

Kaibab Vermilion Cliffs Heritage Alliance

Bibliography

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "An Addendum to a Cultural Resource Survey of the Firelines Around Four Prescribed Burn Projects." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 175-177.

This is a clearance report. Seven additional sites were found. They consisted of Virgin Anasazi habitation sites

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Firelines Around Four Prescribed Burn Projects." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 157-161.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 16.6 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. Seven archaeological sites were found.

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Hal Aspen Sale Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 167-168.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 400 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were located during survey. One Isolated occurrence was recorded.

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Big Ridge and Buffalo Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 164-166.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 1027 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were located during survey.

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Park Timber Sale Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 169.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 500 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. One archaeological site was located during survey.

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Tater Ridge Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 162-163.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 400 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were located during survey.

Abbott, D. R. (1979). "An Introduction to the Cultural Resources of the Kaibab Plateau." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 126-140.

This is a synthesis of the data generated in some 17 management surveys conducted on the Kaibab Plateau. Abbott not only examines what has been learned thus far, he also suggests ways in which future work can produce an even greater fund of information.

Aikens, C. M. (1966). *Virgin-Kayenta Cultural Relationships*. Salt Lake City, University of Utah.

"The aim of this paper has been the definition of the Kayenta and Virgin Anasazi "branches" or subcultures, and the outlining of their relationships with one another. A comparative discussion of the prehistoric Virgin and Kayenta environments, and a comparative analysis of materials pertaining to four basic aspects of culture-site pattern and domestic architecture, subsistence and technology, ceremony and recreation, dress and ornament-has been carried out"

Anderson, K. M. (1960). *Utah Virgin Branch Plain Utility Pottery*. Department of Anthropology. Salt Lake City, University of Utah.

In his thesis, Anderson is testing gray pottery as a tool for the archaeologist, and using this artifact class for inferring historical relationships, by presence or absence of parallel traits.

Baldwin, G. C. (1978). "Archaeological Survey of Whitmore Wash and Shivwits Plateau, Northwestern Arizona." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(1): 13-22.

This report details some of the survey done in Whitmore Wash and Shivwits Plateau in Northwest Arizona. 51 sites were located and visited. Only a few site descriptions are found in the report. The area was considered a basic hunting area rather than agricultural one. At almost every site, stone implements were found; these include: arrowpoints, spearpoints, knife blades, scrapers, drills, manos, metates, rubbing stones and hammer stones. Chert and chalcedony were the materials most commonly used for all chipped implements. Obsidian was occasionally used for the small points. For the pecked and ground tools, sandstone and lave were used. A majority of the sites also contained pottery sherds. Pottery found includes: Moapa Gray, Deadman's B/R, Tusayan B/R, North Creek B/W, Sosi B/G and others.

Balsom, J. R. (1986). "Application of Heavy Mineral Analysis to Grand Canyon Ceramics." *Western Anasazi Reports* 3(4): 343-404.

The geologic technique of heavy mineral analysis is used to characterize ceramics from two study areas within GC Park: Unkar Delta in the Inner Canyon and Walhalla Glades on the North Rim. The theory, application and methodology of heavy mineral analysis is also discussed. The results of this study indicate that heavy mineral analysis is feasible when other methods of classification cannot address the issues adequately. Raw materials in ceramics that appear to have been manufactured from similar minerals can be separated. From the seven ceramic types used in this study, 10 raw material sources were recognized. Application of the technique to a specific archaeological problem proved successful. Interpretation of the results relative to the relationship between the prehistoric inhabitants of the two study areas indicated that the people in both areas were utilizing the same raw materials for their pottery.

Betenson, B. (2006). *Central Slide Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest. N. K. R. District, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest*

This Kaibab NPS report contains a summary of the results of survey efforts on approx. 1112 acres in the Slide Canyon Drainage area. The survey area is part of a larger, multi-faceted project designed to improve habitat for the Kaibab mule deer population on the west side of the Kaibab Plateau. 45 prehistoric sites were found within the survey area, ranging from archaic to late PII. The types of sites included artifact scatters, usually lithic, field houses, storage cists, and pueblo structures.

Betenson, B. and C. Reid (2005). *Ryan One Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.*

Report on an intensive survey of 839 acres. The Ryan One Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project is designed to improve habitat for the Kaibab mule deer population and livestock while also reducing the density of the pinyon and juniper canopy to mitigate the Ips. spp. beetle attacks on those tree species, to promote the growth of cliffrose. 44 sites are found within the survey area. They range from archaic to historic sites. The report contains descriptions of sites as well as pictures.

Bond, M. C. (1982). *Archaeological Investigations on the Garkane Power Association, Inc. Hack Canyon Powerline Right-of-way, Northern Mohave County, Arizona., Bureau of Land Management-Arizona.*

Report prepared for Garkane Power Association Inc. and submitted to the Arizona BLM. . The report discusses two study areas. Locus 23 was a task specific use area at which locally available tabular cherts were collected for biface production. No indication of habitation or subsistence related activities were observed. The site could not be assigned to a cultural or chronological period. Locus 21 is an integral part of the Strip, with a focus on early mining operations at Hack Canyon Mine

Belshaw, M. (1978). "High, Dry, and Lonesome: The Arizona Strip and Its People." *The Journal of Arizona History* 19: 359-378.

Belshaw provides a general history of the Arizona white settlers and pioneers. The article contains some first hand accounts of what it was like in the early days of settling the area.

Belshaw, M. (n.d.). *Human Ecology of the Arizona Strip: A Cursory Discussion*. Flagstaff.

Human ecology examines social configurations and seeks to explain them.

Billingsley, G. H. (1997). *Quest for the Pillar of Gold: The Mines and Miners of the Grand Canyon*. Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon Association.

Brook, R. A. (1979). "The Cultural Resources of the Grand Canyon Cross Canyon Corridor Survey." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(1): 75-122.

Survey report on a 150ft. corridor on either side of the three main trails in the Grand Canyon, namely North Kaibab, South Kaibab, and Bright Angel. The survey covered a linear distance of approx. 30miles. Four areas outside of the corridor were also investigated to facilitate a better understanding of settlement patterns in the Grand Canyon. 34 prehistoric and historic sites were located, including sherd and lithic scatters, storage cists and bins, small pueblos, cliff dwellings with kivas and storage bins, rock shelters, terraces and a historic camp site with a corral area. Most of the remains can be assigned to the Kayenta, Virgin, Cohonina and Havasupai cultural traditions. A few trade sherds indicate contact with neighboring Fremont and Cerbat groups, as well as the possible presence of Paiute.

Brooks, J. (1949). "The Arizona Strip." *Pacific Spectator* 3: 290-301.

Brown, G. M. (1982). "The Kanab North Project: Archaeological Survey and Mitigation West of Kanab Creek Canyon, Mohave County, Bureau of Land Management

At the request of Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc., a cultural resource inventory was conducted on a 14 km access road and five contiguous mine claims to be impacted by intensive drilling operations. Two small archaeological sites along with an extensive prehistoric site complex were located within the project area. The Kanab North archaeological site complex proved to be a multicomponent base camp occupied repeatedly during different time periods.

Bufkin, D. (1964). "The Lost City of Pah-Ute." *Arizoniana: The Journal of Arizona History* 5(2): 1-11.

Bye, R. A. J. (1972). *Ethnobotany of the Southern Paiute Indians in the 1870s with a Note on the Early Ethnobotanical Contributions of Dr. Edward Palmer*. Great Basin Cultural Ecology: A Symposium. D. D. Fowler. Reno, Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences No. 8 University of Nevada.

Cartledge, T. R. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Crane Planting Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 150.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 124 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Cartledge, T. R. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lookout Planting Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 151.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 271 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Cartledge, T. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed LeFevre Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 152-154.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 13,852 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. 3 lithic scatters were found during survey.

Cartledge, T. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Pine Hollow Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 171-174.

This is a clearance report. 500 acres were surveyed. Several archaeological sites were found, mostly consisting of artifact/lithic scatters.

Cartledge, T. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Rice Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 178-179.

This is a clearance report. 200 acres were surveyed. 2 Virgin Anasazi habitation sites were found.

Coker, E. (1978). *Historical Resources of the Kaibab National Forest. Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona.*

"This report is a summation of historical research conducted on the Kaibab NF, Coconino and Yavapai counties, AZ. The basic goal of this report was to define historical areas, inventory specific sites, and research as thoroughly as possible all aspects of historical development of the land included in the boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest"

Cox, N. I. (1982). *A Harsh Land and Proud: Saga of the Arizona Strip. Las Vegas, Cox Printing.*

Creer, L. H. (1958). *The Activities of Jacob Hamblin in the Region of the Colorado. Salt Lake City, University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 33.*

This book is about the life of Jacob Hamblin, a Mormon missionary to the tribes of the Arizona Strip and Southern Utah.

Davenport, M. A., J. A. Hanson, et al. (1995). *The Rocks Remember. The Art of Snake Gulch. American Indian Rock Art. F. G. Bock. 18: 65-70.*

Davidson, H. M., J. W. Foster, et al. (1978). "Final Report for Drill Hole and Access Road Clearances in the Alton Amphitheater and Skutumpah Terrace." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(2): 143-175.

This clearance report provides a good overview of the history of the area. During survey, 36 sites were discovered. These fall into 4 categories: small lithic scatters, large lithic scatters, lithic sites with ground stone and lithic sites with ground stone and ceramics.

Dean, J. S. (1981). *Grand Canyon Prehistory. The Quarterly Review of Archaeology: 10-11.*

A very brief prehistory of the Grand Canyon with a focus on the Unkar Delta.

Dutton, C. E. (2001). *Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District. Tucson, The University of Arizona Press.*

Euler, R. C. (1962). "Review of The Archaeological Excavations at Willow Beach, Arizona, 1950 by Albert Schoeder." *American Antiquity* 28: 114-115.

Euler reviews Albert Schroeder's Archaeological Excavations at Willow Beach, Arizona. The article discusses the excavations at Willow Beach, a campsite located on the Colorado River below the Hoover Dam, as well as comparison of this site to others in the area. Euler writes that this monograph will add to the prehistory of Lake Mead.

Euler, R. C. (1963). "Archaeological Problems in Western and Northwestern Arizona, 1962." Plateau 35: 78-85.

Euler, R. C. (1964). "Southern Paiute Archaeology." American Antiquity 29: 379-381.

Euler discusses the general culture history of the Southern Paiute groups with a focus on questions of where the Paiute originated and what was/is their relationship to the Pueblos.

Euler, R. C. (1966). Southern Paiute Ethnohistory. Salt Lake City, University Of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 78.

Euler, R. C. (1967). "The Canyon Dwellers." The American West 4(2): 22-27, 67-71.

Euler, R. C. (1967). "Helicopter Archaeology." American West Review 1: 24.

Euler, R. C. (1978). The Canyon Dwellers: 4000 Years of Human History in the Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon: An Anthology. B. Babbitt. Flagstaff, Northland Press: 175-184.

Euler, R. C., A. T. Jones, et al. (1980). The Archaeology of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. U.S. National Park Service, Proceedings of the Second Conference on Scientific Research in the National Parks. 1: 391-405.

Fairley, H. C. (2003). Changing River: Time, Culture, and the Transformation of Landscape in the Grand Canyon. Tuscon, Statistical Research Inc.

U.S. Geological Survey's Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center requested a research design that could be used as a framework for prioritizing cultural resources in the Colorado River ecosystem below Glen Canyon Dam for future data recovery and other forms of "treatment".

Fairley, H. C., P. W. Bungart, et al. (1994). The Grand Canyon River Corridor Survey Project: Archaeological Survey Along the Colorado River Between Glen Canyon Dam and Separation Canyon. Flagstaff, Arizona, Grand Canyon National Park in cooperation with Glen Canyon Environmental Studies.

Between August 30, 1990 and May 10, 1991, an archaeological inventory was completed along a 255 mile long segment of the Colorado River corridor from the base of Glen Canyon Dam to Separation Canyon. This survey was undertaken by the NPS in Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to provide a baseline cultural resource information to the Bureau of Reclamation for inclusion in the Glen Canyon Dam Environmental Impact Statement. This Class I archaeological survey gathered basic information on the numbers, types, locations, National Register eligibility, and physical condition of all cultural resources within the area that have been or potentially could be affected by the operations of Glen Canyon Dam.

Farrow, E. A. (1930). "The Kaibab Indians." Utah Historical Quarterly 3: 57-59.

The following is a sketch of the history of the Native Americans at Moccasin between Kanab, Utah, and Pipe Springs, Arizona. Farrow lived with the group on Kaibab Indian Reservation from 1917 to 1926.

Foster, J. C. (1970). "The Deer of the Kaibab: Federal-State Conflict in Arizona." Arizona and the West 12: 255-268.

In 1924, 3 men were arrested for killing deer outside of open deer season in Arizona. This case marked the beginning of the struggle between the United States Forest Service and the State of Arizona over the right to control deer hunting in Kaibab National Forest. "A little know dispute in a remote corner of the far West became a landmark in the legal definition of federal property rights within the borders of an established state"

Fowler, C. S. and D. D. Fowler (1981). *the Southern Paiute: AD 1400-1776. The Protohistoric Period in the North American Southwest, AD1400-1700.* D. R. Wilcox and B. Masse. Tempe, Arizona State University Anthropological Papers No. 24: 129-166.

This article focuses on the Southern Paiute culture and history from 1400-1776. In 1776 the first white explorers come into contact with the Paiute. The article discusses Paiute origins, the spread of horticulture, material culture and the effects of Spanish contact and its influence on the region.

Fowler, D. D. and C. S. Fowler (1971). "Notes on the History of the Southern Paiutes and Western Shoshonis." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 39(2): 95-113.

"This paper focuses on some of the events which occurred in the eastern Great Basin and on the Colorado Plateau during the period of white exploration and occupation- events which forced changes in the Southern Paiute and Western Shoshoni societies and cultures"

Geib, P. R. (1996). *Glen Canyon Revisited.* Salt Lake City, University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 119.

The book examines specific issues about the history and lifeways of the prehistoric inhabitants in and around Glen Canyon and it presents an updated version of regional culture history thirty years after the end of the massive archaeological study conducted prior to the creation of Lake Powell (the Glen Canyon Project). It also discusses future directions for archaeological research in the Glen Canyon region.

Hall, E. T., Jr. (1942). *Archaeological Survey of Walhalla Glades.* Flagstaff, Museum of Northern Arizona.

In 1937, Hall surveyed the Walhalla Glades, located on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Hall describes the architecture, agriculture of the area and provides a general analysis of ceramic and lithic types found in the area. Hall concludes that Walhalla Glades was occupied in early Basketmaker III, and abandoned early in Pueblo III.

Hall, H. J. (1978). "An Archaeological Survey of the Dixie Reclamation Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(2): 79-96.

24 sites were found during the course of the survey. They fall into 3 categories: open habitation sites, rock shelter sites, and petroglyph sites. The 14 open habitation sites fall into the Basic or Fluorescent Southwestern stage. Lack of San Juan Red pottery points to an occupations prior to 1000AD. The 8 rock shelters may yield information on the earliest or Elementary Southwestern stage of Virgin people.

Haskell, J. L. (1978). "The Paria Plateau Survey: Report of the 1967 Season." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(3): 251-274.

The report summarizes survey results from the summer of 1967. House Rock Valley, the northeast corner of the Paria Plateau was surveyed. 108 archaeological sites were found, of which 103 were prehistoric. These dated to late Pueblo II and Pueblo III. Most of the sites were small one to five room habitations or had no visible signs of masonry. The largest site recorded was estimated to contain 50 rooms. Artifacts found include chipped stone, some ground stone, and Virgin Anasazi pottery-- Tusayan White Ware, Tusayan Gray Ware, Shinarump Gray Ware.

Hauck, F. R. and G. V. Hadden (1994). *Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Proposed Powerline Corridor in the Smoky Mountain Locality of Kane County, Utah and Coconino County, Arizona,* Bureau of Land Management, Utah and Arizona.

Report prepared for Garkane Power Company by AERC and submitted to BLM-Utah and Arizona. 12 IO and 26 sites were recorded during survey. Majority of the sites consist of rockshelters or lithic scatters. The report contains detailed descriptions of the sites as well as hand drawn pictures of the IOs found.

Haynal, P. and C. Reid (2002). Jacob-Ryan Planning Area: Phase II, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

The Jacob-Ryan Planning Area project is a large-scale, multi-phase resource assessment of forestlands in the northern portion of the North Kaibab Ranger District. Over 3/4 of the 228 sites documented were prehistoric. These sites span from late Paleo-Indian Tradition through the start of the historic period. Sites range from small-moderate-dense lithic scatters, lithic and ceramic scatters, Formative period sites as well as several Pueblo II high elevation rock shelters.

Heid, J. L. (1979). "A Research Design of the Initial Random Stratified Survey for the Little Creek Mountain Project." Western Anasazi Reports 2(3): 219-233.

This is another research design for the Little Creek Mountain project.

Heid, J. L. (1982). "Settlement Patterns on Little Creek Mountain, Utah." Western Anasazi Reports 3(2): 87-179.

Hereford, R. (1986). "Modern Alluvial History of the Paria River Drainage Basin, Southern Utah." Quaternary Research 25: 293-311.

The author examines the modern history of fluvial activity in the Paria River basin in south-central Utah. The author's objective is to discuss the chronology and possible causes of recent changes in alluvial-valley morphology. It was found that changes in valley morphology were coincident throughout the studied area. This result implicates short term climatic variations as a causal mechanism in landscape evolution.

Holmer, R. N. (1979). "Archaeological Survey of the Exxon Mineral Leases, Lake Mead National Recreation Area." Western Anasazi Reports 2(1): 3-38.

Survey report on the Whitmore and Parashant Canyons in northwestern Arizona. 3 sites were classified as open lithic scatters on the basis of presence of finished stone tools, cores, blanks, hammerstones, and waste flakes, and lack of evidence for activities other than tool manufacture. 9 overhangs or rockshelters showing evidence of occasional use were recorded during survey. Associated with all but one are ceramics of the Virgin and Moapa wares, providing cultural affiliation data. Masonry structures are associated with four of the rockshelters. Only one site contained a pictograph panel consisting of two horned ungulates, two anthropomorphs and several nondescript design elements. All were executed with a red pigment.

Jack, J. L. (1986). Paria Plateau Patrol Plan, BLM, Vermillion Resource Area.

The goal of the Paria Plateau Patrol Plan is to identify those significant archaeological sites which have yet to be destroyed by the vandal's shovel and to provide them long term protection. In 1967-68, MNA made a class II inventory of land in Upper House Rock Valley and on the Paria Plateau. The vast majority of sites found were assigned to the Pueblo II-III period of Anasazi culture (900AD-1250AD).

Jennings, C. H. (1978). "An Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Paria Canyon, Arizona-Utah, 1967." Western Anasazi Reports 1(1): 23-31.

In October 1967, a survey was made of the canyon around Paria River north of Lee's Ferry, Az. A total of nine sites were located, 5 of which are sheltered camps, 2 show no signs of occupation other than petroglyphs and two are of equivocal nature. The campsites all have Virgin Branch components which fall into the late Pueblo II and early PIII period.

Jones, A. T. (1986). "Agricultural Systems in the Grand Canyon: Walhalla Glades." Western Anasazi Reports 3(4): 405-441.

A large proportion of archaeological sites on Walhalla Glades, North rim, have small masonry structures associated with extensive agricultural systems. Hypotheses developed from a model espoused by

Vivian (1974) are tested. The hypotheses concern the use of various options or strategies by the prehistoric Anasazi occupants, from ca. AD 1050 to AD 1150, in dealing with the extreme environmental variability characteristic of the southwest, and particularly of high elevation areas. The efficiency, integration and large size of one type of water control system found throughout the area are postulated as evidence that the prehistoric farmers were maximizing land and water resources. Environmental factors include topography, hydrology, vegetation, soils, runoff, temperature and precipitation and how they fit with paleoclimate reconstructions. Site hierarchy is discussed and spatial patterning is characterized. Finally, the extensive agricultural activities of the area are examined with respect to the archaeology and culture history of the GC region as a whole.

Jones, A. T. (1986). "Spatial and Temporal Variation in Grand Canyon Subsistence and Technology." *Western Anasazi Reports* 3(3): 260-272.

In the spring of 1984, test excavations at five stratified sites in the Grand Canyon were undertaken. The four sheltered middens and one large open habitation site are located along 130 river miles on both the left and right banks of the Colorado River, and encompass Late Archaic through historic occupations.

Keller, D. R. (2004). *Archaeological Survey of CanCoop Units 3D, 3E, and 3F, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest, Coconino County, Arizona, Kaibab National Forest.*

This report describes an intensive cultural resource inventory performed for the Kaibab National Forest of three forest management units, CanCoop 3D, 3E, 3F, located within the North Kaibab Ranger District. Recorded cultural resources consist primarily of aceramic lithic flake and bifacially flaked tool clusters, a series of small late Pueblo II period masonry habitation units and small ceramic clusters, limited lithic and ceramic evidence of Southern Paiute occupation, and mid-20th century and late 20th century seasonal brush and branch shelters reflecting late ethnohistories.

Keller, D. R., L. T. Neff, et al. (2004). *Archaeological Survey of CanCoop Unit 3A, North Kaibab Ranger District, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.*

An intensive cultural resources survey of 1,574 acres within CanCoop Unit 3A of the North Kaibab Ranger District. Recorded sites consist of an array of middle to late Pueblo II period masonry habitation, storage, and field units and small ceramic clusters, aceramic lithic flake and bifacially flaked tool clusters and lithic procurement loci; ceramic and lithic evidence of Southern Paiute occupation; a number of late 20th century seasonal bush and branch shelters reflecting late ethnohistoric tradition usage, and a historic horse trail. .

Kelly, I. T. (1964). *Southern Paiute Ethnography.* Salt Lake City, University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 69.

Kelly, I. T. C. S. Fowler (1986). *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 2 Great Basin.* W. L. D'Azevedo. Washington DC, Smithsonian Institution.

Larson, D. O. (1981). "A Study of the Settlement Patterns of Southern Nevada as Reflected by the Archaeological Record." *Western Anasazi Reports* 3(1): 3-83.

Lindsey, L. and R. E. Madsen (1978). "Report of Archaeological Surveys of the Pipe Springs National Monument Water Supply Project." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(1): 55-60.

Three PI and PII sites were located in the survey area. The first site consists of a small habitation site with Virgin/Kayenta Anasazi pottery from PI and PII periods. Site 2 consists of cultural debris, mostly chipping detritus with some pottery and ground stone. Site 3 consists of a large mound, rising 10 to 12 feet above the terrain. A rough estimate suggests the mound contains 20 to 30 rooms with two large depressions located near the center.

Lipe, W. D. and R. A. Thompson (1978). "Some Considerations for Assessment of Potential Additions to Grand Canyon National Park." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(4): 297-304.

The authors aimed to provide a broad overview of Arizona Strip prehistory. However, they discovered huge gaps in knowledge and research done on the Strip. This article discusses the problems and lack of knowledge found in the archaeology of the Arizona Strip. The authors subdivide the research problems/questions into 5 categories: Culture history and chronology, cultural identification and dynamics, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, environmental adaptations, and problems of social organization.

Lipe, W. D. and R. A. Thompson (1979). "A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Grand Wash Planning Unit of the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(1): 39-74.

The Grand Wash Planning Unit is an administrative subdivision of the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land Management. The district is divided into 7 district zones:

1. Northern lowlands: Littlefield area, Fort Pierce Drainage, Narrows of the Virgin and Sullivan Canyon
2. Grand Wash Lowlands
3. Mountainous regions: Virgin Mountains, Beaver Dam Mountains,
4. Hurricane Wash grassland
5. Highland areas: Shivwits Plateau, Wolf Hole Highlands
6. Bench regions: Grand Wash Bench, Sanup Plateau
7. The Inner Canyons: Witmore, Parashant, Andrus

The authors discuss the history of archaeological study done in the area, and the culture history of the Grand Wash Planning Unit. They also focus on the archaeological problems specific to the area and propose some archaeological projections and recommendations.

Lyneis, M. M. (1986). "Residual Archaeology of the Main Ridge Locality, Pueblo Grande de Nevada." *Western Anasazi Reports* 3(3): 183-259.

Summary of the excavations of Main Ridge, Pueblo Grande de Nevada. Lyneis provides a synthesis of excavations of the Pueblo Grande de Nevada by M.R. Harrington in the 1920s. The site has been impacted by the Lake Mead dam and rising water levels have destroyed most of the site. However enough materials remained for excavation and analysis of the site. Appendix one contains ceramic analysis from the site.

Lyneis, M. M. and R. A. Thompson (1979). "A Test Case for Horticultural Dependence Among the Western Anasazi of Little Creek Mountain in Southern Utah: A Project Proposal." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(3): 209-218.

This is a research design for the Little Creek Mountain area. The goal of the research design is to find the relationship between changing size and organization of communities and changing subsistence among populations of the Western Anasazi on Little Creek Mountain during the period AD 1-1300 when horticultural technology and crops were introduced into the area.

Malach, R. (1975). *Arizona Strip in Mohave County. Kingman, AZ, Mohave Pioneers Historical Society.*

A history of the part of Arizona Strip located in Mohave County. Includes little tidbits about specific people from the Arizona Strip.

McFadden, D. (2004). *House Rock Valley Inventory: Pleasant Valley Outlet Tract, An Alluvial Fan Floodwater Outwash System on the Arizona Strip, Bureau of Land Management*

This report describes a cluster of 92 puebloan sites located in House Rock Valley on the Az Strip. All are associated with an intermittent wash known as Pleasant Valley Outlet (PVO). Sites types identified include agricultural terraces, field houses, roomblocks, and formal puebloan architecture that date to late Pueblo II. The distributional pattern of these sites over the PVO alluvial fan suggests that they were part of a single agricultural system operative about 1100-1150AD.

McFadden, D. (2006). Archaeological Survey of Central Slide Canyon, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report describes the cultural resource inventory of 1,360 acres located on the west side of the Kaibab Plateau. A total of 61 sites were identified, including 51 newly recorded. Archaic, Formative (Virgin Anasazi), Southern Paiute, Hopi Pueblo IV and a single historic site were documented.

McFadden, D. and D. R. Keller (2007). South Slide Archaeological Project, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report describes the cultural resource inventory of 3,000 acres located on the west side of the Kaibab Plateau. A total of 52 prehistoric sites and 20 isolated occurrences were identified including 3 previously recorded sites. Although only 3 Archaic sites were recorded, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic projectile points suggest a significant presence in the area. As expected, the majority of sites were Virgin Anasazi. Although their presence was suspected, no Numic (Southern Paiute) sites were recorded. A possible Paleoindian Western Stemmed Tradition obsidian point base was collected and sourced to Wild Horse Canyon in the Great Basin of southern Utah. Key findings and observations include: site types, formative chronology/continuity, site function, cultural affiliation, site distribution, and settlement history.

Miller, B. A. (1978). "An Archaeological Survey of Sullivan Canyon and Adjacent Areas, Mohave County, Arizona." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(1): 33-54.

This report contains the results of an archaeological survey of the Sullivan Canyon area located 20 miles from St. George, Utah, on I-15. Of the 34 sites recorded, 11 were limited activity sites, where lithic tools were manufactured. 17 sites were used as campsites for short periods of time. Roasting pits were found at 9 sites. Rock shelters were favorite camping sites found in Sullivan Canyon, but open sites were also used. A few of these campsites show evidence of use by people of the historic American culture.

Moffitt, K. and C. Chang (1978). "The Mount Trumbull Archaeological Survey." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(3): 185-250.

The purpose of the survey of Mt. Trumbull, is to provide BLM with a partial inventory of its prehistoric and historic remains in order to aid in the management of the resources. 72 prehistoric and 8 historic sites were found. The prehistoric sites fall into several categories: pueblos, field houses, and artifact scatters. Based on the diversity and density of sites, it is suggested that the Mt. Trumbull area was heavily populated in the prehistoric periods.

Moose, C. P., T. A. Cleeland, et al. (1990). *Poeple and Places of the Old Kaibab*, USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

Contains 4 articles: "Memoirs of Clyde P. Moose". "A Very Green Bunch of Boys", "the Mace Memoirs" and "Lag Bolts and Ladders" Clyde P. Moose worked for the Forest Service in Arizona during the early part of the 20th century. "A Very Green Bunch of Boys" examines the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Williams, Chandler, Tusayan Ranger Districts of the Kaibab National Forest. The memoirs of Will Mace are written in letter form. William Mace was born in Kanab, Utah on July 12, 1884. Mace began his Forest Service career on the Kaibab National Forest, and he participated in several pioneering projects. These included the construction of the first range fence, the first timber reconnaissance survey in the district and the building of the Jacob Lake Ranger Station. "Lag bolts and ladders" discusses an addition to the National Register of Historic Places of lookout trees. The sites discussed in the article include fire lookout trees built between 1905 and 1940 on the Kaibab National Forest.

Motsinger, T. and C. Berg (2007). Archaeological Survey of 1500 Acres for the Westside Push Project, North Kaibab Ranger District, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report describes an intensive, Class III cultural resources inventory that was performed by PaleoWest Solutions in Archaeology on the Kaibab National Forest. Known as the Westside Push Project, the inventory covered appx. 1500 acres, separated into 3 units. A total of 64 sites were indentified and almost all date to Pueblo II period.

Nielson, A. S. (1993). An Archaeological Inventory of the Proposed Garkane Power Association Glen Canyon to Paria Power Line Upgrade, Coconino County, Arizona. Kanab, Utah, Bureau of Land Management.

A Final Report for Garkane Power Association Inc. Submitted to BLM- AZ Strip. 20 sites and 24 IO were found in the survey area. Most of the sites consisted of open camps, or lithic scatters. Majority of the isolated artifacts are small secondary or small decortification flakes.

Moore, R. (1994). Preserving Traces of the Past: Protecting the Colorado Plateau's Archaeological Heritage. Flagstaff, AZ, Grand Canyon Trust.

"This report documents and evaluates current cultural resource management programs, identifies specific problems and needs, and suggests possible solutions. Its purpose is to provide a useful and comprehensive assessment that will serve as a catalyst for rethinking and revising existing policies and practices, for improving coordination between and within agencies, and for transferring successful strategies from one agency to another. Its goal is to promote the preservation and protection of cultural resources on the Colorado Plateau".

Nielson, A. S. and R. A. Thompson (1979). "A Limited Cultural Resource Inventory of the Skutumpah Terrace, Kane County, Utah." Western Anasazi Reports 2(2): 181-195.

The report provides limited information on sites found during a survey of the Skutumpah Terrace. Sites which range from the prehistoric to history but with uncertain origin as not enough cultural material has been found to designate the sites as Virgin Anasazi or other.

Olson, K. (1979). "An Attribute Analysis of Muddy River Ceramics." Western Anasazi Reports 2(4): 303-364.

Omvig, J. and T. Motsinger (2007). Archaeological Survey of 2800 Acres for the Western Push Project, North Kaibab Ranger District, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report describes an intensive, Class III, cultural resources inventory that was performed by PaleoWest Solution in Archaeology. The inventory covered approx. 2800 acres, separated into 5 units. The purpose of the inventory was to evaluate the effects of an undertaking on Federal lands. A total of 80 sites and 118 isolated occurrences were recorded and dates range from Archaic to PIII. The site types include room blocks, artifact scatters, fieldhouses and pueblos.

Price, V. N. and J. Darby (1964). "Preston Nutter: Utah Cattleman." Utah Historical Quarterly 32: 232-251.

The Life of Preston Nutter, one of Utah's (and Arizona Strip's) biggest cattleman from late 1800s to his death in 1936.

Rasmussen, D. I. (1941). "Biotic Communities of Kaibab Plateau, Arizona." Ecological Monographs 11: 229-275.

Reid, C. and D. Morgan (1999). Jacob-Ryan Planning Area Northwest: Phase I, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

The Jacob-Ryan Planning Area project is a large-scale multi-phase resource assessment of forestlands in the northern portion of the North Kaibab Ranger District. As part of the first phase of Heritage Resource assessment for this project, a team of heritage specialists conducted a stratified nonrandom survey of approx. 3,000 acres in the northwestern portion of the Jacob-Ryan Planning Area. The survey found 39 new sites and 13 previously recorded sites. Most of the sites consist of artifact scatters.

Reid, C. and E. Woodard (2007). Warm Wildland Use Fire Heritage Resources Site Monitoring, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report documents the events surrounding the Warm Fire as they pertain to heritage resource sites and the post fire efforts to assess damages within the wildland use portion of the fire and effects to sites. The report contains a summary of heritage resources site monitoring efforts within the Warm Fire. The sites in the area are either Ancestral Pueblo, unknown or Euro-American. The report does not contain detailed information on sites recorded.

Reid, C., M. Zweifel, et al. (2003). Houserock Wildlife Improvement Area #1 Heritage Resource Clearance, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

The House Rock Wildlife Area Improvement project is designed to improve habitat for the Kaibab mule deer population. The intention is to open the pinyon-juniper canopy in select areas, to promote the growth of cliffrose, a preferred forage for deer. The project has also been designed to reduce potential fuel loads atop archaeological sites, particularly pueblo ruin features, which can be adversely affected by intense heat that may be associated with a subsequent wildfire. 94 sites were located within the survey area. 4 sites were Middle Archaic, 4 Late Archaic, 1 Basketmaker II, 1 Basketmaker III, 11 Pueblo I, 82 Pueblo II, and 1 was Paiute.

Reilly, P. T. (1978). "Roads Across Buckskin Mountain." *The Journal of Arizona History* 19: 379-402.

Schroedl, A. R. (1977). "The Grand Canyon Figurine Complex." *American Antiquity* 42: 254-265.

"A reexamination of all the published reports on split-twig figurine sites in light of the excavation of Cowboy Cave where 20 whole and fragmentary specimens were recovered under good stratigraphic control, and provides a foundation for discussing the possible cultural affiliation of the Grand Canyon figurine complex"

Schwartz, D. W. (1966). "A Historical Analysis and Synthesis of Grand Canyon Archaeology." *American Antiquity* 31: 469-484.

"This paper reviews the development of ideas concerning the culture history of the Grand Canyon National Park. It documents the history of thought involved and lays a groundwork for the construction and presentation of a broad synthesis of the region's culture history"

Shumate, J. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Snipe Aspen Area B." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 156.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 742 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found during survey

Shumate, J. (1979). "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Snipe Aspen Sale Area A." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 155.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 287 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found during survey.

Simms, S. R. (1979). "A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Glen Canyon to Sigurd Transmission Line, Arizona and Utah." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(3): 256-299.

Snyder, R. (2005). Billy West Analysis Area Sample Survey, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

This report consists of a sample survey conducted in the Billy West Analysis Area. The Billy West interdisciplinary team has not concluded a proposal of undertaking and the project has been suspended in March 2004 due to fiscal concerns. The Billy West Analysis Area encompasses a 28,457 acre area with the Billy section located on the east-central portion of the North Kaibab National Forest, and the west section located on Little Mountain in the western portion of North Kaibab NF. This report was submitted for concurrence with site eligibility determinations. Sites found in the area span include Archaic, Basketmaker III, Pueblo I to II and historic sites and contain masonry structures and lithic and ceramic scatters.

Snyder, R., C. Reid, et al. (2004). Telephone Hill Analysis Area Heritage Resource Clearance, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.

The Telephone Hill Analysis Area is located on the east-central portion of the North Kaibab NF. The project action is focused around forest health needs through vegetative treatments. Sites in the project area range from early Archaic period through the Historic period. Prehistoric sites include lithic artifact scatters present in open camp sites, rock shelters, rock art sites, transitional Basketmaker sites, late Basketmaker and Pueblo period habitation, agricultural and gathering sites, as well as prehistoric Paiute sites.

Stoffle R. W. and M. J. Evans (1976). "Resource Competition and Population: A Kaibab Paiute Ethnohistorical Case." *Ethnohistory* 23(2): 173-197.

This paper is a case analysis of resource competition, population fluctuations, and ethnicity change resulting from Euroamerican intrusion into Kaibab Paiute territory. The various adaptive strategies employed by the Paiute to cope with resource depletion, pressures to relinquish traditional ethnicity patterns, and depopulation are examined.

Teague, G. and C. McClellan (1978). Archaeological Reconnaissance of Lands Adjacent to Grand Canyon. Tuscan, AZ, Western Archaeological Center: 255.

This project was undertaken to provide a partial inventory and assessment of cultural resources in the Grand Canyon Adjacent Lands study area. This area includes portions of Kanab, Whitmore, Parashant, and Andrus Canyons and a part of the Shivwits Plateau. 171 sites were found showing human occupation, these include isolated artifacts, historic mines and ranches, four prehistoric sites with above ground masonry walls, lithic scatters, cliff granaries, ceramic sherd scatters and rock art. Occupation ranges from Archaic to Pueblo III and onto the historic area.

Thompson, R. A. (1978). "Archaeological Report on the Pipe Springs National Monument Utilities Report." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(1): 61-67.

One site was found during survey. This site contains many types of pottery and shows occupation from about 1100AD to 1150AD.

Thompson, R. A. (1978). "An Intensive Archaeological Survey of Lands Subject to Impact by the Projected LaVerkin Springs Project in Washington County, Utah." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(2): 97-128.

The survey report discusses mitigation measures recommended for this project. The sites found range from late Basketmaker III or early PI to PII or early PIII.

Thompson, R. A. (1979). "A Projection of Archaeological Site Densities in the Slide Mountain, Tuckup Point, and Jensen Tank Areas of the Grand Canyon National Park." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(3): 234-255.

Thompson, R. A. (1979). "A Report of Archaeological Surveys in the Dry Valley, Henrieville and Alvey Wash Seeding Areas." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 196-206.

This report summarizes the findings of a survey done in Dry Valley, Henrieville and Alvey Wash Seeding Area. A very small number of sites has been found during survey leading to the conclusion that the area was not heavily used in prehistoric times

Thompson, R. A. and G. B. Thompson (1978). "An Archaeological Survey of the Eastern End of the Warner Valley, Washington County, Utah." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(2): 129-142.

The data gathered during the survey of the limited portion of the Warner Valley suggests that prehistoric use of the area was restricted to an exploitation of abundant chalcedony and jasper resources. Hunting and gathering activity appears to have been confined to the subsistence needs of the periodic visitors to the area. Ceramic evidence suggests that the area was exploited by people of the Virgin Branch of the Kayenta Anasazi for about 600AD to as late as 1200AD.

Walling, B. A. (1992). *Analysis of Lithic Materials from the Vermillion Cliffs Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District. St. George, Utah, Bureau of Land Management-Arizona Strip.*

This report summarizes the analysis of the 937 lithic artifacts recovered from 23 sites in the Vermillion Cliffs Resource area.

Walling, B. A., R. A. Thompson, et al. (1986). *Excavations at Quail Creek. St. George, Bureau of Land Management.*

This report documents the results of the excavation of 18 sites and the testing of 31 sites within the project area of the Quail Creek Reservoir in central Washington County, Utah. The greatest number of sites are of Western Anasazi cultural affiliation representing occupations in the period between about AD 600 and AD 1150, or perhaps as late as 1200AD. In addition to these sites, a single Archaic site was tested to yield date of AD 80. At the same time, a total of 17 post-Anasazi Paiute sites representing activity between the thirteenth and nineteenth centuries were also examined.

Walling, B. A., R. A. Thompson, et al. (1988). "South Creek: Excavations at 42Ws1712." *Western Anasazi Reports* 4(1): 3-92.

South Creek site is a small early Pueblo II habitation site with appropriate storage facilities within the Western Anasazi tradition. Excavation of the South Creek site was approached within the framework of a research design which addressed 4 broad domains. These included: settlement and subsistence, chronology, cultural relationships, and demography. Subsistence patterns suggest that horticulture and foraging for wild foods were practiced. Dates based on ceramics and architecture suggest a Pueblo II occupational period. Other evidence also suggests that the occupants of South Creek site were clearly within the Western Anasazi tradition of their time, but it seems evident that their contacts were limited to neighbors close at hand. Minimal outside contact is seen in the small Moapa Series sherd count which may have been the result of direct or indirect trade.

Weide, D. L. (1978). "Temper Analysis of Southern Nevada Prehistoric Ceramics: A Test Case of X-Ray Diffraction." *Western Anasazi Reports* 1(3): 177-184.

Western Anasazi and Basketmaker ceramics from the general region of southern Nevada, southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona commonly contain a distinctive array of green and red mineral grains as a major component of their binding temper. X-ray analysis of a very small sample of potsherds indicates that the green and red temper component of the ceramics is olivine with minor amounts of iron-stained quartz.

Westfall, D. A. (1987). *The Pinenut Site: Virgin Anasazi Archaeology on the Kanab Plateau of Northwestern Arizona. Phoenix, Bureau of Land Management.*

The Pinenut Site is a Virgin Anasazi habitation located on Water Canyon Point, a southern extension of the Kanab Plateau. Excavations revealed a semi-subterranean pit structure; a room block consisting of 1 living room, 3 storage rooms, 1 activity room, and 1 storage heating pit, and an isolated slab-lined cist complex. Cumulative evidence revealed that the site was occupied during at least three distinct episodes: the first occupation occurred in the AD 1050-1100 interval, and the subsequent two occupations were during the AD 1200-1250/1275 time span. Material culture patterns and subsistence data show that each occupation was probably restricted to the summer season and that the site inhabitants practiced a mixed horticulture-foraging subsistence strategy. Diagnostic material culture attributes show that group interaction was largely internal within the Virgin Anasazi cultural tradition and that there was little interaction with the Kayenta Anasazi in spite of the site's proximity to the northern Kayenta Anasazi frontier.

Westfall, D. A., W. E. Davis, et al. (1987). Green Spring: An Anasazi and Southern Paiute Encampment in the St. George Basin of Utah, The Washington City-Green Spring Archaeological Project. Salt Lake City, Utah, Bureau of Land Management.

The Abajo Archaeology conducted archaeological excavations at a series of six small rockshelters and seven outdoor hearth features located near Green Spring, west of Washington City, Utah. The sites revealed a series of residential camps, specialized resource procurement and processing camps, and transitory camps, occupied by Virgin Anasazi groups during the Pueblo I and II periods, and by Southern Paiute groups during the pre-contact and post-contact era.

Wikle, L. (1979). "The Hot Desert Survey: A Stratified Random Sample of the Cultural Resources of the Beaver Dam and Hurricane Planning Units of the Cedar City District of the Bureau of Land Management in Washington County, Utah." Western Anasazi Reports 2(4): 365-382.

Wilson, A. K. (1941). History of the Arizona Strip to 1913. Department of Education. Flagstaff, Arizona State Teacher's College.

Wise, K. E. (1986). "Prehistoric Settlement Patterns and Site Plans on Little Creek Mountain and the Western Anasazi Region." Western Anasazi Reports 3(3): 273-339.

Wise provides a good overview and detailed description and analysis of prehistoric settlement patterns and site plans on Little Creek Mountain site and a general overview of the history of the Arizona Strip

Wood, D. G. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Lost Pratt Timber Sale and Road 7422 Relocation." Western Anasazi Reports 2(2): 142-144.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 5300 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Wood, D. G. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Moquitch Planting Area." Western Anasazi Reports 2(2): 141.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 600 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Wood, D. G. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Nine-Mile Planting Area." Western Anasazi Reports 2(2): 141.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 244 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Wood, D. G. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Castle Timber Sale." Western Anasazi Reports 2(2): 147-149.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 2100 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Wood, D. G. (1979). "An Archaeological Survey of the Three Lakes Timber Sale." *Western Anasazi Reports* 2(2): 145-146.

This is a clearance report. Survey of 5400 acres on the North Kaibab Ranger District. No archaeological sites were found.

Woodard, E. and C. Reid (2007). *Warm Fire Suppression Site Recording and Monitoring, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest.*

This report is a summary of the site recording and monitoring effects within the actively suppressed portion of the Warm Fire. The sites in the area are either Ancestral Pueblo, unknown or Euro-American. The report does not contain detailed information on sites recorded.

Young, C. C. (2002). *In the Absence of Predators, Conservation and Controversy on the Kaibab Plateau* Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press.

Young discusses the overpopulation of deer on the Kaibab Plateau and the 1920s population crash as it relates to predators and human interference in natural cycles.