (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Old Pueblo Club - 115 S. Stone Ave

Designed by noted Tucson architect D. H. Holmes in 1907. First building in Tucson with a façade of buff-colored, California pressed brick. Contained a gymnasium, bowling alley and billiards room + library and restaurant. Rooftop pergola and garden. Remodeled in 1932 by Roy Place (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984).

Old University of Arizona Library (Arizona State Museum) - U of A ★ NRHP (U of A)

Arizona State Museum, 1013 E. University Blvd.

The Arizona State Museum North Building was designed in 1923 by Lyman and Place and is the most impressive building facing the west campus mall. This building is modeled after the Boston Public Library whose exterior mixes the Classical Revival symmetry with an emerging vocabulary that became the signature of Place's University buildings, including the use of arches as a dominant facade feature, masterful brick detailing, and glazed terra cotta ornament, such as the frieze of opened books on the south facade. The original design included a formal reading room on the second floor, relegating the books to a closed storage area accessible only to librarians. The reading room, now the Museum's library, is one of the most elegant interior spaces in Tucson, dominated by two-story arched windows along the south wall, decorated ceiling beams, a polished concrete floor, and mahogany bookshelves lining the room. Though there have been several additions to this building, it still retains its impressive character and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Brooks Jeffery)

Pima County Courthouse (third) - 115 N. Church Ave. ★ NRHP

(1929 Roy Place, architect; Herbert Brown, contractor. South wing addition by Blanton & Cole, architects; M.M. Sundt, contractor) The third Pima County Courthouse exemplifies

Place's interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, defined by the space of the arcade and courtyard, as well as through the use of religious building forms and ornament, including a central dome and an elaborate portal facade. Moorish overtones, typical of this style, can be seen in the use of ceramic tiles on the wainscoting, courtyard fountain, and on the dome, whose mosaic form has become a Tucson icon (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Pioneer Hotel – 100 N. Stone Ave.

(1928 Roy Place; Remodeled in 1970 after fire) This 12-story building was at the center of the downtown business district and attracted the social and political elite. Since the closing of the hotel in 1974, the façade of the building has been clad retaining only a corner spiral pilaster as the last remnant of the original façade (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Producer Cotton Gin Bldg. – 13864 N. Sandario Road

Built in 1938, the Producer Cotton Gin comprises two buildings, an office and warehouse. Both structures are simple one-story structures made of adobe mud brick set over a poured concrete floor. The office includes cast-in-place concrete lintels over door and window openings and the roof consists of 2 X 8-inch rick joist on 24 inch centers overlain by wood board roof decking. The warehouse has a wood truss rick system with a corrugated metal rick finish. Exterior features include three sheet metal covered wood sliding doors with cast-in-place concrete frames. The Producer Cotton Gin represents the Cotton growing industry, historically a driving force in the settlement of Marana, Arizona (Old Pueblo Archaeology Center 2001).

Rancho Las Lomas - 4500 W. Speedway Blvd.

(1936 Margaret Spencer) This rambling complex of cottages and towers was one of Spencer's few Tucson works. Originally designed as a guest ranch on 140 acres, each of the 13 buildings blends sensitively into the surrounding desert landscape and is constructed of native stone with windows strategically placed to frame views of the Tucson Mountains and its rolling foothills (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Reilly Funeral Home - 102 E. Pennington St

Reilly Undertaking Company was formed by John I Reilly who served on the State Board of Embalmers for 17 years (was chairman for 2 years). In 1908, the building was designed and built by noted Tucson architect Henry Jaastad. The Neoclassical design was modernized in 1935 (by Jaastad) to the current Art Deco style (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984)

Rialto Theater and Apartments - 300-314 (318-322) E. Congress St.

(1919; Partially demolished) The original theater once had an incredibly elaborate interior where all surfaces are ornamented with plasterwork and painted in decoration of Islamic character. The theater originally had 1300 seats, now all removed, and a stage that was unusually large. The second floor apartments are still in use, and the theater is occasionally used for informal parties, performances, and concerts (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Rincon Market - 2502-2518 E. 6th St. ★NRHP (Sam Hughes)

(1945, attributed to Merritt Starkweather, FAIA; Renovation 1986 by Paul Weiner, Bob Lanning, and John Collins) This brick building, with parking behind and on the east side,

has a wonderful interior space with exposed trusses that were opened up with steel beams and columns in the 1986 renovation. The continuous porch along the south wall includes seating and meets the sidewalk at the property line (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Robles Ranch – Robles Junction (Three Points) on Ajo Highway 86

This famous ranch complex was first established by Bernabe Robles in the 1880s, when he ran a stage line from Tucson to Quijota. An adobe stage station/ranch house was constructed sometime between 1880-1884. At one time the ranch encompassed more than one million acres between Florence and the Mexican border. The original buildings were single story adobe structures built in the vernacular "Sonoran" style of the time with a separate open space or breezeway between them. In the 1950s these were joined and additional improvements were made to the property. At present, the ranch house is now characterized by "Territorial" style forms and details. Pima County has purchased the property and is in the process of renovating it as a community center for the Three Points community (Gerald A. Doyle & Associates 1999).

Rockwell House - 405 W. Franklin St. ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1907-08 Holmes & Holmes) This residence represents the English Tudor style with the first story in brick, the second contrasting dark wood half timbering with light colored stucco. The house was designed from the interior out, without regard for the irregular forms on the exterior. (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Romero House - 104-108 W. Washington ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(c1868) Based on this building's skewed alignment with the modern street, construction materials and methods, it may embody a portion of the original presidio wall. Otherwise, a typical transformed Sonoran rowhouse with a pitched roof. Currently being used by the Tucson Museum of Art (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Ronstadt House - 607 N. 6th Avenue ★ NRHP

The Ronstadt House was built in 1904 by Trost & Rust and renovated in 1977 by David Goff. Built on a double lot for Fred and Lupe Ronstadt, the most striking feature of the large two-story stucco house is the entry consisting of a protruding flat slab roof sheltering a second-story balcony above the porch. On the ground floor the house is made of nine squares – that is three rooms wide by three rooms deep, whereas the upper floors become a cruciform as the central area extends to the balconies (Marty McCune).

Ronstadt-Sims Adobe Warehouse - 911 N. 13th Ave ★ NRHP

This large adobe warehouse was constructed in 1913 by Richard Ronstadt as an expansion of his agricultural implement business. The interior has 18' high adobe walls with a roof of long-span timber Howe trusses. It is an exceptional example of warehouse construction, both an engineering feat of its time and an unusual application of mixed Anglo and Sonoran forms to a commercial building (Marty McCune).

Roskrige House - 318 E. 13th St. ★ NHRP (Armory Park)

(1895-96 Creighton & Millard/James M. Creighton) Designed by the architect of Old Main on the University of Arizona campus, and the Pinal County Courthouse in Florence, Arizona, an interior visit to this Queen Anne house is needed to appreciate the informality and dynamic space created by the diagonal walls, octagonal spaces, and bay windows (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Roskruge School – 501 E. 6th St

Roskruge School, located at 501 East Sixth Street, opened in 1907 as Tucson's first high school. It was named after George James Roskruge, an Englishman who worked as a surveyor, city engineer, school administrator, and president of the Tucson Building and Loan Association. In 1923, when Tucson High School opened on a campus at 400 North Second Street, Roskruge served for a time as a junior high school. The school has at times since served as an elementary school for as many as 300 pupils, Today it has a combined use as a school for children from kindergarten through eighth grade and as a center for bilingual magnet programs for middle school students (Jerry Kyle).

Safford Middle School - 200 E. 13th St.

(1918 Henry Jaastad/Annie Rockfellow, designer) Sitting on the site of the old Plaza School, which was destroyed by fire, this structure is arguably the best surviving example of the work of Annie Rockfellow, and her belief that the Spanish Colonial Revival was an appropriate architectural style for the Southwest (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Sam Hughes School - 700 N. Wilson Ave ★ NRHP (Sam Hughes)

The school was designed by prominent architect Roy Place and built in 1927. The school is a one-story doughnut plan with a central courtyard anchored by a two-story office area centered in the main street façade. The front has a gable mission tile roof with a gable-roofed tower projecting from the left front corner and a large deeply recessed arch centered in the wall containing the entry doors. The covered walkways are framed with hewn heavy timber and large corbels. The building has many other beautiful architectural features and has remained largely unmodified (Marty McCune).

Samaniego House - 222 S. Church

The Samaniego House was built in 1876 by Mariano Samaniego and is virtually all that remains of the barrio that was destroyed during Urban Renewal in the 1960s. It is adobe with saguaro rib ceilings. Samaniego was a very prominent citizen of Tucson serving on the city council, as County Assessor, board of supervisors, and delegate to five territorial legislatures. He was a regent of the U. of A., president of the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society and co-founded the Alianza Hispano-American Club (Marty McCune).

San Pedro Chapel - 5230 E. Fort Lowell Road ★ NRHP

(1932 attributed to Alonso Hubbard, architect/contractor; Renovation 1995 by Bob Vint) In 1931 the village of El Fuerte commissioned the third chapel for this site. It was built by the residents, using earth from the site, and is significant as a contextual remnant of the older neighborhood (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

San Xavier del Bac – Mission Rd. ★ NRHP ★★ NHL

(1783-97 Ignacio Gaona, master builder; Restorations 1906 by Henry Granjon; 1937-51 by E.D. Herreras, FAIA, and 1988- by Patronato de San Xavier, Italian conservation team led by Bob Vint) This mission church remains one of the finest examples of Spanish Colonial architecture in the United States. The attraction of San Xavier begins with the image of a massive, but beautifully proportioned and articulated structure of brilliant white seen against the brilliant colors of an endless desert. San Xavier is characteristic of the Spanish Colonial missions, in that it is a provincial adaptation of the late Baroque designs of Mexico, but in this case it is also stylistically 50 years behind (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Santa Catalina Apts. (Udall Center) - 803-811 E. 1st St

(c1910) Originally built as boarding houses, these two freestanding stuccoed brick structures have gabled roofs supported by slender wooden posts at the perimeter, creating a continuous porch on all four sides of each structure. Segmental arches form the tops of numerous exterior doors and windows, typical of this early residential type (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Santa Cruz Church - 1220 S. 6th Ave. ★ NRHP

(1919 Manuel G. Florez, contractor) In 1916 Henry Granjon, the second bishop of the Diocese of Tucson, drew up the plans for a monastery for Carmelite friars, based on a convent in Avila, Spain. The adobe blocks for this enormous structure were made by the 'Papago' (Tohono O'odham) living near the Mission San Xavier at a cost of \$10.00 per 2000. It is the largest adobe structure in this area (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Scottish Rite Temple Bldg. 160 S. Scott Ave ★NRHP (Armory Park)

(1915 Trost & Trost/Henry Trost, designer; Restoration 1990 by Bob Vint) A surprising variety of Neoclassical stylistic influences are combined in this Masonic temple. The symmetrical exterior façade of brick and terra cotta meshes the large scale of the Roman Revival with a restrained Greek Revival ornament, seen in the Ionic capitals (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Second Owl's Club - 378 N. Main Ave. ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1902-03 Trost & Rust) Designed as a larger facility for this fraternal organization, this massive two-story building is an eclectic mix of Mission Revival forms and Sullivanesque ornament. Trost incorporated playful references to local architecture, including the immense, oversized canales, typical of the Sonoran rowhouses, a sculpted facade, reminiscent of that of San Xavier, and local flora and fauna (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Solomon Warner House and Mill - 350 S. Grande Ave. ★ NRHP

One of Tucson's enterprising pioneers, Solomon Warner in 1874 directed the construction of a residence and stone flourmill at the base of Sentinel Peak. He was given permission by Bishop Salpointe to construct a canal across the wheel. In addition to the mill and canal, a 50-acre lake was created by building an earthen dam at the confluence of the Santa Cruz River and the West Branch to create a millpond. The mill operated from 1874 to about 1890 when floods destroyed the land and millrace. The old mill was abandoned and destroyed in the 1930s. The house, a one-story adobe built in the vernacular Sonoran architectural style, is occupied as a private residence today (Pima County 1999).

South Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

South Hall, originally called Arizona Hall, was designed by prolific Tucson architect David Holmes and completed in 1913. This two-story brick men's dormitory building is a modest expression of the Classical Revival style distinguished from other university buildings in that style, such as Herring Hall. These elements include a hipped roof entry portico in place of the formal temple front, square brick piers, not the traditional monolithic round columns, and limited brick ornamentation. The plan is U-shaped whose intimate courtyard faces south and allows the sun to warm the rooms in the winter, while a graceful jacaranda tree shades the rooms in the summer (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Southern Pacific RR Depot & Assoc. Bldgs - 342 E. Toole Ave ★ NRHP (Warehouse)
Station was commissioned in 1905 due to high passenger volume/demand. Finished in 1907. Remodeled and modernized in 1942 with the removal of all Spanish Colonial Revival elements. Outbuildings retained their original architectural integrity (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984)

St. Augustine Cathedral - 192 S. Stone Ave

The Saint Augustine Cathedral was built in 1896, Quintus Monier, architect; The façade was remodeled in 1929 by Henry O. Jaastad and E. D. Herreras; Interior remodeling 1968. This second Catholic Church in Tucson with this name was built under the auspices of Father Peter Bourgade, Bishop of Tucson, in the Romanesque Revival style usually favored by French priests. In 1929 the exterior was changed to reflect the then-popular Spanish Colonial Revival style, and in 1968 a major interior remodeling completely changed the character of the interior space (Marty McCune).

St. Joseph's/Immaculate Heart Academy - 35 E. 15th St ★NRHP (Armory Park)

(1886) One of the largest surviving structures from this date, this two-story building is badly in need of restoration. The original building served as a convent, and the addition housed the first Catholic school in Tucson. The first story is constructed of hand-hewn rough cut stone form 'A' Mountain and the second story is stuccoed over brick (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

St. Michael's and All Angels - 602 N. Wilmot

(1953 Josias Joesler; Addition 1964 by Gordon Lupeke & Ed Moore; Renovations 1991 Bob Vint) The form and materials of the Pueblo Revival church were inspired by the 1760 Mission San Jose in Trampas, New Mexico. Joesler used weathered materials to make the building look older, but it is the integration of building and arcades with courtyards, shade trees, benches, and fountains that is noteworthy (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

St. Phillips in the Hills Episcopal Church - 4400 N. Campbell Ave

(1936 Josias Joesler; Addition 1957 by Gordon Luepke; Addition 1998 by Cain Nelson Wares Cook/Ned Nelson, FAIA) This complex was designed as part of a group of buildings surrounding a park, meant to mimic a Mexican village center and provide an anchor for the development of the Catalina Foothills Estates. Unfortunately, conditions have changed dramatically, and what was once a quiet park is now the crossroads of high speed, high volume arteries of River Road and Campbell Avenue (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Steinfeld House/First Owl's Club - 300 N. Main Ave ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1898 Henry Trost; Renovation 1978 by Gresham/Larson Associates) Designed as a residence for thirteen bachelors who comprised the original Owl's Club, this two-story building reveals Trost's stylistic preference for combining Mission Revival forms, including 'tiled' roofs and an arched portico with Sullivanesque ornament. The sensitive renovation in 1978 earned the architectural firm a design award (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Steward Observatory - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1921-23 Lyman & Place) Built on the highest point of the University's flat mesa to accommodate the 36" reflecting telescope, the white terra cotta tile exterior reflects heat and keeps the instruments inside cool. A Classical Revival expression can be seen in the

use of implied pilasters and an entablature on this small octagonal building. The dome itself was designed by Godfrey Sykes (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Stillwell-Twiggs House - 134 S. 5th Ave

(1901-02) This two-story brick house was the former Twiggs boarding house used by railroad employees, winter visitors, and businessmen until the 1930s. The front porch and verandah, which runs the length of the house, was used by guests, and each room had its own wood stove (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Stone Ashley - 6400 E. El Dorado Circle

(c1930 Grovner Attabury) Originally built as a house for Florence Pond on her 320 acre estate, arrival is made along an alley of mature Italian cypresses, which reinforces the fusion of building and landscape architecture. The stone structure is several stories in height, and takes advantage of the steep slope by providing a sunken garden in the Italian Renaissance style (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Stone Avenue Temple (Temple Emmanu-El) - 564 N. Stone Ave ★ (Barrio Libre)

(1910) The façade of the first synagogue in the Arizona territory is an odd combination of a central Greek temple front, flanked by towers with Moorish domes. The façade was originally exposed brick, so the effect was less 'Moorish' than it is today. The most curious feature is the raised base, with entry through stairs at either side tower, not in the center (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Telles Block (Old Town Artisans) ★ NRHP (El Presidio District)

(1850s-60s) The entire block between Washington and Telles Streets, and Meyer and Court Avenues, is defined by Sonoran row houses with only a small gap created by missing structures at the northeast corner. This well defined block creates an intimate, colorful, and shaded courtyard. Benches, a fountain, and shade trees make it one of the most appealing courtyards in Tucson (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Temple of Music and Art - 330 S. Scott Ave ★ NRHP (Armory Park)

(1927 Arthur W. Hawes; Renovation 1990 by Janus & Associates, architect; Division II, contractor) The open side of the U-shaped plan of this Spanish Colonial Revival structure faces the street, creating an inviting courtyard paved in Mexican tile, and featuring a fountain. The Temple is very similar to the design of the Pasadena Community Playhouse in California (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Tohono Chul Park - 7366 N. Paseo del Norte

(Dedicated in 1985) Truly a desert island in the middle of suburban development, the land of this 49-acre park was inhabited by the Hohokam from 70-1150, served as a cattle ranch and homestead in the 1920s, enjoyed the view of a citrus grove to the south, and was a winter home to many families. Today the park includes an Exhibit House, Tea Room, demonstration gardens, classrooms, trails, ramadas, and many excellent examples of minimal water use and living in the desert (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Tucson High School and Vocational Ed. Bldg. - 400 N. 2nd Ave

(1924 Lyman & Place/Henry Jaastad, Associate) Monumental and truly civic in scale, the original building for 1500 students is Neoclassical in style. The vocational building (1948-

49 Place & Place) is a great example of the Streamline Moderne style (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Tucson Mountain Park

(1933-1942 Clinton F. Rose, landscape architect) The enormous park that follows the ridge line of the Tucson Mountains was developed by Pima County and the National Park Service, with the help of the WPA, in the 1930s. This historic landscape embodies a singular design ethic, incorporating historic structures, prehistoric archaeological and rock art sites, mines, features of the natural environment, topography, views, and new structures such as roads, trails, parking areas, and picnic ramadas (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

U.S. Courthouse - 55 E. Broadway ★ NRHP

(1929 James A. Wetmore [Dept. of the U.S. Treasury]) Originally built as a ground-floor post office with courtrooms on the second floor, the restrained Neoclassical style here is apparent (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Valley National Bank (Banc One) – 2 to 16 E. Congress

Tucson's first skyscraper. Opened in 1929. "The daddy of Tucson's skyline". Second Renaissance Revival style. Rose and cedar colored Tennessee marble interior. Hand painted murals of the coming of the mission padres decorated the walls (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission 1984).

Velasco House - 475 S. Stone Ave ★ NRHP

(c1850s, addition(s) 1860-90) This house is an excellent example of a Transformed Sonoran structure in which the earlier simple adobe with its zaguan, not only lost its adjacent neighbors, but was changed in form and detail (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Verdugo House - 317-325 N. Main Ave ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1877) This especially handsome Transformed Sonoran house sits high above the street with steps leading to each entry. At the base, built to accommodate the sloped site, is what appears to be a solid stone foundation wall. The color scheme is contemporary -- the deep earthen tone of the stucco walls is complemented by the brilliant colors on the Greek Revival trim at windows and doors (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Veteran's Hospital - 3601 S. 6th Ave

(1929 Roy Place) The original gracious campus plan, with its blend of native and exotic landscaping, and beautiful open spaces, was the perfect setting for the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings in pink stucco and bright accents, forming shady arcades and cool courtyards (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Victoria Mine – Organ Pipe National Monument ★ NRHP

This mine is one of the oldest known examples of mining activity in the country immediately adjacent to the U.S. Mexican border in southwestern Arizona and symbolizes one of the first American enterprises to penetrate this part of the Sonoran Desert. Known for its rich silver deposits, the mine was discovered around 1880 and worked off and on by various owners until 1941. The site contains ruins of the mining operation including the remains of a store, a cistern, head frame timbers, and a large shaft hole. Today the mine

with within Organ Pipe National Monument. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in that 1977 for its association with historic mining (Pima County 2000).

Wells Fargo (First Interstate) Bank Building - 150 N. Stone Ave

The Wells Fargo building was built in 1955 and designed by Place and Place architects. This building has an Italian Renaissance revival façade. From the early Renaissance comes the arcade of seven arches on slender columns rising two stories from the single-story base. There is ornamental ironwork on the balcony. The Lobby murals about Tucson's history are by Jay Datus (Marty McCune).

Wright-Zellweger House - 288 N. Church Ave ★ NRHP (El Presidio)

(1900) Tucson's best interpretation of the Neoclassical style, in which its flat roof carries a balustrade with finials. During restoration, the original clapboard siding of painted redwood was discovered under a layer of stucco (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

WWII Hangars/Triple Hangar – Tucson International Airport

(1944 Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation). The Three Hangars, located on the West Ramp of the Tucson International Airport (formerly Tucson Municipal Airport), were constructed for the purpose of performing modifications to B-24 and B-32 aircraft during World War II. At the time the hangars were constructed, they encompassed the largest span for wooden trusses ever made. After World War II, various government contractors used the hangars to perform aircraft modifications and maintenance. Hangar One served as the passenger terminal for Tucson Municipal Airport from 1948 through 1963; since 1970, the hangars have been leased by Tucson Industrial Center to business such as general aircraft and vehicle maintenance and charter services (Jonathan Mabry)

Yuma Hall - University of Arizona ★ NRHP (U of A)

(1937 Roy Place/J.J. Garfield, contractor) Completed a few months before Gila Hall, Yuma is identical in size and floor plan, but of a very different exterior expression. There is an interesting mix of Italian Romanesque Revival elements, with other elements such as the Renaissance Paladin window over the entrance. Yuma Hall was built on the site of a smaller dorm, dating from 1907 by Henry Jaastad (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Appendix D.2. Priority Historic Sites Evaluations

Notes:

- 1) NR = National Register. X D means listed on the National Register as part of a historic district
- 2) NHL means National Historic Landmark
- 3) F = Fair, G = Good, E = Excellent conservation value
- 4) @ = Threatened

Historic Sites	NR	M. Rieder	J. Mirto	M. Jeffery	T. Majewski	M. McCune	J. Kyle
1st United Methodist Church		F		F	F	G	G
3rd Street Streetscape	X D	E	E	G	G	E	G
4th Ave Streetscape		G	E	G	E	G	E
4th Ave Trolley Line		E@	F	G	E	F	E
4th Ave Underpass		E@	F	G	E@	E	G
A-7 Ranch					G	E	G
Adkins Property	X D	E@		E@	E@	G@	G@
Agriculture (Forbes) Building - U of A		F			G	G	G
Agua Caliente Ranch		F		G	E	E	G
Ajo Plaza	X D	E	G	E	E	E	G
Arizona Daily Star Building		E@	F@	G	E@	G	G@
Arizona Inn	X	F	E	E	G	E	E
Bayless House	X D	F	G	F	G		F
Bear Down Gym	X D	G@	G		G	E	G
Benedictine Sanctuary		E		G	G	E	G
Binghampton Rural Landscape		E@	G	E@	E	E@	G@
Blenman House (Royal Elizabeth Bed & Breakfast)	X D	F	F	F	G	G	G
Boudreaux-Robinson House	X	F	F	G	G		G
Brady Court Bungalows (AZ Theater Company)	X D	F	G	G	G	G	G
Bray House	X D	G	F	G	G		G
Broadway Village		G	G	E	G	E@	G
Brown House / Old Adobe Patio	X	E@	F@	G	G	G	E

Historic Sites	NR	M. Rieder	J. Mirto	M. Jeffery	T. Majewski	M. McCune	J. Kyle
Campbell Ave Farm		E@	G	G@	E	E@	G@
Canoa Ranch		E@		E@	G@	E@	G
Carnegie Free Library	X D	E@	F	F	G	E	E
Carrillo School	X D	G	F	G	G	E	G
Catalina Foothills Estates		F	F	G@	G	E@	G
Chemistry Building - U of A	X D	F	G		G	G	G
Chicago Store		G@	F	G	G	G@	F
Cienaga Bridge	X	E@			G	E	G
Cochise Hall	X D	F	F		G	G	G
Colossal Cave	X	F		G	G	E	G
Commissary & Quartermaster Offices (Fort Lowell)	X D	E		E	E	E	G
Communications Building - U of A	X D	F			G	G	G
Convent Streetscape & Meyer	X D	E@	E	E	E	E	G
Corbett House	X D	G	F	E	E	E	E
Cordova House	X	E	G@	E	E	E	E
Coronado Hotel	X	F	F	F	G	G	G@
Cushing St Bar	X D	F	F	G	G	G	G
Davis School		G	F	F	G	G	G
Desert Laboratory	X NHL	E@		E	G	E	G
Dodson-Esquivel House	X	F	F	F	G	G	F
Douglass Building - U of A	X D	F	F		G	G	G
Dunbar Spring School	X	G@	F	F@	G	G@	G
El Charro	X D	F	F	G	G	G	F
El Con Water Tower	X	E@	F@	G	G	E	G
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Station (Garcias)		E	F	G	F	G	E
El Tiradito	X	E	E	E	E	E	E
Empire Ranch (BLM)	X	E@		G	E@	E	E
Engineering Building - U of A	X D	F	F		G	G	G

Historic Sites	NR	M. Rieder	J. Mirto	M. Jeffery	T. Majewski	M. McCune	J. Kyle
Erickson House (TMC)		F		G	G	F	G@
Esmond Station		E@		E	E@	G@	G
Fish-Stevens House	X D	E@	G	E	E@	E	E
Fox Theater		E@	E	E	G	E	E
Gallery in the Sun		F	G	G	G	G	G
Garden of Gethsemane		F	F	G	G	G	G
Gas Station (Art Deco)		G@	F	G@	G	G@	G
Gila Hall - U of A	X D	F	F		G	G	F
Goodrich House		G	F	F	G		F
Grace Lutheran Church		F	F	G	F	G	G
Growler Mine	X				G		G
Healy House	X D	E	F	G	G	G	G
Hereford House	X D	G	F	G	G	E	G
Herring Hall - U of A	X D	E@	F		G	G	F
Hinchcliffe Court	X D	G	G	G	G	E	F
Hinchcliffe House	X D	G	F	E	G	G	G
Historic Warehouse District	X D	E@	F		E@	E@	E@
Holy Family Church		E	F	G	F	G	G
Hotel Congress		E	G	G	G	E	E
Julian-Drew Bldg / Lewis Hotel	X	G	F	G	G	G	G
Kentucky Camp	X	G@		G	E	E	E
Kitt House	X D	E	F	F	G	G	F
Krutttschnitt House/ El Presidio Bed and Breakfast	X D	E	F	G	G	G	G
Lee-Cutler House	X D	F	F	F	G	G	F
Lincoln House	X D	E	F	F	G	G	F
Mac Arthur Building		G	G	F	G	G	G
Manning Cabin	X	F		F	G		
Mansfeld Middle School		G	F	F	G	E	G
Maricopa Hall - U of A	X D	F	F		G	G	F

Historic Sites	NR	M. Rieder	J. Mirto	M. Jeffery	T. Majewski	M. McCune	J. Kyle
Marist College (West end, St. Augustine Cathedral)		E@	G	F	F	E	E@
Mexican Baptist Church (Templo de Bethel)	X D	E	F	F	G	G	G
Missile Site 8	X	F	G		E	G	G
Nugent Bldg	X	F	F		G		G
Odd Fellows Hall		G	F	G	G	F	G
Olcott House (State Land Department)	X D	G	F	G	G	G	F
Old Main	X D	E	E	E	G	E	E
Old Pueblo Club		G	F	G	G	F	G
Old UA Library (currently ASM)	X D	E	E	E	G	E	E
Pima County Courthouse	X	E	G	E	E	E	E
Pioneer Hotel		F	F	G@	G	F	E
Producer Cotton Gin Bldg		G@			E@	G	G@
Rancho Las Lomas		G		G@	G		G
Reiley Funeral Home		G@	F	F	G	G	F
Rialto Theater and Apartments		E@	F	G@	E@	G@	G@
Rincon Market	X D	G	F	G	E	G	G
Robles Ranch				F	F	G	G
Rockwell House	X D	G		G	G	E@	G
Romero House	X D	F		F	G		G
Ronstadt House	X	E		G	G	G	G
Ronstadt-Sims Adobe Warehouse	X	E	F	E	E	G	G
Roskruge House	X D	E	G	F	G	G	G
Roskruge School		G	F	G	G	G	G
Safford Middle School		E	F	G	G	E	E
Sam Hughes School	X D	G	G	G	G	G	F
Samaniego House		F	F	F	G	G	F
San Pedro Chapel	X	E		G	E	E	E
San Xavier del Bac	X NHL	E	E	E	E	E	E
Santa Catalina Apts		G		G	G	G	F

Historic Sites	NR	M. Rieder	J. Mirto	M. Jeffery	T. Majewski	M. McCune	J. Kyle
Santa Cruz Church		E	G	G	G	G	E
Scottish Rite Temple Bldg	X D	E	F	G	F	E	E
Second Owl's Club	X D	E	F	E	G	E	E
Solomon Warner Mill	X	E@		G	G	G	E
South Hall - U of A	X D	F	F		G		F
Southern Pacific RR Depot & Assoc. Bldgs	X D	E@	G@	E	E	E	E
St Augustine Cathedral		F	G@	F	F	G	F
St Joseph's / Immaculate Heart Academy	X D	E@	F	E@	G	E	G@
St Michael's and All Angels		F		G	G	E	G
St Phillips in the Hills Episcopal Church		G	G	E	F	G@	G
Steinfeld House / First Owl's Club	X D	E	G	E	G	E	E
Steward Observatory - U of A		E@	E		G	G	G
Stillwell-Twiggs House		F	F	F	G	G	G
Stone Ashley		F		G	G		E
Stone Ave Temple (Temple Emmanu-El)	X D	E	F@	E	E	E	E
Telles Block	X D	G		G	G	G	G
Tempe of Music and Art	X	E	E	G	E	E	E
Tohono Chul Park		F	F	G	E	E	G
Tucson High/Gymnasium/Vocational Ed. Bldg		G	G	G	E@	G@	E
Tucson Mountain Park (buildings)		F	F	G	G		E
U.S. Courthouse	X	G	F@	G	F	E	E
Valley National Bank (Banc One)		G	G@	E	G	E	G
Velasco House	X	E	G	G	G	G	E
Verdugo House	X D	E	G	G	G	G	E
Veteran's Hospital		G@		G@	G	G	E
Victoria Mine	X				F	G	F
Wells Fargo (First Interstate) Bank Building		G	F	F	G	E	E
Wright-Zellweger House	X D	G	F	G	G	G	F
WWII Hangars / Triple Hangar		E@			E@	E	G
Yuma Hall - U of A	X D	F	F		G	G	G

Appendix D.3. Priority Historic Sites Evaluations and Threat Summary

Note:

- 1) Sites with Excellent (E) and Good (G) evaluations are included with those given a mixed ratings of Good to Excellent for ease in presentation.

Fair – Good	Good – Excellent	Fair – Excellent	Threatened Sites
1st United Methodist Church	El Tiradito (E)	4 th Ave Trolley Line	4 th Ave Trolley Line
Agriculture (Forbes) Building – U of A	San Xavier del Bac (E)	4 th Ave Underpass	4 th Ave Underpass
Bayless House	4 th Ave Streetscape	Agua Caliente Ranch	Adkins Property
Blenman House (Royal Elizabeth Bed & Breakfast)	A-7 Ranch	Arizona Daily Star Building	Arizona Daily Star Building
Boudreaux-Robinson House	Adkins Property	Arizona Inn	Bear Down Gym
Brady Court Bungalows (AZ Theater Company)	Ajo Plaza	Brown House / Old Adobe Patio	Binghampton Rural Landscape
Bray House	Bear Down Gym	Catalina Foothills Estates	Broadway Village
Carnegie Free Library	Benedictine Sanctuary	El Con Water Tower	Brown House / Old Adobe Patio
Carrillo School	Binghampton Rural Landscape	El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Station (Garcias)	Campbell Ave Farm
Chemistry Building - U of A	Broadway Village	Healy House	Canoa Ranch
Chicago Store	Campbell Ave Farm	Herring Hall – U of A	Carnegie Free Library
Cochise Hall	Canoa Ranch	Hinchcliffe Court	Catalina Foothills Estates

Fair - Good	Good - Excellent	Fair - Excellent	Threatened Sites
Colossal Cave	Cienaga Bridge	Hinchcliffe House	Chicago Store
Communications Building - U of A	Commissary & Quartermaster Offices (Fort Lowell)	Historic Warehouse District	Cienaga Bridge
Corbett House	Convent Streetscape & Meyer	Holy Family Church	Convent Streetscape & Meyer
Coronado Hotel	Cordova House	Lincoln House	Cordova House
Cushing St Bar	Desert Laboratory	Mansfield Middle School	Coronado Hotel
Davis School	Empire Ranch (BLM)	Marist College (West end, St. Augustine Cathedral)	Desert Laboratory
Dodson-Esquival House	Esmond Station	Mexican Baptist Church (Templo de Bethel)	Dunbar Spring School
Douglass Building - U of A	Fish-Stevens House	Missile Site 8	El Con Water Tower
Dunbar Spring School	Fox Theater	Pioneer Hotel	Empire Ranch (BLM)
El Charro	Hereford House	Rialto Theater and Apartments	Esmond Station
Engineering Building - U of A	Hotel Congress	Ronstadt-Sims Adobe Warehouse	Fish-Stevens House
Erickson House (TMC)	Kentucky Camp	Roskruge House	Fox Theater
Gallery in the Sun	Old Main	Safford Middle School	Gas Station (Art Deco)
Garden of Gethsemane	Old UA Library (currently ASM)	Scottish Rite Temple Bldg.	Herring Hall - U of A

Fair – Good	Good – Excellent	Fair – Excellent	Threatened Sites
Gas Station (Art Deco)	Pima County Courthouse	Second Owl's Club	Historic Warehouse District
Gila Hall – U of A	Producer Cotton Gin Bldg.	St Joseph's / Immaculate Heart Academy	Kentucky Camp
Goodrich House	Rockwell House	St Michael's and All Angels	Marist College (West end, St. Augustine Cathedral)
Grace Lutheran Church	Ronstadt House	St Phillips in the Hills Episcopal Church	Pioneer Hotel
Julian-Drew Bldg. / Lewis Hotel	San Pedro Chapel	Stone Ashley	Producer Cotton Gin Bldg.
Kitt House	Santa Cruz Church	Stone Ave Temple (Temple Emmanu-El)	Rancho Las Lomas
Kruttchnitt House/ El Presidio Bed and Breakfast	Solomon Warner Mill	Tohono Chul Park	Rialto Theater and Apartments
Lee-Cutler House	Southern Pacific RR Depot & Assoc. Bldgs	Tucson Mountain Park (buildings)	Rockwell House
Mac Arthur Building	Steinfeld House / First Owl's Club		Solomon Warner Mill
Manning Cabin	Steward Observatory – U of A		Southern Pacific RR Depot & Assoc. Buildings
Maricopa Hall – U of A	Tempe of Music and Art		St Augustine Cathedral
Nugent Bldg	Third Street Streetscape		St Joseph's / Immaculate Heart Academy
Odd Fellows Hall	Tucson High Gymnasium Vocational Ed. Building		St Phillips in the Hills Episcopal Church
Olcott House (State Land Department)	Valley National Bank (Banc One)		Steward Observatory – U of A
Old Pueblo Club	Velasco House		Stone Ave Temple (Temple Emmanu-El)

Fair – Good	Good – Excellent	Fair – Excellent	Threatened Sites
Reiley Funeral Home	Verdugo House		Tucson High/Gymnasium/Vocational Ed. Building
Rincon Market	Veteran's Hospital		U.S. Courthouse
Robles Ranch	WWII Hangars / Triple Hangar		Valley National Bank (Banc One)
Romero House	Growler Mine (G)		Veteran's Hospital
Roskruge School	Rancho Las Lomas (G)		WWII Hangars / Triple Hangar
Sam Hughes School	Telles Block (G)		
Samaniego House			
Santa Catalina Apts.			
South Hall – U of A			
St Augustine Cathedral			
Stillwell-Twiggs House			
Victoria Mine			
Wright-Zellweger House			
Yuma Hall – U of A			