

THE ANAMAX-ROSEMONT SURVEY

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CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SECTION  
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

THE ANAMAX-ROSEMONT PROJECT: AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN  
THE SANTA RITA MOUNTAINS

VOLUME 1

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## APPENDIX A

### PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ANAMAX FOSSIL SITE

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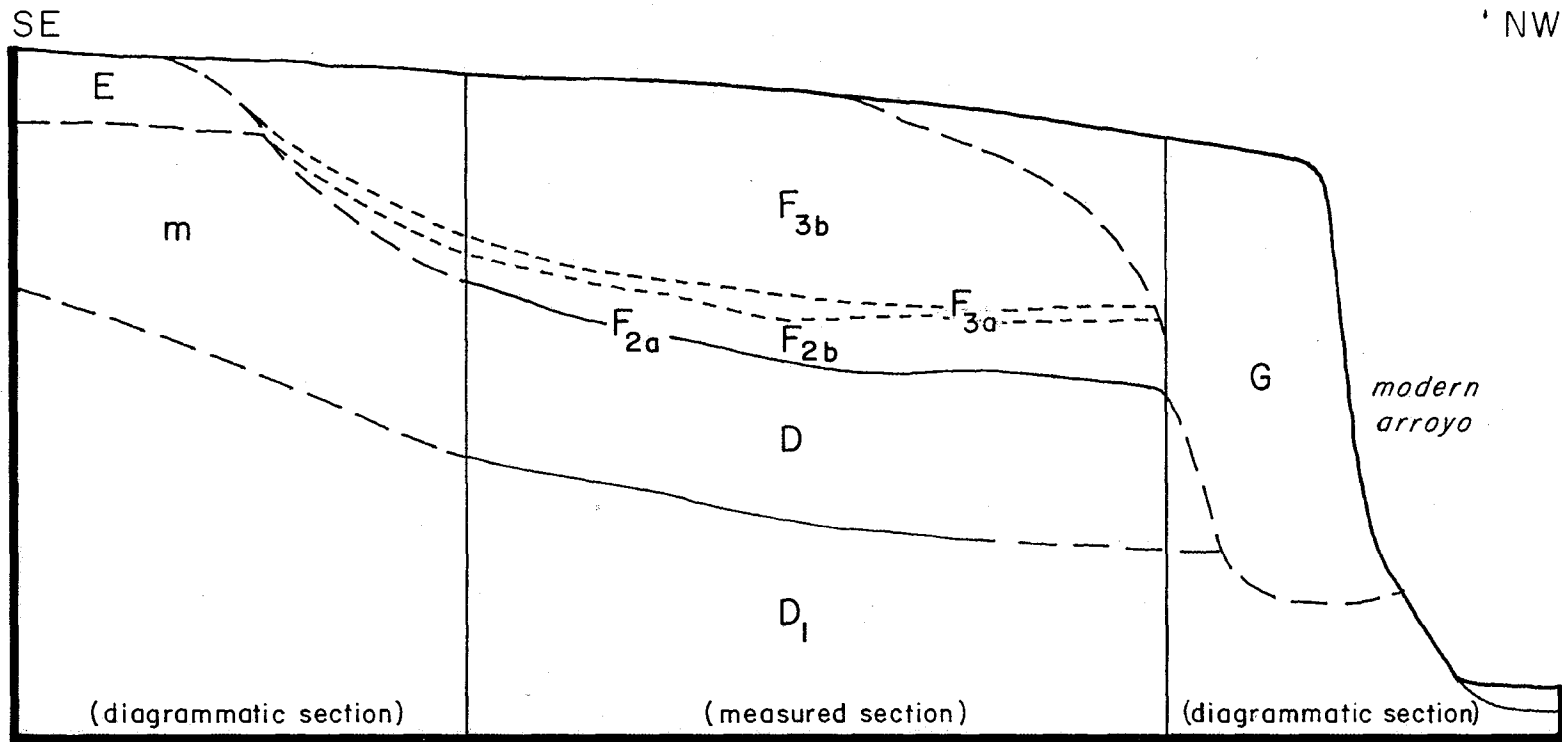
The ANAMAX Rancholabrean faunal site, located in the SE 1/4 of Section 27, R16E, T18S, was visited with Gigi Bayliss, Bruce Huckell, and Gary Nabhan on September 4, 1976. The site lies on a dissected terrace of a tributary of Davidson Wash and is at an elevation of approximately 4550 feet (1388 m).

A recent gully system has exposed the stratigraphy shown in Figure 20 and described in Table 18. On the basis of lithology, depositional sequence, and faunal content, I would tentatively correlate the deposits with similar units in the San Pedro Valley. Units E, D1, and D appear to correlate with the Murray Springs formation, with E being equivalent to the Coro marl, D to the Sobaipuri mudstone, and D1 to the Moson sand, keeping in mind the possibility that the latter could correlate with the Millville alluvium. The black mats (F2a and F3a), the intermediate marl (F2b), and the overlying silt (F3b) are remarkably similar to units of the Lehner formation--respectively, Clanton clay, marl facies, and the Donnet silt. Unit G correlates with either the Wiek alluvium or Hargis alluvium of the Escapule formation.

The depositional sequence of Units D1, D, and E indicates a change from a relatively high-energy fluvial (or spring-discharge) system during sand and gravel deposition to a low-energy pond or marsh environment of deposition for the clay and marl deposits. These events were followed by desiccation and entrenchment before deposition of the black organic clays, the interbedded marl, and the overlying clayey silt again in a relatively low-energy depositional environment. The erosional hiatus between Units D and F probably represents several millennia.

If these correlations are correct, as eventual radiocarbon dating of the "black mats" might tell, Unit D would be 28,000 or more years old, Unit E between 13,000 and 27,000 B.P., Units F2a and F2b 11,000 to 9500 B.P., Units F3a and F3b 9500 to 7500 B.P., and Unit G less than 6000 B.P. All of the fossil remains have so far been observed in Units D and D1 and are therefore 28,000 years old or older.

Thick (approximately 0.7 cm) fragments of enamel of the bunodont cusps of a molar of mastodon (Mammut) were observed in the upper part of Unit D along with poorly preserved fragments of bone. These remains appear to be in situ and would be of the same geologic age as the unit. This, the second find of mastodon remains reported from the late Quaternary of Arizona, is of the same geologic age as the first find made at the Lehner Site in 1975 (Mead, Haynes, and Huckell 1979).



m mastodon tooth fragments  
 F: unit designations (D-G)

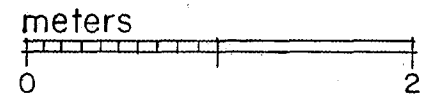


Figure 20. Section of arroyo wall, ANAMAX fossil site