

**Preliminary Results of Archaeological Data Recovery within the
Padilla Park at Silver King Plaza Project, Blocks 78 and 79,
AZ U:15:823(ASM), Florence, Pinal County, Arizona**

ASM Permit Number: 2014-103ps
ASM Accession Number: 2014-367

Prepared for:

Haydon Building Corporation
and
Town of Florence

Prepared by:

Mark R. Hackbarth, M.A., RPA



Logan Simpson Design Inc.
51 West Third Street, Suite 450
Tempe, AZ 85281

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Submittal 1

LSD Technical Report No. 145367c

ABSTRACT AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project Numbers:	ASM Permit Number 2014-103ps ASM Accession Number: 2014-367 LSD Project Number: 145367
Report Title:	Preliminary Results of Archaeological Data Recovery within the Padilla Park at Silver King Plaza Project, Blocks 78 and 79, AZ U:15:823(ASM), Florence, Pinal County, Arizona
Report Date:	August 7, 2014, Submittal 1
Agencies and Applicable Historic Preservation Regulations:	Arizona State Museum; Arizona Antiquities Act, Arizona Revised Statutes 41-841 et seq.
Project Description:	The Town of Florence (TOF), a Certified Local Government (CLG), is constructing a recreational park and entertainment venue within Blocks 78 and 79 of the Original Florence Townsite (OFT), AZ U:15:823(ASM). Logan Simpson Design Inc. (LSD) conducted archaeological data recovery investigations within the project area and is continuing to monitor construction activities within Padilla Park. The archaeological site of AZ U:15:823(ASM) previously was recommended eligible for listing in the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP).
Acreage and Land Jurisdiction:	Padilla Park encompasses Blocks 78 and 79 of the OFT and is located within the boundaries of the Florence Historic Town Site, a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The TOF is the owner of Blocks 78 and 79 and is funding the construction project using general funds of the Town of Florence.
Project Location:	Within the E½ of the NE¼ of the SE¼, Section 35, T4S, R9E, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (USGS 7.5' quadrangle Florence, Ariz. 1965/1981).
Site Number(s):	AZ U:15:823(ASM)
Number of Sites:	1
ARHP-Eligible Sites:	AZ U:15:823(ASM)
Type of Archaeological Activity:	Archaeological data recovery investigations included mapping, mechanical excavation of overburden to search for features, hand excavation of features identified during mechanical excavation, and recording of archaeological features.
Feature Types Discovered:	Twenty-four archaeological features were identified and recorded within Padilla Park, including eight structures, five pits, four sidewalk/paths, four surfaces, one midden, one posthole, and one sedimentation basin. All but one of the features is historic in age; the exception is a possible prehistoric pit (Feature 24).
Burials (types and context):	No human remains were found.
Comments and Recommendations:	Previous construction activities within the proposed Padilla Park exposed archaeological resources in Block 78 that subsequently were evaluated and recommended as elements of an archaeological site that could be eligible for listing in the ARHP. The discovery of archaeological resources during

construction activities led the TOF to direct its general construction contractor, Haydon Building Corporation (HBC), to redesign the park plans with the goal of preserving the discoveries and hire LSD to conduct archaeological data recovery. The TOF, HBC, and its subcontractors redesigned the Padilla Park plans by moving the performance stage to a new location, eliminating cut/fill of the ground surface within Block 78, and adding soil to Block 78 to raise the ground level in the vicinity of the archaeological discoveries and portions of Block 79.

In conjunction with the park's redesign, LSD was contracted to complete data recovery investigations within Blocks 78 and 79. LSD conducted archaeological investigations in accordance with the specifications of the Treatment Plan (Hackbarth 2014), which was previously approved by ASM. The approved Treatment Plan includes provisions for in situ preservation of archaeological resources discovered during the initial construction activities, data recovery at specific locations, archaeological monitoring, and archival research.

The approved Treatment Plan proposed mechanical excavations to search for features within areas that will be impacted during construction activities, plus archaeological monitoring of areas that will receive minimal impact during park construction. Mapping, profiling, and excavations were completed following methods described in the Treatment Plan. All but one of the areas scheduled for mechanical excavations were investigated; the exception is a portion of Block 79 along the former Granite Street alignment, which was not accessible because of the presence of active underground utilities.

Data recovery investigations completed within Blocks 78 and 79 have recovered the data potentials of cultural resources encountered within the planned construction areas. Completed data recovery investigations included profiling two features, mapping eight features, and recording or sampling 14 features. In addition, the TOF has preserved archaeological resources in situ within Blocks 78 and 79 through avoidance and by covering cultural resources with a fabric soil barrier and a layer of clean fill. Therefore, the information potential of Blocks 78 and 79 has not been exhausted by the current data recovery investigations. If future development of Padilla Park is planned, then additional archaeological investigations are recommended in locations that will not be disturbed by the currently proposed construction activities.

LSD recommends a zoning overlay or conservation easement be added to Padilla Park. Additional archaeological investigations are recommended in the park if any ground disturbance will occur in locations that are currently preserved. LSD also recommends that the current level of archival, monitoring, and data recovery investigations have adequately documented cultural resources affected by planned construction activities in Padilla Park and that the currently anticipated construction within the park should proceed.

Collections: Yes
Repositories: Arizona State Museum

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INTRODUCTION

Haydon Building Corporation (HBC) requested that Logan Simpson Design Inc. (LSD) conduct archaeological data recovery investigations for the Town of Florence (TOF) within the proposed Padilla Park at Silver King Plaza project (Padilla Park). Padilla Park is located within Blocks 78 and 79 of the Original Florence Townsite (OFT), in the northwestern quarter of the OFT. Blocks 78 and 79 comprise an approximate 1.2-acre parcel bounded on the north by Ruggles Street (formerly Fifth Street), by Sixth Street on the south, by Main Street on the east, and by Quartz Street on the west (Figures 1 and 2). The north-south-oriented Granite Street alignment, which separates the two blocks within Padilla Park, has been abandoned. The project area is located within the E½ of the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 35, T4S, R9E, Gila and Salt Rivers Baseline and Meridian (USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Florence, Ariz. 1965/1981). Padilla Park has been recommended eligible for listing on the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP) (Hackbarth and Ruter 2014) and is located within the Florence Historic Town Site, a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The TOF, a Certified Local Government, owns Blocks 78 and 79 and is using general funds for the proposed Padilla Park project. As such, the TOF is required to comply with the Arizona Antiquities Act (Arizona Revised Statutes 41-841 et seq.), which requires that public agencies or institutions of the state consult with the Arizona State Museum (ASM). The ASM has been delegated the authority to issue permits for archaeological investigations and to review treatment plans, research proposals, and technical reports that summarize results of excavations. Blocks 78 and 79 of the OFT were assigned the site number AZ U:15:823(ASM) prior to commencing field work, and LSD obtained an Arizona Antiquities Act (AAA) project-specific permit (2014-103ps) and repository agreement (2014-367) from the ASM. .

Construction of Padilla Park began on June 19, 2014, during which a large numbers of glass bottles were encountered in three locations within Block 78. Following the discovery of the glass bottles, the TOF requested HBC contact ASM and request guidance for appropriate treatment of the discoveries. ASM requested that HBC hire an accredited archaeological firm to complete an evaluation of the archaeological discoveries and provide management recommendations. HBC hired LSD to conduct a site evaluation, which occurred on June 23, 2014. The evaluation determined that eight archaeological features were present on the surface and in construction disturbances (Hackbarth and Ruter 2014). Furthermore, LSD's evaluation recommended that Padilla Park be recorded as an archaeological site and that data recovery excavations be completed within portions of the area of potential effects (APE) where planned construction activities could be expected to encounter additional cultural resources. In response to these recommendations, ASM agreed to the TOF's proposed plan to redesign the park to preserve selected archaeological resources in situ. In addition, the TOF and HBC agreed to conduct data recovery excavations and archaeological monitoring within the portions of Padilla Park that could not be avoided during construction.

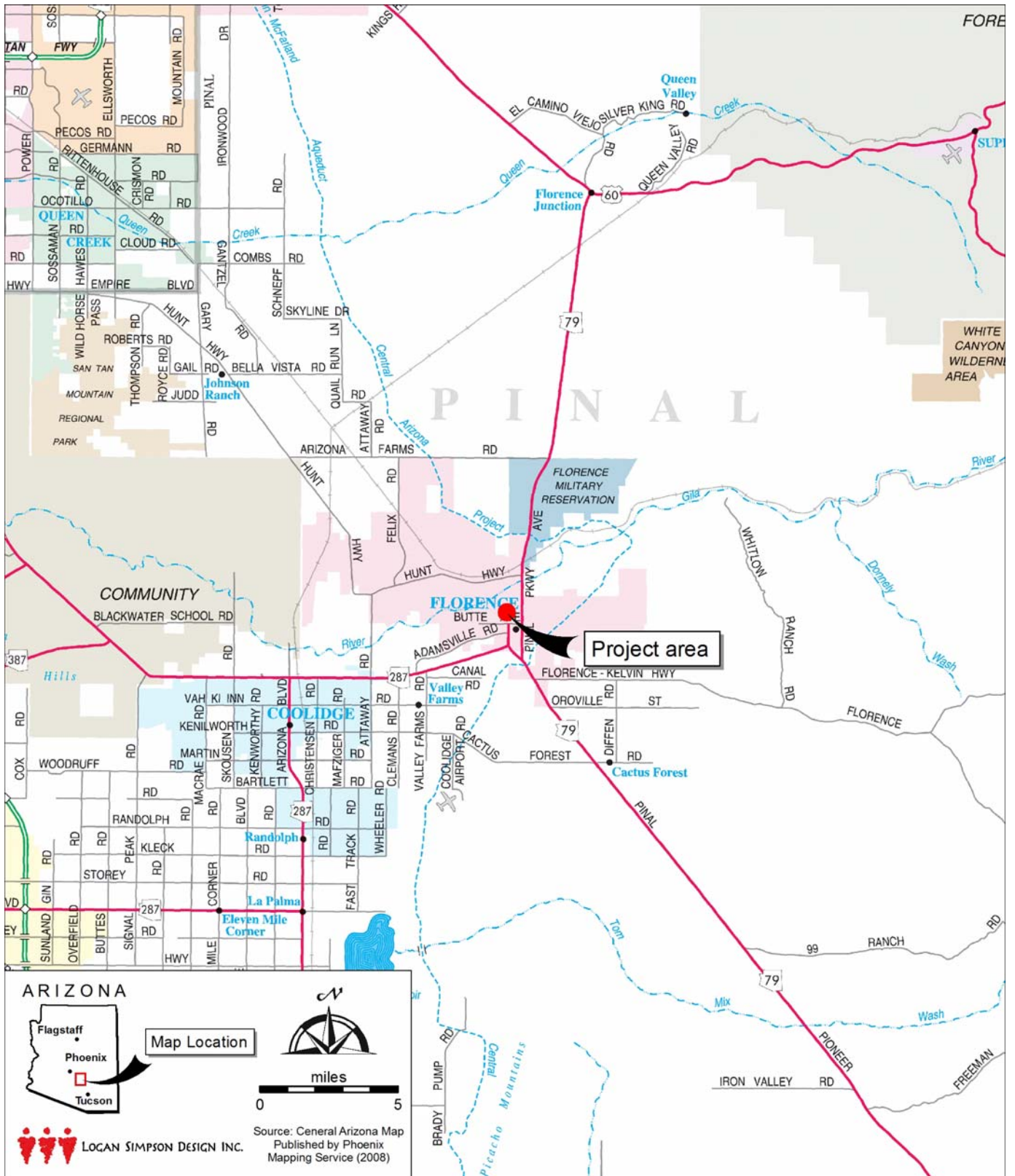
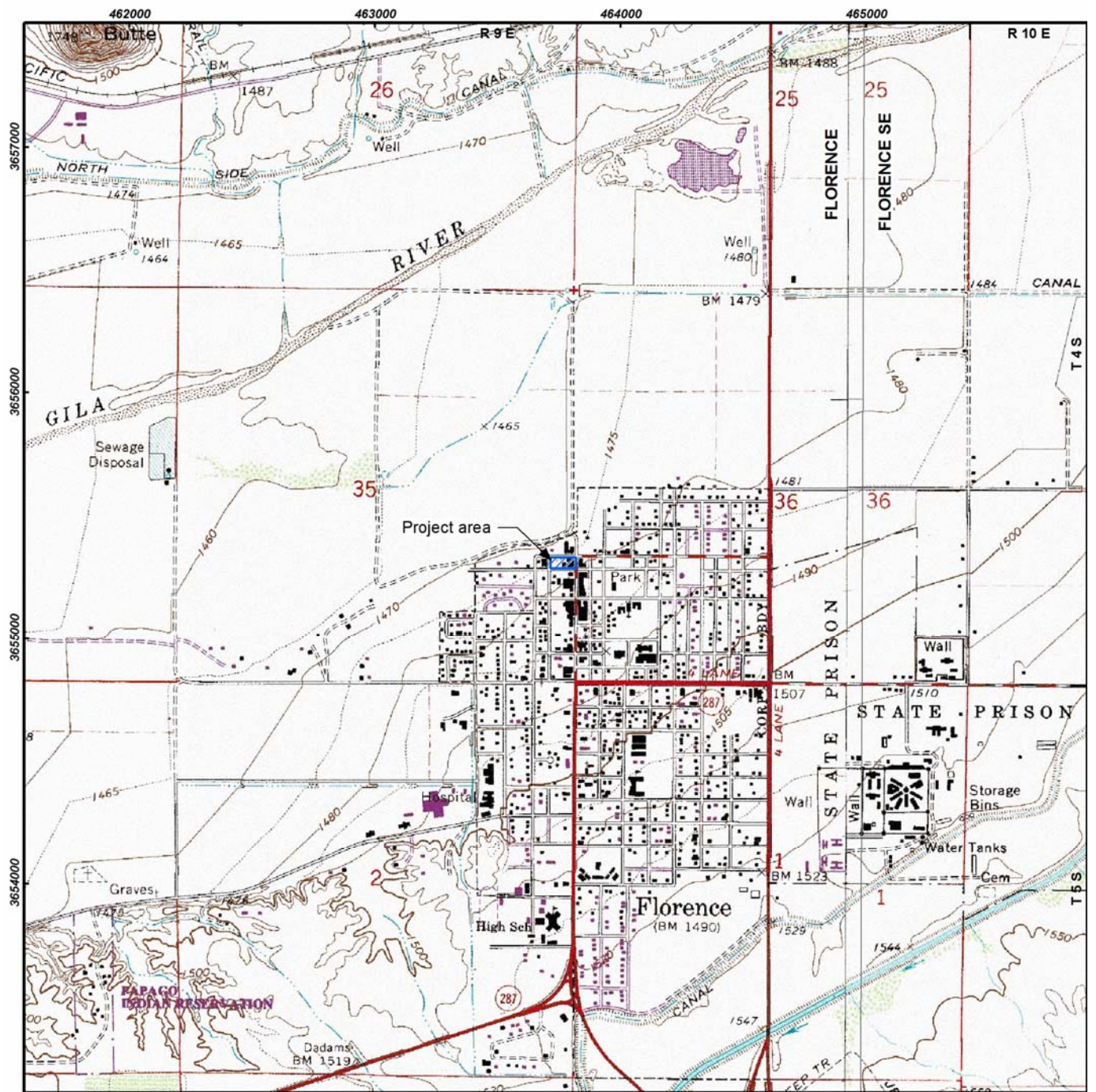
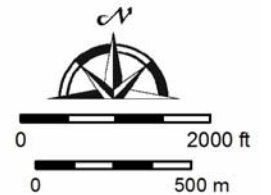


Figure 1. Project location in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
 Florence, Ariz. (1982) and
 Florence SE, Ariz. (1991);
 NAD 1983, UTM Zone 12

Key
 Project area



 LOGAN SIMPSON DESIGN INC.

Figure 2. Location of Padilla Park in Florence, Arizona.

LSD prepared a Treatment Plan (Hackbarth 2014) for data recovery and monitoring investigations within Padilla Park that was approved by ASM. This document identified the locations and methods to be used for data recovery investigations and archaeological monitoring, as needed, within Padilla Park. Review of the Treatment Plan and the schedule for archaeological fieldwork was expedited to accommodate the TOF's construction schedule, which was interrupted with the discovery of archaeological resources. LSD implemented the Treatment Plan on July 22, 2014, and completed data recovery excavations on July 25, 2014. Archaeological monitoring began on July 28, 2014, and is scheduled to continue for the duration of construction and landscaping activities.

The Treatment Plan proposed mechanical excavations to search for features in 12 planned tree locations in Block 79, plus excavations within the handicap parking/access, performance stage, restroom, and splash pad where the ground disturbance was anticipated to be extensive during construction activities. One portion of the handicap parking/access area scheduled for mechanical excavations was not accessible, however, because of the presence of active underground utilities near the former Granite Street alignment. Elsewhere, the anticipated mapping, profiling, and excavations were completed following methods described in the Treatment Plan. Twenty four archaeological features were recorded following methods in the approved Treatment Plan. In all, two features were profiled in trench walls but not further investigated, eight features were mapped but not further investigated, and 14 features were partially excavated and sampled.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Padilla Park project area is situated at an elevation of 1,475 ft above mean sea level within the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by low desert basins surrounded by fault-block mountain ranges (Chronic 1983). The region is part of the Lower Colorado River Valley subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub biotic community (Turner and Brown 1994), which is characterized by high temperatures and low precipitation. Rainfall is bi-seasonal with brief, localized thunderstorms common during the summer and broad storm fronts that provides soaking rains during the winter.

The Gila River is located approximately 0.7 mile to the northwest of the project area. Poston Butte, a locally prominent topographic feature, is situated 1.5 mile to the northwest. At the time of the investigations, the west half of Padilla Park (Block 78) consisted of a dirt-covered parcel with no standing structures and only one tree; the east half of the project area (Block 79) consisted of a vacant lot next to the historic Silver King Hotel and an unrelated adobe structure. The park is situated upon an upper terrace of the Gila River and close to the Pleistocene alluvial fan south of the townsite. Historically, the Padilla Park project area would have been host to a wide variety of native plants, including creosote bush and bursage on the river terraces along with a small number of saguaro and barrel cactus. The adjacent floodplain likely supported a mesquite bosque close to the historic townsite and cottonwood and willow thickets near the river channel. Palo verde, ironwood, and mesquite trees would have lined the numerous ephemeral wash channels that crossed the river terraces.

Blocks 78 and 79 of the TOF are part of a small urban center that have witnessed nearly 140 years of urban growth (Photograph 1). Development since 1876 has mainly involved expansion, renovation and replacement of the Florence Hotel (formerly the Silver King Hotel). At least two fires have been reported on these blocks that partially destroyed the hotel. At the time of the data-recovery investigations, construction activities for the planned Padilla Park had removed annual weeds and all but one tree within the project area.

HISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

Euro-American incursions into the middle Gila River valley increased in frequency following the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) and its aftermath. The war was officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which transferred most of the land in Arizona north of the Gila River from Mexico to the United States. The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 further expanded the borders of the United States to the current international boundary and marks the beginning of the American era (A.D. 1853–1950).

The late nineteenth century saw an influx of settlement into the Gila River Valley, which was encouraged by a series of national public land laws, such as the National Homestead Act (1862), Timber Culture Act (1873), Desert Land Act (1877), and Enlarged Homestead Act (1909) (Bostwick and Rice 1987; Stein 1990). The majority of homesteads filed in Arizona during this period were located along the Salt River,



Photograph 1. Project area conditions at the start of construction. Feature 1 in Block 78 is in the foreground, and Block 79 and the Silver King Plaza is in the background, view to southeast.

but a relatively large number also was filed in areas along the Gila River (Stein 1990). By the 1880s, many settlers in the vicinity of Florence cultivated extensive tracts of land along the lower terraces of the Gila River using small irrigation canals (Farish 1918). The scale of agriculture increased after President Roosevelt signed the Reclamation Act of 1902, establishing a national policy to build large-scale irrigation projects in the arid western United States. Over the next two decades, two dams (Coolidge and Ashurst-Hayden dams) were constructed along the Gila River as a result of this legislation.

Before construction of the Coolidge and Ashurst-Hayden dams, water diverted from the Gila River was distributed via small canal systems to scattered farms managed by Hispanic and Anglo farmsteads. Florence was established as a commercial center in 1868 to serve this farming community and the more distant mining communities. A dozen irrigation canals were in operation on the north and south banks of the Gila River, all of which were located east of the Gila River Indian Community. The grain and fruit grown by these farmers was sold to military bases in Tucson, Phoenix, and throughout southern Arizona. Freighters based in Florence were played a key role in the delivery of food and forage to late nineteenth century military bases and mining camps. The TOF experienced slow population growth from the 1860s through the early 1870s because of hostilities between immigrants and Apaches. The forced removal of Apaches to reservations in late 1871, however, left the territory open for acquisition by immigrant homesteaders and miners.

The Silver King Mine near Globe opened in 1873, and for 11 years it was one of the most highly productive mines in the territory. Originally, its high-grade ore was transshipped through Florence to San Francisco, but a smelter was later built near Florence to reduce transportation costs. The mine was incorporated in 1877, and beginning in 1878 the new owners sent the ore to a reduction works at Picket Post (later called Pinal). Despite the loss of the smelter, businesses in Florence continued to prosper because of the supplies that were freighted to mining communities in Globe and Pinal. Delivering supplies to these communities required a five-day journey, which added substantial costs. Completion of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern railroad in 1898 reduced the cost of supplying the communities and eliminated the need for freighting services between Florence and Globe (Trimble 2004).

A major Economic Panic gripped the nation's economy in 1874, as speculative stock deals and railroad financing schemes collapsed (Morrow 1943). Economic activity in Florence temporarily decreased with the diminished funding from investment in and expansions of businesses, mines, and irrigation canals in the area. A return to economic growth coincided with an increased demand for silver as the United States government expanded the redemption of "greenbacks" (paper money) that had been issued during the Civil War and replaced them with hard currency (specie), i.e., silver coins. The government policy of using silver as specie stimulated growth in the American West as demand for silver increased, and mines in Arizona were again able to obtain financing and investment.

Economic panics in 1893–1896 and 1906–1907 reduced business activity throughout the nation and in Florence. The economic panic from 1893 to 1896 partially coincided with a severe drought that also reduced ranching and farming output in Arizona. Florence's decline during these economic downturns

mirrored the rest of the territory, as mine workers were laid off and migrated elsewhere, reducing the demand for farm and ranch products. However, the onset of World War I sent prices for food, fiber and minerals to new heights and temporarily improved the business climate in Florence. The war in Europe escalated the international need for copper, as electric motors and communications equipment became important war matériel. Cotton produced in Arizona was also important to the war effort because of its use for cloth (uniforms and bandages), reinforcement in rubber tires, and munitions (gun cotton). Farmers along the Gila River prospered as the international demand for cotton rose dramatically, which prompted a switch to cotton production. However, cotton prices fell precipitously in 1919 following the end of the war, which pushed Florence into another period of severe economic decline.

The national government developed and expanded agricultural lands by providing a reliable water supply to counter the decline in farming output from the middle Gila River valley. The water supply to support agricultural expansion required construction of large water-storage dams, reservoirs, and canals. Funding for the largest water-supply projects was unavailable from private financiers, which left national agencies as the only source capable of completing these large-scale projects. The middle Gila River valley benefitted particularly from the construction of the Ashurst–Hayden Diversionary Dam in 1921 and the Coolidge Dam in the late 1920s. However, as Will Rogers famously quipped at the dedication of the Coolidge Dam, “If that were my lake, I’d mow it,” foreshadowing a water-storage capacity lower than what was originally anticipated.

Another economic engine in Florence was construction and maintenance of the state prison, which opened in 1909 and replaced the infamous Territorial Prison at Yuma. The “Big House” incarcerated some of the most notorious prisoners in the state, including Winnie Ruth Judd, known at the time in the newspapers as the “Blonde Axe Murderer” and “Trunk Murderess.” The State Prison remains an important part of the economy in Florence.

Florence History

Nineteenth-century settlement in what is now the TOF began in 1866 when Levi Ruggles, a prominent business man and Territorial Legislator, constructed a residence adjacent to the Alamo Juan Maria irrigation canal (Farish 1918:48). The canal transferred water six miles from the Gila River to his residence, farm fields, and orchards, and it was capable of irrigating nearly 2,000 acres. The historic Ruggles house site is located approximately 100 ft (30 m) northwest of the Padilla Park and currently is visible as a low earthen mound northwest of the Ruggles and Quartz streets intersection (Chris Smith, Pinal County Historical Society and Museum, personal communication 2014). Ruggles patented his homestead in 1868 and later donated a portion of this land for a permanent town site.

The TOF is located along the uppermost terrace along the south bank of the Gila River and developed as a distribution hub for agriculture and mining products in central Arizona Territory after 1866. The first post office was established in 1868, and the town became the seat of county government in 1875 when Pinal County was created from portions of Maricopa and Pima counties. The first county courthouse was

established at the intersection of Fifth and Main streets, less than 60 ft north of the Padilla Park on the block currently occupied by the McFarland State Park (Pinal County 2014).

The Florence town site is subdivided into 210 blocks, with 10 to 12 lots per block. Padilla Park is composed of two city blocks that originally were designated Blocks 78 and 79 of the OFT. The original business district extended along Ruggles Street on the northern boundary of Blocks 78 and 79. The earliest historic Sanborn maps depicting the TOF indicate that Block 78 was partially vacant in 1890, whereas Block 79 was more intensively developed (Figure 3). In 1890, buildings were located on the northwest, northeast, and southwest corners of Block 78. The building at the northeast corner includes the notation "Tailor" and "Dwg" (dwelling). The 1890 Sanborn map for Block 78 indicates that one building had a "Roof falling in" and an adjacent building was vacant.

The structures near the northwest corner of Block 78 were converted to a stable and corral by 1898, by which time the structure at the northeast corner of the block that was formerly identified as a dwelling and tailor shop was in ruins. Both of these early structures were demolished before 1911, and the block was repurposed for hay, wagon, and farm implement storage, along with vacant land. From 1911 to 1941, land use within Block 78 remained relatively unchanged, although the entire Block 78 area was vacant by 1941.

On Block 79, the largest and earliest development of the block was the Silver King Hotel (later called the Florence Hotel), which was constructed ca. 1876 by William Long, a co-owner of the Silver King Mine near Globe, Arizona. The Silver King Mine was temporarily closed in 1890, and the hotel subsequently was re-branded as the Florence Hotel. The 1890 hotel was an L-shaped adobe structure located on the southeast corner of Block 79 extending from Main Street (east side) to Sixth Street (south side). The building had a kitchen, dining room, bar, and office on Main Street and rooms that fronted Sixth Street. The original hotel building was one story (Figure 4). Unnamed buildings/structures lined the northwest corner of the block along Fifth Street (see Figure 3). No indication of these rooms' functions is given on the 1890 and 1898 Sanborn maps, but some of the rooms are described as sheds and storage rooms on the 1911 and later Sanborn maps.

In 1894, a fire at the Florence Hotel destroyed its eastern portion of the main building, which contained the dining room and bar. The western portion of the building also was severely damaged, leaving only the exterior walls. Afterwards, a two-story brick building containing a dining room and bar was constructed on the eastern portion of the property in the building currently known as the Silver King Plaza. Between 1898 and 1911, the western portions of the hotel fronting Sixth Street were re-constructed with adobe walls, and a second story was added to the westernmost portion of the building. Another fire swept through the western building on Sixth Street in 1995, which destroyed all but the front façade. The building was demolished soon afterward for safety.

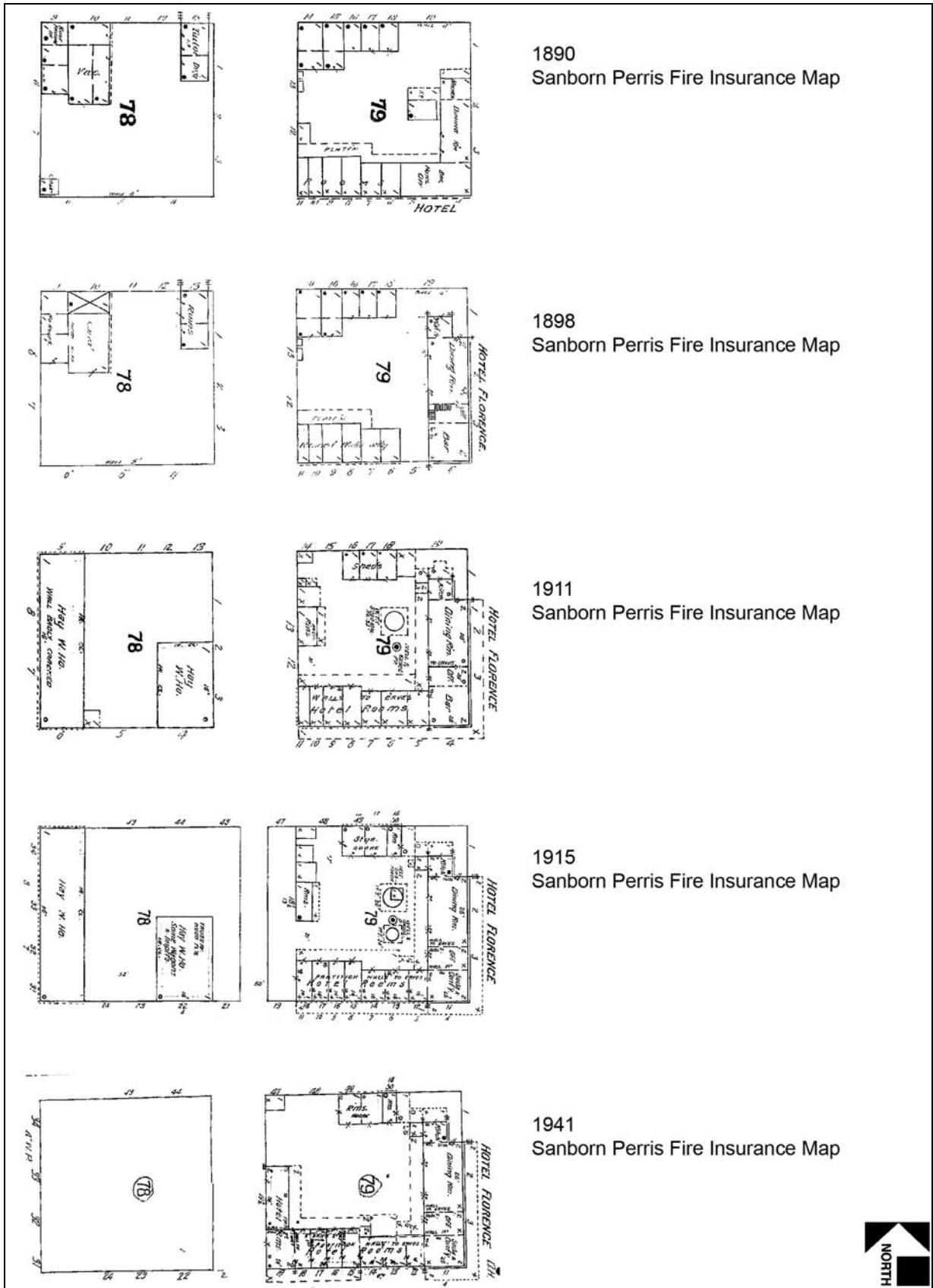


Figure 3. Historic Sanborn maps depicting the APE.



Figure 4. The historic Silver King Hotel was renamed the Florence Hotel, ca1890.

Land use on Block 79 was dominated by the hotel, which contained multiple rooms adjoining the two-story brick hotel after 1894. The courtyard behind the hotel also contained two water towers and a well. A series of outbuildings along Ruggles and Granite streets underwent transformations through time.

Currently, Block 79 encompasses only one adobe building and the two-story 1894 brick hotel, the Silver King Plaza. The brick structure is not a part of the Padilla Park project and will not be impacted by construction activities. The existing adobe building in Block 79 does not match the location and footprint of any structures depicted on the Sanborn maps; the north façade of the adobe building is set back from the sidewalk, unlike the structures depicted on the Sanborn maps. The roof of the adobe building is attached to the building with modern “hurricane” clips, which suggests either a modification to an older structure or a modern structure. With the exception of the Silver King Plaza building, all of the structures depicted on the Sanborn maps have been demolished.

FIELD METHODS

LSD implemented data-recovery investigations using field methods described in the approved Treatment Plan (Hackbarth 2014). The areas identified in the Treatment Plan as locations to be investigated were accessible for subsurface investigation using a backhoe, with the exception of one area in the northwest corner of Block 79 (part of the handicap parking/access area) along the former Granite Street alignment where active underground utilities (parallel gas and communication lines) were present. The eastern half of this parking area was accessible to data-recovery excavations and subjected to subsurface investigations.

Two of the eight features reported during the site evaluation (Features 6 and 7) were visible on the surface (Hackbarth 2014) will be largely avoided by construction activity. The surface expressions of these features were recorded with minimal subsurface exploration. Six features originally exposed during construction activities and recorded during the site evaluation (Features 1–5 and 8) were tested with hand trenches to define the feature limits, mapped, and recorded. The spatial extents of Features 1–5 and 8 were approximated using a combination of mechanical and hand-excavated trenches that were 0.5 m wide and spaced an average 1.2 m apart.

Mapping

All hand-excavation and mechanical-excavation units were mapped using a Nikon Total Station unit and referenced to temporary and permanent control points located in Padilla Park and the surrounding streets. All features exposed in mechanically excavated Stripping Units (SUs) were mapped relative to the corners of the SU. Vertical control was established using the temporary bench mark for Padilla Park's construction. Localized horizontal control was maintained using individual mapping nails established at features and within hand-excavation units. A plan-view map of the project area was developed to illustrate the location of all investigations (Figure 5).

Backhoe Excavations

All of LSD's excavations followed OSHA Subpart P Excavation Standards, and the field team used various measures to minimize fugitive dust emissions throughout the project to comply with Pinal County Air Quality Control requirements. Archaeological investigation of Blocks 78 and 79 began with the excavation of 22 mechanically excavated SUs that exposed approximately 357.3 m² of the project area (Table 1). Stripping was completed in the locations for the park's stage (SU 1, 2 and Stage SU), handicap parking/access (SU 18, 19, 21 and TR 2), splash pad (SU 14–17), Block 79's tree plantings (SU 3–13), and the previously exposed features (SU 20).

The SUs were excavated using a 1.5-m-wide bucket with a smooth edge. The wide bucket used for stripping required unimpeded access to investigated areas. A narrower bucket was used at TR 2 in Block 79 where active utilities precluded use of the wider bucket. Careful inspection of the SU's profile and plan view was completed, and any new features observed during stripping were assigned feature numbers.

Two areas previously disturbed by construction activities (SU 1 and SU 2) were mechanically excavated using a smooth-edge bucket to create a clean surface (i.e., re-face the disturbed area), which made it possible to identify soil anomalies and detect possible features. LSD's excavations of SU 1 and SU 2 did result in the detection of additional features within the disturbed area.

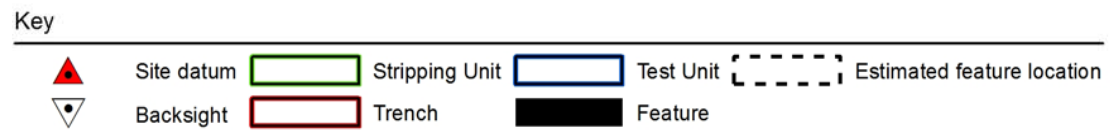
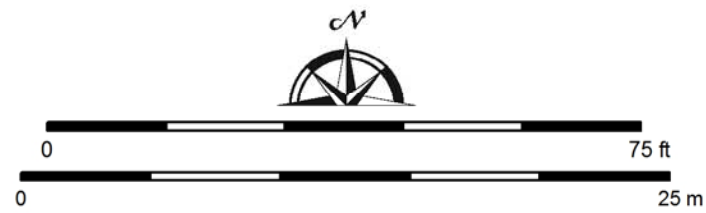


Figure 5. Mechanically excavated stripping units and features within TOF Blocks 78 and 79.

Table 1. Mechanical stripping units.

SU	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)^a	Locus	Feature numbers	Comment
Stage	14.00	8.00	0.50	Block 78	5, 5.1	
1	15.50	2.40	0.60	Block 78	4, 5	Excavate and re-face in areas disturbed by from construction activities.
2	26.00	2.40	0.60	Block 78	9, 24, 25	Excavate and re-face in areas disturbed by construction activities.
3	3.10	1.55	0.50	Block 79	10.1	
4	3.00	1.55	0.50	Block 79	10.2	
5	4.10	2.40	0.60	Block 79	10.3	
6	2.50	1.55	0.30	Block 79	12.1, 12.2	Metal water line not assigned a feature number.
7	3.15	1.55	0.67	Block 79	17	
8	2.10	1.55	0.43	Block 79	None	Clay sewer pipe not assigned a feature number.
9	4.00	1.55	0.70	Block 79	13	
10	4.00	1.55	0.50	Block 79	14, 15	
11	2.60	1.55	0.17	Block 79	None	Demolition debris near surface not assigned a feature number. Subsequent excavation with 24-inch-wide trench.
12	2.50	1.55	0.70	Block 79	16	
13	3.50	1.55	1.00	Block 79	6, 6.3	
14	2.70	1.55	0.58	Block 79	6, 6.2	
15	1.90	1.55	0.20	Block 79	6	Subsequent excavation of Feature 6, TU 1.
16	4.70	1.55	0.50	Block 79	6	
17	4.20	1.55	0.55	Block 79		
18	13.00	1.55	0.50	Block 78	20	Subsequent excavation with 24-inch-wide trench.
19	7.30	1.55	0.50	Block 78	21, 22	
20	6.80	5.60	0.45	Block 78	1, 2, 3	Construction disturbance.
21	6.00	1.55	0.60	Block 79	18, 19	

^a Depth of the mechanical excavation varied if a feature was encountered in the SU, but measurement refers to the maximum depth of excavation.

Trenches (TR) in selected locations were excavated using a backhoe with a 0.6 m-wide bucket with teeth (Table 2). The 0.6 m-wide “toothed” bucket also was needed in one SU location (SU 11/TR 1), where an exceptionally compact surface prevented the smooth-edged bucket from penetrating the soil. Additionally, deep narrow excavations were needed in one location (SU 18/TR11) to expose a long profile and in another location (TR 2) to excavate close to active utility lines.

Hand Excavations

Hand excavations of features were completed as described in the Treatment Plan. Hand excavations were conducted at features discovered during construction activities and at features exposed during LSD’s mechanical excavations to record morphology of the feature and to obtain a sample of artifacts (Table 3). Hand-excavated Test Units (TU) did not expose the entire feature outline. Instead, feature excavations were limited to the area exposed within the SUs or to areas tested with 1-m by 2-m or 1-m by 1-m TUs and excavated in arbitrary levels. Portions of features exposed during mechanical excavations that were smaller than 1-m by 1-m were either bisected or fully excavated within the limits of features exposed in the SUs. This feature-sampling strategy was employed to recover a sample of artifacts and preserve the remaining portions of the features in situ.

Artifact and Sample Collection

Prehistoric and historic artifacts and soil samples were collected from archaeological features following the methods described in the Treatment Plan. The collected artifacts and samples were returned to LSD’s secure laboratory and will be analyzed in the near future. Artifact and soil-sample processing is ongoing.

RESULTS

LSD mechanically excavated 22 SUs, and six backhoe trenches and hand-excavated four trenches during data recovery. The investigations reexamined the eight original features and recorded 16 additional archaeological features, resulting in a total of 24 features (Table 4). Two features were profiled and eight features were mapped. Hand excavations and recording or sampling were completed at 14 features.

Likely prehistoric unglazed Native American ceramics and flaked-stone artifacts were recovered from undifferentiated fill during mechanical excavation. No features exposed during stripping could be confidently assigned a prehistoric age, however. Hand excavation of Feature 24, however, recovered a mano fragment, unglazed Native American ceramics, lithic artifacts and one glass fragment; the glass could be intrusive to a prehistoric feature. The remainder of excavated features had numerous historic artifacts and can be confidently dated to the historic period occupation of Florence.

Table 2. Hand and mechanical trench excavations.

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Feature numbers	Comment
1	3.30	0.60	0.60	North-South	None	Bisected compact soil and demolition debris in SU 11.
2	11.30	0.60	0.80	North-South	None	Designed to test the parking access area in Block 79's northwest quarter.
3	3.60	0.60	0.15	North-South	2	Placed to test the extent of Feature 2.
4	3.60	0.60	0.15	North-South	2	Placed to test the extent of Feature 2.
5 ^a	1.60	0.55	0.10	East-West	4	Placed to test the extent of Feature 4.
6 ^a	1.60	0.55	0.10	East-West	4	Placed to test the extent of Feature 4.
7 ^a	1.60	0.55	0.10	East-West	None	Placed to test the extent of Feature 4.
8 ^a	0.90	0.60	0.10	East-West	4	Placed to test the extent of Feature 4.
9	–	–	–	–	–	Not used
10	3.80	0.60	0.15	North-South	2	Placed to test the extent of Feature 2.
11	13.40	0.60	1.70	North-South	20	Bisected clay loam identified in SU 18.

^a Hand-excavated trench.

Table 3. Hand-excavation units.

Feature	Test unit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	–	1.38	0.50	0.40	Bisection to expose construction morphology.
5	1	2.00	1.00	0.08	TU to expose burned soil and recover artifacts.
6	1	1.00	1.00	0.35	TU to expose subfloor of hotel room and recover artifacts.
9	–	0.80	0.35	0.18	Bisection to test feature fill and recover artifacts.
12	–	0.50	0.50	<0.20	Mechanical excavation removed rocks used for chinking.
13	1	2.20	1.56	0.20	TU to expose feature fill and recover artifacts.
16	–	irregular	irregular	0.10	Collection of artifacts exposed by mechanical SU.
18	1	0.85	0.40	0.28	Bisection to test feature fill and recover artifacts.
22	1	1.90	0.50	<0.10	TU to expose feature fill and recover artifacts
23	1	1.00	0.90	0.10	TU to test feature fill and recover artifacts.
24	1	1.40	0.60	0.35	TU to test feature fill and recover artifacts.

^a Hand excavated trench.

Table 4. Feature list.

Feature	Feature type	Dimensions	Age	Comment
1 ^a	Sidewalk/path, bottles	3.0+ m by 0.78 m	Post 1870 ^b	Excavated. Upside down bottles placed in a sandy matrix. Curving alignment, generally north to south, situated ca. 20 cm below the modern ground surface.
2 ^a	Sidewalk/path, bottles and adobe	9.0 m by 0.72 m	Post 1870 ^b	Excavated. Straight alignment of glass bottles arranged in two parallel lines oriented east to west and flanking an adobe surface.
3 ^a	Surface, occupational	3.0+ m by 3.0+ m	Post 1870 ^b	Mapped. Compacted surface with earthenware ceramic fragments and gun cartridge situated on a historic surface that surrounds Feature 2.
4 ^a	Sidewalk/path, bottles	7.1 m by 0.8 m	Post 1870 ^b	Excavated. Glass and stoneware vessels placed upside down in a row and oriented north to south.
5 ^a	Structure, adobe wall footer	Feature 5 is L-shaped: 0.3 m wide and combined length with Feature 5.1 is 9.5+ m	Pre-1890 ^c	Excavated. Feature 5 is a north-south-oriented interior wall footer of a structure shown on the 1890 Sanborn at 10 East Fifth Street that was identified as "Vacant." Feature 5.1 is a poured adobe footer that is perpendicular to Feature 5 and situated along the north edge of SU 1; Feature 5.1 is probably an interior wall-footer.
6 ^a	Structure, concrete and malpais footer	Feature 6 is L-shaped deposit = 4.7 m wide and combined 43 m long Feature 6.1 = 27 m by 0.45 m Feature 6.2 = 7.3 m by 0.45 m Feature 6.3 = indeterminate	Ca. 1876 ^d	Excavated. Feature 6 is a deposit of burned and charred wood related to the 1995 fire that destroyed the western wing of the Florence Hotel. Feature 6 is L-shaped, composed of concrete and malpais rock, and visible on the surface along Sixth and Granite streets. Concrete footer along Granite Street (Feature 6.2) is composed of a badly weathered cement matrix with variable-size aggregate. Malpais rock used as footer along Sixth Street (Feature 6.1) is probably a foundation for the Florence Hotel, which was built in 1894 and burned in 1995. Feature 6.3 refers to footers for interior walls.
7 ^a	Structure, concrete wall	Feature 7 is L-shaped footer with a combined length of 29.2 m and 0.3 m wide	Pre-1911 ^c	Mapped. The feature is a badly weathered concrete wall located along Sixth and Quartz streets and depicted on 1911 Sanborn map as a "Hay W. Ho."
8 ^a	Sidewalk/path, bottle base	0.3 m diameter	Post 1870 ^a	Excavated. Continuation of Feature 4.
9	Pit	0.53 m by 0.47 m	Historic	Excavated. Wooden box within pit.
10	Structure, footer and wall	31.5+ m by 0.3 m	Possibly pre-1890	Mapped. Alignment exposed in three separate SUs and recorded as Features 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3. As many as three courses of adobe bricks resting on malpais rock footer and an interior wall lined with plaster and nails. Does not correlate with any structures depicted on the Sanborn maps.
11	–	–	–	Not used
12	Structure, footer	0.5 m by 0.5 m	Pre-1915 ^c	Mapped. Two spatially separate supports observed in SU; recorded as Feature 12.1 and 12.2. The supports are located in the vicinity of a well depicted south of a water tower on the Sanborn map.
13	Pit, trash filled	2.20 m by 1.56 m	1878–1890 ^b	Excavated. Trash deposit containing multiple ironstone plates with Thomas Furnival hallmark. Faunal bone and ash are very common in fill.

continued

Table 4. Feature list.

Feature	Feature type	Dimensions	Age	Comment
14	Structure, concrete footer	0.31 m by 0.31 m	TBD ^e	Mapped. Square concrete posthole with a 4-inch by 4-inch square post mold located in the northwest corner of the posthole. Location of posthole corresponds to line of "Platf'm" (probably a sleeping porch) depicted on 1890 Sanborn map on the north side of the hotel rooms fronted along Sixth Street.
15	Structure, malpais footer	0.40+ m by 1.55+ m	Pre-1890 ^c	Mapped. Rock footer with lime mortar that corresponds to the location of north wall of room (8 East Sixth Street) in the pre-1890 hotel.
16	Midden	>0.50 m by >0.75 m	TBD ^e	Excavated. Faunal remains and glass bottles in a horizontal layer
17	Surface	Indeterminate	TBD ^e	Mapped. Located in the south wall of SU 7.
18	Pit, possible	0.40 m by 0.85 m	TBD ^e	Excavated. Possibly a utility trench. Intrusive modern plastic bag observed in fill.
19	Surface	0.10 m by 1.2 m	TBD ^e	Profiled. A line of noncontiguous nails identified at the same elevation in the profile of SU 21.
20	Basin, sedimentation	1.55+ m by 12+ m	TBD ^e	Profiled. Clay loam deposit adjacent to Granite Street alignment.
21	Structure, brick footer	1.20 m by 1.55 m	Pre-1890 ^c	Excavated. Brick footer consisting of two stacked courses of bricks, one course wide. The top of the feature is less than 2 cm below the modern ground surface.
22	Pit, trash	0.90+ m by 1.20+ m	Post-1898 ^c	Excavated. A pit inside the outline of Feature 21; originates at the modern ground surface.
23	Surface, extramural	1.55+ m by 1.70+ m	Pre-1890 ^c	Excavated. Surface adjacent to Feature 10.2, possibly adobe wall melt that extends south from Feature 10.2.
24	Pit, indeterminate	2.3 m by 1.4 m	Unknown	Excavated. Possible prehistoric nonthermal extramural pit.
25	Posthole	60 cm diameter	Unknown	Mapped. Not excavated.

^a Originally recorded during site evaluation.

^b Age based on preliminary artifact analysis.

^c Age based on Sanborn map.

^d Age based on archival research.

^e TBD = to be determined.

Stratigraphy

The modern ground surface in Block 79 slopes from a high point in the southeast corner adjacent to the Silver King Plaza to a low point on the block near the Ruggles and Granite streets intersection. The ground surface elevation changes as much as 0.54 m (1.8 ft) over this 32 m (106 ft) distance, which creates a surface slope of less than 1.8 percent. In Block 78 the surface slope is 1.2 percent from the high point along the former Granite Street alignment, and the ground elevation descends toward the southwest corner of the block.

Mechanical excavation of SUs identified multiple horizontal layers of demolition debris near the modern surface in many locations within Block 79 and in one location within Block 78. The areas containing demolition debris in Block 79 were recognized as horizontal layers of varying thicknesses that included fragments of rock, brick, concrete, and small artifacts. These layers of demolition debris were not assigned feature numbers because of their disturbed condition, the presence of heavily fragmented artifacts, and low

information potential. Block 79's higher elevation and steeper ground slope relative to Block 78 is probably related to the fires and subsequent demolition of portions of the hotel. Burned wood, adobe, and other architectural materials on the south side of the block derive from the demolished hotel that had been spread over the ground surface, forming the horizontal layers of debris. Sterile soil in Block 79 was found at elevations between 0.70 m and 0.90 m below surface near the demolished hotel, but at only 0.42 m below the surface near the northern edge of the block.

One location in Block 78 near the northwest edge of the former Granite Street alignment contained multiple layers of demolition debris in SU 18. These demolition materials had a different composition than that observed in the demolition zones in Block 79; they included two layers of milled asphalt mixed with charcoal alternating with layers of silt and caliche. The demolition zone on Block 78 exhibited a maximum thickness of 0.65 m and completely covered Feature 20, a possible sedimentation basin. The presence of milled asphalt and other layers that raised the western edge of Granite Street likely contributed to better drainage within Block 79. Demolition materials were present within the full length of TR 11, which extends north to south for a distance of 13.4 m.

Outside of SU 18, sterile soil in Block 78 consisted of light brown silt found at depths ranging from 20 to 40 cm below the modern ground surface. The uppermost of archaeological features in Block 78 were buried as shallow as 5 cm below the modern ground surface.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data recovery investigations were completed within Padilla Park, in accordance with the specifications of the approved Treatment Plan. The Treatment Plan proposed mechanical excavations to detect features within multiple areas to be impacted during planned construction activities. All but one of the areas scheduled for mechanical excavations were investigated using a backhoe; the exception, a location in Block 79 along the former Granite Street alignment, was not accessible because of active underground utilities. Mapping, profiling, and excavations were completed following methods described in the Treatment Plan. Twenty-four archaeological features were recorded by profiling two features, mapping eight features and sample-excavations and detailed recording of 14 features.

Data-recovery investigations completed within Blocks 78 and 79 have recovered data potentials of cultural resources located within planned construction activity areas. A final technical report describing results of the archaeological investigations will be completed.

One possible prehistoric feature was investigated during the data-recovery excavations. The feature could indicate that AZ U:15:823(ASM) is a multiple-component site. No human remains were encountered within Padilla Park, but the potential for human remains increases if the site encompasses a prehistoric component. Future investigations within Padilla Park should be aware of the potential for a prehistoric component.

The TOF has preserved archaeological resources in situ within Blocks 78 and 79 through avoidance and by covering cultural resources with a soil barrier and a layer of clean fill. Therefore, the information potential of Blocks 78 and 79 has not been exhausted by the current data recovery investigations. If future development of Padilla Park is planned, then additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

LSD recommends a zoning overlay or conservation easement be added to Padilla Park. Additional archaeological investigations in Padilla Park are recommended if any ground disturbance will occur in locations that are currently preserved. LSD also recommends that the current archival, monitoring, and data-recovery investigations have adequately documented cultural resources affected by planned ground-disturbing construction activities in Padilla Park and that the currently anticipated construction within the park should proceed.

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